

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 21 to 29)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Snehlata Shrivastava

Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Abhijit Kumar

Additional Secretary

Anita B. Panda

Joint Secretary

Usha Jain

Director

J.B.S. Rawat

Additional Director

Kaveri Jeswal

Joint Director

Paramjeet Kaur

Editor

@2018 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Versions will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2018 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition) and type setting by Dhanraj Associates (P) Ltd., New Delhi.

CONTENTS

Sixteenth Series, Vol. XXXI, Fourteenth Session, 2018/1940 (Saka)

No. 29, Friday, April 06, 2018/Chaitra 16, 1940 (Saka)

SUBJECT	PAGES
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
Starred Question No. 561	1-2
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 562 to 580	3-47
Unstarred Question Nos. 6441 to 6670	47-582
OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER	583-584
VALEDICTORY REFERENCE	584-588
NATIONAL SONG	588
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	589
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	590-598
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	599-600
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	599-600

* The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Dr. M. Thambidurai

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

Shri Anandrao Adsul

Shri Pralhad Joshi

Dr. Ratna De (Nag)

Shri Ramen Deka

Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao

Shri K.H. Muniyappa

Dr. P. Venugopal

Shri Kalraj Mishra

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shrimati Snehlata Shrivastava

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 06, 2018/Chaitra 16, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

(At this stage, Shrimati V Sathyabama, Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. Let us start Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Q.No. 561, Shri Paresh Raval -

...(Interruptions)

Non-Performing Assets

†*561. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data pertaining to Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) from 2005 to 2014 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the NPAs during the period from 2014 to 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam,

a Statement is laid on the Table of the House.
...(Interruptions)

Statement

(a) and (b) The data on Gross NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks is given below:

Amounts in crore Rs.

Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11
58,023	51,242	49,996	55,694	68,213	81,805	94,117

Amounts in crore Rs.

Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-17	Dec-17
1,37,096	1,83,848	2,51,054	3,09,399	5,66,247	7,28,740	8,31,141

RBI has apprised that, from the data, it may be observed that there is a sharp increase in NPAs during 2015-16 (by 125% in New Accretion to NPAs). This was mainly due to Asset Quality Review (AQR) undertaken by RBI with the help of newly introduced large borrower database (CRILC) which provides system-wide view of a borrower and, thus, enabled better identification of NPA hitherto not recognised by banks.

The new accretion to NPA i.e. incremental NPA is coming down since the last financial year ended March 2017 (decline by 6.4% over previous year). In financial year (FY) 2017-18, till December 2017, it declined by 1.8% on year-on-year basis.

RBI had carried out a temporal analysis of NPA in large borrowers (based on large borrowers' data reported to CRILC database). As per the analysis, funded advances outstanding of fresh loans sanctioned to large borrowers up to September 2014 constituted 66.6% of all large borrowers' funded advances while NPA ratio for such borrowers stood at 20.6% as at end quarter September 2017.

On the other hand, for the period post September 2014, the funded advances constituted 33.4% and the NPA ratio for such borrowers stood at 5.3%.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Breast Milk Banks**

*562. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether breast milk banks exist in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to open such banks to provide/supply breast milk free of cost to sick and premature babies and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has framed guidelines for such banks and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There are some breast milk banks established under private and government establishments in the country.

Detailed information on private milk banks is not available. However, National Government has supported for establishment of one milk bank in West Bengal and 10 milk banks in Tamil Nadu as innovation projects under National Health Mission (NHM).

(b) and (c) The Government has released the "National Guidelines on establishment of Lactation Management Centres in public health facilities" in June 2017. This is a guiding document for setting up of comprehensive lactation management services that includes establishment of "Comprehensive Lactation management Centres (CLMCs)" in large District Hospitals and Medical Colleges for improving access to human milk for sick newborns and infants admitted in these Government hospitals. These guidelines are available online on National Health Mission website at http://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/programmes/IYCF/National_Guidelines_Lactation_Management_Centres.pdf

Retirement Age of AIIMS Doctors

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

(a) whether the Governing body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) had cleared the proposal to increase the retirement age of its entire faculty from 65 years to 68 years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal is pending with the Government/Cabinet for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Governing body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in its 154 meeting held on 21.10.2016 had cleared the proposal to increase the retirement age of its faculty from 65 years to 67 years.

(b) and (c) The proposal has not been approved since it will have implications on Central Health Services cadres and other Central/State Government medical services.

Tax Rebate for Promotion of Exports

*564. SHRI. RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provisions for tax rebate for promotion of exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the value of rebate provided during the last three years along with the role of the said rebate in increasing the exports; and

(d) the monitoring system in place to ensure proper utilization of the said rebate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madam. To ensure the competitiveness of goods and services and promote exports, Government had made provisions for rebate of duty under Central Excise law and now for zero rating of exports under GST law. The essence is to make Indian goods and services competitive in the international market by ensuring that taxes do not get added to the cost of exports and taxes are not exported out of India.

(b) The Government has made provisions for rebate of duty for promotion of Exports under Central Excise law. After the roll out of GST from 1st of July, 2017, provisions of rebate under Central Excise are applicable on the following commodities which are currently under Central Excise, namely, Crude, Motor Spirit, Diesel, ATF & Natural gas and tobacco and tobacco products.

Under GST, Exports and supplies to SEZ are zero rated as per section 16 of the IGST Act, 2017. By zero

rating it is meant that there is no burden of tax either on the input side or output side on exported goods/services. Zero rating of exports and supplies to SEZ is sought to be achieved through the refund mechanism which can be refund of IGST paid on exported goods or accumulated input tax credit, when exported without payment of duty.

(c) Central Excise: The value of rebate provided during the last three years is as follows, Central Excise and Service Tax Rebate for Years from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (upto Feb., 2018)

(in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Central Excise Rebate	Service Tax Rebate
1	2015-16	23042.19	137.00
2.	2016-17	20596.99	96.40
3.	2017-18 *	11223.82 *	176.41 *

*Note: Figures are provisional. GST: Refund sanctioned upto the end of 31st March, 2018

(in Rs. Crore)

Total No. of Shipping Bills (upto 31st January, 2018)	Total IGST refund (upto 31st March, 2018)	Total ITC refund by Centre (upto 31st March, 2018)	Total ITC refund by States (upto 31st March, 2018)
2,73,017	Rs 9,604	Rs. 5,510	Rs 2,502

Thus, in all, Rs 9,604 crore (IGST refunds), Rs. 5,510 crore (ITC refund by Centre) and Rs 2,502 crore (ITC refund by States) all totalling to Rs 17,616 crore has been sanctioned.

(d) Rebate is given only of the duty paid on exported goods and as such no further monitoring on utilization of rebate is required as taxes stand paid before sanction of rebate. The event of lax payment is verified before sanction of rebate.

Conservation of Vembanad Lake

*565. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent reports that the Vembanad Lake, the largest wetland ecosystem in the country, is one of the most polluted water

bodies in the world and may vanish in the next fifty years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to conserve the Vembanad Lake and its ecosystem?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) As per the Report on "Conservation and Wise use of Vembanad-Kol" submitted by Wetlands International South Asia to Government of Kerala during 2017, Vembanad-Kol, a Ramsar site in Kerala, is polluted mainly due to untreated sewage, sewage from industrial and manufacturing units, increase in number of houseboats catering to backwater tourism, use of fertilizer and pesticide for high yielding variety of rice, and coir retting yards acting as breeding ground for mosquitoes etc. Based on this report, the State Government of Kerala has submitted the Management Action Plan duly approved by State Level Steering Committee for conservation and management of Vembanad-Kol wetland in October-2017. The conservation activities in Vembanad-Kol wetland are monitored continuously by the State Wetlands Authority Kerala (SWAK).

(c) Various steps have been taken to conserve the Vembanad-Kol and its ecosystem which inter-alia include:

- Ministry has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 140.75 lakh to Government of Kerala on cost sharing basis of 60:40 which includes Rs: 84.45 lakh as Central share and the rest of Rs. 56.30 lakh as State share during financial year 2017-18. The grant has been sanctioned for undertaking various conservation activities like integrated wetland inventory and assessment, capacity development, training on integrated wetland management and creation of resource material. Also, this includes biodiversity conservation, catchment management and mangrove restoration.
- Being a Ramsar site, the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 meant for regulating activities within the Notified wetlands are also applicable to Vembanad-Kol.

National Mission for Green India

*566. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sixty per cent central share out of the revised outlay of Rs. 1622.23 lakh under the National Mission for Green India is pending with the Union Government for release during 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The approved outlay for the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 is Rs. 220.0 Crores. The release of funds depends on the year-wise budgetary allocation. The budget allocations for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are Rs. 72.0 Crores, Rs. 42.01 Crores and Rs. 47.80 Crores respectively. Against these budgetary allocations, the actual expenditure was Rs. 70.22 Crores, Rs. 41.62 Crores and Rs. 47.088 Crores respectively.

(c) The release of balance Central share is subject to availability of funds, progress of work and fulfilment of the conditions of release.

Water-Borne Diseases

*567. SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that water-borne diseases are increasing rapidly in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of people died due to such diseases during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken to reduce the number of deaths due to such diseases;

(d) whether the Government proposes a comprehensive plan to address the issue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Consumption of contaminated drinking water is the cause for diseases such as Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid) & Viral Hepatitis (A & E) etc. As

per the data reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), there is no rapid increase in these diseases. State/UT-wise cases and deaths due to these diseases during the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Health is a State subject and the responsibility for providing healthcare facilities to patients primarily lies with the respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides financial and technical assistance to States/UTs under the National Health Mission (NHM) for strengthening of Primary and Secondary health care facilities to effectively respond to health care needs including health problems arising from consumption of contaminated drinking water. To prevent the spread such outbreaks, under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), States/UTs are provided with additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases, IT equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer, and provision of funds for operationalization. Funds are also released under IDSP to all the States as grant-in-aid to undertake diseases surveillance and outbreak response activities.

Government of India started the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) during the 11th Five Year Plan. So far 147 districts of 19 States have been covered under this programme. The important components of the programme are surveillance of fluorosis in the community, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, capacity building in the form of training and manpower support, establishment of diagnostic facilities, management of fluorosis cases including treatment, surgery, rehabilitation and health education.

The Guidelines 'Detection, Prevention and Management of Arsenicosis in India - A Field Guide' have also been finalized and has been sent to the arsenic affected States (i.e. Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal). State Governments are also advised to strengthen District/CHC infrastructure for early diagnosis, management and treatment of Arsenic affected cases and for this purpose they can seek necessary support in the State PIPs under NHM.

Further, provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to reduce the number of water-borne diseases. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements efforts of the States by providing technical and financial

assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe

and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country.

Statement

States/UTs wise Cases and Deaths Due to Cholera reported during 2013-2017

Sl No	State / U.T.	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017 (Prov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2	0	20	0	7	0	12	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
7	Gujarat	327	1	158	0	52	0	88	0	78	0
8	Haryana	16	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	9	0	0	0	36	0	5	0	31	0
12	Karnataka	200	0	32	0	14	2	33	1	15	0
13	Kerala	23	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	1	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	8	0	17	0	104	0	42	1	0	0
15	Maharashtra	293	1	252	2	213	1	107	0	16	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	5	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	5	0	56	0	3	0	2	0	4	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	42	3	14	0	15	0	3	0	6	0
25	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	8	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	43	0
29	West Bengal	120	0	173	0	155	0	157	0	2	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	15	0	133	0	10	0	8	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	0	28	1	14	1	15	1	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	25	0	65	1	91	0	228	0	61	2
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1130	5	844	5	913	4	718	3	385	3

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

Note:

1. 2014: Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014.
2. NA stands for Not Available.
3. 2017: Data is different for different reference period

States/UTs wise Cases and Deaths Due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during 2013-2017

Sl No	State / U.T.	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017 (Prov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1855496	110	1332145	10	1122740	5	1194005	11	651882	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30756	3	12657	5	10834	4	12746	2	4826	1
3	Assam	105876	147	83373	73	128392	121	88736	282	117031	161
4	Bihar	550281	24	550038	24	455125	36	389399	8	293540	14
5	Chhattisgarh	104966	37	115561	32	132278	13	157064	33	135902	17
6	Goa	16485	0	16097	4	13204	1	15740	4	7271	5
7	Gujarat	427523	8	504857	3	567123	3	640602	0	516186	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Haryana	168527	27	197898	8	190390	4	224780	14	186750	11
9	Himachal Pradesh	349904	56	350459	52	334168	41	310749	56	247993	21
10	Jammu and Kashmir	591231	1	515013	0	472843	2	534341	0	410190	3
11	Jharkhand	81045	4	81451	17	81934	0	94748	0	63487	0
12	Karnataka	545794	81	810781	12	832356	13	930452	4	660193	15
13	Kerala	372440	12	402106	9	428374	2	477435	15	330376	6
14	Madhya Pradesh	535012	89	768021	112	740690	74	782421	122	457892	75
15	Maharashtra	527115	0	664014	4	877638	27	1051445	52	442419	3
16	Manipur	25333	37	29954	32	29159	23	33193	21	23942	14
17	Meghalaya	186023	12	197024	29	167691	32	167687	30	83466	3
18	Mizoram	13518	12	14201	10	14215	11	14849	16	9414	5
19	Nagaland	21672	0	22301	0	15511	0	17539	0	9573	3
20	Odisha	656838	217	767575	190	782151	139	781917	104	444650	43
21	Punjab	183533	13	170438	22	179211	37	195281	44	137303	16
22	Rajasthan	545293	18	676832	17	810518	13	898033	7	660644	1
23	Sikkim	42410	1	39983	2	53295	3	49691	0	28115	0
24	Tamil Nadu	278701	23	250264	14	308358	8	369325	9	317374	1
25	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	963573	20	1007284	19	344653	1
26	Tripura	92826	17	80388	22	88064	5	97653	6	59852	5
27	Uttarakhand	84792	12	90428	14	108974	6	111084	7	73055	4
28	Uttar Pradesh	828367	272	754582	301	814481	320	1102042	304	962459	250
29	West Bengal	1830310	302	1896182	200	1798754	196	2052123	192	1296683	44
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29391	0	23947	2	22398	0	23547	0	9616	0
31	Chandigarh	44664	2	39277	29	45284	90	49891	61	41833	37
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62259	0	63337	0	51195	4	43280	12	30720	8
33	Daman and Diu	8615	2	12831	0	18169	2	13062	0	10612	0
34	Delhi	129367	62	120618	77	157445	96	137664	115	86981	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35	Lakshadweep	7496	0	6750	0	4472	0	4387	0	2090	0
36	Puducherry	79751	28	87248	11	92599	2	92379	5	71599	7
Total		11413610	1629	11748631	1337	12913606	1353	14166574	1555	9230572	840

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

Note:

1. 2014: Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014.
2. NA stands for Not Available.
3. 2017: Data is different for different reference period

State/UTs wise Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during 2013 - 2017

Sl No	State / U.T.	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017 (Prov.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	256458	6	186446	5	146385	0	170249	0	57490	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7359	4	4512	3	4476	10	4582	1	551	0
3	Assam	6521	0	5328	29	11333	9	19328	0	10970	68
4	Bihar	261791	2	283679	4	265469	1	201672	2	174787	2
5	Chhattisgarh	27457	2	32617	1	47970	1	74632	8	52111	3
6	Goa	355	0	573	0	1603	1	724	0	118	0
7	Gujarat	22962	1	29505	0	35362	1	45970	0	33314	0
8	Haryana	27115	0	29990	1	31965	0	35969	0	30605	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	37128	2	48786	6	40639	6	38093	7	31925	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	70859	0	57537	1	52359	0	45520	0	34971	0
11	Jharkhand	24806	7	36663	7	28330	4	42163	0	25886	0
12	Karnataka	61485	9	92959	1	85837	1	97493	1	97406	3
13	Kerala	4325	3	2269	0	2862	0	2038	0	1677	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	114578	28	155190	25	125737	8	123075	21	68182	4
15	Maharashtra	81458	1	102299	0	130809	0	137617	0	53936	0
16	Manipur	10927	17	10636	10	5422	0	4942	2	2539	0
17	Meghalaya	9134	1	10395	8	13459	0	14204	0	4010	0
18	Mizoram	2765	3	2758	4	2804	0	2869	2	1818	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19	Nagaland	12736	0	11604	0	7977	0	9741	0	5759	6
20	Odisha	60337	56	90363	39	90895	45	74306	19	34539	9
21	Punjab	35136	5	34651	1	34867	3	37896	3	27247	1
22	Rajasthan	65331	5	83540	4	79244	0	87097	0	46486	0
23	Sikkim	186	0	716	0	453	2	482	0	65	0
24	Tamil Nadu	31440	1	29937	0	40579	0	33573	0	34831	0
25	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	163747	0	156115	2	33723	0
26	Tripura	12849	1	10553	0	4596	1	5715	0	1856	4
27	Uttarakhand	25956	0	28939	14	34120	10	33904	4	21237	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	224748	161	225829	203	288140	221	503497	312	429348	162
29	West Bengal	108695	39	90086	42	112262	24	161429	22	148764	5
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1501	3	881	0	870	0	838	1	508	0
31	Chandigarh	3251	0	6021	0	12447	88	12237	48	9361	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4323	0	2439	0	1406	0	4420	1	5448	0
33	Daman and Diu	888	0	167	0	165	0	197	0	184	0
34	Delhi	32691	29	27339	14	30698	16	31225	55	10231	9
35	Lakshadweep	3	0	3	0	77	0	50	0	91	0
36	Puducherry	2591	1	1477	3	2049	0	1943	0	1076	0
Total		1650145	387	1736687	425	1937413	452	2215805	511	1493050	286

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

Note:

- 2014: Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014.
- NA stands for Not Available.
- 2017: Data is different for different reference period

State/UTs wise Cases and Deaths Due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) reported during 2013-2017

Sl No	State / U.T.	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017 (Prov.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	8739	34	3716	1	3358	12	2402	1	679	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	588	0	378	6	292	1	273	4	49	1
3	Assam	466	0	2033	13	809	9	2688	14	988	0
4	Bihar	6736	2	20670	3	26729	2	28401	0	14431	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Chhattisgarh	670	5	548	4	532	6	547	15	218	2
6	Goa	173	0	182	0	162	0	121	0	47	3
7	Gujarat	3676	6	4808	7	3736	0	3573	2	2673	0
8	Haryana	1307	1	1934	13	5184	3	2228	0	4586	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	2023	14	2808	9	1739	1	2716	18	620	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6307	0	5110	0	4028	0	3581	0	4351	0
11	Jharkhand	1444	65	1052	1	1258	1	1406	0	1427	4
12	Karnataka	5415	16	6402	8	6026	21	6013	17	3555	4
13	Kerala	7034	8	5567	4	3965	7	5330	18	3465	6
14	Madhya Pradesh	14055	11	16145	18	14030	25	14855	22	8728	6
15	Maharashtra	5851	13	6753	13	9738	10	11762	6	4645	1
16	Manipur	258	0	443	0	88	0	182	1	87	0
17	Meghalaya	518	0	643	0	299	0	244	3	131	0
18	Mizoram	419	10	194	0	209	4	225	1	142	1
19	Nagaland	119	0	113	0	76	0	87	0	17	0
20	Odisha	3743	90	5069	39	5146	24	3522	20	1940	7
21	Punjab	3099	6	4525	4	9330	8	9831	7	7001	2
22	Rajasthan	2384	10	9719	3	3247	0	2471	1	3806	0
23	Sikkim	692	1	556	0	1344	0	1182	0	273	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1868	0	880	0	1066	1	663	0	534	1
25	Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	1735	1	2270	0	82	0
26	Tripura	205	1	177	1	183	1	169	4	74	0
27	Uttarakhand	8619	11	9243	9	10242	15	10930	16	8064	9
28	Uttar Pradesh	9079	17	16037	50	11188	73	13250	47	14735	28
29	West Bengal	4967	91	4444	63	3948	83	2900	114	2135	48
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	231	11	262	9	123	1	182	0	49	0
31	Chandigarh	424	1	766	21	1249	27	1179	7	958	18
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90	2	32	0	48	6	7	2	16	4
33	Daman and Diu	184	7	65	0	77	2	31	0	39	0
34	Delhi	8290	131	6965	98	9145	87	10323	104	7321	133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35	Lakshadweep	5	0	16	0	12	0	10	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	447	10	299	3	520	4	416	7	220	1
	Total	110125	574	138554	400	140861	435	145970	451	98086	283

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

Note:

1. 2014: Andhra Pradesh Excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014.
2. NA stands for Not Available.
3. 2017: Data is different for different reference period

Pay Commission Reports

*568. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of successive Pay Commissions have been increasing the burden on Government finances/ exchequer in partially accepting their recommendations for increase in wages and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the last Pay Commission has suggested productivity linked pay hike to the deserving employees to eliminate below average or mediocre performance and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such periodic hikes in wages resulting from Pay Commission recommendations trigger similar demands from the State Government/public utility employees, imposing burden on already strained State finances and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is considering an alternative for increasing the salaries and allowances of Central Government employees and pensioners in future instead of forming Pay Commission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The financial impact of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, as accepted by the Government, is normally more pronounced in the initial year and gradually it tapers off as the growth in the economy picks up and fiscal space is widened. While implementing the recommendations of the last Central Pay Commission, i.e., the Seventh Central Pay Commission, the Government staggered its implementation in two financial years. While

the recommendations on pay and pension were implemented with effect from 01.01.2016, the recommendations in respect of allowances have been implemented with effect from 01.07.2017 after an examination by a Committee. This has moderated the financial impact of the recommendations. Moreover, unlike the previous 6th Pay Commission, which entailed substantial impact on account of arrears, the impact in the year 2016-17 on account of element of arrears of revised pay and pension on the present occasion of the 7th Central Pay Commission pertained to only 2 months of the previous financial year of 2015-16.

(b) The Seventh Central Pay Commission in Para 5.1.46 of its Report proposed withholding of annual increment in the case of those employees who are not able to meet the benchmark either for Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) or regular promotion within the first 20 years of their service.

(c) The service conditions of employees of State Governments fall within the exclusive domain of the respective State Governments who are federally independent of the Central Government. Therefore, the concerned State Governments have to independently take a view in the matter.

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

[Translation]

GST Rebate to Speed up Digital Payments

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

(a) whether the Government is considering rebate in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) to speed up digital payments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said rebate is likely to benefit only the consumers or the wholesalers and retailers also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the span of percentage of such rebate at lower and upper ends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) An agenda note, proposing certain concession in GST rate on supplies made to end consumers, for which payment is made through digital mode was placed for consideration before the GST Council in its meetings held on 10.11.2017 and 18.01.2018. However, because of shortage of time and other urgent agenda items, the same has not been taken up by the GST Council.

[English]

Green Hospitals

*570. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) whether the healthcare infrastructure in the country is adequate to address the adverse health outcomes as a result of environmental degradation;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to convert the existing hospitals into green hospitals and also set up green hospitals in the country and if so, the details thereof including the concept and the benefits of green hospitals along with the names of such hospitals in the country; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the healthcare infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government to provide environment friendly infrastructure. Central Government supplements their efforts by way of providing assistance for new construction/renovation of existing infrastructure, setting up of Health

Centres and hospitals strengthening etc. As far as Central Government hospitals are concerned, most of them are providing specialty and super specialty services in almost all the branches of medicines and surgery and their infrastructure are adequate to address the adverse health outcome as a result of environmental degradation.

During the renovation/upgradation of hospitals, environmental concerns are generally addressed. Such processes include replacing old Air Conditioners (ACs) by new ACs with latest technology to reduce consumption of electricity, installing Solar Power Generation System, computerization/digitalization of hospital records, setting up of water treatment plant, solid waste treatment plant, effluent treatment plants, construction of new buildings as green buildings. Besides following steps have been taken to improve the healthcare infrastructure in the country:

- Rationalization in usage of raw material/resource.
- Reduced energy consumption.
- Improved process efficiency.
- Reduced waste management and disposal cost.
- Water management.
- Utilization of recoverable resource.
- Air infection Control.
- Reduced hospital acquired infection and therefore reduced length of stay

Passive Euthanasia

*571. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given legal sanction to passive euthanasia;

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

(c) whether the Government has finalised a legislation to permit passive euthanasia and if so, the details and the current status thereof;

(d) whether an Expert Committee constituted for examining euthanasia has given its report and if so, the major recommendations of the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) A five-judge Constitution bench of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice of India Sh. Dipak Misra, in its final judgment on 9th March, 2018 in the matter of Common Cause Vs Union of India & Others, has "laid down the principles relating to the procedure for execution of Advance Directive and provided the guidelines to give effect to passive euthanasia in both circumstances, namely, where there are advance directives and where there are none, in exercise of the power under Article 142 of the Constitution". The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further directed that "the directive and guidelines shall remain in force till the Parliament brings a legislation in the field".

(c) No. The matter regarding formulation of legislation on Passive Euthanasia is under consideration in this Ministry.

(d) and (e) Law Commission, vide its 241st Report titled 'Passive Euthanasia-A Relook', proposed for making a legislation on 'Passive Euthanasia' and also prepared a draft Bill, 'The medical treatment of terminally ill patients (protection of patients and medical practitioners) Bill'. This bill has been examined by the Committee of Experts under the Directorate General of Health Services in this Ministry. Major recommendations of the Expert Committee are as below:

- It has proposed only Passive Euthanasia.
- No provision for Active Euthanasia.
- Provision for a written medical directive given by a competent person called as Advance Medical Directive.
- Applicable for patients with terminal illness, as defined in the Bill.
- Separate provisions for process of withholding of treatment for competent and incompetent terminally ill patients.

The matter regarding formulation of legislation on Passive Euthanasia is under consideration in this Ministry.

Import of e-Waste

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the threat of e-waste reaching the country from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken by the Government to address the issue; and

(d) the details of import of e-waste to the country during the last three years and the current year?

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 is aware of the potential threat of e-waste if imported for disposal in the country from abroad. Accordingly, as per the provisions of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, the import of waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing components such as accumulators, few classes of hazardous batteries, mercury switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes, few activated glass, PCB capacitors etc, or contaminated with hazardous constituents e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl exhibiting hazardous characteristics are prohibited. Further, the Rules regulate the import of waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap etc. for recycling or reuse, not prohibited by the provisions of these rules.

(d) No permission for import of e-waste for disposal in the country has been granted during the last three years and the current year.

Respectful Maternity Care

*573. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a programme called LaQshya to provide Respectful Maternity Care to all pregnant women attending public health facilities by improving the quality of maternity care in labour room, maternity operation theatre, obstetrics intensive care units and high dependency units and if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of the programme;

(b) whether the said programme will improve the quality of care during delivery and immediate post-partum period and enhance satisfaction of the beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this programme is implemented in all Government hospitals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has recently launched a program named LaQshya on 11th December 2017. This program aims to reduce preventable maternal and newborn mortality, morbidity and stillbirths associated with the care around birth by improving quality of care in the labour room, maternity operation theatre, obstetrics intensive care units (Obs ICUs) and high dependency units (HDUs). The main objectives are:

1. To reduce maternal and newborn mortality & morbidity due to Ante-partum Haemorrhage (APH), post-partum Haemorrhage (PPH), retained placenta, preterm, preeclampsia & eclampsia, obstructed labour, puerperal sepsis, newborn asphyxia, sepsis etc.
2. To improve Quality of care during the delivery and immediate post-partum care, stabilization of complications, to ensure timely referrals with an effective two-way follow-up system.
3. To enhance satisfaction of beneficiaries and to provide Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) to all pregnant women attending the public health facility.

(b) LaQshya program is a focused and targeted approach to strengthen key processes related to the labour room and maternity operation theatre within a short period to achieve time bound targets thereby ensuring desired outcomes. This programme consists of rigorously supervised six cycles of rapid improvement during delivery and in immediate post-partum period. Focus is to be given to improve close monitoring of delivery, presence of birth companion as per pregnant women's choice, provision of respectful maternity care, timely management of complications, strengthening of referral protocols, adherence to standard protocols, essential & emergency newborn care, early initiation of breast feeding and infection prevention including biomedical waste management.

Satisfaction level of clients is to be assessed by taking feedback from beneficiaries through Mera Aspatal. The facilities with more than 80% beneficiaries satisfied score along with other National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) indicators for labour room & maternity OT will be LaQshya certified.

(c) The programme is planned to improve quality of care in Government hospitals especially:

- All government medical college hospitals.
- All District Hospitals & equivalent health facilities.
- All designated FRUs and high case load CHCs with over 100 deliveries/60 deliveries (per month) in hills and desert areas.

Transaction Charges

*574. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expenditure of Rs. 0.50 per transaction is an additional burden over and above the credit of the Direct Benefit Transfer in the State Schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has already taken a policy decision to bear this expenditure for Central Schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any requests have been received from States/UTs including Rajasthan for waiving charges on State Specific Schemes routed through the Aadhaar Payment Bridge; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) To promote direct benefit transfers (DBT) in all Central Government Schemes i.e. Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes, Central Government has provided for transaction charges to be paid to banks/NPCI/other agencies for conducting such DBT transactions. Such transaction charges are paid over and above the benefit transfers under a scheme. The Central Government bears this liability on account of transaction charges and the same is paid from respective Departments from relevant budgetary head of the scheme. DoE vide its OM F.No.32(07)/PF-11/2011 (Vol. II) dated 26.05.2017 has prescribed that a transaction cost of Rs. 0.50/- would be payable for each transaction to be shared between the sponsor banks, destination entities and NPCI in the ratio of Rs.0.10, Rs.0.25 and Rs.0.15. It may be stated that vide DoE OM dated 1st June, 2016, it has been clarified that for Centrally Sponsored DBT Schemes, even though benefit transfers will be made from the State Consolidated

Fund (State Employment Guarantee Fund in case of MGNREGA) transaction charges and cash-out incentives, which are in the nature of administrative charges, will be paid by the respective Departments of the Central Government on the basis of vouchers and details of successful transactions submitted by NPCI.

With regard to the charges for transactions pertaining to the State DBT Schemes, it has been advised vide DoE OM F.No.32(07)/PF.II/2011(Vol. II) dated 1st June, 2016 that transaction charges as per the extant NPCI circular will be applicable, for which the NPCI may approach the respective State Governments for settlement of its claims. Such transaction charges may have to be paid by the State Governments as an additional amount over and above the benefit transfers. As per the extant NPCI Circular No.136 dated 23.11.2015, a transaction cost of Rs. 0.50/- would be payable for each transaction to be shared between the sponsor banks, destination entities and NPCI in the ratio of Rs.0.10, Rs.0.25 and Rs.0.15.

(c) and (d) No such specific requests have been received in the Department of Expenditure.

New Drug Delivery System for Cancer

*575. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether researchers/doctors of AIIMS, New Delhi have developed a new drug delivery system for cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said system of treatment has been implemented and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the new drug delivery system will be implemented in all Government hospitals at subsidised rates and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) There is no new drug delivery system, as such, has been developed by AIIMS, New Delhi, for cancer. A system called "Hyperthermic Intra-peritoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC)" which has been tried with limited success previously in major cancer centres in Europe and USA, has been standardized and implemented in the Department of Surgical Oncology, Dr.BRA-IRCH, AIIMS, New Delhi.

(c) The treatment has been implemented at AIIMS, New Delhi, since 2014. A total number of 90 patients were treated using HIPEC.

(d) The above said treatment method requires excellent infrastructure, experienced cancer surgeons and multidisciplinary cancer teams. Hence it is not feasible to implement in all Government hospitals.

Naturopathic Wellness Centres

*576. SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:

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 issue licenses to private players/NGOs/individuals to open Naturopathic wellness centres in different parts of the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such centres are likely to be started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether specific guidelines have been laid down in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether a new Naturopathic Policy is going to be made/framed in near future 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) to (d) The Government is not having any proposal to issue licenses to private players/NGOs/individuals to open Naturopathic wellness centres in different parts of the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh. Matters relating to public health (under which the question of opening Naturopathic wellness centres fall) are within the purview of State Governments.

(e) No, framing of such a Policy is not being considered presently.

Defunct/Inactive Companies

*577. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of defunct/inactive companies in the country including Gujarat have risen over the years and if so, the details thereof during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government has announced the 'Easy Exit Scheme' for defunct/inactive companies to get their names struck off by the Registrar of Companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the companies thereto; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Section 248 empowers the Registrar of Companies (ROCs) to remove the names of the companies where the ROC has a reasonable cause to believe that the company is not conducting any business or in operation for the last two consecutive Financial Years. Companies which were not filing Financial Statements for the last two or more financial years are, prima facie, taken as falling in this category. In the first drive, this Ministry identified 2.97 Lakh companies in March 2017, which were, prim a-facie, not in operation or conducting any business for the last two years. In the second drive, a total of 2,25,910 companies have been identified for action under section 248 on the basis of non-filing of financial statements up to Financial Year 2016-17.

(b) Further, with the commencement of Section 248 (2) of the Act read with Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016 a simple procedure has been laid down for voluntary exit of companies that are free of liabilities or any other infringements. Now, a company may, after extinguishing all its liabilities, by a special resolution or consent of seventy five per cent of its members in terms of paid up share capital, file an application in eform STK-2 with filing fees of Rs.5,000/- to the Registrar for removing the name of the company from the Register of Companies on all or any of the grounds specified in sub section (1) and the Registrar shall, on receipt of such application, cause a public notice to be issued in the manner prescribed in the aforesaid rules. The Registrar after following the due process such as intimating the concerned regulatory authorities like Income Tax Authority, etc. about the proposed action of removal of name of such companies and seek objections if any. In case no objection is received within the prescribed time, the Registrar shall cause a notice under sub-section (5) of section 248 of striking off the name of the company from the register of companies and its dissolution to be published in the official gazette in Form STK-7 and the same shall be placed on the website of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(c) As per data available from the MCA21 system, 26260 companies have filed application for removal of their names in Form STK-2 during the year 2017-18.

(d) The exercise of removal of names of companies by the concerned ROCs is a continuous process to identify defunct/inactive companies.

Non-Life/Health Insurance Policies

*578. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of having differences between the amount claimed and the amount settled under Non-Life Insurance and Health Insurance Policies by the insurance companies have increased in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, company-wise;

(b) whether the Government has noticed irregularities/corruption in settlement of such claims on the part of the surveyor or the insurance company during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken thereon, company-wise;

(d) the number of onsite visits/ inspections undertaken by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India and the regulatory action initiated during the said period; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the process of claim easier under Non-Life/Health Insurance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The company-wise details of amount claimed under non-life insurance and health insurance and claims paid during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) In Non-Life Insurance, no irregularities / corruption in settlement of claims have come to the notice of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI). However, in the area of Health Insurance, the Authority has taken regulatory action on noticing excess deductions from health insurance policy claims as per details given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The number of onsite visits/ inspections undertaken by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India and the number of regulatory actions initiated during the said period are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The other steps taken to make the process of claim easier under Non-Life/Health Insurance inter-alia also includes:-

The IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2016 (HIR 2016) and the IRDAI (Protection of Policyholders' Interests) Regulations, 2017 have been issued by IRDAI which stipulate various provisions to protect the interest of the Policyholders of Health Insurance Policies/ General Insurance Policies including making the process of claims easier. Towards this, the Authority, inter-alia, has put in place the following provisions in these regulations:-

- The insurance claims shall be settled or rejected within 30 days from the receipt of the last "necessary" document.
- Except in cases where a fraud is suspected, ordinarily no document not listed in the policy terms and conditions shall be deemed 'necessary'.
- The insurer shall ensure that all the documents required for claims processing are called for at one time and that the documents are not called for in a piece-meal manner.
- Insurer may stipulate a period within which all necessary claim documents should be furnished by the policyholder/insured to make a claim. However, claims filed even beyond such period should be considered if there are valid reasons for any delay.

- Every Insurance Claim shall be disposed of in accordance to the Terms and Conditions of the policy contract.
- Regulation (33) (d) (iv) of HIR 2016 specifies that where a claim is repudiated, the communication about the repudiation shall be made only by the Insurer by specifically stating the reasons for repudiation, necessarily referring to the corresponding policy conditions.
- The insurer shall also furnish the grievance redressal procedures available with the Insurance Company and with the Insurance Ombudsman along with the detailed addresses of the respective offices.
- Subject to the terms of a policy, General Insurers and Health insurers shall extend to all policy holders a cashless facility for treatment at specific establishments.
- To ensure that interests of insurance policyholders' are protected.
- To ensure that insurers, distribution channels and other regulated entities fulfill their obligations towards policyholders and have in place standard procedures and best practices in sale and service of insurance policies.
- To ensure policyholder-centric governance by insurers with emphasis on grievance redressal.

Statement-I

Company- wise Non-life insurance amount claimed and Claims paid (in terms of amount)

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Name of the Gen. Ins. Company	Claims Data 2014-15			Claims Data 2015-16			Claims Data 2016-17		
	Claims Outstanding at the beginning of the year	New claims registered during the period	Claims paid	Claims Outstanding at the beginning of the year	New claims registered during the period	Claims paid	Claims Outstanding at the beginning of the year	New claims registered during the period	Claims paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bajaj Allianz	2480.7	3655.1	3476.4	3242.6	3998.7	3397.1	3587.0	3506.5	3261.7
Bharti AXA General	674.1	1425.7	927.2	926.9	1736.4	965.9	1400.8	884.8	1251.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cholamandalam	1390.5	1738.0	983.9	1892.7	1830.0	1289.9	2241.0	4821.2	1517.6
Future Generali	488.4	925.8	852.1	600.5	1244.3	1050.4	780.2	1115.8	1040.1
HDFC ERGO General*	1005.1	2468.2	1700.4	1349.3	2857.3	2156.2	1533.5	3260.8	2269.4
ICICI-Iombard	2912.3	4924.1	4058.9	3054.1	6383.7	4881.3	3890.9	6880.9	5141.7
IFFCO-Tokio	1494.9	1895.8	1737.8	1655.4	2372.7	2595.8	1516.9	3270.8	2546.0
Kotak Mahindra	-	-	-	0.0	6465.0	1010.0	0.0	12.1	6.2
HDFC Gen. (L&T)	106.3	234.1	131.6	164.0	340.2	239.3	223.2	390.2	268.9
Liberty Videocon	13.3	174.4	123.6	49.8	468.6	217.7	106.3	323.5	229.6
Magma HDI	66.7	300.8	247.2	169.2	370.0	225.8	217.0	202.3	209.5
Raheja QBE	3.6	4.9	3.3	2.7	1.4	2.2	2.1	5.8	2.0
Reliance General	1955.1	1540.3	1750.7	2132.2	1802.9	2041.0	2361.3	1767.5	2238.3
Royal Sundaram	900.3	878.0	1001.1	907.8	957.0	1058.7	1041.2	1113.2	1240.6
SBI General	321.2	2181.7	485.9	699.4	1936.4	995.7	940.8	1466.7	1174.7
Shriram General	714.0	1873.5	371.5	1209.2	1660.9	951.0	2356.6	1817.4	1348.4
Tata-AIG	948.5	1787.6	1302.5	1172.3	2495.7	1778.3	1552.6	2441.3	1991.2
Universal Sampo	352.5	580.7	355.0	473.7	814.8	703.4	482.8	1020.5	600.0
National	6718.2	12059.1	8232.4	6958.8	23089.5	9175.8	7473.1	32256.9	12542.7
New India	7995.6	17474.3	9739.6	9873.7	12396.1	11579.7	9968.7	16782.7	13834.5
United India	11151.2	12487.9	7707.3	12126.0	16655.6	9663.2	14151.5	22675.3	11826.9
Oriental	6453.8	7643.8	5566.8	7254.7	7213.9	5953.1	7481.2	8152.3	7544.8
Total	48146.3	76253.8	50755.2	55915	97091.1	61931.5	63308.7	114168.5	72085.9

Source: IRDAI

Note: The amount settled against a policy is based on the final assessment and also as per the terms and conditions under which a specific policy has been issued. The data pertaining to just concluded Financial Year (2017-18) is not readily available with IRDAI.

Statement-II

Company-wise Health Insurance (Excluding Personal Accident and Travel) amount claimed and Claims paid (in terms of amount):

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Name of the Gen. Ins. Company	Claims Data 2014-15			Claims Data 2015-16			Claims Data 2016-17		
	Claims Outstanding at the beginning of the year	New claims registered during the period	Claims paid	Claims Outstanding at the beginning of the year	New claims registered during the period	Claims paid	Claims Outstanding at the beginning of the year	New claims registered during the period	Claims paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bajaj	41	494	498	21	733	548	29	801	694

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bharti	16	224	175	18	119	99	12	98	62
Cholamandalam	28	111	91	11	97	71	15	99	72
Future	5	128	119	7	148	127	2	160	145
HDFC	26	327	247	24	334	225	27	398	269
ICICI	181	1314	1039	186	1156	851	202	1690	1195
IFFCO	16	312	229	23	537	388	43	608	482
Kotak	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	1
Liberty	0	27	17	4	63	50	4	72	49
L&T	3	36	23	4	39	24	3	43	31
Magma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raheja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reliance	63	472	524	48	483	466	90	292	331
Royal	17	140	117	18	153	127	14	162	134
SBI	1	34	13	5	98	42	10	121	54
Shriram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tata	4	72	60	5	94	72	8	90	69
Universal	7	159	100	8	170	120	8	117	107
National	388	6182	4525	513	5047	4476	572	6025	5302
New India	190	3877	3467	225	5764	5204	210	6900	6365
Oriental	236	2908	2250	272	3485	2534	300	3639	3363
United	333	5885	3356	513	6432	4399	745	8742	6155
Aditya Birla	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	14	8
Apollo	35	569	407	47	725	528	52	925	680
Cigna	0	3	1	0	43	37	1	111	84
Max Bupa	11	267	169	16	295	210	9	338	266
Religere	15	191	98	18	339	173	35	466	235
Star	84	836	703	102	1264	987	102	1976	1372
Industry total	1700	24568	18228	2088	27618	21758	2493	33889	27525

Source: IRDAI

Note: The amount settled against a policy is based on the final assessment and also as per the terms and conditions under which a specific policy has been issued. The data pertaining to just concluded Financial Year (2017-18) is not readily available with IRDAI

Statement-III*Regulatory action taken by IRDAI on noticing excess deductions from health insurance policy claims*

Order dated	Licensed entity	Observation	Details of Direction
Charge 38 of Order dated 30-07-2015	L & T General Insurance Company Limited	Deduction of otherhospitalization 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 toward 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.

The year-wise break up of onsite visits/inspections Non-Life and Health insurance companies:

Financial Year	No. of Non-Life Insurance Companies inspected in FY	No. of Health Insurance Companies inspected in FY
2017-18	9	2
2016-17	7	0
2015-16	4	2
2014-15	11	2

The year-wise break-up of the number of regulatory actions initiated against the Insurance Companies as a

result of onsite visit/inspection:

Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
General insurers and Stand alone Health insurers.	5	16	10	6	37

Higher Economic Growth Rate

*579. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attaining higher economic growth rate

on a sustained basis is not guaranteed in the absence of an effective structural reform in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sustaining a higher growth rate will require contribution from all domestic sectors and support from the global economy and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Attaining and sustaining high economic growth depends on number of factors viz. structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors as well as the reform measures undertaken. However, there is no one to one correspondence of economic growth to each one of these factors. For example, during 2012-13 to 2015-16, India's growth accelerated when growth of the global economy was generally subdued. The average growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices of Indian economy in last 4 years (2014-15 to 2017-18) is estimated to be 7.3 per cent, which is among the higher in the world. Economic Survey 2017-18 indicated the growth of GDP in 2018-19 could be in the range of 7.0 to 7.5 per cent, with higher global growth along with the reforms undertaken by the Government contributing towards the growth of economy.

(d) The agenda of promoting economic growth has received the utmost priority of the Government of India. 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. Other measures include improving delivery of services through help of technology via initiatives like Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile (JAM) and Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT). During 2017-18, Rs. 1.89 lakh crore were transferred to the DBT beneficiaries under a number of Government programmes. The Government of India has taken various other initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which, inter-alia, include; fillip to manufacturing by initiating

programmes like Make in India, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy, 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. 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.

Cooperation with France

*580. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with France for cooperation in the field of environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said MoU will help in bringing or transferring green technology to the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with France in the field of environment.

(b) A Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) in the field of Environment was signed between India and France. From Indian side, Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Hon'ble Minister of State for Environment, Forest & Climate Change and from French side Ms. Brune Poirson, Hon'ble Minister of State attached to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition signed the MoC. The MoC was exchanged between both the countries on 10.03.2018. A copy of the MoC is enclosed as Statement.

The areas of cooperation under this Memorandum of Cooperation include:-

- Climate change including technologies related to climate change;
- Air quality;
- Integrated water resources management including water quality and river management;

- Chemical and waste management and circular economy;
- Forests and biodiversity protection;
- Resource and energy efficiency;
- Conservation of marine and coastal Resources;
- Control of illegal trade in wildlife and products made therefrom;
- Wildlife forensics; and
- Any other area of cooperation that may be mutually decided upon by the Parties.

The MoC will enable establishment and promotion of closer and long-term cooperation between the two countries in the field of environment protection and management of natural resources on the basis of equity, reciprocity and mutual Y benefits, taking into account the applicable laws and legal provisions in each country.

(c) and (d) As per Article (1), the first objective of the Memorandum of Cooperation is to establish a basis for exchange of information between the Government officers and technical experts of the respective parties in the field of environment and climate change. Article 4 of the Memorandum of Cooperation gives emphasis on capacity building and technical assistance.

So far as bringing or transferring green technology to the country is concerned, the Joint Working Group on Environment and other bilateral cooperation on environment of both the countries have been mandated to address the same within the meaning of technical assistance (Article 4) read with Intellectual Property Rights (Article 5).

Statement

Memorandum of Cooperation Between

*The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate
Change of*

*The Republic of India
and*

*The Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive
Transition of the French Republic
in the Field of
Environment*

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of the Republic of India hereinafter referred to as

"Indian Parry", and Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition of the French Republic hereinafter referred to as the "French Party", and hereinafter individually referred to as "Party", and collectively referred to as "Parties",

Taking into consideration the deep concern for environment and shared interest of Parties in its protection for present and future generations;

Considering that climate change is a major global issue, and that India and France share a concern on this topic, within the framework of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change adopted on 12 of December 2015 in Paris,

Being convinced of the mutual interest to institutionalize a technical cooperation to combat climate change and to promote the protection of the environment in India and France,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1: Objective

This Memorandum of Cooperation has a two-fold objective:

1. To establish a basis for exchange of information between the Government officials and the technical experts of the respective Parties in the field of environment and climate change.
2. To promote and develop the relations among various stakeholders including public bodies, states, local and regional authorities, local self-governing bodies and private companies, in the field of environment and climate change with the purpose of improvement for these sectors and promoting public-private participation.

Article 2: Areas of Cooperation

The Parties agree to strengthen cooperation in following areas:

- climate change including technologies related to climate change;
- air quality;
- integrated water resources management including water quality and river management;
- chemical and waste management and circular economy;
- forests and biodiversity protection;

- resource and energy efficiency;
- conservation of marine and coastal Resources;
- control of illegal trade in wildlife and products made therefrom;
- wildlife forensics;

and any other area of cooperation that may be mutually decided upon by the Parties.

Article 3: Implementation of Cooperation

The implementation of this Memorandum of Cooperation takes place under the aegis of an Indo-French Joint Working Group (JWG) on Environment and Climate Change.

The Indo-French JWG shall meet annually, alternatively in India and in France.

For the Indian side, the co-chairman of the JWG on Environment and Climate Change is the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.

For the French side, the co-chairman of the JWG on Environment and Climate Change is the Director for European and International Affairs of the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition

Article 4: Modalities

A Programme of Action/Action Plan is drawn-up every year. It lays down the subject matter of the projects contemplated for every current year. For each selected theme the most appropriate means of achievement is determined, including but not limited to advanced training courses in France and in India, expert visits, capacity building and technical assistance

An appraisal of the work achieved is made at the time of each annual meeting of the Indo-French JWG on Environment and Climate Change. The topics retained for each year will be appended to the minutes of the plenary session of the Indo-French JWG on Environment and Climate Change.

All relevant ministries from both sides, such as the ministries in charge of urban development, energy, water or agriculture, may be involved in this process as may be necessary.

Article 5: Intellectual Property Rights

Should the activities under this Memorandum of Cooperation give rise to intellectual property rights (IPRs),

the Parties will enter into a separate arrangement that will specifically provide for the ownership, management and commercialization of such rights in accordance with their respective laws, rules and regulations and multilateral agreements to which France and India are party to.

The Parties will freely exchange information within the framework of this Memorandum of Cooperation, with the exception of such cases where the national legislation or the Party providing such information, has set restrictions on its use or disclosure.

In case the information shared by a Party is confidential, the other Party shall be informed about such nature of the information in writing. In the absence of any such information, Parties shall not be bound to treat the information shared under this Memorandum of Cooperation as confidential.

Under no circumstances, restricted information will be transferred by either party to a third party, without prior written consent of the other Party.

The information resulting from the activities from implementation of the Memorandum of Cooperation will be published or divulged to third parties, only with prior written consent by the other Party.

Article 6: Responsibilities

The Indian and the French Co-Chairman of the above Joint Working Group, each in those matters that concern them, are responsible for executing the Programme of Action/Action Plan mentioned in Article 4, in accordance with their national laws and obligations under international law.

Article 7: Financing

Each Party bears its own expenses incurred through the implementation of the cooperative activities under this Memorandum of Cooperation as far as their current operating expenditure allows.

Article 8: Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Memorandum of Cooperation will be settled amicably by negotiation and consultation between the Parties

Article 9: Entry into Force, Duration and Termination

- This present Memorandum of Cooperation takes effect on the date of signature and remains in force for a period of five (5) years.

- ii. It can be modified at any time through mutual consent of the Parties.
- iii. It can be terminated by either Party by giving the other Party a written six months advance notice. Such termination has no effect on the projects or works under implementation, except by a "mutually agreeable decision" by the Parties to the contrary.

Signed at New Delhi on 10th day of March, 2018 in two originals each in the Hindi, French and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

For the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of the Republic of India For the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition of the French Republic

Dr. Mahesh Sharma	Ms. Brune Poirson
Minister of State of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Minister of State attached to the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition

Landslides in North-Eastern Region

6441. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure landslide risk reduction and management in the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim; 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) As per the information received, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has taken initiatives in the field of landslide risk reduction and management through landslide susceptibility mapping in various scales in different parts of the country including North-Eastern Region (NER) and Sikkim.

GSI in its landslide studies included Pre-disaster studies (multi-scale landslide susceptibility/hazard/risk mapping & conducting landslide awareness programmes); and Post-disaster studies (landslide inventory mapping, site specific detailed geological mapping, slope stability analysis and landslide monitoring).

Under Pre-disaster studies, GSI has already formulated and carried out a National Landslide Susceptibility Mapping (NLSM) Programme on macro-scale (1:50,000 scale) in various parts of the country including NER and Sikkim. Approximately, 44,600 sq. km area has been completed under NLSM in all the states of NER, except Arunachal Pradesh. The State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRASC) of Arunachal Pradesh has carried out landslide susceptibility mapping for the entire Arunachal Pradesh. The outcome of the study includes preparation of landslide inventory database and spatial database for geo-factors of landslides.

Besides this, GSI has also carried out meso-scale (1:10,000) landslide susceptibility mapping in different regions. Analog maps of Landslide Susceptibility on meso-scale (1:10,000) have been prepared by GSI for Shillong town in Meghalaya; Serchip, Chiahtiang Townships and Lunglei area of Mizoram, Mangan Urban area, Singtam-Mangkha-Dikchu road corridor and Singhik-Manul-Paegum-Chungthang road sector of North Sikkim Highway in Sikkim.

On landslide remediation, GSI has carried out Site specific landslide studies through detailed mapping (1:2000 scale) at Sonapur landslide in Meghalaya; and Martam Landslide, Rongpo Landslide, 9 mile landslide complex, Malten Landslide, Old Carbonment area, Gangtok, B2 slide, Monitoring of 9 mile slide complex, Andheri Jhora Landslide on Ranipool Pakyong road, Bojek, Psochen Pheri, Lanta-Khola, Manvir colony, Namak, Theng and Mayang Chu landslide, Sub-Jail Complex area, Omchung Gyalshing, Kyangsla and 17 Mile landslide, Sangkhola landslide on NH-31 A, 5th Mile Landslide on Gangtok-Nathula road in Sikkim.

GSI has recently conducted Research and Development (R&D) on 1:50000 landslide hazard and risk mapping for regional planning with case studies on selected highly vulnerable areas of Higher Himalayas in various parts of NER.

For capacity building, GSI has conducted landslide awareness programmes in collaboration with State Governments and National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA). Contact programmes are being conducted in various towns of North East for raising awareness and developing resilience. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has also organized more than 20 Training Programmes on Disaster Risk Reduction including

landslides since 2006 in different states of the Northeast including Sikkim.

NPA Housing Loan

6442. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the low cost housing loans reported higher Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of finance scheme through the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) therein; and

(c) the details of new housing units launched, completed and the number of buyers under the PMAY during the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of individual housing loans with Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) during the period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 is as under:

As on	Gross NPAs of PSBs & HFCs (in %)		
	upto Rs. 10 lakh	Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 25 lakh	> Rs. 25 lakh
31.03.2015	1.87	0.66	0.50
31.03.2016	2.28	0.88	0.60
31.03.2017	2.12	0.85	0.88

Source: National Housing Bank

(b) Government have launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) mission on 25.06.2015 with the aim of providing pucca house to the eligible beneficiaries by 2022. Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme {CLSS for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG) and CLSS for Middle Income Group (MIG)} component of the PMAY-U, an interest subsidy of 6.5% for EWS / LIG, 4% for MIG-I and 3% for MIG-II, calculated on housing loan up to Rs. 6 lakh, Rs. 9 lakh and Rs. 12 lakh, respectively, over a tenure of 20 years is provided by Government.

(c) Details of the houses sanctioned, constructed and occupied during the last two years, year-wise, under PMAY (U) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

States / UTs wise details of Houses sanctioned/ Completed and occupied by beneficiaries during last two years under PMAY (U)

As on 31st March, 2018

Sl. No.	Names of the States / UTs	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Constructed (Nos)	Houses Occupied (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	609	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	490,698	27,328	2,381
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,557	16	1
4.	Assam	69,449	267	262
5.	Bihar	103,454	4,195	3,038
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	60	60	60
7.	Chhattisgarh	106,592	3,058	2,262
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3,080	421	421
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	492	68	68

1	2	3	4	5
10. Delhi (NCR)		2,651	2,651	2,651
11. Goa		169	109	109
12. Gujarat		152,742	69,804	62,387
13. Haryana		213,275	2,478	2,844
14. Himachal Pradesh		6,917	215	80
15. Jammu and Kashmir		14,185	154	149
16. Jharkhand		143,275	27,955	3,363
17. Karnataka		343,056	41,725	21,689
18. Kerala		85,188	3,600	1,784
19. Lakshdweep (UT)		-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh		415,715	41,452	9,301
21. Maharashtra		192,649	36,767	36,767
22. Manipur		26,463	193	115
23. Meghalaya		781	47	46
24. Mizoram		19,269	203	215
25. Nagaland		12,511	464	6
26. Odisha		62,632	3,231	1,884
27. Puducherry (UT)		7,824	58	58
28. Punjab		44,227	2,006	1,558
29. Rajasthan		73,904	11,628	7,113
30. Sikkim		518	3	3
31. Tamil Nadu		396,352	39,237	14,503
32. Telangana		109,881	3,336	2,652
33. Tripura		75,876	7,464	763
34. Uttar Pradesh		365,908	9,249	9,435
35. Uttarakhand		13,316	2,490	2,404
36. West Bengal		131,686	32,506	9,371
Grand Total		36,89,961	3,74,438	1,99,743

*Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

Educational Loans in Rural Areas

6443. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that students from rural areas are unable to avail educational loans as banks do not accept agricultural land as collateral;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the step being taken by the Government to deal with the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) There is no restriction in accepting agricultural land as security

for granting education loan. However, section 31 (i) of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 stipulates that provisions of this Act shall not apply to any security interest created in agricultural land.

Further, Agriculture is a State subject. Laws in many States prohibit agricultural land as collateral security for granting of loan towards non-agricultural purposes.

Government of India has launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) wherein collateral free loan is given upto Rs.7.5 lakh.

Smaller Packs for Edible Oils

6444. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:
SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has suggested the Government to direct edible oil traders to make it available in smaller packs for rural India;

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

(c) the response of the Government to this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Sub-Regulation 2.3.15 (1) of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011 provides:

"No person shall sell or expose for sale, or distribute, or offer for sale, or dispatch, or deliver to any person for the purpose of sale any edible oil-

(a) which does not conform to the standards of quality as provided in the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006) and rules/regulations made thereunder; and

(b) which is not packed in a container, marked and labelled in the manner as specified in Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regulations"

To reduce the sale of loose edible oil in the country, FSSAI has advised various Associations representing Edible Oil Industry to bring out small sachets/pouches of edible oil to be within reach of economically weaker sections.

Regulatory Norms for Alcoholic Beverages and Organic Foods

6445. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued new guidelines on regulating the packaged organic foods and alcoholic beverages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has prepared draft regulations in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The Food Safety and Standards (Organic Food) Regulations, 2017 have been notified on 29.12.2017. Food Business Operators are required to comply with the provisions of these Regulations by 1st July, 2018. Under the Regulations, any food offered for sale as 'Organic Food' is required to comply with the provisions laid down under either the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) or the Participatory Guarantee System for India (PGS-India) or any other system or standards that may be notified by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) from time to time. It is further mandated that labelling on the package of organic food shall convey full and accurate information on the organic status of the product. Such product may carry a certification or quality assurance mark of one of the prescribed systems in addition to the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India's organic logo.

As regards regulations for alcoholic beverages, the Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages Standards) Regulations, 2018 have been notified on 21.03.2018. These Regulations, specify the standards for various types of alcoholic beverages including identity and quality parameters as well as limits of various contaminants, including heavy metals. The Regulations also prescribe specific labelling requirements for alcoholic beverages, including declaration of alcohol content, allergen warning, and statutory warning like 'CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IS INJURIOUS TO

HEALTH. BE-SAFE – DON'T DRINK AND DRIVE'. It is also specified that labels of beverages containing more than 0.5 per cent alcohol by volume should not contain any nutritional information, health claim or use of terms like 'non-intoxicating' or words implying similar meaning.

[Translation]

Adoption of Children

6446. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make mental health check-up mandatory for foreign nationals who adopt children from India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Psychological Assessment of registered Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) including NRIs/OCIs/ Foreign parents has been made mandatory for Inter-country adoptions. It has to be conducted by any Mental Health Expert, who is a licensed/trained practitioner for assessing the motivation for adoption, temperament, stress tolerance, frustration, emotional stability, decision making and future plans of PAPs. Psychological Assessment Report (PAR) has been made mandatory along with the Home Study Report (HSR) for all the registered Inter-country Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs). Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has issued circulars to all the Authorized Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs) and Central Authorities (CAs) concerned vide Circular dated 27.11.2017 and 20.12.2017 informing that the HSR must include Psychological Assessment Report (PAR) duly attested.

[English]

Equal Basic Pension under Seventh CPC

6447. SHRI P. K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Central Pay Commission (CPC) has recommended option-I for ensuring equal basic pension to pre - 2016 and post - 2015 pensioners retiring from similar/equal posts and stages and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has finally not accepted that recommendation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that such similarly placed pensioners get equal basic pension from 01.01.2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The 7th Central Pay Commission had recommended two formulations for revision of pension of employees who retired before 01.01.2016 and the employees were given option to choose whichever formulation was beneficial. As per the first formulation, the Commission recommended for revision of pension based on notional pay arrived at by adding the number of increments an employee had earned in the appropriate level while in service. This formulation was later on examined by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare. The Committee recommended that instead of counting of increments earned in the retiring scale and applying directly to the 7th Pay Commission Pay Matrix, a more scientific and rational method would be to refix pay in each successive Pay Commission as per the formula for revision of pay right up to the 7th Pay Commission. This method of fixing notional pay and pension would benefit a larger number of pensioners as compared to the increment method which benefits only a select segment of pensioners who served for a longer period in the retiring scale without being promoted to a higher grade. This has been accepted by the Government and appropriate orders have been issued.

Database of Physiotherapist

6448. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Colleges and Universities both Government and Private rendering Bachelor, Master and Doctoral degrees in Physiotherapy in the country;

(b) the details of degrees being awarded in Physiotherapy by these institutions;

(c) whether any data with respect to physiotherapists is being maintained in the country and if so, the details thereof, yearwise for the last three years;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to create a database of physiotherapists and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said database is likely to be prepared; and

(e) the number of physiotherapists emigrated for study and employment during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No such data is maintained centrally.

(d) In view of the long standing need for data and headcount of unregulated professionals in the system, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched a voluntary database portal, "Allied and Healthcare Professionals database" on 1st January, 2018, for allied and healthcare professionals which includes Physiotherapists.

(e) No such data is maintained centrally.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Spinal Injury Centre

6449. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been sanctioned and disbursed for State Spinal Injury Centre in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is proposed to release the remaining amount also to State spinal injury centre in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangian), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India, under the Scheme of setting up of State/UT Spinal Injury Centres, an amount of Rs. 2.33 Crores has been released by the Ministry for setting up of State Spinal Injury Centre at SMS Medical College, Jaipur. In addition, Rs. 23.85 lakhs has also been released during 2017-18 for reimbursement of maintenance cost of 10 beds.

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

[*English*]

Display of Air Quality Index Value

6450. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed installation of LED panels showing hourly Air Quality Index (AQI) value at all the major intersections across New Delhi, if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the same;

(b) whether the Government plans on extending the same facilities across various other facilities like railway stations and airports etc. as well;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the places which had been listed by the Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government is open to the prospect of assisting other States in installations of such equipment at public places as well and if so, the details thereof and the procedure with which the States can avail the facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has tied up with Delhi Police to display hourly Air Quality Index (AQI) value on LED panels at traffic intersections. Hourly Air Quality Index is being displayed at 50 locations in Delhi, where Delhi Traffic Police has installed Variable Message Sign (VMS) Boards. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has been directed to install LED panels and display AQI generated by CPCB.

(d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions to the concerned SPCBs/PCC of Delhi & NCR States for installation of such equipments at public places in their respective States.

[*Translation*]

Changes in Coastal and Desert Areas

6451. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake a thorough study of various aspects of bio-geographical, chemical/biological changes in coastal and desert areas in the Western part of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof with regard to Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu etc.;

(c) the aims of the study along with the names of institutes related by the study;

(d) whether the environment of the coastal areas of the Western India is affecting due to human interference; 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) Studies have been undertaken along the coastal stretches of western part of the country on various aspects of bio-geographical, chemical/biological changes in coastal waters. The levels of marine pollution are monitored on seasonal basis for various physical, chemical and microbiological parameters in coastal waters. The data generated helps in taking mitigating action, whenever pollution levels crosses the threshold values. Likewise, studies have been undertaken on Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India has been developed, which includes aspects of bio-geographical, chemical/biological changes in the desert areas in the western part of the country.

(c) The Ministry of Earth Sciences monitors coastal water quality under the project "Monitoring and Prediction of Health of Estuarine and Coastal Waters (COMAPS)". Ecosystem Modelling of South West Coastal Waters of India has also been undertaken by Ministry of Earth Sciences in order to provide scenarios of natural/anthropogenic changes in coastal productivity under the changing environmental conditions. National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has carried out the mapping of the coastal ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) including the Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCAs). The land degradation studies conducted by Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad revealed that desertification/land degradation area in Rajasthan has decreased by about 0.29 per cent in the period 2011-2013 as compared to levels of 2003-2005. For Gujarat, the land degradation has increased by about 0.94 per cent during the same period.

(d) and (e) The marine life gets affected due to pollution caused by chemicals, waste, garbage and untreated sewage discharged from industries and plants in the coastal stretches of the country. Such discharge causes nutrient enrichment of the coastal waters, which leads to algal bloom, eutrophication and hypoxia. These have diverse impacts ranging from change in colour of the sea surface to mass fish kills and adverse effects on marine mammals, birds, and sea turtles.

[English]

State Bank of Sikkim

6452. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated action against the State Bank of Sikkim (SBS) for not following the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines in pursuance of the RBI report in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per inputs from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the State Bank of Sikkim (SBS), established in 1968 under a proclamation of the then Chogyal of Sikkim, is outside the purview of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (BR Act) and is not regulated by RBI as it is not a company defined under the Companies Act, 1956 or under the Companies Act, 2013.

Pending Project Proposals

6453. SHRI B.V. NAIK:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government during the last three years from the Government of Karnataka for development projects and the amount involved therein, along with the details of action taken thereon, Scheme-wise;

(b) the reasons for pending these project/proposals unapproved;

(c) whether any time limit has been stipulated for disposal of proposals and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the long time taken in the execution of proposals hamper the development works and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to adjust the cost escalation related to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) Nil. However, a proposal costing Rs. 500 cr. for organising a 'Mega Event -Temporary and Permanent Projects' in the State of Karnataka was received, which was examined in the Central Government and the State Government of Karnataka was advised to meet its contextual needs from

higher devolution following the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission.

Department of Expenditure (Ministry of Finance) is entrusted only with appraisal and approval of public funded schemes and projects put forward by the concerned Central Ministries/PSUs with more than budgetary outlay of Rs. 500 crore. The execution of the projects lies with the concerned Central Ministry/PSUs.

**Ban on Sale of Cattle
for Slaughter**

6454. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has withdrawn a Notification under which it was deemed necessary to ban the sale of domestic cattle for the purpose of slaughter with a view to protecting the milch cattle population from going down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of the withdrawal of the Notification, cows, bulls, buffaloes, steers, heifers and camels can be freely sold without the necessity of having to declare that the sale is not for the purpose of the slaughter and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any alternative proactive proposal to end slaughter of the domestic cattle and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Animal Markets Rules, 2018 in the Gazette of India as G.S. R. 89 dated 22.03.2018 in supersession of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 for inviting public comments in respect of the proposed rules.

(d) No, Madam.

**Funds Under National
AYUSH Mission**

6455. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the continuation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of % National AYUSH Mission (NAM) with an outlay of Rs. 2400 crores over the three year period;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features and objectives of the mission;

(c) whether the Government has also increased the outlay for the Ministry for the fiscal 2018-19, if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government is fixing physical and financial yearly targets of each State/UT under NAM to furnish their Annual Action Plan and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any ceiling has been fixed for Karnataka to furnish State Annual Action Plan under NAM for 2018-19 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) Yes. The Government has approved the continuation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with financial outlay of Rs. 2400.00 Crore.

(b) The details thereof with the salient features of the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, as against the Budget Allocation of Rs.1428.65 crore for the year 2017-18, the Government has allocated the increased outlay of Rs. 1626.37 crore for the Ministry for the fiscal 2018-19. The Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

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

(e) Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), an amount of Rs.2477.00 lakhs (Central Share-Rs. 1486.20 lakhs and State Share- Rs.990.80 lakhs) has been

allocated as the resource pool for the State of Karnataka during the financial year 2018-19.

Statement-I

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

1. Budget outlay and allocation:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Budget outlay as approved by Union Cabinet	Allocation
2017-18	600.00	490.50
2018-19	800.00	504.43
2019-20	1000.00	0
Total	2400.00	994.93

2. Salient features:

The Government of India approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU & H raw-materials in the States/UTs during 12th Plan.

The National AYUSH Mission (NAM) inter-alia makes provision for the following:

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.

(iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions.

(v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions including Yoga and Naturopathy in the State where it is not available.

(vi) Strengthening of State Government/ Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories (DTL).

(vii) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants.

(viii) Flexible components with provision for the following activities:

- (a) AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga & Naturopathy
- (b) Tele-medicine
- (c) Sports Medicine through AYUSH
- (d) Innovations in AYUSH including Public Private Partnership
- (e) Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions
- (f) Reimbursement of Testing charges
- (g) IEC activities
- (h) Research & Development in areas related to Medicinal Plants
- (i) Voluntary certification scheme: Project based.
- (j) Market Promotion, Market intelligence & buy back interventions
- (k) Crop Insurance for Medicinal Plants

Statement-II

RE 2017-18 and BE 2018-19

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	2017-18		2018-19
		Budget Estimate (BE)	RE	BE
1	2	3	5	6

Schemes

A Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1	2	3	5	6
1	National AYUSH Mission	440.50	490.50	504.43
	Total A:	440.50	490.50	504.43
B	Strengthening of AYUSH Delivery System			
1	Yoga Training for Police Personnel	0.00	0.00	
2	Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee	0.50	0.50	0.50
3	Grants for conducting CCIM Election	0.00		
4	Public Sector Undertaking (IMPCL, Mohan, UP)	3.00	3.00	0.50
5	Information, Education and Communication	34.00	37.10	34.00
6	AYUSH and Public Health	5.76	5.76	5.00
7	Assistance to accredited AYUSH Centres of Excellence in non-governmental/ private sector engaged in AYUSH education/drug development & research/clinical research/folk medicine etc.	4.00	11.00	5.00
8	Extra Mural Research Projects through Research Institutes etc.	5.00	9.00	6.00
9	TKDL and ISM&H Intellectual Property Rights	0.10	0.00	
10	Re-orientation Training Programme of AYUSH Personnel/ Continuing Medical Education (ROTP/CME)	1.00	3.00	3.00
11	Promotion of International Cooperation	13.00	15.28	13.00
12	Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters	1.00	1.00	1.00
13	Incentive to Industry - Participation in fairs/Conducting market survey	2.50	2.50	1.36
14	Pharmacovigilance initiative for ASU drugs	1.00	1.50	1.50
15	Central Drug Controller for AYUSH	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total B:	71.86	90.64	71.86
	Total Schemes:	512.36	581.14	576.29
	Non-Schemes			
A	Establishment of Expenditure of the Centre			
1	Secretariat - Department of AYUSH	25.00	53.00	61.00
2	National Medicinal Plant Board	71.00	59.33	62.49
3	Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad	4.00	3.44	4.60
4	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	4.00	3.75	5.69
	Total A:	104.00	119.52	133.78

1	2	3	5	6
B Statutory Institutions				
1	Grant to Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi	4.14	3.94	5.10
2	Grant to Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi	3.85	3.23	4.50
	Total B:	7.99	7.17	9.60
C Autonomous Bodies				
1	Grant to Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	175.00	216.07	252.91
2	Grant to Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	123.00	133.93	130.00
3	Grant to Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	95.50	112.25	109.50
4	All India Institute of Ayurveda(AIIA). New Delhi	24.00	19.59	32.00
5	Grant to National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	37.50	51.90	46.00
	Total C:	455.00	533.74	570.41
D Others ABs				
1	Pharmacopoeia Committees of ASU and strenghtening of Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine (PC1M)	5.00	3.85	5.29
2	Grant for Instt. Post Grad. Teaching & Research, Jamnagar	31.00	30.99	34.00
3	Grant to National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	56.00	95.41	90.00
4	Grant to Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth	9.00	9.00	8.50
5	Grant to National Institute of Siddha, Tamilnadu	30.00	29.42	35.50
6	Grant to National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore	25.00	50.50	36.50
7	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga	9.00	12.02	16.00
8	Grant to National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	26.00	5.50	24.00
9	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy, Shillong^	10.00	11.45	18.00
10	North Eastern Institute of AYUSH/Folk Medicine, Passighat	10.00	8.55	10.00
11	Grant to Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy	32.00	32.00	29.00
12	All India Institute of Yoga	24.00	0.00	
13	All India Institute of Homeopathy .	28.00	0.00	
14	All India Institute of Unani Medicine	28.00	0.00	
15	Central Council for Research in Sowa-Rigpa	0.10	0.00	
16	National Institute of Medicinal Plants	0.10	0.00	
17	National Institute of Sowa Rigpa	1.00	0.50	1.00
18	Indian Institute of AYUSH Pharmaceutical Sciences	0.10	0.10	0.00
19	Grant for Central Councils for Research in Siddha	25.00	26.94	28.50
	Total D:	349.30	316.23	336.29
	Total C + D:	804.30	849.97	906.70
	Total Non Scheme	916.29	976.66	1050.08
Grand Total (Schemes + Non-Schemes)		1428.65	1557.80	1626.37

[*Translation*]

GST Refunds to Exporters

6456. SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exporters are not getting refunds of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether only thirty percent of the GST refunds have been issued to the exporters during the last nine months; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to release the remaining refunds at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) No Madam. Till 31.03.2018, with respect to refund of integrated tax paid on export of goods, more than 80% of the number of refund claims and around 89.6% of the refund amount claimed has been sanctioned. Similarly, around 61% of the number of claims for export refund of input tax credit of goods and services and 72% of the refund amount claimed has been sanctioned by the central tax authorities.

Further, it is informed that CBIC completed a refund fortnight cum special drive from 15.03.2018 to 31.03.2018 to sanction refunds to taxpayers successfully.

[*English*]

Impact of Demonetisation and GST

6457. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has tried to assess the impact of demonetisation and introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any committee has been constituted for the above said purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Overall economic growth of the Indian economy is

dependent on many factors that, inter alia, include the rate of capital formation and savings, utilization of technology, availability of infrastructure, efficiency of resource allocation, quality of institutions, governance and the policy framework in place, money supply and degree of financial development. It is hence difficult to assess exclusive impact of demonetisation and GST on the economy.

However, the Economic Survey 2017-18 indicated that implementation of GST and demonetisation led to increase in number of new taxpayers, and increase in voluntary registrations. The Survey also indicated that over the medium run, the implementation of the GST, follow-up to demonetisation, and enacting other structural reforms should take the economy towards its potential real GDP growth of 8 percent to 10 percent.

(c) No, Madam.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Exchange of Old Currency Notes

6458. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints were received by the Government during demonetisation regarding illegal exchange of old currency notes by banks/bank officials in order to convert the old currency into white money by opening fake accounts;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received/cases reported till date, bank/State/UT-wise; and

(c) the number of bank officers and staff against whom action has been taken by the Government so far along with the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they do not have any specific information on details of complaints regarding illegal exchange of old currency notes by banks / bank officials in order to convert the old currency into white money by opening fake accounts.

RBI has however, stated that a few other complaints on irregularities in exchange of Specified Bank Notes were received by them, which were conveyed to banks for appropriate action. However, no database of such complaints is maintained by RBI.

Further, Public Sector Banks have reported that as on 01.05.2017, based on the irregularities noticed during demonetisation, they had placed 209 officials under suspension and transferred 132 officials. Wherever considered appropriate, Banks have lodged complaints with Central Bureau of Investigation/Police.

Centralised Portal

6459. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether any proposal for launching a centralised portal is under the consideration of the Government through which the information regarding the names of blood banks having the type of blood groups including the quantity of blood and its cost could be made available;

(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 (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The information regarding the details of licensed blood banks and the blood-group wise status of availability of blood and blood components can be seen on the E Rakt Kosh portal accessible from www.naco.gov.in and from the website of National Blood Transfusion Council at nbt.c.naco.gov.in. The processing charges of blood banks are not displayed therein.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Disinvestment of Profit Making CPSEs

6460. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to privatise not only the loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) but also the profit making CPSEs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific reasons for privatising the profit making CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Government has 'in-principle' decided to consider Strategic Disinvestment of CPSEs or their subsidiaries/units based on the recommendation of NITI Aayog. However, criteria for identification of CPSEs for Strategic Disinvestment is not based on profitability. NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify the CPSEs for strategic disinvestment. NITI Aayog has classified CPSEs into "high priority" and "low priority" based on (a) National Security (b) Sovereign function at arm's length, and (c) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose, for the purpose of strategic disinvestment. The CPSEs falling under "low priority" are covered for strategic disinvestment.

(b) List of CPSEs for which Government has given 'in principle' approval for Strategic Disinvestment is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) NITI Aayog in its report has stated that it has been guided by the basic economic principle that the Government should have no business to continue to engage itself in manufacturing/producing goods and services in sectors where the competitive markets have come of age, and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of the Strategic investors due to various factors, e.g. infusion of capital, technology up-gradation and efficient management practices etc.

List of CPSEs for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval (Reference Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6460 for reply on 06/04/2018).

- (1) Scooters India Ltd.
- (2) Bridge & Roof India Ltd.
- (3) Pawan Hans Ltd.
- (4) Bharat Pumps Compressors Ltd.
- (5) Central Electronics Ltd.
- (6) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
- (7) Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)
- (8) Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (subsidiary)
- (9) Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (subsidiary)
- (10) Units of Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
- (11) Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC.
- (12) Bhadravati, Salem and Durgapur units of SAIL.
- (13) Air India.

- (14) Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. 15)HLL Lifecare Ltd.
- (16) Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
- (17) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
- (18) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. ** c
19)Units/JVs ofITDC.
- (20) Project & Development India Ltd.*
- (21) National Projects Construction Corporation. (NPCC)*
- (22) HSCC (India) Ltd.*
- (23) Hindustan Prefab Ltd.*
- (24) Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.*

* Strategic Disinvestment of these CPSEs are to be done by acquisition by similarly placed CPSEs.

** Strategic Disinvestment process in the case of this CPSE has since been completed.

Pending Projects for Environmental Clearance

6461. SHRIMATIAPARUPA PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government records details of pending projects for environment clearance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, project and sector-wise;
- (c) whether projects have begun despite pending environment clearance and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken measures against the above defaulters and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The environmental clearance process for new projects comprises of four stages namely screening, scoping, public consultation and appraisal as set forth in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The Ministry received 2892 applications for environmental clearances, since inception

of online submission, (July 2014) and Ministry accorded 1862 environmental clearances.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has provided a one time opportunity for all the projects which have begun without prior environment clearance, as per the procedure laid in the Statutory Order 804(E) dated 14th March, 2017.

Tax Evasion by some Animal Welfare Societies/Trusts

6462. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Delhi based animal welfare NGOs/Societies/Trusts/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) along with quantum of foreign donations received and pending Income Tax (IT) inquiries /complaints against them, year-wise since 2010;

(b) the details of such registered entities granted exemption from IT on domestic and foreign donations since 2010;

(c) whether such entities have enjoyed IT exemption despite concealing annual returns from the Registrar of Companies since the year 2008, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such entities are permitted by IT rules to simultaneously operate commercial services alongside charitable operations to earn huge profits at highly exorbitant rates violating the social/charitable mandate of such entities and yet claim IT exemption, if so, the details of such entities engaged in charitable and commercial operations as on date; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the IT department against such entities for tax evasion including auditing/scrutiny of such entities based on the complaint made or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Satellite Centres for Elderly People

6463. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open satellite centres in collaboration with Non-Government organisations for the treatment of elderly people in the country;

(b) if so, the time along with the names of cities in which these centres are likely to be opened;

(c) whether this facility is likely to be made available to the poors also along with the elderly people; and

(d) if so, the details with regard thereto?

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

(b) to (d) The question does not arise.

[English]

Gaming Disorder

6464. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the World Health Organisation is considering to classify gaming disorder as mental health condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the necessary steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The World Health Organisation, in its draft 11th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11), has defined Gaming disorder as a pattern of gaming behaviour ("digital-gaming" or "video-gaming") characterized by impaired control over gaming, increasing priority given to gaming over other activities to the extent that gaming takes precedence over other interests and daily activities, and continuation or escalation of gaming despite the occurrence of negative consequences.

(c) and (d) To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. The Government is supporting implementation of the DMHP under NMHP in 517 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. The DMHP has been restructured to include additional components like counselling in schools and colleges, suicide prevention services, work place stress management and life skills training. Support is also provided for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

Shortage of Homoeopathic Doctors in CGHS

6465. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homoeopathic doctors working in the CGHS Homoeopathy Dispensaries in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Delhi;

(b) whether there is a acute shortage of homoeopathic doctors in the CGHS dispensaries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries disburse only generic/ substandard medicines available in the store and not indented good quality of medicines through medical store;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to address the shortage of homoeopathy doctors in CGHS dispensaries and also make available quality homoeopathic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) No.

(e) Following steps have been taken to address the shortage of homeopathy doctors in CGHS dispensaries and also make available quality homoeopathic medicines:-

- Homoeopathic Doctors are recruited through UPSC against vacant posts on regular basis.
- There is a clause in the e-tender document for procurement of medicines regarding quality assurance.
- The medicines are accepted in the CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries only if:-
 - (i) The lab analytical report of each batch of medicines from the NABL accredited laboratory is enclosed.
 - (ii) The medicines conform to the Homoeopathic Pharmacopeia of India (HPI) quality standard.
- If any parameter of the batch supplied is found not matching with the HPI quality standard, the sample of the same is further tested from the Govt. Homoeopathic Pharmacopeia Laboratory (HPL) and accepted only if passed in the drug test. No substandard medicine is accepted by the CGHS Homoeopathic Medical Store Depot (HMSD).

Statement

Number of Homoeopathic Doctors working in CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensaries

Sl. No.	CGHS City	Homoeopathic Doctors	
		Sanctioned Posts	In position
1	2	3	4
1	Ahmedabad	1	1
2	Allahabad	2	0
3	Bangalore	2	2
4	Chennai	2	2
5	Delhi	29	28
6	Hyderabad	4	4
7	Jaipur	2	11
8	Kanpur	4	2
9	Kolkata	4	4

1	2	3	4
10	Lucknow	2	2
11	Meerut	2	2
12	Mumbai	6	4
13	Nagpur	2	2
14	Patna	2	2
15	Pune	4	4
16	Guwahati	1	1
17	Trivandrum	1	1
Total		70	62

[*Translation*]

Action Plan for CSR

6466. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for implementation of the policy regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with a view to making it more effective and result oriented and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the works/activities carried out by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private companies/corporate houses along with the expenditure made/ shared thereon in various States during the last three years and the current year under CSR, Year/Company/State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Regularly workshops / training are being organized to sensitize corporates for effective compliance of CSR provisions.

(b) As per the data culled out from filings made by companies upto 30.11.2017 in the MCA21 registry for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the expenditure made by such companies on CSR is given in the Table below:

CSR expenditure for the three Financial Years

Sl. No.	Company Type	Financial Year 2014-15 (in Rs. crore)	Financial Year 2015-16 (in Rs. crore)	Financial Year 2016-17 (in Rs. crore)
1.	PSUs	2673.85	4163.09	1325.83
2.	Private Sector Companies	6890.92	9664.77	3393.17
	Total	9564.77	13827.86	4719.00

States/UTs-wise CSR expenditure and work-wise CSR spend by companies which have reported any CSR expenditure are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise CSR Expenditure during FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16 and 2016-17*

CSR Expenditure (In Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29	0.54	0.07
2	Andhra Pradesh	403.91	1,220.54	101.69
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11.03	1.49	7.98
4	Assam	133.07	166.81	38.28
5	Bihar	36.20	108.15	36.90
6	Chandigarh	1.73	5.08	4.17
7	Chhattisgarh	158.89	236.22	14.85
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2.54	12.03	1.65
9	Daman and Diu	20.05	2.13	0.83
10	Delhi	214.24	468.18	229.87
11	Goa	26.60	30.25	10.54
12	Gujarat	296.53	550.98	152.04
13	Haryana	176.29	364.22	107.87
14	Himachal Pradesh	9.30	51.71	10.57
15	Jammu and Kashmir	40.57	103.02	27.83
16	Jharkhand	75.86	115.70	24.24
17	Karnataka	382.79	730.64	202.71
18	Kerala	64.30	129.24	50.94

1	2	3	4	5
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.30	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	137.15	178.94	213.48
21	Maharashtra	1,372.34	1,810.45	702.37
22	Manipur	1.57	5.93	6.03
23	Meghalaya	3.52	3.86	2.99
24	Mizoram	1.03	1.08	0.08
25	Nagaland	1.11	0.95	0.45
26	Odisha	249.50	604.26	191.43
27	Puducherry	1.81	6.31	3.71
28	Punjab	53.86	68.17	20.17
29	Rajasthan	271.36	472.46	84.99
30	Sikkim	1.03	1.90	2.12
31	Tamil Nadu	498.89	597.60	202.53
32	Telangana	94.89	248.57	64.56
33	Tripura	1.16	1.47	0.60
34	Uttar Pradesh	138.64	406.93	120.34
35	Uttarakhand	69.99	71.50	30.74
36	West Bengal	178.61	399.89	121.12
37	Pan India*	4,434.12	4,650.39	1,928.26
Grand Total		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

* Companies either did not specify the names of States or indicated more than one State where projects were undertaken.

Statement-II

Work-wise CSR expenditure for fy 2014-15 and fy 2016-17

<i>CSR Expenditure (In Rs. Crores)</i>				
Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Health/ Eradicating Hunger/ Poverty and malnutrition/ Safe drinking water / Sanitation	2,382.27	4,330.21	1,201.37
2	Education/ Differently Abled/ Livelihood	3,021.47	4,689.81	1,605.05
3	Rural development	1,031.02	1,327.57	628.56

1	2	3	4	5
4	Environment, Animal Welfare, Conservation Of Resources	812.31	901.80	306.68
5	Swachh Bharat Kosh	94.52	323.24	89.35
6	Any Other Funds	272.58	322.63	137.70
7	Gender equality / Women empowerment / Old age homes / Reducing inequalities	172.63	331.50	122.60
8	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	211.04	206.08	109.81
9	Encouraging Sports	53.36	134.76	51.73
10	Heritage Art and Culture	113.62	114.90	49.64
11	Slum Area Development	101.07	13.60	1.97
12	Clean Ganga Fund	4.64	32.52	22.97
13	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator And Benefits To Armed Forces, Admin Overheads and others*)	1,294.24	1,099.24	391.57
Total Amount (in Rs. Crore)		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

* Not specified

[English]

Increased Public Spending

6467. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to make enhanced spending for construction of roads and highways, a capitalisation plan for banks worth Rs.2.11 lakh crore over two years and prioritised financing support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in 50 clusters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has increased public spending and as such steps have been taken to increase public spending to an unprecedented level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The net expenditure of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has been estimated at Rs.71,000

crore in FY 2018-19 from Rs.64,900 crore in FY 2017-18. For rural roads, a provision of Rs. 19,000 crore has been kept under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna for the FY 2018-19.

For re-capitalization of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), a provision of Rs.90,000 was kept for FY 2017-18. In FY 2018-19, a provision of Rs.65,000 crore has been made.

In Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Sector, the budgetary support has been kept at Rs.6552.61 crore in FY 2018-19 which includes Rs.950 crore for Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building (Cluster Development Programme) and MSME Fund of Rs. 100.01 crore.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The total expenditure through Budget for FY 2018-19 has been kept at Rs.2442213.30 crore as against Rs.2217750.06 crore (R.E.) in FY 2017-18. Apart from that, the Government will raise extra-budgetary resources to provide financial support for infrastructure, health, education and other social sectors. An indicative estimate of such extra-budgetary resources has been provided in Annexure I of Budget Speech 2018-19.

Bad Loans

6468. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Banks wrote off a record Rs. 81,683 crore worth of bad loans in the financial year ended March, 2017, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the banks have wrote off a total of Rs. 2.46 lakh crore worth of loans in the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) initiated Asset Quality Review, under which restructured loans with performance issues and potentially weak loans were identified for progressively enhanced provisioning up to March 2017. As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), due to the Asset Quality Review and transparent recognition of restructured loans as NPAs, gross NPAs of PSBs increased by over Rs. 4,54,000 crore between March 2015 and June 2017. PSBs accordingly made up-front provision for expected loss on such stressed loans, of a total amount of Rs. 3,79,080 crore between March 2014 and June 2017, which was nearly twice the provision of Rs. 1,96,937 crore made in the preceding 10 years. As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by Bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, inter-alia, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Thus, amounts written off in the financial year ending in March 2017 and the preceding few years are substantially on account of such stressed accounts of earlier years, which have been fully provisioned following the Asset Quality Review.

Writing-off of non-performing assets is a regular exercise conducted by banks to clean up their balance sheet, and achieving taxation efficiency. Writing off of loans is done, inter-alia, for tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, inter-alia, the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), and Debts Recovery-Tribunals (DRTs). Therefore, write-off does not benefit borrowers.

As per RBI data on global operations for PSBs, the details of the aggregate written off amounts for the financial years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

are Rs. 27,231 crore, Rs. 34,409 crore, Rs. 49,018 crore, Rs. 57,585 crore and Rs. 81,683 crore respectively. As per RBI data, the loans written off as percentage of gross NPAs (domestic operations) was 25.03% as of March 2011, which has since declined to 12.74% as of March 2017.

Preservation of Biodiversity

6469. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for preservation of biodiversity and resources in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether various interventions and activities in forest areas have severely affected the biodiversity of plants and wildlife in different areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government is chalking out any scheme to regulate the interventions and other activities in the forest areas for the protection of flora and fauna of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Some important steps taken by the Government for preservation of biodiversity inter alia include survey, inventorization, taxonomic validation and threat assessment of floral and faunal resources; assessment of the forest cover to develop an accurate database for planning and monitoring; establishment of a Protected Area Network of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation and Community Reserves; declaration of eco-sensitive zones around national parks; designating Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems; undertaking of species oriented programmes, such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant complemented with ex-situ conservation efforts; and development of National Biodiversity Action Plan and National Biodiversity Targets, and National Wildlife Action Plan for 2017-2031. In addition, Biological Diversity Act enacted in 2002 aims to conserve biological resources of the country and regulate access to these resources to ensure equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their use, under which a National Biodiversity Authority and

State Biodiversity Boards in all States have been set up for implementing the provisions of the Act.

(b) to (d) The Government has put in place several measures towards ensuring that interventions and activities in forest areas do not adversely affect the biodiversity.

For ensuring protection of flora and fauna within protected areas, Management Plans are prepared by State Forest Departments which inter alia include a schedule of activities to be taken up over a period of ten years. The Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 provides for due diligence before approval of any activity is accorded by the State Government within a protected area.

In addition, the Central Government provides financial assistance to States and Union Territories under Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat; Project Tiger, and Project Elephant for better protection and conservation of wildlife and their habitat; and identification of forest management scheme towards protection and management of forests. The Government supports conservation of some prioritised/threatened medicinal plants harboured in specially designated Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas that are primarily forested areas.

The National Afforestation & Eco-development Board of the Ministry promotes afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and ecodevelopment activities in the country, with special attention to degraded areas as well as ecologically fragile areas.

Notwithstanding these measures, various non-forestry activities undertaken in forest areas for mining, industries, hydel power development, irrigation dams, railways, roads and other essential developmental activities may have adverse impact on forests and biodiversity in the diverted forest areas. In order to compensate this loss of forest areas, compensatory afforestation on equivalent non-forest land is done to compensate the loss of forest and biodiversity, and such non-forest lands are declared as Protected Forests/Reserve Forests under Indian Forest Act 1927. In case of Central Government and Public Sector Undertaking projects, compensatory afforestation is done over twice the area of degraded forest area at the cost of user agency to improve and conserve the biodiversity in the degraded forest.

Safety Zone around Mining Lease

6470. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST? AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the area on either side of the public road, natural stream, highways, agricultural land located within Mining Lease (ML) to be taken into account for calculation of Safety Zone;

(b) if so, whether necessary guidelines have been issued in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reason therefore;

(d) whether if two adjacent mining leases are owned by the same lessee can be treated as cluster and 7.5 meter along the inner boundary of the cluster shall be considered for calculation of safety zone area excluding the forest area of 7.5 meter strip on either side of the common boundary of ML owned by the same lessee, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the government has issued circular/guidelines regarding calculation of safety zone area excluding the forest area of 7.5 meter strip on either side of the common boundary of the ML owned by the same lessee and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines, the Mineral Concession Rule 2016, inter-alia, lays down the details of safety zone which is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, vide letter dated 2nd February 2018, has clarified that the width of 10m and 50m strip on either side of public road and natural stream respectively located inside the mining lease shall be protected but will not be considered as a part of safety zone. Safety zone will be redrawn taking the cluster of all the mining leases together if all the leases are carried by the same user agency.

Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines, has also informed that the Metalliferous Mines Regulation (MMR) 1961, inter-alia, lays down various provisions which is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Provided below are the provisions envisaged in Rule 12(d) & (e) of the Mineral Concession Rule 2016:-

12 (1)(d): Every lessee shall not carry on or allow to be carried on, any mining operations at any point within

a distance of fifty meters from any railway line, except under and in accordance with the previous written permission of the railway administration concerned or under or beneath any ropeway or ropeway trestle or station, except under and in accordance with the written permission of the authority owning the ropeway or from any reservoir, canal or other public works, or buildings, except under and in accordance with the previous written permission of any officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf. The said distance of fifty meters shall be measured in the case of railway, reservoir or canal, horizontally from the outer toe of the bank or the outer edge of the cutting, as the case may be, and in case of a building, horizontally from the plinth thereof;

12(1)(e): The lessee shall not, in the case of village roads (including any track shown in the revenue record as village road), allow any working to be carried on within a distance of ten meters of the outer edge of the cutting except with the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner or Collector or any other officer duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf and otherwise than in accordance with such directions, restrictions and additions, either general or special, which may be attached to such permission.

Statement-II

Provided below are the provisions envisaged in Rule 111 of Metalliferous Mines Regulation 1961:-

Rule 111: Working near mine boundaries - 2[(l)The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall fix boundaries of the mine. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (2), the shall not be changed except with the permission of the Chief Inspector in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein].

3 [(2)] No working shall be made within a distance of 7.5 metres of the boundary of any mine and, in case of a disputed boundary, no working shall be made within a distance of 7.5 metres of the boundary claimed by the owner of an adjacent mine until such time as a binding agreement has been reached as to the correct boundary or the question has been finally determined by a court of law:

1 [Provided further that, where the workings of any 2 [mine], for any reason, are extended or get extended within any shorter distance than what is laid down herein above, the Chief Inspector may, by an order in writing, require the owner to construct such protective works within such time as he may specify in the order].

3 [(3)] Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (1), the Chief Inspector may, by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, permit the workings of any mine or part thereof to extend within any shorter distance than 7.5 metres aforesaid, or may require that the said working shall not extend further than a specified distance, not exceeding 60 metres, of such boundary.

[*Translation*]

Corruption In ICDS Scheme

6471. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that there is rampant corruption in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of incidence of corruption reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the rules under which the Government has taken action in this regard; and

(d) the number of officials/persons found guilty along with the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):
(a) and (b) Anganwadi Services under umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UT Administrations across the country. During the last 3 years and the current year, 35 complaints have been received regarding improper implementation of the Scheme. The complaints received pertain to State Governments/UT Administrations of Assam (2016 -2), Bihar (2016 - 1, 2017 - 2), Chandigarh (2016-1), Chhattisgarh (2016-1), Delhi (2016 - 1), Maharashtra (2015 - 2, 2016 - 1, 2017 - 1), Madhya Pradesh (2016 - 5, 2017 - 3), Meghalaya (2016 - 1), Odisha (2016 - 1), Uttar Pradesh (2016 - 5, 2017 - 2, 2018 - 1) and Uttarakhand (2016 - 2, 2017 - 1). Since the Scheme is implemented by States/UTs, these complaints are referred to State Governments. Any case involving serious allegation, the report is sought from the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs and the functionaries appointed under the ICDS Scheme are their employees. The States/UTs are

responsible for their administrative control. Action for any misconduct or for involvement of any employee in any corrupt practices is taken by the respective State/UT as per their service rules.

**Housing Finance Companies with
Suspicious Credibility**

6472. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Housing Finance Companies with suspicious credibility are functioning in the country and duping the people;

(b) if so, the details of these companies and the number of such cases reported, company-wise as on date;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The functioning of Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) is governed by the National Housing Bank (NHB) Act, 1987. In terms of the provisions of the NHB Act, every housing finance institution which is a registered company is required to obtain Certificate of Registration (CoR) from NHB before commencing / carrying on the business of housing finance in India. CoR is issued by NHB after due diligence, if the HFC meets stipulated conditions. All such HFCs are thereafter regulated as per the provisions of the Act and supervised by NHB through various measures which inter-alia include offsite surveillance through submission of reports and returns, onsite inspections and audit, special audit in case of adverse reports etc.

Action against defaulting HFCs is taken by NHB from time to time and includes levy of penalties, issuance of warnings and prohibitory orders, cancellation of CoR etc. As reported by NHB, in the last two years, CoRs of two HFCs, namely Kerala Housing Finance Limited and Rose Valley Housing Development have been cancelled for failing to comply with the conditions subject to which the CoR was granted. These HFCs have however not been prevented from recovering their loans / instalments of loans from the borrowers and payment of liabilities and expenses.

[English]

AYUSH Based Research

6473. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any concrete proposals to provide AYUSH based research and referral facilities to treat diseases such as cancer as well as life-style diseases; and

(b) 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) Yes, The Central Government provides AYUSH based research and referral facilities to treat diseases such as cancer as well as life style diseases by supporting various research efforts in this area. There are five autonomous Research Councils, namely (i) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), (ii) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) (iii) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) (iv) Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and (v) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) under the Ministry of AYUSH with the mandate to undertake research in their respective system. Ministry of AYUSH through CCRAS, CCRH, CCRUM and CCRS has launched a programme to integrate Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani and Siddha with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in some district of identified States. The major objective of the programme is prevention and early diagnosis of these diseases; reduce complications and drug dependency through these systems. Government also supports intra-mural, extra-mural and collaborative research to encourage AYUSH Systems to develop procedures and therapies for management of cancer and life style diseases, through the units of its own Research Councils and Institutes. The details of AYUSH Research Councils Institutes/Centres are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of the number of Institutes/Centres. State/UT/Wise under Central Research Councils under Ministry of AYUSH

Name of State	Ayurveda	Yoga & Naturopathy	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1	-	1	-	2	4
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	1
Assam	1	-	1	-	1	3
Bihar	1	-	1	-	1	3
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	1	1	3	1	-	6
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujrat	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haryana	-	1*	-	-	-	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	2	-	1	-	3	
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1	1
Karnataka	2	1*	1	1	5	
Kerala	2	-	1	1	1	5
Madhya Pradesh	1	-	2	-	3	
Maharashtra	3	-	1	-	1	5
Manipur	-	-	1	-	1	2
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	1	-
Telangana	1	-	-	-	1	3
Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nagaland	1	-	-	-	1	
Odisha	1	-	1	-	1	3
Punjab	1	-	-	-	1	
Rajasthan	1	-	-	-	1	2
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	1	
Tamil Nadu	2	-	1	3	2	8
Uttar Pradesh	2	-	6	-	2	10
Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	1	-	1	-	2	4
Name of the UT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andman and Nicobar	1	-	-	-	1	1
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadar Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	1	1	-
Total	30	3	22	7	23	85*

* Includes 2 Institutes under construction.

Review of Performance of Insurance Companies

6474. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any review of the performance of the private life insurance and general insurance companies in the country as these companies found allegedly involved in fraudulent business practices;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to enforce more strict guidelines for these companies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) continuously reviews the performance of all the insurance companies including private insurance companies through off-site monitoring mechanism by seeking periodical returns and statements etc. and also through on-site inspection. IRDAI has also put in place regulatory framework for administration of insurance sector and monitors the activities of all insurance companies.

Rationalisation of Domestic and Overseas Branches

6475. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has asked the public

sector banks (PSBs) to rationalize their domestic and overseas branches as part of the reform process to strengthen their financials, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the banks have been advised to pursue closure of loss making domestic and international branches as part of capital savings exercises and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A reforms agenda based on recommendations made by whole-time directors and senior management of public sector banks (PSBs) has been referred by the government to PSBs for appropriate action as per approval of bank Boards. The agenda covers, inter alia, rationalisation of overseas operations for cost efficiencies and synergies in overseas markets, based on competitive strength and viability, and a differentiated banking strategy to leverage bank's competitive advantage, consolidate operations in the same geography, raking into account operations of other PSBs which may include branch network rationalisation for a strong regional connect.

Regulating e-Cigarettes/Ends

6476. SHRI PRADAN BARUAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to regulate e-cigarettes/ENDS and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any scientific study on the effect of e-cigarettes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) and (c) No. However, Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) emits nicotine which is a toxic and addictive substance as contained in other tobacco products.

Knowledge of Taxonomy

6477. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the knowledge of taxonomy is deteriorating fast in the country due to lack of trained manpower;

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

(c) the sanctioned strength of the manpower position in the Botanical Survey of India and the number of vacant posts in all categories of taxonomy staff; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to augment the number of taxonomists in order to meet an enormous task of documenting the plant and animal resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes. Taxonomy plays a vital role in understanding the biodiversity of any geographic region in general and plant diversity in particular. However, this traditional science is on the verge of extinction. In India, taxonomy is neglected at school,

colleges and at university level too. It is mainly due to lack of interest among students in the discipline and significantly lower career prospects. In fact, even at research level, the funds allotted for taxonomic research are meagre, and there are only a very few organisations like BSI and ZSI doing exclusive research in taxonomy and systematics in India.

The science of taxonomy has been declining for several years now, with very few qualified practicing taxonomists and teachers in India. In 1999 the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change launched an All India Coordinated Project on Capacity Building in Taxonomy which has trained several students in various groups of plants like - Algae, Fungi, Lichens, Bryophytes, gymnosperms and some families of flowering plants. But, the full cataloguing of diversity of life in India is far from complete.

The mission of the AICOPTAX is "Enhancement of country's capabilities for inventorying, monitoring, conserving, community participation in the assessment and utilizing biodiversity as well as for establishing leadership in the field of taxonomy at regional and global levels -also survey, collection and maintenance of collections of taxonomic groups including microbes for which no information is available. Out of 30 identified thematic areas, 15 have been implemented so far, and the investigation under AICOPTAX in the balance 15 thematic areas is under progress.

BSI & ZSI are the implementing agencies for the scheme and are responsible for achieving quality milestones of the scheme.

(c) The sanctioned Strength of the manpower position in the BSI and the number of vacant post in all categories of Taxonomy staff (as on 01.01.2018):

Post	Group-A (Gazetted)			Group-B (Non-Gazetted)			Group-B			Goup-C		
	Sanc- tioned Strength	Main in position	Vaca- ncy	Sanc- tioned Strength	Main in position	Vaca- ncy	Sanc- tioned Strength	Main in position	Vaca- ncy	Sanc- tioned Strength	Main in position	Vaca- ncy
Scientific	109	81	28	46	20	26	96	59	37	124	42	82
Technical	1	0	1	5	2	3	30	15	15	33	13	20
Total	110	81	29	51	22	29	126	74	52	157	55	102

Total Strength: 110+51+126+157 (444); Total Man in Position: 81+22+74+55 (232)

(d) This Ministry has implemented the following programmes to revamp taxonomy in India. These are:

- ALL INDIA CO-ORDINATED PROJECT IN TAXONOMY to encourage the priority gap areas (e.g. virus, bacteria, microlepidoptera, etc.) in the field of taxonomy, education and training (fellowships, scholarships, chairs, career awards, etc.) and strengthening of BSI and ZSI as the coordinating unit.
- Green Skilled development programme (GSDP) on Taxonomy.
- Flora India Project in Taxonomy.
- Post Doctorate Fellowship Project in Taxonomy.
- MoU signed between BSI & Natural History Museum, London, UK for Scientific 9 exchange on faunal Taxonomy.
- Training and capacity building in lesser-known taxa through national and international collaborations.
- Awarding of Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Fellowships for taxonomic and ecological studies in lesser-known taxa.
- Updating the database on taxonomists of India and developing a network of taxonomists and institutions.

Assessment of Forest Land Area

6478. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of Forest Land Area and tree resource of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of last assessment carried out in this regard;

(c) the details of the land with recently increase or decrease of area assessed during recent assessment, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to preserve and increase the tree plantation and forest land area in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) 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) since 1987. The 15th report in this series, i.e. ISFR-2017 was released recently.

Forest Survey of India regularly conducts inventory of trees in forests and outside forests in a cycle of two years since 2002 under its National Forest inventory Programme by selecting 60 districts randomly falling across different physiographic zones.

(b) 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 that of the India State of Forest Report 2015 (updated) out of which, there is a net increase of 6,778 square kilometer in forest cover and 1,243 square kilometer in tree cover.

(c) The State/UTs wise detail of forest and tree cover including increase/decrease in forest and tree cover as per ISFR-2017 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(d) To increase the tree plantation and forest cover in the country, afforestation programmes are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation in the country. An amount of Rs, 3778.65 crores has been released to the states to treat an area of 21.78 lakh hectares since inception of this programme.

National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. So far funds amounting to Rs. 157.64 crore has been released under GIM to nine States for carrying out various activities under the mission, during 2015-16 to 2017-18.

Statement-I*Change in Forest Cover of States/UTs between 2015 and 2017 assessments*

(area in square kilometer)

State	Geographic Area	Total Forest cover as per ISFR-2017	Percent of Geographic area	Change in forest cover wrt ISFR 2015 (updated)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	17.27	2141
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	79.96	-190
Assam	78438	28,105	35.83	567
Bihar	94163	7,299	7.75	45
Chhattisgarh	135192	55,547	41.09	-12
Delhi	1483	192.41	12.97	3.64
Goa	3702	2,229	60.21	19
Gujarat	196244	14,757	7.52	47
Haryana	44212	1,588	3.59	8
Himachal Pradesh	55673	15,100	27.12	393
Jammu and Kashmir *	222236	23,241	10.46	253
Jharkhand	79716	23,553	29.55	29
Karnataka	191791	37,550	19.58	1101
Kerala	38852	20,321	52.30	1043
Madhya Pradesh	308252	77,414	25.11	-12
Maharashtra	307713	50,682	16.47	-17
Manipur	22327	17,346	77.69	263
Meghalaya	22429	17,146	76.45	-116
Mizoram	21081	18,186	86.27	-531
Nagaland	16579	12,489	75.33	-450
Odisha	155707	51,345	32.98	885
Punjab	50362	1837	3.65	66
Rajasthan	342239	16,572	4.84	466

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	7096	3,344	47.13	-9
Tamil Nadu	130060	26,281	20.21	73
Telangana	112077	20,419	18.22	565
Tripura	10486	7,726	73.68	-164
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14,679	6.09	278
Uttarakhand	53483	24,295	45.43	23
West Bengal	88752	16,847	18.98	21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6,742	81.73	-9
Chandigarh	114	21.56	18.91	-0.10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	42.16	1
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	18.46	0.88
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	90.33	0.04
Puducherry	490	53.67	10.95	-3.28
Grand Total	32,87,469	708273	21.54	6778

Statement-II*Tree Cover in States/UTs in India*

(area in square kilometer)

State	Geographic Area	Total Tree cover as per ISFR-2017	Percent of Geographic area	Change in Tree cover w.r.t ISFR 2015(updated)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	162968	3,753	2.30	-212
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	807	0.96	46
Assam	78438	1,496	1.91	-117
Bihar	94163	2,263	2.40	81
Chhattisgarh	135192	3,833	2.84	204
Delhi	1483	113	7.62	2
Goa	3702	323	8.73	-2
Gujarat	196244	8,024	4.09	110
Haryana	44212	1,415	3.20	60
Himachal Pradesh	55673	822	1.48	65

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir *	222236	7,815	3.52	-539
Jharkhand	79716	2,922	3.67	139
Karnataka	191791	5,713	2.98	161
Kerala	38852	2,959	7.62	8
Madhya Pradesh	308252	8,073	2.62	300
Maharashtra	307713	9,831	3.19	273
Manipur	22327	220	0.99	-23
Meghalaya	22429	657	2.93	-53
Mizoram	21081	467	2.22	-68
Nagaland	16579	379	2.29	-2
Odisha	155707	3,993	2.56	7
Punjab	50362	1,622	3.22	78
Rajasthan	342239	8,266	2.42	-3
Sikkim	7096	35	0.49	0
Tamil Nadu	130060	4,671	3.59	166
Telangana	112077	2,669	2.38	120
Tripura	10486	215	2.05	-18
Uttar Pradesh	240928	7,442	3.09	398
Uttarakhand	53483	767	1.43	15
West Bengal	88752	2,136	2.41	48
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	35	0.42	-2
Chandigarh	114	10	8.77	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	30	6.11	2
Daman and Diu	111	10	9.01	0
Lakshadweep	30	2	6.67	-2
Puducherry	490	27	5.51	0
Grand Total	32,87,469	93,815	2.85	1243

[*Translation*]

World Bank Assistance Health Schemes

6479. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health schemes are being implemented in the country with the help of World Bank;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes implemented

during the last three years and the current year along with the outcome of the said schemes, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The World Bank provides assistance in the form of loan to strengthen Central and State health systems. As per information received from the

Department of Economic Affairs, the details of the various projects under World Bank funding for health sector are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Post project approval, World Bank undertakes Implementation Support Mission to review the project progress. Team prepares as Aide Memoire in consultation

with implementing agency capturing issues/ results and an Action Taken Report (ATR). Department of Economic Affairs also undertakes Tripartite Portfolio Review Meeting (TPRM) to discuss project progress and implementation challenges along with World Bank and Implementing Agencies and agree key remedial actions.

Statement

World Bank assisted Ongoing Health Sector Projects

Name of Projects	State / Central	Loan Amount in US \$ million	Date of Signing and Closing	Cumulative Disbursement as on 28-02-2018 In US \$ million	Outcome of the project
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland Health Project	Nagaland	48	16-01-2017/ 31-03-2023	1.95	Develop multi-sectoral linkages for improving health & nutrition and health system capacity
Uttarakhand Health Systems Development Project	Uttarakhand	100	23-03-2017/ 30-09-2023	0.05	Improve the overall health services delivery system and strengthening the institutional service delivery mechanism
Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	Uttar Pradesh	152	21-03-2012/ 30-03-2019	82.90	Strengthening Health Management & Accountability Systems and improving health quality assurance role.
ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project	Central (M/o WCD)	106	05-11-2012/ 30-06-2018	80.90	Since September, 2015, 388,541 ICDS staff and community nutrition workers have been trained on maternal, infant nutrition counseling, About 29.7 million pregnant and lactating women and children were provided ICDS services.
National AIDS Control	Central	255	18-06-2013/ 31-12-2019	111.51	Reduce New Infection

1	2	3	4	5	6
Support Project	(NACO, MoHFW)				by 80% in high prevalent states and by 60% in low prevalent states.

World Bank assisted Health Sector Projects Closed during the last three years

Name of Projects	State / Central	Loan Amount in US\$ million	Date of Signing and Closing	Outcome of the project
Karnataka Health System Development Project+ (Plus) Additional Financing for Karnataka Health System Development & Reform Project	Karnataka	141.83 70	16-10-2006/ 31-03-2016 21-11-2012/ 31-03-2017	Increased (i) direct project beneficiaries including female beneficiaries; (ii) percent of births/deliveries in a health facility; (iii) percent of population receiving out-patient care in government facilities in seven less-developed districts; (iv) health claim paid by health insurance pilot program benefiting Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.
Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project	Tamil Nadu	117	06-07-2010/ 14-03-2016	Significantly improved the effectiveness of the health system under both public and private sector with increased utilization of out-patient and in-patient services by Tribal Groups, scaling-up of screening of cancer (cervix), prevention of CVDs, increased C-section deliveries among SC/ST mothers.
Accelerating Universal Access to Early and Effective Tuberculosis Care	Central (MoHFW)	100	30-05-2014/ 31-03-2018	New strategies to reach more TB patients with effective care under public and private sectors. Scale-up and improve diagnosis and treatment of drug-resistance TB.

*[English]***Non-Availability of Lady Doctors**

6480. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major drawback in the implementation of family welfare programme is shortage of skilled and dedicated health workers at the sub-centre level followed by non-availability of a lady doctors at the PHC level;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to recruit the lady doctors in PHCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) 'Public health and hospitals' is a State subject. Shortage of skilled and dedicated health workers at the sub-centre level and availability of lady doctors at the PHC level varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems, inter-alia support for recruitment/engagement of skilled and dedicated health workers including lady doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Renewable Energy Projects under CSR

6481. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investments were made in renewable energy projects by the companies as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) 'Renewable Energy Projects' falls under item no. (iv) of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, dealing with 'environment, animal welfare, conservation of resources' etc. The contributions made under item no. (iv) of Schedule VII by companies for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 was Rs. 901.80 crores and Rs. 306.68 crores respectively.

Pollution in Narmada River

6482. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pollution Control Research Institute has conducted or proposes to conduct a deep study with regard to increasing pollution in the Nannada river;

(b) if so, the details and the outcomes thereof along with the recommendations made in the said study; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the effective steps being taken by the Government to check the increasing pollution in the Narmada river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has conducted water quality monitoring of Narmada River under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) alongwith Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board and Gujarat Pollution Control Board. As per the monitoring carried out in Narmada River the stretches namely, Garudeshwar to Bharuch in Gujarat; Mandala to Bheda Ghat and Sethani Ghat to Nemawar in Madhya Pradesh have been identified as polluted.

(c) The Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution of identified polluted stretches of rivers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Under NRCP, works for abatement of pollution of Narmada River in 2 towns namely, Hoshangabad and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 14.33 crore. As per the progress reports provided by the State Government, the works in Jabalpur have been completed.

In addition to the above Government has taken various steps with regard to control and prevention of pollution in rivers including in Narmada river which inter alia include: (i) notification of industry specific effluent standards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; (ii) directions by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued for installation of online (24x7) monitoring devices and adoption of water conservation practices by industry; (iii) inspection of industries by the CPCB, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and action against the non-complying units under the provisions of the Environment

(Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974, (iv) directions from CPCB to SPCBs for collection, treatment and disposal of sewage by local/urban bodies to meet the standards as laid down for its use for non-potable purpose etc.

Appointment of Statutory Auditors

6483. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks are appointing auditors in the month of March ending of the financial year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of auditors appointed in March during the financial year 2017-18;

(b) whether branch auditors are supposed to generate their reports and cover full year transactions for checking the records in the branches or there is any limit imposed, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any regulations for newly appointed auditors to obtain No Objection Certificate from previous auditors of the branch before accepting the appointment, if so, the details thereof and the compliance in this regard; and

(d) whether any disciplinary action has been taken by the Government against the auditors for non-compliance and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) inputs, Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are generally appointed in the third quarter of a financial year (October to December) whereas SCAs and Statutory Branch Auditors (SBAs) of Private Banks and Foreign Banks are appointed by the banks throughout the year. RBI approves eligible SCAs/SBAs of Private Sector Banks, and SCAs of Foreign Banks as per the timeline for regulatory approval. RBI has apprised that PSBs appoint SBAs in the month of March since the final panel of eligible audit firms is received by RBI from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in the month of February/March of even- year. RBI has further apprised that the number of SBAs approved for appointment to PSBs by RBI in March 2018 (for audit of branches for the Financial Year 2017-18) is 18,672 firms.

(b) RBI has informed that Statutory Branch Auditors are expected to certify the financial statements of branches

pertaining to the entire financial year. Auditors are expected to select appropriate sample size for branch audit in accordance with Standard on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

(c) RBI has apprised that there is no regulation by RBI mandating newly appointed auditors to obtain No Objection Certificate from previous auditors of a branch before accepting the appointment.

(d) RBI has informed that it debars audit firms from bank statutory audit assignments/issues cautionary advice to audit firms for lapses in bank audit assignments, such as divergence observed in asset classification and provisioning observed between RBI's assessment during inspection vis-a-vis audited financial statements, any-other material misstatement in audited financial statements, issues related to corruption and professional misconduct etc. RBI also debars audit firms, who have been blacklisted by Government agencies such as Office of the Controller & Audit General, Central Bureau of Investigation, Central Vigilance Commission, etc. for various reasons.

Ambulance Services

6484. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government hospitals in the country have no proper ambulances to cater to the needs of the patients, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether many ambulances are frequently getting repaired and unavailable particularly to the emergency patients and patients are taking the services of private ambulances for which they charge high rates and poor people cannot afford private ambulances;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make available ambulances at each Government hospital to cater to the needs of the poor patients through 104 and 108 ambulance services in Andhra Pradesh in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per reports submitted by the States/UTs, there are 23989 Ambulances in operation across the country. The State -wise details including Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement

(b) to (d) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject. The responsibility to provide healthcare services including repair, availability, monitoring and ensuring the functionalities of ambulances in Government Hospitals particularly for emergency patients in the States lies under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. However, under National Health Mission, the States/UTs

are provided technical and financial support for strengthening their healthcare systems including support for emergency health transport services/ambulance services for poor patients through 102/104 and 108 ambulance services, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Statement

Ambulances Operational under NHM (as on Sept 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Dial 108	Dial 102/104	Other patients transport vehicle (empaneled)	Total Ambulance under NHM
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	10	799	44	853
2	Chhattisgarh	239	363	0	602
3	Himachal Pradesh	198	126	0	324
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0	331	0	331
5	Jharkhand	0	0	2581	2581
6	Madhya Pradesh	606	739	0	1345
7	Odisha	420	487	0	907
8	Rajasthan	713	586	0	1299
9	Uttar Pradesh	1488	2270	150	3908
10	Uttarakhand	139	109	0	248
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0	123	0	123
12	Assam	380	316	235	931
13	Manipur	0	43	0	43
14	Meghalaya	43	0	0	43
15	Mizoram	0	60	0	60
16	Nagaland	0	80	0	80
17	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
18	Tripura	0	0	0	0
19	Andhra Pradesh	439	0	0	439
20	Goa	37	0	4	41
21	Gujarat	585	0	0	585
22	Haryana	360	0	0	360
23	Karnataka	711	0	200	911
24	Kerala	43	0	0	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Maharashtra	937	2674	0	3611
26	Punjab	242	0	0	242
27	Tamil Nadu	829	0	0	829
28	Telangana	316	0	0	316
29	West Bengal	0	0	2635	2635
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	1	0	1
31	Chandigarh	6	9	0	15
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	3	4	0	7
34	Delhi	0	265	0	265
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	11	0	0	11
All India		8755	9385	5849	23989

Source- NHM-MIS report

[*Translation*]

Misleading Advertisement of Drugs

6485. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of misleading advertisements regarding drugs are on rise in the country;

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

(c) the details regarding norms/ guidelines issued by the Government for sale of formulations/drugs by the pharmacists; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of norms by pharmacists while selling the drugs along with the action taken against violators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Government has not received such reports indicating that cases of misleading advertisement regarding drugs are on the rise in the country.

Advertisements concerning drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 which is

administered by the State Governments. Further, advertisements telecast on TV channels are required to adhere to the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a self regulatory body of advertisement industry, has set up Consumer Complaints Council to deal with advertising content and decide on complaints against advertisements making misleading, false and unsubstantiated claims.

Department of Consumer Affairs has launched a portal "Grievance Against Misleading Advertisements" (GAMA) to handle the complaints relating to misleading advertisements. It has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ASCI to process the complaints of misleading advertisements in print and electronic media, as received on GAMA portal.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were amended in 2015 making a provision to the effect that no advertisement of drugs specified in Schedule H, Schedule HI and Schedule X (i.e. Prescription drugs) shall be made except with the previous sanction of the Central Government. State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action in case of non-compliance.

(c) and (d) The sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder by the

State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) through a system of inspection and licensing.

The said Rules prescribe conditions to be satisfied before grant of License for sale of drugs. These include adequacy of the premises, proper storage facilities for preserving the properties of drug, requirement of competent person to supervise and control the sale of drugs etc.

SLAs are legally empowered to take action in case violation of the conditions of license.

[English]

Deaths due to Clinical Trials

6486. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a total of 24,117 cases of deaths have been reported during the last ten years due to clinical trials across the country and there is a serious lack of transparency in the availability of data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any mechanism to regularise clinical trials and to monitor the clinical trial of pharma companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. A total of 4604 Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of death including those related and not related to clinical trials were reported from 2008 to 2017.

Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were amended in January, 2013 and December, 2014 incorporating provisions for reporting of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of injuries including death and examination within prescribed timeline to determine the cause of death and quantum of compensation in cases of clinical trial related deaths. Cases of SAEs of deaths reported by the sponsor, investigator and Ethics committee are examined as per the above provisions and maintained at Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in a transparent manner.

(c) and (d) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under Rules 122 DA, 122DAB, 122DAC, 122DD, 122E and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

Various measures have been taken by the Government for strengthening the regulatory provisions in respect of clinical trials including amendments in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 laying down:

- (i) the procedures to analyse the reports of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) and payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death;
- (ii) conditions for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance;
- (iii) requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee;
- (iv) audio-video recording of informed consent process in case of vulnerable subjects in clinical trials of new chemical entity/new molecular entity (NCE/NME). In case of anti-HIV and anti-Leprosy drugs, only audio recording of the informed consent has been specified;
- (v) further, it has been made mandatory to submit the following details in the clinical trial/new drug application of New Chemical Entity and Global Clinical Trials:-
 - Assessment of risk versus benefit to the patients.
 - Innovation vis-a-vis existing therapeutic option.
 - Unmet medical need in the country.
- (vi) Expert Committees have been constituted to examine the reports of deaths in clinical trials. These Expert Committees have prepared detailed guidelines for examination of reports of deaths and also prepared formula(s) for determining the quantum of compensation in case of clinical trial related deaths and injury (other than death).

In compliance of the order dated 03.01.2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a system of supervision of clinical trial has been put in place by constituting an Apex Committee under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Health and Family Welfare; and a Technical Committee under chairpersonship of Director General, Health Services (DGHS). Accordingly, clinical trial proposals of new chemical entities (NCEs) are evaluated through a three tier system comprising: (i) Subject Expert Committee (SEC),

(ii) a Technical Committee and (iii) the Apex Committee. Other clinical trial proposals are evaluated through a two tier system of SEC and Technical Committee.

[Translation]

Simplifying of IT Rules

6487. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has started the process of simplifying the Income Tax rules;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to increase income tax slabs for income tax payers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the features of the new income tax policy being prepared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Central Government has constituted a Task Force, in order to review the existing Income-tax Act, 1961 and to draft appropriate direct tax legislation, vide its order dated 22nd November, 2017.

The Task Force shall submit its report to the Government within six months from the date of its constitution.

The Terms of Reference of said Task Force is to draft an appropriate direct tax legislation keeping in view:

- (i) The direct tax system prevalent in various countries;
 - (ii) The international best practices;
 - (iii) The economic needs of the country; and
 - (iv) any other matters connected thereto.
- (c) There is no such proposal at present.
(d) Not applicable.

(e) Reply to part (a) and (b) above may kindly be referred to.

[English]

Green Cess

6488. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of revenue collected so far on account of Green Cess by Government;
- (b) the details of expenditure made from Green Cess Fund, during the last three years, year and State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the plan formulated by the Government for expenditure from Green Cess for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) No cess is levied by the Central Government as Green Cess. So the question of revenue generation, utilization and future plan thereof, for its expenditure does not arise.

Written Off Loans by PSBs

6489. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have written off loans of Rs. 55356 crores in the first six months of 2017-18;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether looking at the current trend, the write off would be to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh crores in 2017-18 fiscal and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) initiated Asset Quality Review, under which restructured loans with performance issues and potentially weak loans were identified for progressively enhanced provisioning up to March 2017. As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), due to the Asset Quality Review and transparent recognition of restructured loans as NPAs, gross NPAs of PSBs increased by over Rs. 4,54,000 crore between March 2015 and June 2017. PSBs accordingly made up-front provision for expected loss on such stressed loans, of a total amount of Rs. 3,79,080 crore between March 2014 and June 2017, which was nearly twice the provision of Rs. 1,96,937 crore made

in the preceding 10 years. As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by Bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, inter-alia, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Thus, the amount written off during the financial year 2017-18 is substantially on account of such stressed accounts of earlier years, which have been fully provisioned following the Asset Quality Review.

Writing-off of non-performing assets is a regular exercise conducted by banks to clean up their balance sheet, and achieving taxation efficiency. Writing off of loans is done, inter-alia, for tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, inter-alia, the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), and Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Therefore, write-off does not benefit borrowers.

As per RBI data on global operations for PSBs, the aggregate written off amount in the first half of the financial year 2017-18 was Rs. 53,625 crore. As per RBI data, the loans written off as percentage of gross NPAs (domestic operations) was 25.03% as of March 2011, which has since declined to 12.74% as of March 2017. The audited figures for the amount for the full financial year are not finalised.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to reduce/contain Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended 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 insolvency process under the Code. 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. The

SARFAESI Act has been amended to make it more effective. Further, six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery. In addition, under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have committed, inter-alia, to create Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery and ensure clean and effective post-sanction follow-up for large credit exposures through specialised monitoring agencies.

Wild Animals

6490. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sought proposal from the State Governments regarding wild animals that can be declared vermin whose killing will not be regulated anymore;

(b) if so, the number of State Governments responded so far in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that in many States such animals are affecting farmers very badly and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any further consultation has been held between States and Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry had issued an advisory in the context of human-wildlife conflict on 24th December 2014, to the Chief Wildlife Wardens of all the State/ Union Territory Governments. The advisory highlights the provisions in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to take corrective actions in case of human wild life conflict and the Chief Wildlife Wardens or the authorized officers are expected to exercise the legal powers diligently to address the problem faced by the public to the extent possible. The advisory urges the State/Union Territory Governments to essentially utilize the powers under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and also, if need arises, submit proposals, after due objective assessment of the situation, to this Ministry for declaration of such problematic animals as 'vermin', for specified period over specified areas.

(b) In the year 2016, State Governments of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat have submitted proposals to this Ministry for declaration of such problematic animals as 'vermin'.

(c) Human-wildlife conflict is addressed both by the Central and State Governments. Several petitions had been received in the Ministry seeking action for mitigation.

(d) and (e) There has been several consultations between States and Union Government and advisories issued in this regard. The advisories issued by the Government of India are to be implemented by the State/UT Governments. The existing provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 are quite exhaustive in respect of management, conservation and protection of wildlife and managing the issues related to human-wildlife conflict.

Reviewing Education Loan Scheme

6491. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of education loan of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has declined during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to review the present model of education loan scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The details regarding growth rate of education loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are given below:

Year (as on 31st March)	Education Loan Sanctioned (Rs in crore)	% growth rate (over previous year)
2014	9900.15	
2015	9165.78	-7.42
2016	10033.22	9.46
2017	10399.41	3.65

Source: IBA

(c) and (d) The Model Education Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) keeping in view the needs of the students. The last such revision was done in August, 2015. The revised scheme inter-alia provides for repayment period upto 15 years besides one year moratorium for repayment after completion of studies in all cases, moratorium taking into

account spells of unemployment/under-employment, say two or three times during the life cycle of the loan, moratorium for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture after graduation, etc.

Government of India has launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) wherein collateral free loan is given upto Rs.7.5 lakh.

In order to facilitate easy processing and disbursal of loans, Government has launched a web-based portal namely, Vidya Lakshmi Portal. Students can view, apply and track the education loan applications online by accessing the portal.

Tiger Census

6492. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tigers presently in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to undertake tiger census in 2018 in collaboration with Nepal and Bangladesh;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of a recent spurt in tiger deaths due to electrocution;

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent such deaths of tigers?

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) As per the assessment of the Status of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey, 2014 using the refined methodology, the tiger number is estimated at 2226 (range 1945-2491) as compared to 2010 estimation of 1706 (range 1520-1909 tigers). The details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country for the years 2010 and 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The population of tigers, reserve-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The Government has proposed to conduct joint tiger estimation with neighbouring tiger range countries of Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of deaths of tigers due to electrocution. The year-wise figures for tiger

deaths due to electrocution, as reported by States, are as follows:

Year	No. of tiger deaths due to electrocution
1	2
2012	3
2013	2
2014	1

1	2
2015	0
2016	6
2017	6

(e) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued an advisory to all tiger range States in context of preventing tiger deaths due to electrocution with inter alia has suggested field and administrative level actions.

Statement-I

Details of tiger estimation pertaining to tiger landscapes in the country, for the years 2010 and 2014

State	2010	Tiger Population 2014	Increase / Decrease / Stable
1	2	3	4
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex			
Uttarakhand	227(199-256)	340	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	118(113-124)	117	Stable
Bihar	8(-)	28	Increase
Shivalik Gangetic	353 (320-388)	485 (427-543)	Increase
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex			
Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	72 (65-79)	68	Stable
Chhattisgarh	26 (24-27)	46	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	257(213-301)	308	Increase
Maharashtra	169(155-183)	190	Increase
Odisha	32 (20-44)	28	Stable
Rajasthan	36 (35-37)	45	Increase
Jharkhand	10(6-14)	3+	Decrease*
Central India	601 (518-685)	688 (596-780)	Increase
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	300 (280-320)	406	Increase
Kerala	71 (67-75)	136	Increase
Tamil Nadu	163 (153-173)	229	Increase

1	2	3	4
Goa	-	5	Increase
Western Ghats	534 (500-568)	776 (685-861)	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains			
Assam	143 (113-173)	167	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	-	28*	Increase
Mizoram	5	3+	Stable
North West Bengal	-	3	**
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	148(118-178)	201 (174-212)	Increase
Sunderbans	70 (64-90)	76 (92-96)	Stable
Total	1706(1520-1909)	2226 (1945-2491)	Increase

+ From scat DNA

* From camera trap data and scat DNA

* Much of the tiger occupied areas could not be surveyed owing to naxal problem ** Tiger estimation was not done in the year 2010

Statement-II

Population of tigers, reserve-wise, as per Status of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey in India, 2014

Tiger Reserve	State	Tiger Population	Lower SE Limit	Upper SE Limit
1	2	3	4	5
Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	11	10	12
Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	13	11	14
Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	63	55	71
Bandipur	Karnataka	120	107	134
Bhadra	Karnataka	22	20	25
Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	68	60	75
Bor	Maharashtra	5	3	6
Buxa*	West Bengal	2	2	2
Corbett	Uttarakhand	215	169	261
Dampa*	Mizoram	3	3	3
Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	5	3	. 6
Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	58	46	69
Indravati	Chhattisgarh	12	11	13

1	2	3	4	5
Kalakad Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	10	9	11
Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	80	71	90
Kaziranga	Assam	103	91	115
Manas	Assam	11	9	12
Melghat	Maharashtra	25	21	30
Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	89	79	99
Nagarahole	Karnataka	101	90	113
Nagarjunasagar Srisaïlam	Andhra Pradesh	54	40	67
Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	11	5	11
Nameri	Assam	5	4	5
Nawegoan-Nagzira	Maharashtra	7	4	10
Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	7	6	8
Palamau*	Jharkhand	3	3	3
Panna	Madhya Pradesh	17	17	17
Parambikulam	Kerala	19	17	21
Pench	Madhya Pradesh	43	36	49
Pench	Maheirashtra	35	28	42
Periyar	Kerala	20	18	22
Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	25	19	30
Ranthambhoire	Rajasthan	37	30	41
Sahyadri*	Maharashtra	7	7	7
Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	8	7	10
Sari ska	Rajasthan	9	9	9
Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	72	64	80
Satkosia	Odisha	3	2	4
Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	26	22	30 "T
Similipal	Odisha	17	14	19
Sunderban	West Bengal	68	57	86
Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	51	44	58
Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	4	3	4
Valmiki	Bihar	22	17	26
Total	1586	1343	1820	

* Minimum number of tigers recorded through scat DNA, in these cases a standard error on their estimate was not possible.

Death of Tigers

6493. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unplanned development could result in a 56 per cent higher average extinction probability for tiger within protected areas due to lack of genetic connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that tigers in 26 reserves are under threat at present and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that many tigers were killed during the last one year while crossing roads; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The intensive and extensive countrywide survey and assessment of tiger, prey and habitat assessments done in 2006, 2010 and 2014 by the Government of India / National Tiger Conservation Authority have helped delineate 32 major tiger corridors at a macro scale, across the country which are fine tuned at tiger reserve level and operationalised through an overarching Tiger Conservation Plan mandated by the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. In letter and spirit of section 38 O (1) (g) of the said Act, these corridors have ensured that tiger gene flow between source areas is maintained which are safeguarded against any detrimental activity through retrofitting and elaborate site specific appraisals backed by a statutory framework.

(d) and (e) During the year 2017, as reported by the States, 2 tigers were killed in rail traffic accidents while only one was killed in a road traffic accident.

[Translation]

Ultra Modern Technology in Medical Science

6494. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to use ultra modern technology in the medical science sector; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Exports Post GST

6495. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in exports from the country since the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to resolve the problems of companies involved in exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, there has been no decline in overall exports from the country since the introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST). Export data post-GST given below shows that monthly exports are consistently higher than corresponding period of previous year except in October, 2017 for merchandise export and September, 2017 for services export. Post-GST (July 2017 - January 2018) the growth rate of India's export is 11.3% compared to the same period of previous year:

Monthly Exports post-GST (US\$ Billion)

Months	Merchandise Export			Services Export			Overall Export		
	2016-17	2017-18	% chg	2016-17	2017-18	% chg	2016-17	2017-18	% chg
July	21.69	22.35	3.0	12.78	13.18	3.2	34.47	35.53	3.1
August	21.60	23.52	8.9	13.38	13.70	2.4	34.98	37.22	6.4
September	22.77	28.73	26.2	13.77	13.73	-0.3	36.54	42.46	16.2
October	23.36	22.82	-2.3	13.11	14.15	7.9	36.47	36.97	1.4
November	20.07	25.92	29.2	13.34	15.39	15.4	33.40	41.32	23.7
December	24.06	27.07	12.5	13.80	16.01	15.9	37.86	43.07	13.8
January	22.36	24.96	11.6	13.57	16.34	20.4	35.93	41.30	14.9
Total	155.90	175.36	12.5	93.75	102.50	9.3	249.65	277.86	11.3

(c) and (d) Implementation of Goods and Services Tax has been widely welcomed by the trade and industry. Though there have been some initial problems in implementation, Government has been very responsive in addressing those in time. Following decisions have been taken by the Government to resolve the problems of companies involved in exports:

- The facility of furnishing Letter of Undertaking, in place of a bond, for exporting goods or services or both was made available to all exporters except those who have been prosecuted for any offence under the CGST Act, 2017, or the IGST Act, 2017, or any of the existing laws and the amount of tax evaded in such cases exceeds two hundred and fifty lakh rupees.
- Holders of Advance Authorization / EPCG and EOUs would not have to pay Integrated Tax and Compensation Cess on imports. Further, domestic supplies to holders of Advance Authorization / EPCG and EOUs would be treated as deemed exports under Section 147 of CGST/SGST Act and refund of tax paid on such supplies would be given to the supplier or recipient.
- Merchant exporters were allowed to pay nominal integrated tax of 0.1% on inter-State supply of goods received or 0.05% of central tax and 0.05% of state tax on intra-State supply of goods received from domestic suppliers for exports.
- Specified banks and Public Sector Units (PSUs) are being allowed to import Gold without payment of integrated tax. This can then be supplied to exporters as per a scheme similar to Advance Authorization.
- The relief package for exporters in October 2017 included exemption of IGST for sourcing inputs both on import as well as domestic supplies under Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme. The 26th Meeting of the GST Council on 10.03.2018 has decided to further extend the IGST exemptions till 1.10.2018 on the above schemes. Exports have been allowed on furnishing of Legal Undertaking (LUT) without the requirement of Bond/bank guarantee.
- MEIS (Merchandise Exports from India Scheme) was increased by 2% to MSMEs / labour intensive industries involving an additional outlay of Rs.7310 crore that includes Rs. 2743 crore incentives for two sub-sectors of Textiles i.e. readymade garments and made-ups on which MEIS was raised from 2% to 4%. Similarly, the SEIS (Service Export from India Scheme) incentive rate was increased by 2% for all notified services such as Business, Legal, Accounting, Architectural, Engineering, Educational, Hospital, Hotels and Restaurants amounting to Rs. 1140 crore. The validity period

of the Duty Credit Scrips was increased from 18 months to 24 months to enhance their utility in the GST framework. Further, GST on sale of Duty Credit Scrips (which are basically incentives on exports) has been reduced to Zero from the earlier rate of 12%.

- GST on job work in textiles sector, diamond processing in Jewellery sector and leather and footwear sectors has been brought down to 5%. The Government has also taken measures and issued instructions to expeditiously disburse the refund of IGST paid on goods exported. Besides, GST council is meeting at regular intervals to address concerns of industry regarding various issues related to GST including rationalisation of GST rates, simplification in filing of GST returns, expediting the process of refunds of Integrated GST and Input Tax Credit for exporters.

Loans to Agriculture Sector

6496. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of loan to be provided to the agricultural sector is being accounted in the total Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) of banks, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the remedial steps, if any, taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard along with the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) 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. A sub-target of 8% is also prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers (SF/MF) including landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers.

As per the directions of 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.

[*English*]

Coastal Management

6497. SHRI TUKARAM HEMENT GODSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing policy on Coastal Management envisages security to coastal communities, conservation and protection of the coastal stretches and promotion of sustainable development in the coastal areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review this policy in the light of various suggestions/representations received from various quarters and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has demarcated hazard line in the coastal areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the time by which hazard line is likely to be demarcated across the country; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for coastal management in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) With a view to ensure livelihood security to the fishing communities and other local communities in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote sustainable development, taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming, the Central Government notified the Coastal Regulation Zone, 2011 on 06/01/2011.

(b) The Central Government has received representations from the State Governments and other stake holders for review of the CRZ Notification, 2011. The Central Government constituted a Committee to examine various issues and concerns of Coastal States/UTs and Stakeholders. The recommendations of the Committee have

been examined and due consultations have also been held with various stakeholders, including State Governments.

(c) and (d) The hazard line has been demarcated for the entire coastal line of the country.

(e) Comprehensive management of the coastal stretches of the country is provided through the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) in accordance with the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, which contains necessary steps for the purpose. Under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project, identified coastal stretches of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal have been taken up for suitable interventions in the field of conservation of resources and livelihood securities, capacity building and sustainable development of coastal communities etc.

Mental Healthcare for Kids

6498. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that there is a need to take steps to create professionals to deal with children suffering from behavioural issues particularly at the schooling stage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to create a pool of trained professionals, such as para professionals, therapists and behaviour analysts with adequate training and practice to deal with affected children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) With a view to increase the number of mental health professionals in the country, the Government, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), is implementing manpower development schemes by establishing Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of Post Graduate Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 25 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of 47 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties in the country. Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokopriya

Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have also been strengthened for augmenting human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country.

The Government is also implementing the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness in 517 districts of the country with the major components of counselling in schools and colleges, work place stress management, life skills training, suicide prevention services and IEC activities for generation of awareness and removal of stigma associated with Mental Illness.

National Blood Transfusion Service

6499. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to set up National Blood Transfusion Service and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the Government has set up State blood transfusion councils in each State to monitor proper functioning of blood transfusion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) State Blood Transfusion Councils are set up in all States and Union Territories with the exception of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are societies registered under the Society's Registration Act and created under the chairperson of Principal Secretary (Health) of respective States and UT.

Delhi End TB Summit

6500. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently adopted 'Delhi End TB Summit' Statement of Action;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it commands increased attention, investments and efforts directed at tackling region's major burden of TB;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has empowered national initiative that monitors progress in reaching end TB targets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government has recently adopted "Delhi End TB Summit" Statement of Action which was made by Member States of WHO South East Asia Region at the Delhi End TB Summit held on 13th-14th March 2018 in New Delhi. It states the firm intent of the member countries to implement a response that is demonstrably adequate for ending TB by 2030 and meeting the milestones for 2020 by collectively reaching out to the missing 2 million TB cases and 1.50,000 multi-drug resistant cases.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Statement of Action commands increased attention, investments and efforts directed at tackling the burden of TB in Member States. It calls for unanimous commitment and prioritizing following actions in the coming year:

- LEAD implementation of national TB responses in countries.
- INCREASE budgetary and human resource allocations by Governments and their global, domestic and other partners.
- ENABLE the best possible TB care to each and every person, including migrants, the aged and other high risk populations, living with any form of TB, including drug-resistant TB and TB/HIV co-infections.
- SUPPLEMENT medical care for TB with social and financial protection in a holistic manner.

(e) Yes.

The Ministry has developed National Strategic Plan (2017-2025) (NSP) with a goal of ending TB by 2025. The details of steps taken by the Government under the current NSP (2017-25) are as under:

- early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens;

- suitable patient support systems to promote adherence;

- engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector;

- prevention strategies including active case finding;

- contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population;

- airborne infection control in healthcare settings; and

- multi-sectoral response to address social determinants.

Production of Yellow Fever Vaccine

6501. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vaccine for "Yellow Fever" is produced in the country, if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the indigenous units and quantity produced during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is a shortage of said medicines, if so, the details thereof alongwith quantity of said vaccine imported in the country;

(c) whether Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh) is licensed to manufacture and supply said vaccine but failing to do, if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) No instance of shortage of this vaccine has reported so far. The domestic requirement for Yellow Fever Vaccine is presently being met through import. In the financial year 2017-18, 4.00 lakh doses of Yellow Fever Vaccine have been imported.

The Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh has the license to manufacture Yellow Fever Vaccine and the bulk batches were produced up to 27.02.2012. Subsequently, the vaccine production was stopped due to various reasons like outdated machinery & equipments, standardization, etc.

Considering the meager domestic requirement of the Yellow Fever Vaccine and that this vaccine is not the part of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), additional investment has not found to be financially viable for domestic production by CRI, Kasauli.

[Translation]

Mandatory Registration of Companies

6502. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of bogus companies are functioning without registration with the Registrar of Companies (RoC) in the country including Chhattisgarh particularly in the rural areas and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether it is mandatory for any company to get registered with the RoC within a certain time period and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken against such erring

companies during the last two years and the current year, year/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The term "Bogus Company" is not defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Section 453 of the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes the punishment for in proper use of "Limited" or "Private Limited" whereby if any person or person trade or carry on business under any name or contraction or imitation thereof is or are the last word or words, that person or each of those persons shall, unless duly incorporated with limited liability, or unless duly incorporated as a private company with limited liability, as the case may be, punishable with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees but may extend to two thousand rupees for every day for which that name or title has been used.

During the last three years, following unregistered companies have come to the notice of this Ministry against whom action has been taken as under:

Sl. No.	Name of unregistered companies	Jurisdictional Registrar of Companies	Action against unregistered companies
1	Krishi Vipran Vikas Ltd.	Kanpur	Prosecution u/s 453 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been launched.
2	Bhagya Laxmi Financial Private Limited	Delhi	The Reserve Bank of India has intimated that it has taken up the matter with the then Department of Electronic and Information Technology (DEITY) (now a Ministry) to close the website.
3	Natraj Finance	Delhi	An FIR has been filed on 22.03.2017 by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi.
4	Webtern India Pvt. Ltd.	Pune	Prosecution u/s 453 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been launched on 12.05.2017 vide Case No.14969/2017.
5.	Tanishka Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	Pune	The case has been referred to the State Economic Offence Wing (EOW) on 06.10.2016.

Section 9 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for the effect of registration, which inter-alia, states that from the date of incorporation mentioned in the certificate of incorporation, such subscribers to the memorandum and all other persons, as may, from time to time, become

members of the company, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the memorandum, capable of exercising all the functions of an incorporated company under this Act and having perpetual succession with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable

and immovable, tangible and intangible, to contract and to sue and be sued, by the said name.

Therefore, the capacity to exercise all functions of an incorporated entity under this Act only ensue on the date of incorporation, to such extent registration is mandatory from inception.

[English]

**Compensation Awarded by
Banking Ombudsman**

6503. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE may please refer to Unstarred Question No. 2524 dated 09.03.2018 regarding 'Banking Ombudsman' and state:

(a) the amount of compensation awarded by the Banking Ombudsman, New Delhi to the complainants for any loss suffered by them arising directly out of the act or omission of the bank during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount of compensation in addition to the compensation as stated above not exceeding rupees one

lakh awarded to the complainants by the Banking Ombudsman, New Delhi for loss of complainant's time, expenses incurred by the complainants and harassment/mental agony suffered by the complainants during the said period; and

(c) the time taken by the Banking Ombudsman, New Delhi in awarding the said compensations to the complainants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The details of amount of compensation awarded and time taken for awarding the said compensation by the Banking Ombudsman, New Delhi to the complainants for any loss suffered by them arising directly out of the act or omission of the bank during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Reserve Bank of India has informed that they do not maintain any record for the compensation amount (if any) for the loss of complainant's time, expenses incurred by the complainants and harassment/mental agony suffered by the complainant.

Statement

Details of Compensation

Sl. No.	Complaint Number	Complainant Name	Bank Name	Date of Receipt	Award Date	Award Implemented	Comments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	201415014000046	Ajit Pal Singh	Punjab and Sind Bank	01-Jul-2014	07-Nov-2014	19-Nov-2014	Rs 50,000/- as compensation amount was issued for gross deficiency in service committed by the bank. However, later on the original title deeds were traced by the bank. The same was treated as compliance of the award. Also the complainant submitted satisfaction letter in the matter.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	201415014000137	Jagdish Chander	State Bank of India	02-Jul-2014	18-Nov-2014	29-Dec-2014	Rs 2,00,000/-with interest as applicable to a PPF account from the date the debits were made to his account till the date the amount of Rs 2,00,000/-was re-credited. The bank paid Rs2, 33,350/-.
3	201415014000202	Abhay Sharma	Union Bank of India	03-Jul-2014	16-Oct-2014	27-Oct-2014	Award issued for Rs 4000/- and the bank paid the amount
4	201415014000505	Prema Gulati	Canara Bank	11-Jul-2014	20-Oct-2014	The award became null and void in the absence of the complainant's acceptance within 30 days	Award issued for Rs 6, 88,500/-with interest at SB rate from the date the cheque was collected by the bank till the date of payment of Rs 6, 88, 500/- to the complainant.
5	201415014001393	Shiv Kumar Singh	Punjab and Sind Bank	07-Aug-2014	11-Nov-2014	20-Feb-2015	Rs 10,000/-along with interest at fixed deposit rate plus 2% for the period the customer remained out of funds. The bank paid Rs 12, 785/-.
6	201415014002271	Maj Rakesh Singh Bisht	Canara Bank	01-Sep-2014	29-Dec-2014	06-Apr-2015	Rs 8,28,041/-along with interest at the applicable FD rate. The bank paid Rs8,64,083/-.
7	201516014005145	Mohd Maqbool Wani For GreenValley DryFruits	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	23-Sep-2015	29-Mar-2016	Award was set aside by the Appellate Authority	The bank was advised to pay compensation amount of Rs Ten Lakh. However the Award was set aside by the Appellate Authority
8	201617014006771	DigvijaySingh Khurana	Vijaya Bank	21-Sep-2016	27-Apr-2017	15-June-2017	An award for Rs 2,00,000/- was complied with, by the bank

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	201617014011505	Kavi Raj Tyagi	Corporation Bank	02-Dec-2016	17-Jul-2017	21-Aug-17	The bank was directed to redraw the loan account of the complainant by reversing the entries made on account of two disputed instalments totalling Rs. 4,11,969/-. The bank complied.
10	201617014013035	Subrata Chatterjee	Corporation Bank	27-Dec-2016	17-Jul-2017	24-Aug-17	The bank was directed to redraw the loan account of the complainant by reversing the entries made on account of two disputed instalments totalling Rs.7,92,229/-. The bank complied.
11	201718014003068	Umesh Sharma	United Bank of India, Complaint Against Union Bank of India	18-Aug-2017	19-Mar-2017	Under Implementation	Rs 10,000/- with interest as applicable to a fixed deposit from the date of debit of the complainant's account i.e. April 23, 2017 to actual date of payment within a week of receipt of Award

Source:- Reserve Bank of India

Allotment of Forest Land

6504. SHRI BADRIDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down by the Government for allotting forest land to Industrial Houses to setup Industries;

(b) the extent to which the environmental norms have been observed;

(c) the details of proposals from the Public and Private Sector Companies received by the Union Government for environmental clearance for setting up of the Industrial Units during the last three years; and

(d) the details of proposals cleared by the Government thereon along with the names of the companies

allotted forest land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The forest land is allotted to industrial houses to set up site specific projects only on the recommendations of State government on prescribed format. The detail procedure is available on the website <http://forestsclearance.nic.in/>

(b) The Environmental norms have been prescribed by the Ministry under the Environmental Protection Act, which is available on the website <http://environmentclearance.nic.in/>

(c) In the last three years 615 proposals which have been received from Public and Private Sector

Companies by the Union Government for environmental clearance is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The details of proposal granted forest clearance in last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of proposals for environmental clearance*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Cases
2	Andhra Pradesh	44
3	Assam	14
4	Bihar	12
5	Chhattisgarh	20
6	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2
7	Gujarat	172
8	Himachal Pradesh	2
9	Haryana	11
10	Jamnu and Kashmir	2
11	Jharkhand	14
12	Karnataka	34
13	Kerala	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	10
15	Maharashtra	85
16	Odisha	27
17	Punjab	17
18	Puducherry	2
19	Rajasthan	28
20	Tamil Nadu	27
21	Telangana	22
22	Tripura	2
23	Uttar Pradesh	20
24	Uttarakhand	6
25	West Bengal	35
Grand Total		615

Statement-II*Proposals Approved Under FC ACT, 1980 in last three year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Approved No. of Cases
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	20
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12
4	Bihar	60
5	Chandigarh	2
6	Chhattisgarh	28
7	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
8	Delhi	1
9	Goa	5
10	Gujarat	64
11	Haryana	627
12	Himachal Pradesh	60
13	Jharkhand	15
14	Karnataka	55
15	Kerala	3
16	Madhya Pradesh	74
17	Maharashtra	25
18	Manipur	7
19	Meghalaya	2
20	Mizoram	1
21	Odisha	40
22	Punjab	485
23	Rajasthan	45
24	Sikkim	7
25	Tamil Nadu	9
26	Telangana	19
27	Tripura	6

1	2	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	3
29	Uttarakhand	115
30	West Bengal	8
Total		1805

Disabled Friendly Hospital Websites

6505. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is speeding up the process of making the websites of its hospitals disabled-friendly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise along with the funds allocated/spent for this purpose and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Websites for the Hospitals are developed and maintained at their end only. However, MoHFW provides funding support to all the central government hospitals as part of their regular budgetary support which can be used by the Hospitals for developing disabled-friendly websites also.

(b) Not Applicable.

GST Revenue Targets

6506. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge shortfall of revenue collection to the Government post implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to compensate the shortfall to the States and for the targets of revenue fixed for the next three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The month-wise 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:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

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
February, 2018	88,047
March, 2018	89,264

No targets for collection of GST have been fixed. In the absence of any past precedent, it shall be difficult to compare the GST revenue collection with the corresponding months of the previous years due to a number of factors like overlap of taxpayers pre and post introduction of GST, variation in exemption limits between Centre and States and among States and mechanism of apportionment of fund under IGST.

(b) and (c) As per provisions in Section 7 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, the loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of GST regime and compensation for loss of revenue to the States shall be provisionally calculated and released at the end of every two months for five years. The GST Compensation paid to the States on bimonthly basis for the period of July 2017 to February, 2018 is as below:-

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Period	Amount of GST compensation paid
July-August, 2017	10,806
Sept. - October, 2017	13,694
Nov. - Dec, 2017	3,898
Jan. - Feb., 2018	12,749

GST Compensation to States

6507. DR. K GOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to release further amounts to the States as compensation towards Goods and Services Tax (GST) implementation in addition to the amount already released and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Union Government has received many requests from the State Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per provisions in Section 7 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 loss of revenue to the States shall be calculated and compensation for loss of revenue to the State shall be provisionally calculated and released at the end of every two months' period for 5 years. As per Section 4 of the said Act, financial year 2015-16 has been taken as the base year for calculating compensation amount payable to States for loss of revenue during transition period. The projected nominal growth rate of revenue subsumed for a state during the transition period shall be 14% per annum. On this basis, the revenue loss due to implementation of GST to the states for the month of July, 2017 to February, 2018 has been estimated and accordingly, GST Compensation paid to the States/ UTs on bimonthly basis for the period of July 2017 to February, 2018 as below:-

Period	Amount of GST compensation paid (Rs. in crore)
July-Aug, 2017	10806
Sept-Oct, 2017	13694
Nov- Dec, 2017	3898
Jan-Feb, 2018	12749
Total	41147

[Translation]

Black Money Usage in Elections

6508. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether black money is being used in elections and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Government takes all appropriate measures to support the Election Commission in conducting free and fair elections including steps to curb usage of black money in elections.

The Election Commission of India has intimated that following steps are initiated in coordination with Government agencies to curb the use of money power during election:

1. Appointment of Expenditure Observers and Assistant Expenditure Observers to monitor expenditure of candidates; Deployment of Video Surveillance teams to oversee major items of expenditure; Deployment of Flying Squads and Static Surveillance Teams to keep vigil over movement of cash linked with candidates or political parties, or items of bribe meant for inducement of electors, including liquors and drugs during elections. The Commission has also prescribed a Standard Operating Procedure for seizure of cash by the Flying Squads or Static Surveillance teams.
2. The Income tax Department through Investigation Directorates of Income tax of poll bound States/ UTs coordinate with all enforcement agencies, General/Expenditure observers, officers of the Commission and also with various officers/teams engaged in Election Expenditure Monitoring.
3. Setting up of 24X7 Central Control Room by the Income-tax Department with toll free numbers and dedicated email IDs to keep vigil over movement of cash through the Airports, hotels, financial brokers etc. in the Constituency during the entire election process and take appropriate action as per Income-tax laws.
4. The Election Commission has issued instructions to all candidates and political parties to avoid cash transactions during elections process.
5. The Commission has also issued transparency guidelines for the political parties for not incurring expenditure in cash above Rs.20,000/- excepting specified payments. It also prohibits parties from making cash payment to the candidates.

6. The Government has notified the Electoral Bond Scheme, 2018 to cleanse the system of political funding in the country.

[*English*]

Sale of Domestic Animals

6509. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per draft rules framed by the Government, shops selling pets will have to compulsorily register with State Animal Welfare Board organisations and ensure that animals are kept in comfortable surroundings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there were no rules relating to sale of pets, birds and other domestic animals and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to regulate the sale of pets, birds and other domestic animals; 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) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had notified the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2016 on 16.12.2016 under which registration of all pet shops with the State Animal Welfare Board is mandatory.

(c) There were no rules relating to sale of pets, birds and other domestic animals under the Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act, 1960.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had notified the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2016 as G.S.R. 1152 (E) on 16.12.2016 for inviting comments and suggestion from the persons likely to be affected by it.

[*Translation*]

Relaxation on Long Term Capital Gains Tax

6510. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to grant some relaxations in the Long-Term Capital Gains (LTCG) Tax, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has expressed some concerns regarding LTCG tax; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Madam, presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Bad Loans due to Wilful Defaulters

6511. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 14 per cent of the bad loans in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are due to wilful defaulters and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the total gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of 21 PSBs stood at Rs. 7.33 lakh crore as on 30 September, 2017 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether out of the said sum, Rs 1.01 lakh crore of loans were termed as those in wilful defaulters category and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per data of Reserve Bank of India on global operations, the gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as on 30.9.2017, were Rs. 7,33,974 crore. As per data reported by PSBs, the total number of wilful defaulters as on 30.9.2017 was 9,025, and the amount involved was Rs. 1,01,587 crore, which is 13.84% of their GNPAs on that date.

Energy Generation from Waste Plastics

6512. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the energy generation from waste plastics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the technological process therein;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any proposal of such innovation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the process with eco-friendly technology involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per provisions of the Rules, the plastic waste which can be recycled has to be channelized to registered plastic waste recyclers. The Rules, further, mandate the local bodies to encourage the use of plastic waste, preferably non-recyclable, for energy recovery or road construction or waste to oil etc. The recycling of plastic has to conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534:1998.

(c) to (e) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has evolved guidelines for collection, segregation & disposal of plastic waste. The key technologies prescribed are (i) Utilization of plastic waste in road construction, (ii) Co-processing of plastic waste in Cement kilns, (iii) Conversion of plastic waste into liquid RDF (Oil), (iv) Disposal of plastic waste through Plasma Pyrolysis Technology (PPT) etc. The proposals for the management of waste are received by the concerned urban local bodies who are implementing the project. The choice of technologies is generally kept open for the operators and are evaluated by the concerned authorities based on the local conditions and the characteristic of the waste.

[Translation]

Shortage of Doctors

6513. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of doctors of AYUSH systems of medicine and paramedical staff in the Government hospitals and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of posts of AYUSH doctors lying vacant in the country including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether the Government has made any

assessment regarding the treatment of patients through AYUSH systems of medicines in various hospitals including AIIMS, New Delhi during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of the said doctors and paramedical staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As Health is a State subject the information regarding acute shortage of doctors of AYUSH System of medicine & paramedical staff and posts of AYUSH doctors lying vacant in the country including State of Chhattisgarh are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) No such assessment has been made with regard to patient treated through AYUSH system of medicines in various hospitals.

(e) Under National Health Mission, technical and financial support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems, engaging of AYUSH doctors and paramedical staff on contractual basis at co-located health facilities based on their requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Further, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the components for setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals and upgradation of stand-alone AYUSH Hospitals are having provisions for contractual deployment of AYUSH doctors in the Government hospitals under States/UT Governments. In this regard, the State/UT Governments are required to submit their proposal through the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per the guidelines of the scheme.

[English]

Women's Economic and Governance Indicators

6514. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Women's Economic and Governance Indicators has been declined in India;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(a) and (b) At National level, the Government of India does not estimate Economic and Governance Indicators.

(c) The Government has taken several initiations of empowerment of women. The schemes being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development are i) Beti Bacho Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme to arrest the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), in the age group of 0-6 years and enabling education for the girl children, ii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls aiming at girls in the age group 11-14, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training, iii) Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), for extending micro-finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women, iv) Mahila e-Haat, a unique direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ NGOs, v) Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra, which will empower rural women through community participation to create an environment in which they realize their full potential.

The Government also runs various employment generation schemes for beneficiaries including women like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. s Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development, and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) implemented by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. To enhance skilling programmes of youth including women, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength.

For improving governance at the grass root level, training of Trainers of Elected Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj was conducted by MWCD to: deliberate upon issues related to empowerment of women and functioning of PRIs; describe processes of participatory planning in local governance; and enable women to identify their own leadership potential to contribute effectively as change agents. Also 33% reservation for women in panchayats has been mandated by law in all States.

[*Translation*]

Forest Committees

6515. SHRI BODH SINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Forest Committees have been provided any powers by the Government under Joint Forest Management; 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) Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) are registered either with the Forest Department or under statutory provisions. Resolution of the State Governments on the Joint Forest Management prescribes the manner and the extent to which these Committees are to be involved in the Joint Forest Management (JFM). JFMCs are involved in implementing various forestry activities at village level. The JFMCs and the forest department enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to manage the forest area jointly with forest department and JFMCs are also entitled to get usufruct benefits from the forest area. The constitution of the JFMCs with the due representation of the weaker sections of the society and women strengthens the democratic decision making process.

[*English*]

Availability of Animals in Zoos

6516. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some enclosures of most of the zoos are lying empty for many years;

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

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any proposal to fill these empty enclosures by exchange programmes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government plans to import those animals from other countries which are not available in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Recognised zoos in the country are operated by the State Government, Central Government, Municipal Corporation, NGO / Society / Trust, Industry, and PSU. The information on the empty enclosures in zoos is not maintained in the Ministry.

(c) The recognized zoos mutually negotiate the exchange of animals among them. They submit proposal to the Central Zoo Authority for the animals agreed by them during negotiation for approval under Section 381 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The Central Zoo Authority grants permission as per proposal received from the zoo keeping in view approved Animal Collection Plan of the zoo, for preparing of single animals, infusion of new blood in a population, lifetime care of rescued animals and to form viable population by shifting.

(d) The exchange of animals through import is negotiated by the respective recognized zoos with the foreign zoos keeping in view the approved Animal Collection Plan of the zoo. After their mutual consent, the proposal for import is approved by the Central Zoo Authority and the Director, Wildlife Preservation, Government of India. Afterwards, the representative zoo takes necessary steps to import the animals.

Mandate for Financial Intelligence Unit-India

6517. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) is mandated to collect, analyse and disseminate financial intelligence, inter-alia on terrorist financing and money laundering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measure terrorist funding and money laundering cases reported to the Government by FIU-IND;

(d) whether the Government has taken any stringent measures against those who indulged into such cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) is mandated to collect, analyse and disseminate financial

intelligence, inter-alia, on terrorist financing and money laundering. FIU-India obtains certain threshold based reports and Suspicious Transactions Reports (STRs) from various reporting entities as prescribed under Prevention of Money Laundering Rules. After analysis of these STRs and linking the additional information available in FIU India database, FIU India disseminates these to the concerned law enforcement agencies (LEAs) for further investigations.

FIU-IND disseminates intelligence and it is only after further examination and investigation of the intelligence by the concerned LEAs can it be ascertained whether the intelligence pertain to tax evasion, money laundering and terrorist financing.

The number of STRs analysed and disseminated to various LEAs for further investigations during last three years are as hereunder:

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till 31.03.2018
53819	58223	65829

(d) and (e) Appropriate action against terrorist funding and money laundering cases is an ongoing process. The number of investigations initiated under FEMA, 1999 in financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 are 1516, 1993 & 3369 respectively and under PMLA, 2002 are 111, 200 & 118 respectively during those periods. Further, the Government from time to time also formulates/makes new provisions in the law to prevent commission/ recurrence of such offences and to apprehend offenders. Following amendments have been made in the past three years in the relevant laws to this effect:-

(1) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA):

(i) Amendments in FEMA have been made through section 2(gg), 13 A & 37 A empowering the Authorized Officer to seize value equivalent, situated within India, of such foreign exchange, foreign security or immovable property situated outside India for its ultimate confiscation under section 13(1 A).

(ii) Section 14A(1) and 14A(2) have been inserted in FEMA, 1999 in the year 2016 empowering Enforcement Directorate to recover arrears of penalty at par with Income Tax Act, 1961.

(2) Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA):

- (i) Where property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country, Section 2(1)(u) of PMLA has been amended through the Finance Act, 2015 enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country.
- (ii) The offence of wilful attempt to evade any tax, penalty or interest in relation to undisclosed foreign income and assets [referred to in section 51 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015] has been made a Scheduled Offence under Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).
- (3) Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015: This Act has been recently enacted to effectively tackle the issue of black money stashed abroad. The new law provides for separate taxation besides penalties of undisclosed foreign income and assets.

[*Translation*]

Loan Granted under Various Schemes

6518. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan granted by banks under various schemes to start business during the last two years, State/UT-wise particularly in Jharkhand; and

(b) the number of persons benefited from the said schemes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Banks extend loans for starting business under various schemes which inter-alia include Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand Up India (SUPI), Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) etc.

The total amount of loan extended by lending institutions alongwith number of loan accounts, State / UT wise under PMMY (including for expansion of business), SUPI and PMEGP during the last two years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of loans sanctioned under PMMY(UPTO 23.03.2018), SUPI and PMEGP

(Amount in Rupees Crores)

Sl. No.	State Name	2016-17		2017-18 (as on 23.03.2018)	
		No Of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	No Of A/Cs	Sanction Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3528	89.25	3816	105.12
2	Andhra Pradesh	590283	6430.06	752957	10558.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6327	108.32	9191	105.52
4	Assam	1259322	5114.92	1592394	5818.62
5	Bihar	3760665	12606.17	4059072	14896.49
6	Chandigarh	19211	255.81	17500	460.55
7	Chhattisgarh	887498	3672.31	919777	4436.31
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2597	26.04	3225	31.85
9	Daman and Diu	793	23.59	1064	24.93
10	Delhi	226146	3986.81	237762	4356.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Goa	31473	413.60	38012	494.16
12	Gujarat	1106639	8521.31	1401277	11212.24
13	Haryana	719055	4205.89	733487	5756.77
14	Himachal Pradesh	84048	1404.62	84724	1815.31
15	Jammu and Kashmir	90052	1882.70	98094	2470.64
16	Jharkhand	1025641	4206.59	1139051	5072.56
17	Karnataka	3937379	18541.31	4323298	21192.55
18	Kerala	983875	6492.92	2178475	8751.75
19	Lakshadweep	482	6.03	1031	12.86
20	Madhya Pradesh	2686244	11046.44	2741797	13777.28
21	Maharashtra	3348952	18028.05	3382127	21310.91
22	Manipur	22910	219.00	27090	260.20
23	Meghalaya	24209	214.27	26420	422.28
24	Mizoram	7422	130.10	12248	163.74
25	Nagaland	11872	175.94	14217	191.56
26	Odisha	2610252	8296.97	3223173	10916.80
27	Puducherry	130462	507.79	141811	842.89
28	Punjab	707764	4934.73	766650	6500.52
29	Rajasthan	1207876	9491.83	1647588	12991.63
30	Sikkim	19947	107.79	20743	98.47
31	Tamil Nadu	5314842	18851.94	5409146	22804.47
32	Telangana	484695	4349.09	329964	5474.97
33	Tripura	254693	1045.21	387537	1427.11
34	Uttar Pradesh	3345258	16778.66	3911497	21115.00
35	Uttarakhand	288268	2150.53	245253	2592.08
36	West Bengal	4570345	16214.49	5543511	19794.77

Source: As reported by Lending Institutions

[English]

Loan from ADB

6519. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed a \$84 million loan with Asian Development Bank (ADB) for

improvement and expansion of water supply in the State of Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a number of proposals are pending with the Government since the last one year for the loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency in connection with the Drinking Water Projects in Rajasthan;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to fix a time line for the disposal of loan proposals received by his Ministry from the concerned Ministry especially in the case of Drinking Water Proposals and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes Madam. Government of India has signed a US\$ 84 million loan agreement with Asian Development Bank (ADB) for "Bihar Urban Development Investment Program-Project 2" on 23rd February, 2018. The project seeks to improve access to better quality of water and its regular supply for the people of the two towns. It is also likely to help Government of Bihar in improving water management

practices.

(b) and (c) Five drinking water supply project proposals of the State of Rajasthan received in Department of Economic Affairs from Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation have been included in the JICA Rolling Plan on 28.12.2017 for JICA loan assistance. Details of the project are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Every year, Department of Economic Affairs pose a bouquet of proposals to Govt. of Japan for JICA ODA Loan Assistance. The Government of Japan selects some of the projects from the list of posed projects for JICA ODA funding. Therefore, final selection of a project for funding rests with the Government of Japan. The Detailed Project Report (DPR), Technical appraisal of the DPR duly recommended by concerned line Ministry and other requisite certificates are awaited from State Government/Line Ministry for posing of these projects to the Government of Japan.

Statement

Details of project proposals of the State of Rajasthan for JICA loan assistance

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost of the Project (Rs. in Crore)	Proposed JICA Loan Assistance sought (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Drinking Water supply Project for 190 villages and 69 Hamlets of Surajgarh Chidawa and Buhana Tehsils and Surajgarh City, Jhunjhunu district from Kumbharam Lift Project	718.41	533.63
2.	Drinking Water Supply Project for 94 villages and 505 Hamlets of Udaipurwati Area	612.25	454.78
3.	Drinking Water Supply Project for 308 villages of Gudamalani Tehsil, Banner District.	527.97	426.42
4.	Drinking. Water Supply Project for 119 villages of Chohatan Tehsil and 22 villages of Gudamalani Tehsil, Banner District	561.91	452.88
5.	Drinking Water Supply Project for 188 villages of Chohatan Tehsil, Banner District	497.77	401.63

Snowfall in Himachal Pradesh

6520. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of deficit in snowfall in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to help people of the State, especially the farmers to mitigate the crisis;

(c) the amount of snowfall in Himachal Pradesh in the last five years; and

(d) the manner in which the Government is planning to cope with the new changes in weather pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the study carried out using satellite data by the Himachal Pradesh State Centre on Climate Change, deficit in snowfall in terms of average area under snowfall in the State during the period 2010 - 2017 has been observed. However, average annual snowfall has shown fluctuations during the period 2013 - 2017 as per India Meteorological Department.

In light of declining snowfall, the State Government is taking adaptation measures including a pilot technology demonstration project with funding support of Department of Science & Technology, Government of India for harvesting seasonal snow and freezing of water during late winter to enhance water conservation in the area, enabling farmers to have sustainable sources of irrigation during peak season.

(c) The average annual snowfall recorded across six locations in Himachal Pradesh in centimeters during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to deal with the issues related to climate change. NAPCC comprises of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change, which address the issues relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases as well as adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. 32 States and Union Territories (UTs) including Himachal Pradesh have prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC to address State specific concerns.

Statement

Average annual snowfall recorded across six locations in Himachal Pradesh in centimeters

Stations	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Shimla	91.6	106.3	46.0	27.7	103.5
Manali	313.0	137.0	116.0	8.0	179.6
Kalpa	484.0	326.8	546.9	112.6	350.6
Keylong	391.0	312.0	488.0	184.0	250.0
Udaipur	206.4	241.8	624.7	88.0	382.8
Khadrala	--	--	121.3	66.0	222.0

Prevention of Climate Change

6521. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated action to prevent climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof and projects and programmes proposed to be implemented;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government to prevent environmental degradation;

(d) the details of the action taken for controlling resource depletion and distribution of natural resources in a balanced manner;

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government to prevent acid rain; and

(f) the details of the action taken by the Government to prevent ozone depletion and prevent emission of greenhouse gases?

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 is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) comprising 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 for adaptation and mitigation. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. The Government is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme - National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) to assist adaptation measures in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Government of India has embarked upon ambitious actions in the areas of renewable energy, afforestation, energy efficiency, planned urban development, adaptation measures in sectors including agriculture, water resources, coastal areas, Himalayan region, health etc.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various important steps for preservation of biodiversity such as

survey, inventorization, taxonomic validation and threat assessment of floral and faunal resources and development of National Biodiversity Action Plan and National Biodiversity Targets. Assessment of the forest cover; establishment of Protected Area Network, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation and Community Reserves, declaration of eco-sensitive zones around national parks, designating Biosphere Reserves, undertaking species oriented programmes like Project Tiger and Project Elephant, complemented with ex-situ conservation efforts and development of National Wildlife Action Plan for 2017-2031 are some other initiatives to conserve environment. Further, to prevent environmental degradation of rivers, Government is also implementing National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers.

(e) In order to prevent acid rain, regulation of emissions of Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen from man-made sources is being done. These regulations prescribe more stringent industry specific emission standards and its strict compliance helps in mitigating the problem. Other steps include strengthening public transport in cities and towns, promoting e-rickshaws and electric cars, leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards, etc.

(f) The Government has notified the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000, which provide for phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) including phase-out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) by 2030 with a service tail of 2.5 % till 2040 under the Montreal Protocol. Production and Consumption of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), Carbontetrachloride (CTC), Halons and Methyl Bromide have been phased out from the country.

Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) outlining eight (8) goals for 2021-2030 including (i) to reduce Emission Intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030. India has already reduced its emission intensity of GDP by 12% in 2010 compared to 2005 level as per the latest Biennial Update Report (BUR) submitted by Government of India to UNFCCC.

Mapping of Natural Resources

6522. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the current system of mapping used by his Ministry to identify natural resources in any given area;

(b) whether his Ministry has taken any steps to develop a digital support system for mapping of resources, such as groundwater, surface water availability, soil type and suggestion on farming potential on a real time basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through its premier national organization, namely Forest Survey of India (FSI), carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and findings are published in India State of Forest Report. In addition, the Ministry under the National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) Scheme, provides grants to the research institutions for assessment and monitoring of country's natural resources, using remote sensing and GIS technology. Some of the projects completed under this Scheme, inter alia include, (i) Forest Types of India: Atlas by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, (ii) Mapping of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries: Pilot project study by Wild Life Institute of India, Dehradun, (iii) Coastal Zones of India by Space Application Centre (SAC), ISRO, Ahmedabad (iv) Snow and Glacier studies by SAC, ISRO, Ahmedabad, (v) National Wetland Atlas by SAC, ISRO, Ahmedabad, (vi) Desertification and Land degradation Atlas of India by SAC, ISRO, Ahmedabad, etc. These reports are available in digital form and serve as significant digital support system. Time interval for data collection is dependent on its end use and real time data is collected for parameters, wherever these are necessary, such as air and water quality.

NPAs of MSMEs

6523. SHRI KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is such a high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has introduced any scheme or programmes specifically to address the high incidence of NPAs in the MSME sector besides the revised classification norms recently approved by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Sector as on 30th September 2017 as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) were 8.34% of total outstanding advances to them as against 10.21% for the banking sector as a whole.

The reasons of NPAs in MSEs, inter-alia include, lack of demand, shortage of working capital, non-availability of raw materials, power shortage, marketing problems, labour and management problems, equipment problems, delayed payments, etc.

In order to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and to facilitate the promotion and development of MSMEs, RBI has issued guidelines on 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' to banks for implementation thereof. The revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs having loan limits up to Rs.25 crore is taken up in terms of these guidelines.

Aadhaar Card

6524. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made Aadhaar card mandatory for students appearing in NEET examination for MBBS and BDS; and

(b) if so, the details and purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is the designated authority for

conducting National - Eligibility -cum - Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to MBBS / BDS course. As per the information provided by CBSE, Aadhaar was used for enrolment to NEET across the country, except for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya and Assam. Aadhaar helps in the following without disclosing the identity of the candidates:-

- (i) The use of Aadhaar for the applicants of NEET-UG results in accuracy of the applicants' details.
- (ii) This also helps in ascertaining identity of the applicants at the examination centres in a convenient and hassle free manner.
- (iii) Aadhaar obviates the need to produce multiple documents to prove one's identity.
- (iv) This helps to curb the practice of unfair means such as impersonation during the examination.

However, after the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 07.03.2018, other proofs of identity are also allowed like Ration card/passport/voter Identity card, Bank account etc.

Import Duty on Edible Oils and Wheat

6525. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased import duties on various edible oils in the wake of plunging oilseed prices way below the minimum support price levels and competition from cheaper imports;

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

(c) whether the Government has also increased the import duty on wheat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the increased import duty have benefited the farmers during the rabi season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Import duties on edible vegetable oils have been increased. Details of increase in import duty on edible vegetable oil are given as under:

Type of Edible Vegetable Oil	Earlier rate of duty	Current rate of duty	Date from which applicable
Crude Sunflower oil	12.5%	25%	17.11.2017
Refined Sunflower oil	20%	35%	17.11.2017
Soyabean oil (crude)	17.5%	30%	17.11.2017
Soyabean oil (refined)	20%	35%	17.11.2017
Crude Mustard/rapeseed/colza/canola	12.5%	25%	17.11.2017
Refined Mustard/rapeseed/colza/canola oils	20%	35%	17.11.2017
Crude Palm oils	30%	44%	01.03.2018
Refined Palm oils	40%	54%	01.03.2018
All other crude edible vegetable oils.	12.5%	30%	02.02.2018
All other refined edible vegetable oils.	20%	35%	02.02.2018

(c) and (d) With effect from 08.11.2017 import duty on wheat has been increased from 10% to 20%.

(e) The increase in import duty has benefitted the farmers by way of higher remunerative price of produce. The modal price of oilseeds such as soybean, sesame, groundnut etc. has increased due to increase in import duty.

Estimation of Black Money Stashed Abroad

6526. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the amount of money illegally stashed away abroad, if so, the details thereof and the basis of the estimate;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has estimated amount and percentage of India's GDP in black money (in per cent and in rupees) and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has estimated the annual inward illicit financial flows and outward illicit financial flows, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) There

is no official estimation of quantum of black money/money illegally stashed away abroad, amount and percentage of India's GDP in black money (in per cent and in rupees), or inward/outward illicit financial flows.

However, the Government had commissioned a study, inter alia, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth inside and outside the country, to be conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM). The study reports of these institutes have been examined and forwarded to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for placing them before the Standing Committee on Finance. The Lok Sabha Secretariat has informed that the same has been placed before the Standing Committee on Finance.

Tariff Exemptions to IT Startups

6527. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:
SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give more special tariff exemptions to IT startups in near future;

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

(c) the time by when it is likely to be implemented along with the likely impact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Presently there is no proposal under consideration to give more special tariff exemptions to IT startups.

(b) and (c) Doesn't arise in view of the (a) above.

[Translation]

Economic Policy for Employment Generation

6528. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India needs such a economy which generates more employment;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the present economic structure require comprehensive changes to generate more employment;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the comprehensive changes decided to be affected in the present economic policy to generate more employment along with the other steps taken to improve the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) India has the advantage of demographic dividend wherein more than 60 percent of the population is in the productive working age group. Employment generation has been one of the key priorities of the Government. In order to improve the employability of youth, the Government is imparting short term skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and long term training through Industrial Training Institutes. Model Skill Centres are being set up in every district of the country.

(c) and (d) Employment in India poses challenges in terms of its structure which is dominated by informal, unorganized and seasonal workers and is also characterized by high levels of under employment. In order to make the labour market dynamic and efficient, the Government has taken several measures. These include notification of 'Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers

under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017', launching of Integrated Shram Suvidha Portal and National Career Service portal, and integration of twenty services with the eBiz portal.

(e) Government has been taking various measures to facilitate employment generation in the economy. These measures include encouraging labour intensive sectors like textiles and apparels, footwear and leather, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

The Government has taken several initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which inter-alia include fillip to manufacturing, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy, push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing and logistics sector and focus on highways development, launching of Bharatmala Pariyojana with coastal connectivity.

Effects of Rise in Global Temperature

6529. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) the details of changes noticed in sea level due to rising global temperature;

(b) the manner in which unauthorised development in coastal areas, reduction in green area, unregulated tourism and indifference towards laws relating to conservation of coastal areas have adversely affected the said areas; and

(c) the manner in which the Government is likely to provide for safety against rising sea level in the coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) According to the Fifth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change published in 2014, global mean sea level rose by 0.19 [0.17 to 0.21] metres in the period 1901 to 2010, and will continue to rise during the 21st Century. Due to this rise, coastal systems and low-lying areas will increasingly experience adverse impact such as submergence, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion.

(b) and (c) The development in coastal areas is regulated by the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) 2011 with a view to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development in sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas and sea level rise due to global warming. Concerned States and Union Territories are responsible for implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the CRZ Notification.

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change includes demarcation of hazard line for mapping the entire coastline of the mainland of the country; establishment of a National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) in Chennai to promote research and development in the area of coastal management including addressing issues of coastal communities. India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) outlines a strategy that aims to enable the country adapt to climate change and enhances the ecological sustainability of our development path.

Tax collection after GST

6530. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth trends in the retail market after the Goods and Services Tax rollout; and

(b) whether there has been any positive trend in the tax collection and if so, the details thereof during the last quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Government has been taking feedback from various stakeholders like associations of Commerce and Industry, tax practitioners and consumers on implementation of various aspects of GST relating to rationalization of tax rate structure and simplification of various processes from

time to time. The same have been considered by the GST Council in its various meetings and as per Council's recommendation, a number of notifications relating to changes in GST rate structure under provisions of relevant sections of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Act and Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) Act have been issued. Besides, amendments have also been carried out in Rules for simplification of various procedures.

(b) The month-wise details of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess collected by the Government in last quarter (January - March, 2018) is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Month	Collection
January, 2018	88,929
February, 2018	88,047
March, 2018	89,264

The GST collections have increased in the month of March, 2018 comparing to last two months.

Regulatory Bottlenecks for Fast Track Investment

6531. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formed six sub-groups to identify regulatory bottlenecks and suggest best practices followed in areas like Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Corporate Laws, Financial Securities Laws, Regulatory Impact Assessment and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and to improve regulatory processes for fast tracking of investments, both for domestic and the foreign companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department of Industrial Policy 86 Promotion (DIPP) has constituted a Better Regulatory Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Secretary, DIPP to look into issues affecting industrial growth and interventions required thereof. The said group has been entrusted with the task of identifying the regulatory and procedural issues hindering investments by the domestic and foreign

companies and to recommend measures for developing a better mechanism for fast-tracking investments.

The following; sub-groups were constituted and the participating organizations agreed to take up responsibility for carrying out the assessment and present their recommendations:

(i) Income-tax	ASSOCHAM
(ii) Goods and Services Tax	CII
(iii) Corporate Laws	FICCI
(iv) Financial Securities Laws	PHDCCI
(v) Regulatory Impact Assessment	FISME & CUTS
(vi) MSME	Laghu Udyog Bharti & FISME

[Translation]

Maintenance of Lakes

6532. DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds for maintenance of lakes during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total amount allocated therefor, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether any fund has been allocated/released for treatment of polluted water in Ana Sagar lake in Ajmer district of Rajasthan; 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) Yes, the Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 155.96 crore for conservation and management of lakes during the financial years 2014-18. Details of these funds released to the State Governments, State-wise and year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 5.675 crore as Central Share for the project, 'Rejuvenation of Ana Sagar Lake in Ajmer, Rajasthan'.

Statement

Details of Funds released for Conservation & Management of Lakes under the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Lake	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Bihar	Moti Jheel (Motihari)	-	-	-	3.30
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dal Nageen Lake (Srinagar)	-	15.00	22.00	
3.	Karnataka	Tripuranthkeshwar Lake (Bidar)	-	-	0.52	-
		Gowramma & Hombalamma Lakes (Bangalore Rural)	1.76			
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sindhsagar Lake (Isagarh)	2.50	-	-	
		Shivpuri Lake (Shivpuri)	4.90	12.00	2.50	
5.	Maharashtra	Koradi Lake (Nagpur)	-	-	-	8.74
6.	Nagaland	Twin Lakes (Mokokchung)	1.11	-	0.42	2.00
7.	Rajasthan	Pichola Lake (Udaipur)	16.66	7.95	13.56	1.54
		Fatehsagar Lake (Udaipur)	9.00	3.00	-	-
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramgarh Tal (Gorakhpur)	-	-	13.00	-
		Laxmi Tal (Jhansi)	2.50	-	12.00	-
		Total	31.77	30.85	53.26	40.08

Forest Area in Chhattisgarh

6533. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total notified forest area in Chhattisgarh along with the measures being taken for development, upgradation and conservation of forest areas of the State;

(b) whether encroachment and mining activities in large scale of the forest area in the State has caused damage to the environment;

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

(d) whether the cutting of forest has also been reported by the members of Forest Protection Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/likely to be 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) As per the information received from the Chhattisgarh Forest Department, total notified forest area in the Chhattisgarh is 59772.40 sq. km. The measures taken to develop, upgrade and conserve forest area include assisted natural regeneration and plantation in the degraded forest areas.

(b) and (c) Large scale encroachment and mining activities have not been reported in forest area in recent past.

(d) and (e) The cutting of forest has not been reported by the members of Forest Protection Committee.

[English]

Law to Check Banking Scams

6534. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is likely to formulate any effective law to check scams in nationalized banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed the banks to bring changes as per its new guidelines to strengthen their monitoring mechanism; and

(d) if so, whether the Government is likely to take strict action against the banks not complying with the guidelines of the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) RBI has apprised that it had issued instructions to banks from time-to-time on a variety of issues of prudential supervisory concern, including the management of operational risks inherent in the functioning of banks. Further, RBI has issued a circular dated February 20, 2018 to banks, prescribing operational controls and measures strengthening the SWIFT operating environment and has also specified the timelines for compliance for each control.

(d) RBI has informed that banks have been advised that non-compliance or non-sustenance of compliances to RBI's instructions would entail appropriate supervisory and enforcement action.

Online/Offline Registration

6535. SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide robust Income Tax (IT) software for enhancing the Government's online registrations pertaining to corporate affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the IT software companies involved therein and the funds provided for the same during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to appoint auditors/company secretaries and adequate officers to enhance the offline performance pertaining to company affairs?

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

(b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has implemented a robust end-to-end online platform named MCA21 for extending company registration and compliance filing related services to corporates. The project was implemented in March 2006 on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) Model under Public-Private Partnership (PPP). The project was undertaken on a Mission Mode to bring about a Service Centric Approach in the delivery of public services and administration of the Companies Act and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act. MCA21 version 1 was developed and maintained by "Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)" from 2006 till January, 2013. The contract was awarded to M/s Infosys for implementation of next phase of MCA21 (i.e. MCA21 version 2) from January 2013 till July, 2019. The total project estimates approved by CCEA is Rs.357.81 Cr for 6 % years (extendable upto 2 years).

(c) Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 (The Act) provides for the appointment of auditor for a company. Section 203 and 204 of the Act provide for the appointment of Company Secretary and Secretarial Audit for bigger companies.

Lifeline Express Train

6536. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

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

(a) whether India's first Lifeline Express Train is being run by the Impact India Foundation which is the World's first hospital on train in collaboration with his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said hospital;

(c) the number of doctors and medical staff provided by the Government in Lifeline Express along with the treatment/ services provided;

(d) the total expenditure incurred in running the said train during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to create awareness about Lifeline Express train in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Impact India Foundation (IIF) operates the Lifeline Express Train on Broad-Gauge (BG) network as per agreement between IIF and Ministry of Railways. The Lifeline Express Train has set up a mobile Hospital with 7 (Seven) coaches to impart "on the spot" diagnostic, medical and surgical treatment for prevention and curative intervention for restoring sight, mobility and hearing of persons living in the rural areas. They also conduct medical tests and training. The Government does not provide any doctor or medical staff in Lifeline Express Train. Doctor or medical staff provide services voluntarily on rotation basis.

(d) The charges applicable for Lifeline Express Train are as under:

- I. Maintenance charges are levied at the rate of 50% of the applicable cost of maintenance charges.
- II. Haulage charges are recovered at the rate of 26% of the actual cost of movement of AC sleeper class coaches. Therefore, 75% concession is granted in haulage cost.
- III. A token amount of Rs. 5.00 (Five) per coach per day is levied as against Rs. 900.00 per hour per coach, by the Railways.
- IV. Maintenance charges, haulage charges & detention charges recovered by Indian Railways from Impact India Foundation are as Under:

Years	Total charges (Approx. in lakh)
2014-15	Rs. 47.34
2015-16	Rs.52.10
2016-17	Rs.57.21

(e) Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities are conducted by Impact India Foundation to create awareness about Lifeline Express train in the country.

Mortality of Tigers

6537. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that forty five percent of the total mortality of tigers from 2012-17 has been un-natural;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating for the new census of the tigers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether due to various reasons like accessibility and the fact that tigers are spread over large areas, north-east was not adequately surveyed in the past counts although the entire region was covered; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken for accurate census of tigers in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) 45% of tigers have died due to unnatural causes from the period 2012-17.

Out of this 45%, 22% are due to poaching, 15% are seizures while the remaining are due to unnatural causes not attributable to poaching like road and rail accidents, elimination by authorities in conflict events as per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 etc.

(c) The fourth round of the All India Tiger Estimation, 2018 is ongoing. The said estimation involves a refined methodology of double sampling, in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and tiger States involving other national conservation NGOs as partners.

(d) and (e) The All India Tiger Estimation, since its inception in 2006 has been providing satisfactory view. With evolution and progress in the field of animal estimation, subtle enhancements to increase the precision, like use of a smaller grid size, besides use of random encounter models and Polygon Search method in the North East, shall be employed.

National Patient Safety Implementation Framework

6538. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed a law National Patient Safety Implementation Framework to prevent personal information about patients from reaching into the public domain; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said NPSIF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) No law is proposed by Government of India as 'National Patient Safety Implementation Framework' to prevent personal information about patients from reaching the public domain.

However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is considering a Patient Safety Implementation framework with the following strategies:

- (i) To improve structural systems to support quality and efficiency of healthcare and place patient safety at the core at National, subnational and healthcare facility levels
- (ii) To assess the nature and scale of adverse events in healthcare and establish a system of reporting and learning
- (iii) To ensure a competent and capable workforce that is aware and sensitive to patient safety
- (iv) To prevent and control health-care associated infections
- (v) To implement global patient safety campaigns and strengthening Patient Safety across all programmes
- (vi) To strengthen capacity for and promote patient safety research.

Additional Grants to Odisha

6539. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual devolution of funds for the last three years to the Government of Odisha from the Centre based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission;

(b) whether any extra or additional grant has been provided by the Centre to the Government of Odisha and if so, the details along with list of such extra/additional grants; and

(c) if so, the details of such extra/additional grant provided to Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) During the last three years, annual devolution of funds have been made as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (award period 2015-20). The details of funds including Grant-in-aid released to the Government of Odisha as recommended by the Finance Commission during the last three years are given in the enclosed

Statement.

(b) and (c) During the last three years, additional financial assistance was released to the Government of Odisha from National Disaster Response Fund(NDRF) and Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects & Special Assistance, year-wise details of which are also given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Devolution and Grant-in-aid released to the Government of Odisha during the last three Years

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head/component	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
A	Devolution from the Divisible Pool of Taxes	23573.75	28321.49	31272.03
B(i)	Rural Local Bodies Grant	955.52	1496.64	1528.71
B(ii)	Urban Local Bodies Grant	162.44	299.52	258.84
	State Disaster Response Fund			
B(iii)	560.25	588.75	618	
B	Total of Grant - in aid [B (i) to B (iii)]	1678.21	2384.91	2405.55
	Total (A+B)	25251.96	30706.40	33677.58
	National Disaster Response			
C(i)	Fund (NDRF)	574.69	425.66	0
	Additional Central			
	Assistance for Externally			
	Aided Projects & Special			
C(ii)	Assistance.	237.2523	377.1607	2.2981
C	Total [C (i) to C (ii)]	811.94	802.82	2.30
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	26063.90	31509.22	33679.88

Supply of Sanitary Napkins

6540. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA:
SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated for the supply of sanitary napkins and sanitary napkin vending machines and incinerators, State-wise including Delhi for the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has noticed that some State including Delhi have not utilised the said funds and that the supply of sanitary napkins has been irregular, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether irregularity in supply of sanitary napkins has resulted in the drop in the number of girls attending schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures sought by the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State wise details of the fund allocated for the supply of sanitary napkins is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

In FY 2017-18 Rs. 5 lac was allocated to the State of Delhi for sanitary napkin vending machines and incinerators.

(b) Procurement and Supply of sanitary napkins is a State subject. 2014-15 onwards, funds are being provided to States in their Programme Implementation Plans for decentralized procurement of sanitary napkins primarily for rural adolescent girls.

(c) No National level study has been carried out on this issue.

(d) NA.

Statement-I

State wise fund allocation for procurement of sanitary napkins under Menstrual Hygiene Scheme

Sl. No.	State /UT	Budget 2015-16 Rs. (in lacs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	200
2	Assam	448.8
3	Chhattisgarh	339.62
4	Goa	34.34
5	Gujarat	229.27
6	Haryana	393.99
7	Himachal Pradesh	288
8	Jharkhand	393.99
9	Kerala	119.7
10	Lakshadweep	7.15
11	Maharashtra	201.78
12	Odisha	374.15
13	Puducherry	10.85
14	Telangana	37.63
Total		3079.27

Statement-II

State wise fund allocation for procurement of sanitary napkins under Menstrual Hygiene Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Budget 2016-17 Rs. (in lacs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	202.5
2	Assam	374.5
3	Bihar	125.2
4	Gujarat	134.6
5	Haryana	538.2
6	Himachal Pradesh	96
7	Jammu and Kashmir	104
8	Kerala	64
9	Lakshadweep	1.8
10	Maharashtra	638.4
11	Mizoram	6.1
12	Odisha	682.7
13	Punjab	136.8
14	Telangana	169.3
15	Tripura	41.2
16	Uttarakhand	95.8
17	West Bengal	292.8
Total		3703.9

Statement-III

State wise fund allocation for procurement of sanitary napkins under Menstrual Hygiene Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Budget 2017-18 Rs.(in lacs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	404
2	Assam	390.7
3	Bihar	183.45

1	2	3
4	Delhi	27
5	Gujarat	358.01
6	Haryana	489
7	Himachal Pradesh	266
8	Jammu and Kashmir	118
9	Kerala	66.5
10	Lakshadweep	14
11	Maharashtra	766.08
12	Mizoram	4.53
13	Odisha	502.95
14	Punjab	140
15	Telangana	284.74
16	West Bengal	456.26
Total		4471.22

[Translation]

Afforestation

6541. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in hectares taken up for afforestation in Uttar Pradesh against the trees felled for constructing National Highways during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government is aware that artificial afforestation is not a long lasting measure and it cannot be compared with to the decreasing and extincting natural forest;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of land in hectares taken up for afforestation in Uttar Pradesh against the trees felled for constructing National Highways during each

of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Artificial afforestation carried out under compensatory afforestation provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 does not substitute natural forests and does not compensate the ecological loss instantly. Yet, keeping in view the imperatives of development, and the crucial role played by development projects including highways in the process of development, permission for diversion of forest land is granted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 only in cases where diversion of forest land is inevitable. Compensatory afforestation is undertaken to minimize the loss of impact of forest diversion in due course of time.

Statement

Details of Plantation in lieu of trees felled for construction of National Highway in Uttar Pradesh during last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18)

Financial Year	No. of National Highway (NH) Proposals (in Nos.)	Compensatory Afforestation (on double degraded)	Additional seedling planted (In Nos.)	No. of Equivalent (ha.)	Total (in ha.)
2015-16*	89	190.593	153724	245.958	436.551
2016-17	37	495.011	42452	67.923	562.934
2017-18	32	127.784	80678	129.085	256.869
Total	158	813.388	276854	442.966	1256.354

* This includes some of the afforestation efforts of previous years.

Training to AYUSH Practitioners

6542. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/ proposes to take any steps to impart training at times to the practitioners of AYUSH system of medicine and to update their medical knowledge and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set up/ proposes to set up AYUSH centres/ hospitals at district level in the

States to popularise AYUSH system of medicine and to make it accessible to all;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, to impart training and updation of medical knowledge of practitioners under AYUSH systems of medicine, Government of India has implemented Central Sector Scheme of Continuing Medical Education (CME). Overall structure of the Scheme aimed at encouraging AYUSH practitioners to undergo need-based professional orientation and skill development. During 12 plan this Ministry has sanctioned/conducted 154 CME programmes in which 3367 AYUSH practitioners were given need based training.

(b) to (d) Yes, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) of this Ministry, there is provision of financial assistance for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals to popularise AYUSH system of medicine in States/UTs. During 2014-15 to 2017-18. 72 such integrated AYUSH Hospitals were approved in 29 States/UTs of the country.

Para-Medical Staff

6543. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

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

(a) whether in view of increasing demands of a large number of para-medical staff in the country the Government has taken any step to provide efficient, trained and certified human resources to health sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the private institutions to provide quality training and education in this sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to establish coordination with various States to streamline para-medical education with their assistance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) In view of the increasing demand of allied and healthcare staff (Para-Medical Staff) in the country Ministry has released standards pertaining to curriculum, indicative career pathways, skills and competencies as well as roles and responsibilities among others for eight (8) major professions. This includes levels of qualification ranging from Diploma, Bachelors to Masters' degree for such professions. Standardized Curricula are available on Ministry's Website on the link <https://mohfw.gov.in/basicpage/allied-health-sciences?q=about-us/departments/departments-health-and-family-welfare/pms/model-curricula-allied-and-healthcare-streams-0>

(c) and (d) No.

(e) As stated above, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already released standards for curriculum of eight allied and healthcare professions, which have been circulated to all the States for implementation.

[English]

Testing of Traditional Drugs

6544. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is concerned about the traditional drug manufacturers indulging in unethical business practices mainly due to the absence of a formal protocol on testing of traditional drugs for their safety and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether there is any mechanism to do clinical trials for traditional drugs before their products hit the market and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved any clinics or hospitals in the country to conduct clinical trials for traditional drugs including Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish Homoeopathy medicine manufacturing unit in the country 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) The traditional drugs of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) systems are regulated in the country in accordance with the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. Manufacturing of such drugs needs grant of license from the concerned State Licensing Authority on compliance to the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), quality standards prescribed in the pharmacopoeias including permissible limits of heavy metals, aflatoxins, pesticide residue and microbial load and evidence of safety and effectiveness. Testing parameters and protocols for the quality analysis of these drugs are prescribed in the respective pharmacopoeias. Misbranded, Adulterated, Spurious and Substandard ASU drugs, which may not be safe for human use, are defined in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 along with the penal provisions for the defaulters.

(b) and (c) The extant Rule 158-B of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 prescribes the regulatory requirement of submission of proof of safety and effectiveness inter alia based on pilot studies for obtaining manufacturing license of various categories of ASU drugs. Ministry of AYUSH has published "Good Clinical Practice Guidelines for conduct of clinical trials in ASU medicine. However, the term 'clinical trial' is not provided in the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder pertaining to manufacturing for sale of ASU drugs under license. There is no legal provision for approving or notifying any specific clinics or hospitals for conducting clinical trials for traditional drugs including Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs.

(d) As of now there is no proposal to establish Homoeopathy medicines manufacturing unit by the central Government in the Ministry of AYUSH. However, through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the grant-in-aid is provided for the establishment and strengthening of State AYUSH manufacturing units including Homeopathy medicines manufacturing units.

[*Translation*]

Relocation of Families for Tiger Project

6545. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families relocated by the Government during the last five years for Tiger Project, 2008 in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any compensation has been provided to the families relocated by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives to the relocated families under new Land Acquisition Policy; 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) Since the inception of Project Tiger, 1238 families from 3 villages have been voluntarily relocated from the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

(c) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority provides funding assistance to all tiger reserves of the country under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for 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. This is mandated under section 38 V (5) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, wherein an institutionalized process of voluntary village relocation, with following incentives is provided:

Option I - Payment of the entire package amount (Rs. 10 lakhs per family) to the family in case the family opts so, without involving any rehabilitation and relocation process by the Forest Department.

Option II - Carrying out relocation and rehabilitation of village from protected area and tiger reserve by the Forest Department.

(i) In case of option 1, a monitoring process involving the District Magistrate of concerned District would be ensured so that the villagers rehabilitate themselves with the package money provided to them. In this regard, a mechanism involving handholding, preferably by external agencies should also be ensured, while depositing a considerable portion of the amount in the name of the beneficiary in a nationalized

bank for obtaining income through interest generated.

- (ii) In case of option II, the package (per family) is as below, at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per family, namely:

(a) Agriculture land procurement (2 hectare) and development	: 35% of the total package
(b) Settlement of rights	: 30% of the total package
(c) Homestead land and house construction	: 20% of the total package
(d) Incentive	: 5% of the total package
(e) Community facilities commuted by the family (access road, irrigation, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, tele-communication, community center, religious places of worship, burial and cremation ground)	: 10% of the total package

(d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change / National Tiger Conservation Authority does not provide incentives under the said policy.

- (e) Question does not arise.

Melting of Himalayan Glaciers

6546. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) whether Himalayan glaciers are melting rapidly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Kedarnath disaster happened due to melting of glaciers and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has monitored the glacier advance and retreat of 2018 glaciers, across the Indian Himalayan region using satellite data of 2000-01 to 2010-11. The study shows that 87% of glaciers showed no change, 12% glaciers retreated, and 1% glaciers have advanced.

(c) Kedarnath disaster in June 2013 cannot be directly attributed to the melting of glaciers. The combined effect of very heavy rainfall on two consecutive days and subsequent bursting of the 'Chorabari' lake which was located between the valley wall and lateral moraine of the glacier may have contributed to the disaster.

(d) and (e) A team from Geological Survey of India (GSI) visited Kedarnath area during September 2013 for geotechnical and glaciological evaluation. They also undertook Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey for the assessment of bedrock/ overburden profile in October 2013. The survey indicated undulatory topography below the man-made platform of the temple. Further, a number of institutions such as Department of Space, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), University of Kashmir, University of Jammu, Sikkim University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and many other institutes are engaged in monitoring and conducting research in the area of glaciology. The Government has also setup a Center for Glaciology at WIHG, funded by the Department of Science and Technology, to carry out detailed investigations of glacier masses in the Himalayan Region.

Further, the government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) with a view to enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path and address climate change in all regions of the country. NAPCC comprises, inter alia, of eight National Missions including National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system (NMSHE).

NMSHE is aimed at evolving management measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glaciers and mountain ecosystem. The mission includes enhanced monitoring of Himalayan ecosystem through establishment of monitoring network, promoting community-based management, human resource development and strengthening regional cooperation. Government has prepared guidelines entitled "Governance for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem", (G-SHE), which have been shared

with all state governments in the Himalayan region. All Himalayan states have also prepared their respective State Action Plans to address the state specific issues.

[English]

National Clean Air Programme

6547. SHRI G. HARI:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 SHRI YINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
 DR. SHRIKALNT EKNATH SHINDE:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) the list of the cities where source apportionment studies will be conducted under the National Clean Air Programme to combat air pollution across 100 cities in next three to five years along with the budgetary allocation made for the purpose;

(b) the time schedule fixed for individual cities under which all such studies will be completed and the names of the organizations/institutions which are/will be involved in conducting the above-mentioned studies in aforesaid cities;

(c) the list of the cities and the number of manual/continuous air quality monitoring stations currently installed and to be installed along with the budgetary allocations made and the time scheduled fixed for individual cities for the purpose, city-wise;

(d) whether there are sector specific targets for power sector and industrial sector i.e. fuel consumption or pollution reduction to achieve the said target of 35 per cent and 50 per cent reduction in pollution over next three to five years respectively under the Programme; and

(e) whether the accountability to act on achieving the air quality improvement will be on the Government of the respective States or the Chairman of the Pollution Control Board 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) Source apportionment studies will be taken up in ninety-four (94) non-attainment cities under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). These non-attainment cities have been identified by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on the basis of ambient air quality data obtained (2011-2015) under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and in which the prescribed National Ambient Air Quality] Standards (NAAQS) are violated continuously for five years. State-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As of now, the NCAP including the source apportionment studies is to be financed over three years after which it is expected to become regular part of State level activities. Central Pollution Control Board along with other organizations will be undertaking these studies in aforementioned cities.

(c) Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring ambient air quality across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). At present there are 691 manual ambient air quality monitoring stations covering 303 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories. In addition, there are 121 real time Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) installed in 63 cities. The list of manual monitoring stations and CAAQMS are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively. The strengthening of the ambient air quality monitoring network is a continuous process. However, it has been proposed that monitoring stations shall be set up in uncovered district & towns.

(d) Sector specific targets will be evolved after finalization of city specific action plan which will indicate the major sources in these cities to be addressed.

(e) Implementation of NCAP will be responsibility of State Government in consonance with State Pollution Control Board.

Statement-I*List of Non-Attainment w.e.t. PM10 Cities during the years 2011-2015*(All values are in µg/m³)

Sl. No.	State	Cities	2011 PM10	2012 PM10	2013 PM10	2014 PM10	2015 PM10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	74	75	75	79	100
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	82	74	76	77	82
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	63	62	62	63	66
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	90	97	104	100	110
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	80	65	67	64	61
6.	Assam	Guwahati	93	92	147	88	97
7.	Assam	Nagaon	86	79	132	100	137
8.	Assam	Nalbari	95	82	140	76	120
9.	Assam	Sibsagar	99	109	120	90	70
10.	Assam	Silchar	78	91	135	80	72
11.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	102	110	101	91	85
12.	Chhattisgarh	Bhillai	106	103	102	108	109
13.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	94	81	77	72	66
14.	Delhi	Delhi	222	237	221	217	220
15.	Gujarat	Surat	94	97	88	89	89
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	98	99	118	109	101
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Damtal	67	97	85	97	105
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb	170	165	142	138	118
19.	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	89	89	110	109	89
20.	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib	72	153	117	128	117
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	87	79	68	66	61
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Sunder Nagar	85	94	74	87	83
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	107	119	118	123	125
24.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	202	178	151	166	168
25.	Karnataka	Bangalore	94	121	113	139	119
26.	Karnataka	Devanagere	67	75	92	85	109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	63	65	88	77	95
28.	Karnataka	Hubli -Dharwad	73	77	96	90	75
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	175	173	220	160	158
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	84	92	102	93	90
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	142	143	156	143	97
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	77	120	156	161	103
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	98	80	82	97	93
34.	Maharashtra	Akola	137	139	133	135	128
35.	Maharashtra	Amravati	100	100	90	107	108
36.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	83	80	84	85	83
37.	Maharashtra	Badlapur	105	124	84	122	105
38.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	152	148	129	129	103
39.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	118	130	131	116	108
40.	Maharashtra	Jalna	116	109	122	137	118
41.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	86	110	118	100	97
42.	Maharashtra	Latur	116	117	97	90	78
43.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	119	117	117	96	107
44.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	106	103	89	103	90
45.	Maharashtra	Nashik	101	95	85	72	78
46.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	129	120	137	151	125
47.	Maharashtra	Pune	113	92	88	92	99
48.	Maharashtra	Sangli	76	80	76	100	77
49.	Maharashtra	Solapur	78	83	83	76	74
50.	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar	114	111	75	107	107
51.	Meghalaya	Byrnihat	178	138	122	136	122
52.	Nagaland	Dimapur	88	90	101	129	122
53.	Nagaland	Kohima	77	82	85	91	93
54.	Odisha	Angul	106	106	106	116	102
55.	Odisha	Balasore	76	82	87	87	82
56.	Odisha	Bhubneshwar	121	81	87	90	81
57.	Odisha	Cuttack	70	68	83	92	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Odisha	Rourkela	104	98	96	83	100
59.	Odisha	Talcher	109	116	110	124	135
60.	Punjab	Dera Bassi	105	129	129	113	96
61.	Punjab	Gobindgarh	166	201	165	135	130
62.	Punjab	Jalandhar	142	136	164	144	151
63.	Punjab	Khanna	237	213	183	160	122
64.	Punjab	Ludhiana	221	228	204	146	139
65.	Punjab	Naya Nangal	76	89	86	85	83
66.	Punjab	Pathankot/Dera Baba	69	68	76	68	77
67.	Punjab	Patiala	97	62	108	104	110
68.	Rajasthan	Alwar	214	151	266	240	180
69.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	147	187	160	150	171
70.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	168	189	176	190	152
71.	Rajasthan	Kota	139	156	122	127	134
72.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	171	155	141	112	156
73.	Tamilnadu	Tuticorin	130	134	77	83	91
74.	Telangana	Hydrabad	86	79	90	95	93
75.	Telangana	Nalgonda	75	79	76	93	76
76.	Telangana	Patencheru	76	108	91	95	85
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	165	196	184	178	186
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	260	317	235	250	250
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	140	134	133	131	136
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	218	231	232	239	240
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	271	212	246	146	194
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Gajraula	89	158	137	179	177
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	231	248	285	242	260
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	118	110	200	106	119
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	184	215	201	199	201
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	164	168	162	158	167
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	189	211	192	174	169
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Muradabad	145	165	160	201	168

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	138	136	142	135	154
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	133	163	177	160	157
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	127	138	145	139	145
92.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	291	180	151	121	107
93.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	94	109	113	122	121
94.	West Bengal	Kolkata	115	135	159	122	105

Statement-II

Status of Operating Stations under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (status as on February 2018)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	City	Operating Monitoring Station
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itananagar	1
		Naharlagun	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	8
		Kakinada	1
		Rajamundry	1
		Eluru	1
		Vizianagaram	1
		Srikakulam	1
		Kurnool	1
		Tirupati	1
		Chittoor	2
		Kadapa	1
		Anatapur	1
		Vijayawada	3
		Ongole	1
		Guntur	1
		Nellore	1
3	Assam	Bongaigaon	3
		Gawahati	6

1	2	3	4
		Tezpur	1
		Sibasagar	2
		Dibrugarh	1
		Golaghat	1
		Silcher	2
		Daranga	1
		Margheita	1
		North Lakhimpur	1
		Nagaon	1
		Tinsukhia	3
		Nalbari	1
4	Bihar	Patna	2
		Barauni	1
		Mujjafarpur	1
		Gaya/Bodhgaya	1
5	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	5
6	Chhattisgarh	Korba	3
		Bhilai	3
		Raipur	3
		Bilaspur	1
7	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	10
8	Dadara & Nagar Haveli(UT)	Silvasa	2
9	Daman Diu (UT)	Daman	2
10	Goa	Panaji	1
		Vasco	1
		Marmagao	1
		Codli tisk	1
		Honda Junction	1
		Bicholim City	1
		Amona	1
		Assanora Junction	1

1	2	3	4
		Curchorem	1
		Usgao-Pale	1
		Margao Town	1
		Mapusa Town	1
		Sanguem	1
		ponda	1
		Tilamol	1
		Kundaim	1
		Tuem Industrial Estate	1
		Cuncolim	1
11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	9
		Ankaleshwar	2
		Jamnagar	1
		Rajkot	2
		Surat	3
		Vadodara	5
		Vapi	2
12	Haryana	Faridabad	2
		Hissar	2
		Yamuna Nagar	1
13	Himachal Pradesh	Damtal	2
		Parwanoo	2
		Poanta Sahib	2
		Shimla	2
		Kala Amb	2
		Baddi-Barotiwala	3
		Nalagarh	1
		Una	2
		Sunder Nagar	2
		Dharamshala	2
		Marhi	1

1	2	3	4
		Gulaba	1
		Vashisht	1
		Manali	2
14	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3
15	Jharkand	Dhanbad	3
		Jharia	1
		Sindri	1
		Jamshedpur	2
		Ranchi	1
		Saraikela-Kharsawan	1
		West Singhbhum	1
16	Karnataka	Bangalore	9
		Dharwar, Hubli	2
		Mangalore	1
		Hassan	1
		Mysore	
		Gulbarga	1
		Belgaum	1
		Devanagere	
		Mandya	1
		Raichur	1
		Bijapur	1
		Chitradurga	1
		Shimaga	1
		Karwar	1
		Bagalkote	1
		Kolar	1
		Tumkar	1
		Bidar	1
17	Kerala	Kozhikode	2
		Kottayam	2

1	2	3	4
		Cochin	7
		Thiruvananthapuram	4
		Palakkad	1
		Alappuzha	2
		Pathanamthitta	1
		Kollam	2
		Sulthan, Bathery, Wayanad	1
		Kakkanchery, Mallappuram	1
		Thrissur	1
18	Lakswadeep	Lakswadeep islands	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	8
		Indore	3
		Jabalpur	2
		Nagda	3
		Gwalior	2
		Sagar	2
		Satna	2
		Singrauli	3
		Ujjain	4
		Prithampur	2
		Chindwara	2
		Amlai	2
		Katni	2
		Dewas	3
20	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	4
		Bhiwandi	3
		Lote	2
		Tarapur	3
		Kolhapur	3
		Mumbai	3
		Ambarnath	2

1	2	3	4
		Chandrapur	6
		Nagpur	7
		Nasik	4
		Solapur	2
		Pune	3
		Pimpri Chinchiwad	1
		Thane	3
		Navi Mumbai	6
		Mahad	3
		Roha	2
		Sangli	3
		Amravati	3
		Latur	3
		Ulhas Nagar	2
		Badlapur	1
		Nanded	3
		Jalgaon	3
		Jalna	2
		Akola	3
21	Meghalaya	Shillong	4
		Dwaki	1
		Ri-Bhoi, Brynihat	1
		Tura	1
		Nongstoin	1
		Umaim	1
		Khlihriat	1
22	Mizoram	Aizwal	5
		Lunglei	2
		Kolasib	2
		Champhai	2
23	Manipur	Imphal	1

1	2	3	4
24	Nagaland	Dimapur	2
		Kohima	2
25	Odisha	Rayagada	2
		Rourkela	6
		Talcher	2
		Angul	2
		Bhubaneshwar	6
		Cuttack	3
		Sambalpur	1
		Balasore	3
		Kalinga Nagar	3
		Berhampur	1
		Puri	2
		Konark	1
		Jarsuguda	3
		Paradeep	3
26	Punjab	Gobindgarh	3
		Jalandhar	4
		Ludhiana	4
		Naya Nangal	2
		Khanna	2
		Pathankot(Dera baba)	1
		Amritsar	3
		Derra Bassi	2
		Bhatinda	1
		Batala	1
		Patiala	2
		Sangrur	1
		Faridkot	1
		Hoshiarpur	1

1	2	3	4
27	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry	3
		Karaikal	3
28	Rajasthan	Alwar	3
		Jaipur	6
		Jodhpur	6
		Kota	6
		Udaipur	3
		Bharatpur	3
		Bhiwadi	3
29	Sikkim	Gangtok	2
		Namchi (South Sikkim)	1
		Jorithang / Ravangla (South Sikkim)	1
		Mangan (North Sikkim)	1
		Chungthang (North Sikkim)	1
		Singtam (East Sikkim)	1
		Rangpo (East Sikkim)	1
		Pelling (West Sikkim)	1
30	Tamilnadu	Chennai	11
		Tuticorin	3
		Coimbatore	3
		Madurai	3
		Salem	1
		Trichy	5
		Cuddalore	3
		Mettur	2
31	Tirupura	Agartala	2
32	Telangana	Hyderabad	10
		Ramagundum	1
		Patencheru	1
		Nalgonda	2

1	2	3	4
		Khammam	2
		Warangal	2
		Karimnagar	1
		Sangareddy	3
		Nizamabad	1
		Kothur	1
		Manchiriala, Adilabad	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	6
		Allahabad	5
		Anpara	2
		Firozabad	3
		Gajroula	2
		Ghaziabad	2
		Kanpur	9
		Lucknow	8
		Noida	2
		Varanasi	5
		Jhansi	2
		Khurja	2
		Meerut	2
		Bareilly	2
		Moradabad	2
		Mathura	2
		Saharanpur	2
		Unnao	2
		Gorakhpur	3
		Rai Bareli	3
34	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	3
		Haridwar	1
		Rishikesh	1
		Haldwani	1

1	2	3	4
		Rudrapur	1
		kashipur	1
35	West Bengal	Kolkata	20
		Durgapur	4
		Haldia	5
		Howrah	4
		Asansol	3
		South Suburban	3
		Barrckpore	3
		Sankrail	4
		Raniganj	3
		Uluberia	1
		Barasat	1
		Kalyani	1
		Ranaghat	1
		Krishnanagar	1
		Baharampur	1
		Dankuni	1
		Rishra	1
		Chinsura	1
		Tribeni	1
		Kharagpur	1
		Medinipur Town	1
		Ghatal	1
		Tamluk	1
		Bardhaman	1
		Bankura	1
		Suri	1
		Rampurhat	1
		Bolpur	1
		Purulia	1

1	2	3	4
		Malda	1
		Siliguri	1
		Jalpaiguri	1
		Darjeeling	1
		Coochbihar	2
		Balurghat	1
		Raigun	1
Total		303	691

Statement-III*CAAQMS Network in India*

Sl. No.	State	City	Status of CAAQMS			
			Installed	Under Installation	In process under with funding from	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Amaravathi	1			1
		2. Vijaywada	1			
		3. Vishakhapatnam	2		1	
		4. Tirupati	1			
		5. Rajamahendravaram	1			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Itanagar			1	1
3	Assam	1. Guwahati			1	1
4	Bihar	1. Patna	1		2	
		2. Gaya	1			
		3. Muzafarpur	1			
5	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad	1			
		2. Anklewshwar			1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3. Vapi		1		
		4. Vatva		1		
		5. Gandhi Nagar				1**
		6. Rajkot			2	
		7. Vadodara			2	
		8. Surat			2	
6	Haryana	1. Faridabad	1		1*	
		2. Panchkula	1			
		3. Rohtak	1			
		4. Gurugram	1			
7	Himachal Pradesh	1. Shimla				1
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Srinagar		1		
9	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi			2	
		2. Dhanbad				1
		3. Jorapokhar	1			
10	Karnataka	1. Bengaluru	5			
11	Kerala	1. Tiruvanthapuram	1			1
12	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal			2	
		2. Gwalior			2	
		3. Indore			2	
		4. Jabalpur			1	
		5. Ujjain	1			
		6. Pithampur	1			
		7. Mandideep Raisen	1			
		8. Vindhyanchal Singrauli	1			
		9. Dewas	1			
		10. Satna	1			
13	Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	1			
		2. Pune	1			
		3. Solapur	1			
		4. Nagpur	1		1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		5. Nashik	1			
		6. Dombivali				
		7. Chandrapur	2			
		8. Aurangabad	1			
		9. Pimpri-Chinchwad			2	
		10. Navi Mumbai	1			1
		11. Vasai Virar	1			
		12. Kalyan Dombivali	1			
		13. Thane	1		2	
14	Manipur	1. Imphal			1	1
15	Meghalaya	1. Shillong			1	1
16	Mizoram	1. Aizawl			1	1
17	Nagaland	1. Kohima			1	1
18	Odisha	1. Bhubneshwar			2	
		2. Angul-Talcher	1			
		3. Jharsugda	1			
		4. Brajrajnagar	1			
19	Punjab	1. Amritsar	1			
		2. Ludhiana	1			
		3. Mandi Gobind Garh	1			
		4. Khanna				1*
		5. Jalandhar	1			
		6. Patiala	1			
20	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur				
		2. Jodhpur	1			
		3. Bhiwadi	1			
		4. Alwar	1			
		5. Ajmer	1			
		6. Kota	1		2	
		7. Pali	1			
		8. Udaipur	1			
21	Sikkim	1. Gangtok			1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Tamil Nadu	1. Chennai	3			
		2. Coimbatore		1		
		3. Manali		1		
		4. Madurai			2	
23	Telangana	1. Hyderabad	6			
24	Tripura	1. Agartala			1	1
25	Uttar Pradesh	1. Varanasi	1		2	
		2. Kanpur	1			
		3. Agra	1			
		4. Lucknow	4		2	
		5. Ghaziabad	1			
		6. Noida	2			
		7. Muradabad	1			
		8. Meerut			3*	
		9. Allahabad			3	
		10. Firozabad				1
26	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun			2	
27	West Bengal	1. Kolkata	2		2	
		2. Howrah	2	1	1	
		3. Haldia	1			
		4. Durgapur	1			
		5. Asansol	1	1		
		6. Darjeeling				
		7. Siliguri	1			
28	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur			2	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1. Portblair			1	1
30	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh			1	1
31	Dadar Nagar and Haveli	1. Silvassa			1	
32	Daman and Diu	1. Daman			1	
33	Delhi	1. Delhi	38			
34	Puducherry	1. Puducherry			1	1
Total		106	121	8	60	21

[Translation]

Anaemia and Deficiency Diseases

6548. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether people especially women and children in rural and tribal areas across the country especially in Chhattisgarh State are suffering from anaemia and other mineral deficiencies and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the scheme/ programmes being implemented by the Government to overcome the said problem and State/UT-wise details of the funds allocated and utilised for the said purpose during each of the last three years;

(c) the State/UT-wise achievements made under these schemes during the aforesaid period; and

(d) the further steps being taken by the Government for treating mineral deficiency related diseases especially in women and children across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per the report of the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) (2015-16), 41.2% children in the age group of 6-59 months and 47% women suffer from anemia in the state of Chhattisgarh. The details of State/UT wise data are given in the enclosed Statement-I (a) and (b).

According to surveys conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research, State Health Directorates and Health Institutes, 337 districts are endemic for goiter.

State /UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to reduce anemia among women and children all over the country including rural and tribal areas are:

1. National Eon plus Initiative- Iron folic acid supplementation is provided to Children, Adolescents, Women of reproductive age (WRA) and pregnant women. Achievements and funds allocated under National Iron plus Initiative given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

2. Deworming for prevention of anemia among Children age (1-19 yr) and pregnant women.
3. Calcium Supplementation during pregnancy -Oral calcium tablets twice a day starting from 14 weeks of pregnancy up to six months post-partum.
4. Iodine supplementation
 - Supply of Iodated salt in place of common salt in the entire country.
 - Financial assistance to all States /UTs for establishment of State Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDDs) Control Cell. Funds allocated under NIDDCP are given in the enclosed Statement-V.
 - Information Education and Communication activities to generate awareness about IDDs.
 - Over the years the Total Goiter Rate (TGR) in the entire country has reduced significantly.
 - 93% households of the country are using iodized salt.

Statement-I(a)

Sl. No	State/UTs	All women age 15-49 years who are anemic (%)	
		Rural	Total
1	2	3	4
	India	54.2	53.0
1	Andaman and Nicobar	65.9	65.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	61.1	60.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	40.3	40.3
4	Assam	46.3	46.0
5	Bihar	60.5	60.3
6	Chandigarh	-	75.9
7	Chhattisgarh	48.2	47.0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.6	79.5
9	Daman and Diu	56.3	58
10	Delhi	78.0	52.5
11	Goa	32.0	31.3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12	Gujarat	57.5	54	4	Jammu and Kashmir	44.1	43.3
13	Haryana	63.9	62.7	5	Jharkhand	71.5	69.9
14	Himachal Pradesh	53.4	53.5	6	Madhya Pradesh	69.9	68.9
15	Jammu and Kashmir	39.1	40.3	7	Odisha	45.7	44.6
16	Jharkhand	67.3	65.2	8	Rajasthan	61.6	60.3
17	Karnataka	46.2	44.8	9	Uttar Pradesh	62.7	63.2
18	Kerala	32.4	34.2	10	Uttarakhand	52.8	54.9
19	Lakshwadeep	62.1	45.7	11	Arunachal Pradesh	51.0	50.7
20	Madhya Pradesh	53.8	52.5	12	Assam	36.5	35.7
21	Maharashtra	47.8	48.0	13	Manipur	23.3	23.9
22	Manipur	25.8	25.9	14	Meghalaya	48.9	48.0
23	Meghalaya	55.8	51.6	15	Mizoram	22.3	17.7
24	Mizoram	30.0	24.7	16	Nagaland	23.1	21.6
25	Nagaland	25.5	23.9	17	Sikkim	52.7	55.1
26	Odisha	51.8	51.0	18	Tripura	49.2	48.3
27	Punjab	54.4	53.5	19	Andhra Pradesh	60.8	58.6
28	Puducherry	54.8	52.4	20	Goa	41.2	48.3
29	Rajasthan	49.0	46.8	21	Gujarat	64.6	62.6
30	Sikkim	35.1	34.9	22	Haryana	72.9	71.7
31	Telangana	58.1	56.7	23	Karnataka	63.4	60.9
32	Tamil Nadu	56.6	54.8	24	Kerala	35.7	35.6
33	Tripura	54.1	54.5	25	Maharashtra	54.0	53.8
34	Uttar Pradesh	52.4	52.	26	Punjab	57.2	56.6
35	Uttarakhand	41.2	41.5	27	Tamil Nadu	52.5	50.7
36	West Bengal	64.3	62.4	28	Telangana	67.5	60.7
Statement-I(b)				29	West Bengal	53.7	54.2
Sl. No	State/UTs	Anaemia in Children (0-59 months) NFHS-4		30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.0	49.0
		Rural	Total	31	Chandigarh	73.1	
1	2	3	4	32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87.7	84.6
1	Bihar	64.0	63.5	33	Daman and Diu	76.6	73.8
2	Chhattisgarh	41.2	41.6	34	Delhi	62.6	
3	Himachal Pradesh	53.3	53.7	35	Lakshadweep	67.4	51.9
				36	Puducherry	48.5	44.9
					India	59.4	58.5

Statement-II

The number of districts surveyed and found to be endemic for Goitre in States/UTs(As per data up to the year 2015-16)

Sl. No	State/UT	Total Districts	Distts. surveyed	Endemic (TGR >5%) for Goitre
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	7	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	12	12
3	Assam	27	22	9
4	Bihar	38	14	14
5	Chhattisgarh	27	16	12
6	Goa	2	2	2
7	Gujarat	26	25	24
8	Haryana	21	11	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	10
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	22
11	Jharkhand	24	9	8
12	Karnataka	30	25	16
13	Kerala	14	14	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	14	7
15	Maharashtra	35	30	22
16	Manipur	9	8	8
17	Meghalaya	7	4	4
18	Mizoram	8	4	4
19	Nagaland	11	7	7
20	Odisha	30	20	18
21	Punjab	22	22	14
22	Rajasthan	33	6	4
23	Sikkim	4	4	2
24	Tripura	8	3	3
25	Tamil Nadu	32	29	25
26	Telangana	10	7	5

1	2	3	4	5
27	Uttar Pradesh	75	29	28
28	Uttarakhand	13	11	7
29	West Bengal	19	8	8
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	2
31	Chandigarh	1	1	1
32	Daman and Diu	2	1	1
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
34	NCT Delhi	9	9	9
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
36	Puducherry	4	4	4
Total		659	414	337

TGR: Total Goitre Rate

Statement-III*Year and State wise approved fund under National Iron Plus Initiative (Amount in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus States				
1	Bihar	7023.59	3177.61	3596.37
2	Chhattisgarh	2985.00	2105.38	1354.38
3	Himachal Pradesh	428.23	0.00	141.45
4	Jammu and Kashmir	1622.90	340.59	0.00
5	Jharkhand	3440.35	642.73	245.54
6	Madhya Pradesh	4235.87	128.00	481.60
7	Odisha	1340.76	843.32	66.26
8	Rajasthan	5147.50	1658.11	548.18
9	Uttar Pradesh	26166.24	1483.81	1952.12
10	Uttarakhand	611.66	28.06	123.09
Sub Total		53002.10	10407.61	8508.99
B. NE States				
11	Arunachal Pradesh	358.13	0.00	146.54

1	2	3	4	5
12	Assam	3192.93	757.25	818.43
13	Manipur	22.67	81.80	38.00
14	Meghalaya	1094.40	335.84	64.61
15	Mizoram	189.60	75.91	46.50
16	Nagaland	126.43	71.31	38.83
17	Sikkim	82.36	34.50	29.61
18	Tripura	611.66	19.18	152.64
	Sub Total	5678.18	1375.79	1335.16
C. Non-High Focus States				
19	Andhra Pradesh	2581.36	450.36	519.25
20	Goa	29.72	55.75	59.29
21	Gujarat	3002.52	1068.45	1195.08
22	Haryana	357.12	49.71	92.92
23	Karnataka	3994.75	846.12	1902.86
24	Kerala	1482.30	424.03	373.00
25	Maharashtra	10167.50	3139.40	2746.22
26	Punjab	1931.28	1080.49	308.89
27	Tamil Nadu	4491.96	1170.35	118.00
28	Telangana	4235.27	582.82	524.44
29	West Bengal	337.57	1907.87	1582.67
	Sub Total	32611.35	10775.35	9422.62
D. Small States/UTs				
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.37	19.25	14.38
31	Chandigarh	243.22	7.10	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.37	106.31	48.41
33	Daman and Diu	12.65	3.78	3.66
34	Delhi	114.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	9.26	21.19	24.22
36	Puducherry	210.79	92.42	53.68
	Sub Total	658.66	250.05	144.35
Grand Total		91950.29	22808.79	19411.12

Statement-IV*Year and State wise Target and Achievement of IFA supplementation among pregnant women*

States/UTs		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16	
		Physical Target	Achievement	Physical Target	Achievement	Physical Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All India	21,934,063	18,206,071	28,440,723	23,076,607	28,240,593	22,619,128
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,061	539	5,672	18,643	5,489	19,373
2	Andhra Pradesh	629,884	668,298	834,340	824,509	877,236	896,200
3	Arunachal Pradesh	24,385	8,779	29,975	30,703	30,113	18,628
4	Assam	515,329	456,423	725,046	733,387	740,884	669,205
5	Bihar	2,371,195	1,191,739	2,935,167	1,486,461	2,736,333	1,204,890
6	Chandigarh	49,507	21,635	60,667	32,263	58,564	19,331
7	Chhattisgarh	477,387	464,718	621,076	617,322	651,449	613,562
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,041	4,475	8,502	8,098	9,547	6,253
9	Daman and Diu	5,828	3,843	6,157	5,496	8,346	5,300
10	Delhi	732,821	350,130	993,842	524,760	926,067	520,981
11	Goa	17,975	11,083	23,984	14,517	25,437	18,209
12	Gujarat	1,114,393	1,057,430	1,381,764	1,334,836	1,405,981	1,359,046
13	Haryana	574,525	313,050	570,462	303,662	590,615	331,786
14	Himachal Pradesh	88,819	46,781	121,493	105,625	126,102	103,507
15	Jammu and Kashmir	289,241	156,410	387,785	166,560	355,477	97,763
16	Jharkhand	719,688	509,025	922,729	712,544	799,865	588,284
17	Karnataka	830,012	861,428	1,127,674	1,073,855	1,220,076	929,207
18	Kerala	637,458	368,611	488,095	326,231	477,820	404,900
19	Lakshadweep	893	809	1,178	960	1,192	709
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,432,788	1,322,176	1,841,458	1,836,933	1,847,691	1,868,867
21	Maharashtra	1,704,777	1,398,790	2,185,798	1,370,670	2,172,145	1,394,595
22	Manipur	42,225	20,198	60,132	35,822	70,899	25,505
23	Meghalaya	100,749	33,160	133,880	61,774	131,908	46,821
24	Mizoram	16,677	4,132	21,986	12,636	22,391	10,135
25	Nagaland	28,934	3,118	47,172	11,922	48,846	14,131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Odisha	533,957	430,500	748,325	585,563	805,828	601,715
27	Puducherry	46,010	10,148	84,301	201,893	85,637	85,703
28	Punjab	333,799	279,614	470,504	442,984	488,504	424,129
29	Rajasthan	905,263	473,703	1,913,657	1,551,372	1,876,645	1,592,727
30	Sikkim	6,575	4,187	8,457	6,847	8,939	7,290
31	Tamil Nadu	952,161	874,587	1,027,000	888,597	1,028,316	973,017
32	Telangana	967,603	1,006,150	942,232	886,932	876,839	929,919
33	Tripura	57,348	24,154	76,813	58,807	75,760	48,801
34	Uttar Pradesh	4,302,742	4,603,335	5,659,485	4,951,460	5,679,116	4,877,767
35	Uttarakhand	154,358	91,998	216,290	223,277	221,686	59,841
36	West Bengal	1,261,655	1,130,915	1,749,055	1,497,498	1,733,561	1,566,831

Statement-V

State/UT- wise fund allocation and utilization under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)

Sl. No	State/UT	Fund Allocation(Rs. in Lakhs)			Fund Utilization (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar	19.00	16.00	15.00	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	49.00	33.00	31.00	-	-	2.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	46.00	49.00	50.00	12.00	45.00	4.00
4	Assam	44.00	31.00	34.00	45.00	26.00	7.00
5	Bihar	49.00	58.00	55.00	4.00	7.00	5.00
6	Chandigarh	20.00	15.00	15.00	-	6.00	2.00
7	Chhattisgarh	57.00	66.00	66.00	24.00	30.00	8.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.00	15.00	14.00	7.00	5.00	2.00
9	Daman and Diu	24.00	19.00	24.00	17.00	22.00	12.00
10	Delhi	48.00	53.00	57.00	29.00	35.00	28.00
11	Goa	22.00	20.00	21.00	14.00	15.00	18.00
12	Gujarat	71.00	111.00	106.00	13.00	9.00	1.00
13	Haryana	56.00	75.00	74.00	16.00	21.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Himachal Pradesh	42.00	59.00	59.00	2.00	5.00	-
15	Jammu and Kashmir	51.00	56.00	60.00	-	28.00	-
16	Jharkhand	52.00	101.00	101.00	-	29.00	19.00
17	Karnataka	70.00	72.00	69.00	188.00	17.00	7.00
18	Kerala	61.00	117.00	118.00	1.00	43.00	13.00
19	Lakshadweep	154.00	14.00	13.00	1.00	2.00	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	55.00	109.00	111.00	29.00	58.00	28.00
21	Maharashtra	55.00	61.00	56.00	16.00	18.00	-
22	Manipur	27.00	36.00	37.00	28.00	2.00	3.00
23	Meghalaya	43.00	36.00	38.00	-	2.00	-
24	Mizoram	40.00	29.00	29.00	-	22.00	14.00
25	Nagaland	42.00	27.00	26.00	-	3.00	29.00
26	Odisha	51.00	48.00	47.00	1.00	46.00	-
27	Puducherry	17.00	15.00	13.00	-	-	-
28	Punjab	51.00	49.00	47.00	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	49.00	50.00	50.00	18.00	35.00	-
30	Sikkim	36.00	23.00	23.00	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	47.00	32.00	32.00	-	-	-
32	Tripura	27.00	30.00	29.00	-	-	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	121.00	62.00	62.00	1.00	102.00	35.00
34	Uttarakhand	47.00	53.00	53.00	-	-	-
35	West Bengal	47.00	33.00	38.00	27.00	27.00	12.00
36	Telangana	47.00	33.00	34.00	15.00	8.00	6.00

Source: NHM Finance Division's Statement on 'Allocation, Release & Expenditure for the FY 2012-13 to 2017-18' (as on 31.3.2018)

**Discharge of Industrial Effluents
in Rivers**

6549. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been discharge of industrial effluents in the major rivers of the country especially in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States which have been adversely affected due to discharge of such effluents in rivers;

(d) whether the Government is issuing any guidelines to States to tackle the problems of rivers polluted with such industrial effluents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/ towns and industrial effluents. As per a long term assessment of water quality of rivers (2008-2012) carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 49 polluted river stretches have been identified in Maharashtra. State-wise details of polluted river stretches is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Steps taken by the Government to tackle industrial pollution, inter alia, include notification of industry specific effluent standards under the Environment

(Protection) Act (EPA), 1986 and their enforcement through State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs); water quality monitoring of 540 rivers at 1533 locations through CPCB in association with SPCBs and PCCs; identification and monitoring of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) for compliance with environmental standards; directions by the CPCB issued for installation of online (24x7) monitoring devices and adoption of water conservation practices by industry; inspection of industries by the CPCB, SPCBs and action against non-complying units under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974, etc.

Statement

State-wise Polluted River Stretches

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahamputra, 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, Kharon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6	Delhi	Yamuna	1
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, Kdak, 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 and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subamarekha, 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

1	2	3	4
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, Gima, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Moma, Mula, Mula- Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Peihar, Penganga, Puma. 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, Umshyipi, 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, Chainbal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
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	BefA'a, 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, Kansi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhan	17
Total			302

[English]

CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

**Environmental Clearance for
Building Projects**

6550. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND

(a) whether the Government has proposed to ease green norms for the building and construction sector where projects upto 50,000 square metres will not require prior 'environmental clearance' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether from now on, States can integrate the clearance process of such projects into their building bye-

laws to streamline environmental clearance for a significant chunk of building project and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such projects will, however, have to fulfill environmental conditions through self declaration and certification while seeking permits from local authorities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a new category of consultants called qualified building environment auditors empanelled by his Ministry would assess and certify building projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued a draft Notification vide S.O. 1132(E) dated 13th March 2018 wherein the following is proposed:

A Self Declaration Form to comply with the environmental conditions as given at Appendix XIV shall be submitted online by the project proponent besides application for building permission to the local authority for building permission to the local authority for the Building and Construction projects > 5,000 sq. mtrs and <50,000 sq. mtrs.

Thereafter, the local authority may issue the building permission incorporating the environmental conditions specified in Appendix XIV and allow the project to commence based on the conditions. The local authority shall ensure the compliance of the environmental conditions through existing mechanism. However, no changes in the environmental conditions specified in Appendix XIV shall be permitted.

The conditions specified in the Appendix XIV are provided as the enclosed Statement.

**Statement
Appendix-XIV**

Environmental Conditions for Buildings and Constructionss (Category '1': 5,000 to less than 20,000 Square meters)

Medium	Sl. No.	Environmental Conditions
1	2	3
Topography and Natural Drainage	1	The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site. No construction is allowed on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bioswales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water.
Water Conservation, Rain Water Harvesting, and Ground Water Recharge	2	Use of water efficient appliances shall be promoted. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Bye-Laws, 2016. A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores (minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area) is

1	2	3
		<p>recommended. Storage and reuse of the rain water harvested should be promoted. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.</p>
Waste Management	2(a)	<p>At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.</p>
	3	<p>Solid waste: Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Sewage: In areas where there is no municipal sewage network, onsite treatment systems should be installed. Natural treatment systems which integrate with the landscape shall be promoted. As far as possible treated effluent should be reused. The excess treated effluent shall be discharged following the statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules 2016 and the e-waste (Management) Rules 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules 2016 shall be followed.</p>
Energy	4	<p>Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be Light Emitting Diode (LED). Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the</p>

1

2

3

demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.

Air Quality and Noise

5

Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask. For indoor air quality the

1	2	3
Green Cover	5(a)	ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be made. The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
	6	A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 square meters of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Preference should be given to planting native species.
	6(a)	Where the trees need to be cut, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:3 (i.e. planting of 3 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained.

(Category '2': 20,000 to less than 50,000 Square meters)

Medium	Sl. No.	Environmental Conditions
1	2	3
Topography and Natural Drainage	1	The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site. No construction is allowed on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.
Water Conservation, Rain Water Harvesting, and Ground Water Recharge	2	A complete plan for rain water harvesting, water efficiency and conservation should be prepared. Use of water efficient appliances should be promoted with low flow fixtures or sensors. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Bye-laws,

1	2	3
		<p>2016.A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5.000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer</p>
	2(a)	<p>At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.</p>
Waste Management	3	<p>Solid waste: Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste.Sewage: Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation(CPHEEO)Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules 2016 and the e-waste (Management) Rules 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules 2016 shall be followed.</p>
	3(a)	<p>All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.</p>
	3(b)	<p>Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day</p>

1	2	3
Energy	4	<p>must be installed.</p> <p>Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.</p>
	4(a)	<p>Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.</p>
	4(b)	<p>Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.</p>
	4(c)	<p>Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include flyash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provisions of the Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 as amended from time to time.</p>
Air Quality and Noise	5	<p>Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under</p>

1	2	3
		<p>construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.</p>
Green Cover	5(a)	The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
	6	A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sq.mt. of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Preference should be given to planting native species.
	6(a)	Where the trees need to be cut, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:3 (i.e. planting of 3 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained.
Top Soil preservation and reuse	7	Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during

1	2	3
Transport	8	<p>plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.</p> <p>A comprehensive mobility plan, as per Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. 2. Traffic calming measures. 3. Proper design of entry and exit points. 4. Parking norms as per local regulation.

*Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Notification*

New Delhi, the 13th March, 2018

S.O. 1132(E)—The following draft of the notification, further to amend the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the said notification) which the Central Government proposes to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) is hereby published, as required under sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft notification shall be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing this notification are made available to the Public;

Any person interested in making any objections or suggestions on the proposal contained in the draft notification may forward the same in writing for consideration of the Central Government within the period so specified to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indra Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi-110 003, or send it to the e-mail address atgyanesh.bharti@ias.nic.in and sharath.kr@gov.in.

Draft Notification

Whereas, the Central Government is streamlining the permissions for buildings and construction sector while simultaneously strengthening efforts to improve environment through greater objectivity and transparency;

Whereas, it is important to streamline the process to achieve housing for all by 2022 with the objective of making available affordable housing to weaker section in urban areas;

Whereas, on the basis of assessment of large number of cases of Environmental Clearances of building and construction proposals, objective criteria can be laid down for grant of Environmental Clearances;

And whereas, the current environmental regime covers buildings and constructions of above 20,000 square meter of built up area, it is proposed to increase the threshold value to 50, 0000 square meter of built up area based on objective principles and need for protecting the environment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the said notification which shall come into

force on the date of its final publication in the Official Gazette, namely:-

(I) The paragraph 14 shall be substituted with following:-

"14. Integration of environmental condition in building permissions

A Self Declaration Form to comply with the environmental conditions as given at Appendix XIV shall be submitted online by the project proponent besides application for building permission to the local authority for building permission to the local authority for the Building

and Construction projects >5,000 sq. mtrs and <50,000 sq. mtrs. Thereafter, the local authority may issue the building permission incorporating the environmental conditions specified in Appendix XIV and allow the project to commence based on the conditions. The local authority shall ensure the compliance of the environmental conditions through existing mechanism. However, no changes in the environmental conditions specified in Appendix XIV shall be permitted.

(II) In the Schedule, for item 8 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely: -

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"8		Building / Construction projects / Area Development projects and Townships		
8 (a)	Building/and Construction projects		>=50,000 sq. mtrs.	The term "built up area" for the purpose of this notification is the built up or covered area on all floors put together including its basement and other service areas, which are proposed in the buildings and construction projects. Note 1. The projects or activities shall not include industrial shed, universities, college, hostel for educational institutions, but such buildings shall ensure sustainable environmental management including solid and liquid waste and implement environmental conditions given at Appendix-XIV. Note 2.-General Conditions shall not apply. Note 3.- The exemptions granted at Note 1 will be available only for industrial shed after integration of environmental norms with building permissions at the level of local authority.
8 (b)	Townships and Area Development projects		≥ 1,50,000 sq. mtrs and orcovering an area >=50 ha	Note.- General Conditions shall not apply".

[F.No. 3-49/2017-IA-III] Gyanesh Bharti, Jt. Secy.

Note: The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th

September, 2006 and subsequently amended vide the following numbers:-

1. S.O. 1737 (E) dated the 11th October, 2007;
2. S.O. 3067 (E) dated the 1st December, 2009;
3. S.O. 695 (E) dated the 4th April, 2011;
4. S.O. 156 (E) dated the 25th January, 2012;
5. S.O. 2896 (E) dated the 13th December, 2012;
6. S.O. 674 (E) dated the 13ul March, 2013;
7. S.O. 2204 (E) dated the 19th July 2013;
8. S.O. 2555 (E) dated the 21st August, 2013;
9. S.O. 2559 (E) dated the 22nd August, 2013;
10. S.O. 2731 (E) dated the 9th September, 2013;
11. S.O. 562 (E) dated the 26th February, 2014;
12. S.O. 637 (E) dated the 28th February, 2014;
13. S.O. 1599 (E) dated the 25th June, 2014;
14. S.O. 2601 (E) dated the 7th October, 2014;
15. S.O. 2600 (E) dated the 9th October, 2014
16. S.O. 3252 (E) dated the 22nd December, 2014;
17. S.O. 382 (E) dated the 3rd. February, 2015;
18. S.O. 811 (E) dated the 23rd. March, 2015;
19. S.O. 996 (E) dated the 10th April, 2015;
20. S.O. 1142 (E) dated the 17th April, 2015;
21. S.O. 1141 (E) dated the 29th April, 2015;
22. S.O. 1834 (E) dated the 6th July, 2015;
23. S.O. 2571 (E) dated the 31st August, 2015;
24. S.O. 2572 (E) dated the 14th September, 2015;
25. S.O. 141 (E) dated the 15th January, 2016;
26. S.O. 190 (E) dated the 20th January, 2016;
27. S.O. 648 (E) dated the 3rd March, 2016;
28. S.O. 2269(E) dated the 1st July, 2016;
29. S.O. 3518 (E) dated 23rd November 2016; and
30. S.O. 3999 (E) dated the 9th December, 2016.

Appendix-XIV

*Environmental Conditions for Buildings and Constructions
(Category 'I' 5,000 to less than 20,000 Square metres)*

Medium	S.N.	Environmental Conditions
1	2	3
Topography and Natural Drainage	1	The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site. No construction is allowed on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bioswales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water.
Water Conservation, Rain Water Harvesting, and Ground Water Recharge	2	Use of water efficient appliances shall be promoted. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Bye-Laws, 2016. A rain water harvesting plan needs

1	2	3
		<p>to be designed where the recharge bores (minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area) is recommended. Storage and reuse of the rain water harvested should be promoted. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority.</p> <p>All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer.</p>
Waste Management	2(a)	<p>At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.</p>
Energy	3	<p>Solid waste: Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste.</p> <p>Sewage: In areas where there is no municipal sewage network, onsite treatment systems should be installed. Natural treatment systems which integrate with the landscape shall be promoted. As far as possible treated effluent should be reused. The excess treated effluent shall be discharged following the statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules 2016 and the e-waste (Management) Rules 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules 2016 shall be followed.</p>
	4	<p>Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC. Outdoor</p>

1

2

3

and common area lighting shall be Light Emitting Diode (LED). Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher. Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.

Air Quality and Noise

5

Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016. All workers working at the construction site and involved

	1	2	3
Green Cover			<p>in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India shall be made.</p> <p>5 (a) The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.</p> <p>6 A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 square meters of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Preference should be given to planting native species.</p> <p>6 (a) Where the trees need to be cut, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:3 (i.e. planting of 3 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained.</p>

(Category '2': 20,000 to less than 50,000 Square meters)

	Medium	S.N.	Environmental Conditions
	1	2	3
Topography and Natural Drainage		1	<p>The natural drain system should be maintained for ensuring unrestricted flow of water. No construction shall be allowed to obstruct the natural drainage through the site. No construction is allowed on wetland and water bodies. Check dams, bio-swales, landscape, and other sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are allowed for maintaining the drainage pattern and to harvest rain water. Buildings shall be designed to follow the natural topography as much as possible. Minimum cutting and filling should be done.</p>
Water Conservation, Rain Water Harvesting, and Ground Water Recharge		2	<p>A complete plan for rain water harvesting, water efficiency and conservation should be prepared. Use of water efficient appliances should be promoted with low flow fixtures or sensors. The local bye-law provisions on rain water harvesting should be followed. If local bye-law provision is not available, adequate provision for storage and recharge should be</p>

1	2	3
		<p>followed as per the Ministry of Urban Development Model Building Bye-laws, 2016. A rain water harvesting plan needs to be designed where the recharge bores of minimum one recharge bore per 5,000 square meters of built up area and storage capacity of minimum one day of total fresh water requirement shall be provided. In areas where ground water recharge is not feasible, the rain water should be harvested and stored for reuse. The ground water shall not be withdrawn without approval from the Competent Authority. All recharge should be limited to shallow aquifer</p>
Waste Management	<p>2(a)</p> <p>3</p>	<p>At least 20% of the open spaces as required by the local building bye-laws shall be pervious. Use of Grass pavers, paver blocks with at least 50% opening, landscape etc. would be considered as pervious surface.</p> <p>Solid waste: Separate wet and dry bins must be provided in each unit and at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste. Sewage: Onsite sewage treatment of capacity of treating 100% waste water to be installed. Treated waste water shall be reused on site for landscape, flushing, cooling tower, and other end-uses. Excess treated water shall be discharged as per statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Natural treatment systems shall be promoted. Sludge from the onsite sewage treatment, including septic tanks, shall be collected, conveyed and disposed as per the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013. The provisions of the Solid Waste (Management) Rules 2016 and the e-waste (Management) Rules 2016, and the Plastics Waste (Management) Rules 2016 shall be followed.</p> <p>3 (a) All non-biodegradable waste shall be handed over to authorized recyclers for which a written tie up must be done with the authorized recyclers.</p>

1	2	3
Energy	3(b)	Organic waste compost/ Vermiculture pit with a minimum capacity of 0.3 kg /person/day must be installed.
	4	Compliance with the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency shall be ensured. Buildings in the States which have notified their own ECBC, shall comply with the State ECBC. Outdoor and common area lighting shall be LED. Concept of passive solar design that minimize energy consumption in buildings by using design elements, such as building orientation, landscaping, efficient building envelope, appropriate fenestration, increased day lighting design and thermal mass etc. shall be incorporated in the building design. Wall, window, and roof u-values shall be as per ECBC specifications.
	4 (a)	Solar, wind or other Renewable Energy shall be installed to meet electricity generation equivalent to 1% of the demand load or as per the state level/ local building bye-laws requirement, whichever is higher.
	4 (b)	Solar water heating shall be provided to meet 20% of the hot water demand of the commercial and institutional building or as per the requirement of the local building bye-laws, whichever is higher. Residential buildings are also recommended to meet its hot water demand from solar water heaters, as far as possible.
	4 (c)	Use of environment friendly materials in bricks, blocks and other construction materials, shall be required for at least 20% of the construction material quantity. These include flyash bricks, hollow bricks, AACs, Fly Ash Lime Gypsum blocks, Compressed earth blocks, and other environment friendly materials. Fly ash should be used as building material in the construction as per the provisions of the Fly Ash Notification of September, 1999 as amended from time to time.
Air Quality and Noise	5	Dust, smoke & other air pollution prevention measures shall be provided for the building

1	2	3
		<p>as well as the site. These measures shall include screens for the building under construction, continuous dust/ wind breaking walls all around the site (at least 3 meter height). Plastic/tarpaulin sheet covers shall be provided for vehicles bringing in sand, cement, murrum and other construction materials prone to causing dust pollution at the site as well as taking out debris from the site. Sand, murrum, loose soil, cement, stored on site shall be covered adequately so as to prevent dust pollution. Wet jet shall be provided for grinding and stone cutting. Unpaved surfaces and loose soil shall be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust. All construction and demolition debris shall be stored at the site (and not dumped on the roads or open spaces outside) before they are properly disposed. All demolition and construction waste shall be managed as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Rules 2016. All workers working at the construction site and involved in loading, unloading, carriage of construction material and construction debris or working in any area with dust pollution shall be provided with dust mask. For indoor air quality the ventilation provisions as per National Building Code of India.</p>
Green Cover	5 (a)	The location of the DG set and exhaust pipe height shall be as per the provisions of the statutory norms notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
	6	A minimum of 1 tree for every 80 sq.mt. of land should be planted and maintained. The existing trees will be counted for this purpose. Preference should be given to planting native species.
	6 (a)	Where the trees need to be cut, compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:3 (i.e. planting of 3 trees for every 1 tree that is cut) shall be done and maintained.
Top Soil preservation and reuse	7	Topsoil should be stripped to a depth of 20 cm from the areas proposed for buildings, roads, paved areas, and external services. It

1	2	3
Transport	8	<p>should be stockpiled appropriately in designated areas and reapplied during plantation of the proposed vegetation on site.</p> <p>A comprehensive mobility plan, as per Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs best practices guidelines (URDPFI), shall be prepared to include motorized, non-motorized, public, and private networks. Road should be designed with due consideration for environment, and safety of users. The road system can be designed with these basic criteria.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hierarchy of roads with proper segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. 2. Traffic calming measures. 3. Proper design of entry and exit points. 4. Parking norms as per local regulation.

Strengthening of Rural Financial System

6551. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a view to double farmer's income the Government has asked banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to strengthen rural financial economic system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of loan provided by banks and NABARD to farmers across the country during the last three years, State/ UT-wise, Year-wise and Bank-wise;

(c) whether the loan provided to farmers is interest free or at a fixed interest rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the growth of rural financial economic system across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The following major initiatives have been taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to increase institutional credit flow to agriculture and rural sector and to bring more and more farmers within the fold of institutional credit:

- As per guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, has been prescribed for all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)). Within this a sub-target of 18% of the ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher, has been set for lending to agriculture.

As per the directions of 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.

- NABARD provides refinance to RRBs and Cooperative Banks at concessional rate of interest under Short Term Regional Rural Bank (Refinance) Fund and Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund respectively to meet their crop loan requirement. Further, long term concessional refinance support is provided by NABARD to Cooperative Banks and RRBs under Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF) to meet their term loan requirement.
- 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.
- 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%.

- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-. The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans up to Rs.50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.
- To ensure hassle free and smooth flow of credit to the farmers, Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets.

The agency-wise and State-wise details of agriculture credit disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) & Cooperative banks during the last 03 years are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

Statement-I*Agriculture Credit Disbursement Data for the period 2014-15*

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks		
		Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
1	Delhi	264.00	551.00	815.00	-	-	-
2	Haryana	8,25,509.00	16,691.00	8,42,200.00	3,87,805.00	18,860.00	4,06,665.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	68,791.00	21,072.00	89,863.00	36,533.00	3,339.00	39,872.00
4	Jammu and Kashmir	270.00	1,769.00	2,039.00	21,942.00	2,250.00	24,192.00
5	Punjab	14,20,475.00	85,501.00	15,05,976.00	5,45,345.00	31,795.00	5,77,140.00
6	Rajasthan	15,84,317.00	47,917.00	16,32,234.00	8,79,782.00	52,009.00	9,31,791.00
7	Chandigarh UT	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Arunachal Pradesh	45.00	513.00	558.00	337.00	133.00	470.00
9	Assam	738.00	959.00	1,697.00	34,519.00	13,124.00	47,643.00
10	Manipur	-	-	-	679.00	195.00	874.00
11	Meghalaya	182.00	165.00	347.00	4,362.00	433.00	4,795.00
12	Mizoram	238.00	489.00	727.00	513.00	1,452.00	1,965.00
13	Nagaland	1,755.00	2,048.00	3,803.00	33.00	-	33.00
14	Sikkim	1,062.00	116.00	1,178.00	-	-	-
15	Tripura	3,376.00	21,723.00	25,099.00	10,730.00	20,758.00	31,488.00
16	Andaman and Nicobar Island	161.00	300.00	461.00	-	-	-
17	Bihar	36,180.00	-	36,180.00	10,23,600.00	3,14,695.00	13,38,295.00
18	Jharkhand	601.00	413.00	1,014.00	40,614.00	668.00	41,282.00
19	Odisha	8,34,360.00	9,404.00	8,43,764.00	1,16,361.00	23,466.00	1,39,827.00
21	Chhattisgarh	2,92,414.00	6,115.00	2,98,529.00	48,277.00	984.00	49,261.00
22	Madhya Pradesh	13,27,439.00	1,401.00	13,28,840.00	5,01,233.00	13,480.00	5,14,713.00
23	Uttarakhand	1,08,314.00	5,844.00	1,14,158.00	24,955.00	3,699.00	28,654.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	6,59,398.00	44,872.00	7,04,270.00	17,39,976.00	1,04,263.00	18,44,239.00
25	Goa	5,005.00	2,313.00	7,318.00	-	-	-
26	Gujarat	9,31,389.00	1,08,544.00	10,39,933.00	2,33,319.00	13,142.00	2,46,461.00
27	Maharashtra	15,06,020.00	1,29,817.00	16,35,837.00	1,57,575.00	22,565.00	1,80,140.00
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Daman and Diu UT	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Andhra Pradesh	3,79,447.00	25,820.00	4,05,267.00	3,29,051.00	1,48,082.00	4,77,133.00
31	Telangana	3,19,224.00	17,976.00	3,37,200.00	3,92,698.00	78,320.00	4,71,018.00
32	Karnataka	9,28,976.00	61,260.00	9,90,236.00	6,85,132.00	1,53,439.00	8,38,571.00
33	Kerala	2,56,785.00	25,885.00	2,82,670.00	6,51,850.00	3,215.00	6,55,065.00
34	Puducherry	1,031.00	4.00	1,035.00	31,796.00	765.00	32,561.00
35	Tamilnadu	5,28,994.00	28,886.00	5,57,880.00	4,56,327.00	1,68,508.00	6,24,835.00
36	Lakshadweep UT	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	130,35,031.00	8,11,919.00	138,46,950.00	89,32,589.00	13,15,702.00	102,48,291.00

Source: NABARD

Commercial Banks			Total Agrl. Credit		
Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
9,59,968.00	5,65,618.00	15,25,586.00	9,60,232.00	5,66,169.00	15,26,401.00
20,42,100.00	7,52,883.00	27,94,983.00	32,55,414.00	7,88,434.00	40,43,848.00
2,76,480.00	90,197.00	3,66,677.00	3,81,804.00	1,14,608.00	4,96,412.00
37,745.00	12,624.00	50,369.00	59,957.00	16,643.00	76,600.00
44,86,966.00	7,26,216.00	52,13,182.00	64,52,786.00	8,43,512.00	72,96,298.00
31,43,083.00	8,67,228.00	40,10,311.00	56,07,182.00	9,67,154.00	65,74,336.00
83,765.00	1,50,227.00	2,33,992.00	83,765.00	1,50,227.00	2,33,992.00
3,061.00	902.00	3,963.00	3,443.00	1,548.00	4,991.00
1,47,693.00	78,070.00	2,25,763.00	1,82,950.00	92,153.00	2,75,103.00
5,734.00	8,647.00	14,381.00	6,413.00	8,842.00	15,255.00
12,046.00	2,406.00	14,452.00	16,590.00	3,004.00	19,594.00
2,948.00	1,380.00	4,328.00	3,699.00	3,321.00	7,020.00
6,929.00	2,726.00	9,655.00	8,717.00	4,774.00	13,491.00
3,707.00	2,663.00	6,370.00	4,769.00	2,779.00	7,548.00
33,328.00	12,356.00	45,684.00	47,434.00	54,837.00	1,02,271.00
4,572.00	1,614.00	6,186.00	4,733.00	1,914.00	6,647.00
4,70,764.00	4,41,149.00	9,11,913.00	15,30,544.00	7,55,844.00	22,86,388.00
1,30,671.00	78,869.00	2,09,540.00	1,71,886.00	79,950.00	2,51,836.00
5,23,827.00	2,19,640.00	7,43,467.00	14,74,548.00	2,52,510.00	17,27,058.00
2,65,276.00	1,74,135.00	4,39,411.00	6,05,967.00	1,81,234.00	7,87,201.00
22,39,225.00	6,22,080.00	28,61,305.00	40,67,897.00	6,36,961.00	47,04,858.00
3,41,471.00	74,364.00	4,15,835.00	4,74,740.00	83,907.00	5,58,647.00
33,43,725.00	13,68,902.00	47,12,627.00	57,43,099.00	15,18,037.00	72,61,136.00
19,731.00	50,682.00	70,413.00	24,736.00	52,995.00	77,731.00
17,08,262.00	9,38,016.00	26,46,278.00	28,72,970.00	10,59,702.00	39,32,672.00
23,45,235.00	25,20,917.00	48,66,152.00	40,08,830.00	26,73,299.00	66,82,129.00
1,384.00	1,600.00	2,984.00	1,384.00	1,600.00	2,984.00
1,853.00	752.00	2,605.00	1,853.00	752.00	2,605.00
32,32,622.00	12,78,599.00	45,11,221.00	39,41,120.00	14,52,501.00	53,93,621.00
15,51,252.00	6,92,196.00	22,43,448.00	22,63,174.00	7,88,492.00	30,51,666.00
24,47,961.00	17,46,532.00	41,94,493.00	40,62,069.00	19,61,231.00	60,23,300.00
35,33,854.00	12,49,312.00	47,83,166.00	44,42,489.00	12,78,412.00	57,20,901.00
14,83,691.00	75,725.00	15,59,416.00	15,16,518.00	76,494.00	15,93,012.00
59,70,107.00	28,69,755.00	88,39,862.00	69,55,428.00	30,67,149.00	100,22,577.00
17,480.00	5,841.00	23,321.00	17,480.00	5,841.00	23,321.00
415,73,577.00	188,64,005.00	604,37,582.00	635,41,197.00	209,91,626.00	845,32,823.00

Statement-II*Agriculture Credit Disbursement Data for the period 2015-16*

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks		
		Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
1	Delhi	426.05	474.42	900.47	-	-	2,71,496.26
2	Haryana	9,55,914.26	25,854.74	9,81,769.00	4,94,013.00	17,092.00	5,11,105.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	1,16,810.68	21,593.85	1,38,404.53	42,379.00	6,810.00	49,189.00
4	Jammu and Kashmir	1,619.05	1,398.17	3,017.22	20,903.00	2,516.00	23,419.00
5	Punjab	14,17,653.77	77,284.96	14,94,938.73	6,43,924.46	44,199.37	6,83,123.83
6	Rajasthan	15,45,621.35	67,428.09	16,13,049.44	10,36,949.42	60,534.36	10,97,483.78
7	Chandigarh UT	-	-	-	-	-	10,865.00
8	Arunachal Pradesh	2.10	292.34	294.44	286.31	129.04	415.35
9	Assam	418.05	1,801.06	2,219.11	13,246.05	17,157.92	30,403.97
10	Manipur	2.10	136.00	138.10	870.99	361.76	1,232.75
11	Meghalaya	1,050.60	2,035.18	3,085.78	3,253.02	445.67	3,698.69
12	Mizoram	745.42	932.60	1,678.02	951.36	2,791.95	3,743.31
13	Nagaland	1,000.03	2,425.25	3,425.28	60.00	4.50	64.50
14	Sikkim	925.94	453.27	1,379.21	-	-	-
15	Tripura	4,225.60	16,981.95	21,207.55	6,167.47	21,235.74	27,403.21
16	Andaman and Nicobar Island	703.37	3,581.01	4,284.38	-	-	492.00
17	Bihar	44,981.00	44,981.00	10,03,710.70	5,09,826.30	15,13,537.00	12,21,128.00
18	Jharkhand	265.92	102.84	368.76	45,893.51	1,576.54	47,470.05
19	Odisha	9,56,976.09	14,969.40	9,71,945.49	1,27,029.65	22,864.90	1,49,894.55
20	West Bengal	9,62,750.37	1,27,292.14	10,90,042.51	2,88,067.57	92,983.36	3,81,050.93
21	Chhattisgarh	2,88,494.10	33,168.16	3,21,662.26	51,256.05	663.80	51,919.85
22	Madhya Pradesh	13,50,160.38	1,533.76	13,51,694.14	5,18,475.66	10,372.29	5,28,847.95
23	Uttarakhand	1,08,021.21	9,059.09	1,17,080.30	26,449.43	2,103.04	28,552.47
24	Uttar Pradesh	7,44,464.70	48,503.92	7,92,968.62	21,40,245.68	1,15,275.71	22,55,521.39
25	Goa	1,588.22	2,845.69	4,433.91	-	-	-
26	Gujarat	10,80,405.00	1,39,364.29	12,19,769.29	2,83,064.75	26,362.35	3,09,427.10
27	Maharashtra	16,05,686.41	1,08,097.56	17,13,783.97	1,79,513.17	17,592.64	1,97,105.81
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Daman and Diu UT	-	-	-	3.03	641.64	644.67
30	Andhra Pradesh	7,60,486.44	52,699.75	8,13,186.19	7,56,322.35	2,84,767.66	10,41,090.01
31	Telangana	5,36,921.99	43,048.46	5,79,970.45	4,70,394.19	1,22,449.39	5,92,843.58
32	Karnataka	10,03,184.12	63,697.23	10,66,881.35	7,08,703.05	1,97,561.95	9,06,265.00
33	Kerala	2,99,458.68	54,648.38	3,54,107.06	7,70,815.00	9,715.00	7,80,530.00
34	Puducherry	965.58	-	965.58	39,138.06	1,153.20	40,291.26
35	Tamilnadu	5,88,352.78	27,513.48	6,15,866.26	4,85,855.84	1,79,602.28	6,65,458.12
36	Lakshadweep UT	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	143,80,281.36	9,49,217.04	153,29,498.40	101,57,938.74	17,68,148.72	119,26,087.46

Source: NABARD

Commercial Banks			Total Agrl. Credit		
Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
2,82,577.74	5,54,074.00	2,71,922.31	2,83,052.16	5,54,974.47	
24,67,450.00	10,18,725.00	34,86,175.00	39,17,377.26	10,61,671.74	49,79,049.00
2,28,479.00	96,121.00	3,24,600.00	3,87,668.68	1,24,524.85	5,12,193.53
1,34,715.71	1,14,994.23	2,49,709.94	1,57,237.76	1,18,908.40	2,76,146.16
51,21,350.00	11,60,876.00	62,82,226.00	71,82,928.23	12,82,360.33	84,65,288.56
31,07,698.00	9,44,495.00	40,52,193.00	56,90,268.77	10,72,457.45	67,62,726.22
1,30,671.00	1,41,536.00	10,865.00	1,30,671.00	1,41,536.00	
1,347.61	2,224.78	3,572.39	1,636.02	2,646.16	4,282.18
87,761.82	2,70,162.63	3,57,924.45	1,01,425.92	2,89,121.61	3,90,547.53
3,017.84	11,478.49	14,496.33	3,890.93	11,976.25	15,867.18
5,125.35	3,717.32	8,842.67	9,428.97	6,198.17	15,627.14
2,544.62	1,946.89	4,491.51	4,241.40	5,671.44	9,912.84
5,275.92	3,050.95	8,326.87	6,335.95	5,480.70	11,816.65
3,518.72	2,263.43	5,782.15	4,444.66	2,716.70	7,161.36
14,222.00	65,222.00	79,444.00	24,615.07	1,03,439.69	1,28,054.76
6,408.00	6,900.00	1,195.37	9,989.01	11,184.38	
12,74,585.00	24,95,713.00	22,69,819.70	17,84,411.30	40,54,231.00	
1,12,435.00	2,05,910.00	3,18,345.00	1,58,594.43	2,07,589.38	3,66,183.81
5,25,060.00	3,81,370.00	9,06,430.00	16,09,065.74	4,19,204.30	20,28,270.04
16,73,295.00	7,63,070.00	24,36,365.00	29,24,112.94	9,83,345.50	39,07,458.44
2,24,427.00	1,69,417.00	3,93,844.00	5,64,177.15	2,03,248.96	7,67,426.11
27,63,782.36	5,66,075.90	33,29,858.26	46,32,418.40	5,77,981.95	52,10,400.35
1,45,631.00	2,95,674.00	4,41,305.00	2,80,101.64	3,06,836.13	5,86,937.77
41,78,110.00	15,37,567.00	57,15,677.00	70,62,820.38	17,01,346.63	87,64,167.01
33,695.13	18,582.42	52,277.55	35,283.35	21,428.11	56,711.46
20,58,026.00	8,69,098.00	29,27,124.00	34,21,495.75	10,34,824.64	44,56,320.39
22,75,852.00	20,90,938.00	43,66,790.00	40,61,051.58	22,16,628.20	62,77,679.78
348.47	1,678.38	2,026.85	348.47	1,678.38	2,026.85
3.03	641.64	644.67			
41,30,543.00	14,28,775.00	55,59,318.00	56,47,351.79	17,66,242.41	74,13,594.20
12,50,786.00	9,08,968.00	21,59,754.00	22,58,102.18	10,74,465.85	33,32,568.03
13,01,122.00	52,08,980.00	65,10,102.00	30,13,009.17	54,70,239.18	84,83,248.35
25,37,969.00	6,66,631.00	32,04,600.00	36,08,242.68	7,30,994.38	43,39,237.06
62,819.00	4,080.00	66,899.00	1,02,922.64	5,233.20	1,08,155.84
60,32,662.00	17,95,376.00	78,28,038.00	71,06,870.62	20,02,491.76	91,09,362.38
419,93,053.84	223,02,351.80	642,95,405.64	665,31,273.94	250,19,717.56	915,50,991.50

Statement-III*Agriculture Credit Disbursement Data for the period 2016-17*

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks		
		Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
1	Delhi	421.05	295.86	716.91	-	-	-
2	Haryana	9,38,993.55	35,704.12	9,74,697.67	5,20,839.00	32,700.00	5,53,539.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	1,08,639.64	34,084.56	1,42,724.20	42,366.04	9,898.09	52,264.13
4	Jammu and Kashmir	266.53	688.54	955.07	31,299.12	2,369.33	33,668.45
5	Punjab	11,95,951.01	1,59,750.58	13,55,701.59	5,63,144.17	33,560.05	5,96,704.22
6	Rajasthan	13,47,312.43	65,718.67	14,13,031.10	11,78,700.29	1,08,201.58	12,86,901.87
7	Chandigarh UT	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	4,823.13	4,823.28	295.54	44.58	340.12
9	Assam	655.51	733.37	1,388.88	18,881.98	23,208.80	42,090.78
10	Manipur	3.30	464.02	467.32	782.12	783.12	1,565.24
11	Meghalaya	837.93	2,453.78	3,291.71	4,024.45	238.08	4,262.53
12	Mizoram	174.84	1,275.70	1,450.54	434.36	5,503.59	5,937.95
13	Nagaland	1,211.75	2,286.97	3,498.72	34.54	2.25	36.79
14	Sikkim	758.14	657.59	1,415.73	-	-	-
15	Tripura	4,750.73	2,688.66	7,439.39	9,973.20	31,960.66	41,933.86
16	Andaman and Nicobar Island	617.89	3,203.65	3,821.54	-	-	2,978.98
17	Bihar	34,215.00	-	34,215.00	9,81,036.01	4,44,588.00	14,25,624.01
18	Jharkhand	259.98	63.32	323.30	1,44,172.38	3,928.45	1,48,100.83
19	Odisha	10,20,379.12	11,464.87	10,31,843.99	1,17,764.46	21,663.46	1,39,427.92
20	West Bengal	3,01,779.20	45,638.43	3,47,417.63	1,08,933.09	49,746.42	1,58,679.51
21	Chhattisgarh	3,28,987.76	2,858.09	3,31,845.85	47,271.52	393.30	47,664.82
22	Madhya Pradesh	11,86,417.00	1,369.06	11,87,786.06	5,29,464.49	3,599.23	5,33,063.72
23	Uttarakhand	43,633.67	12,602.17	56,235.84	22,393.83	1,495.07	23,888.90
24	Uttar Pradesh	6,23,069.36	23,561.36	6,46,630.72	20,58,668.79	1,32,853.37	21,91,522.16
25	Goa	1,332.10	2,419.30	3,751.40	-	-	20,552.80
26	Gujarat	11,39,698.00	1,51,425.61	12,91,123.61	3,37,313.96	21,802.61	3,59,116.57
27	Maharashtra	15,76,434.24	1,35,135.50	17,11,569.74	1,97,606.75	13,721.95	2,11,328.70
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	158.00	-	158.00	-	-	2,555.05
29	Daman and Diu UT	-	-	-	-	1,278.98	2,179.35
30	Andhra Pradesh	8,72,106.59	89,927.67	9,62,034.26	9,00,934.96	3,34,957.12	12,35,892.08
31	Telangana	5,34,397.80	58,983.37	5,93,381.17	4,95,771.06	1,73,484.36	6,69,255.42
32	Karnataka	10,55,080.14	1,36,590.61	11,91,670.75	6,93,385.25	1,83,055.92	8,76,441.17
33	Kerala	3,55,529.11	73,517.51	4,29,046.62	8,95,990.00	20,184.00	9,16,174.00
34	Puducherry	269.27	37.65	306.92	41,976.70	1,000.86	42,977.56
35	Tamilnadu	5,13,641.95	27,423.53	5,41,065.48	5,56,661.39	1,66,555.59	7,23,216.98
36	Lakshadweep UT	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	131,87,982.74	10,87,847.25	142,75,829.99	105,00,119.45	18,21,499.84	123,21,619.29

Source: NABARD

Commercial Banks			Total Agrl. Credit		
Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
8,37,348.78	11,56,099.28	19,93,448.06	8,37,769.83	11,56,395.14	19,94,164.97
21,67,653.95	12,52,216.51	34,19,870.46	36,27,486.50	13,20,620.63	49,48,107.13
2,90,947.62	1,25,678.61	4,16,626.23	4,41,953.30	1,69,661.26	6,11,614.56
6,38,664.69	56,385.85	6,95,050.54	6,70,230.34	59,443.72	7,29,674.06
40,44,335.24	14,33,405.78	54,77,741.01	58,03,430.42	16,26,716.41	74,30,146.82
32,61,540.42	14,68,912.22	47,30,452.63	57,87,553.14	16,42,832.47	74,30,385.60
75,278.84	65,315.76	1,40,594.60	75,278.84	65,315.76	1,40,594.60
2,481.60	5,613.66	8,095.26	2,777.29	10,481.37	13,258.66
1,37,282.17	4,29,445.58	5,66,727.75	1,56,819.66	4,53,387.75	6,10,207.41
5,113.94	17,965.68	23,079.61	5,899.36	19,212.82	25,112.17
23,307.85	5,968.97	29,276.81	28,170.23	8,660.83	36,831.05
2,426.36	1,620.78	4,047.14	3,035.56	8,400.07	11,435.63
5,043.76	3,359.94	9,403.70	7,290.05	5,649.16	12,939.21
10,039.07	4,714.85	14,753.92	10,797.21	5,372.44	16,169.65
18,783.85	83,155.43	1,01,939.28	33,507.78	1,17,804.75	1,51,312.53
6,697.68	9,676.66	3,596.87	9,901.33	13,498.20	
4,06,611.39	7,52,007.97	11,58,619.37	14,21,862.40	11,96,595.97	26,18,458.38
1,37,707.44	1,51,867.62	2,89,575.05	2,82,139.80	1,55,859.39	4,37,999.18
4,43,020.64	5,12,203.91	9,55,224.55	15,81,164.22	5,45,332.24	21,26,496.46
8,83,678.48	20,99,796.70	29,83,475.18	12,94,390.77	21,95,181.55	34,89,572.32
5,60,090.98	234,140.49	8,44,231.46	9,36,350.26	2,87,391.88	12,23,742.13
25,75,103.29	13,18,953.34	38,94,056.63	42,90,984.78	13,23,921.63	56,14,906.41
3,01,090.11	2,69,328.57	5,70,418.68	3,67,117.61	2,83,425.81	6,50,543.42
32,77,527.87	20,42,720.66	53,20,248.53	59,59,266.02	21,99,135.39	81,58,401.41
76,823.46	97,376.26	21,884.90	79,242.76	1,01,127.66	
19,09,433.64	18,67,995.93	37,77,429.57	33,86,445.60	20,41,224.15	54,27,669.75
23,59,842.13	38,55,643.06	62,15,485.19	41,33,883.12	40,04,500.51	81,38,383.63
5,304.05	7,859.10	2,713.05	5,304.05	8,017.10	
3,458.32	1,278.98	2,179.35	3,458.32		
43,66,106.74	27,22,829.06	70,88,935.80	61,39,148.29	31,47,713.85	92,86,862.14
36,98,753.15	18,27,145.69	55,25,898.84	47,28,922.01	20,59,613.42	67,88,535.43
24,19,252.19	33,20,908.01	57,40,160.20	41,67,717.58	36,40,554.54	78,08,272.12
31,90,045.62	22,38,610.21	54,28,655.83	44,41,564.73	23,32,311.72	67,73,876.45
2,91,610.33	1,94,113.61	4,85,723.94	3,33,856.30	1,95,152.12	5,29,008.42
68,89,086.59	50,61,087.63	119,50,174.22	79,59,389.93	52,55,066.75	132,14,456.68
54.93	272.37	327.30	54.93	272.37	327.30
452,57,629.45	347,20,488.27	799,78,117.73	689,45,731.64	376,29,835.36	1065,75,567.01

Mahila Banks*[Translation]*

6552. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale for setting up Mahila Banks was to provide comprehensive assistance and finance to women entrepreneurs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said targets have been achieved and if so, the reasons for taking decision to merge Mahila Banks with the State Bank of India (SBI);

(c) the manner in which the Government is likely to ensure the increase in providing financial services to women entrepreneurs discouraged by the banks;

(d) whether the number of bank branches manned completely by women is likely to be increased to cater to the needs of increasing number of women entrepreneurs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB) was set up with the objective of providing greater access of financial services to women. The decision to merge BMB with SBI was taken to achieve this objective, by serving women clientele widely through affordable credit more quickly, without waiting for branch expansion by BMB, benefiting from the extensive branch network and lower cost of credit of SBI.

(c) Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, under which almost three-fourths of loans have been extended to women borrowers, with over 8.84 crore loans extended to women entrepreneurs till 23.3.2018. To encourage further coverage of women borrowers, the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) extends a rebate of 0.25% on its refinance interest rate. In addition, Government has launched the Stand Up India Scheme to facilitate bank loans of amount ranging between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 1 crore to at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a Greenfield enterprise in the trading, services or manufacturing sectors. Under Stand Up India as on 3.4.2018, 47,628 loans had been extended to women entrepreneurs.

(d) and (e) As per data reported by Public Sector Banks, the number of bank branches manned by women has increased over time to 624 (as on 31.3.2018).

Health Minister's Discretionary Grant

6553. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and the process for providing financial assistance to the poor patients to meet their medical expenses from his discretionary fund and cancer patient fund;

(b) the number of patients benefitted including the financial assistance provided to the patients from the said funds separately during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding delay in taking action on applications seeking assistance under the said funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of criteria and the process for providing financial assistance to the poor patients under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) to meet their medical expenses are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of patients benefitted and financial assistance provided under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

(c) to (e) No complaints have been received in this regard. The applications complete in all respect as per the guidelines are generally processed within a period of one month.

Statement-I

The criterion for granting financial assistance to poor patients under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG), and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) are as under:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	-	-	01	00.50	05	05.00	13	15.25
Bihar	68	50.85	111	84.96	88	70.89	66	58.25
Chhattisgarh	01	01.00	-	-	-	-	01	00.75
Delhi	21	16.73	28	21.45	41	35.69	16	14.94
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	08	06.75	05	04.25	21	17.95	10	09.73
Himachal Pradesh	01	00.50	02	01.50	01	01.00	01	01.25
Jammu and Kashmir	16	13.00	16	12.75	08	08.50	03	03.50
Jharkhand	06	05.25	03	02.50	06	04.70	06	05.20
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	02	01.50	02	01.75	13	13.50	-	-
Maharashtra 1	01	01.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	10	07.00	13	11.93	28	29.57
Manipur	01	01.00	-	-	-	-	01	00.42
Meghalaya	01	00.50	05	04.25	-	-	19	21.85
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	01.86
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	03	02.96	-	-
Puducherry	-	02	01.00	-	-	01	01.25	-
Punjab	-	-	02	01.75	03	03.25	02	01.85
Rajasthan	04	03.25	-	-	03	03.00	04	03.96
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamilnadu	01	01.00	-	16	17.75	15	15.40	-
Telangana	-	-	-	01	01.25	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01.25
Uttar Pradesh	70	54.80	62	47.07	111	81.75	114	92.93
Uttarakhand	01	00.75	01	01.00	02	02.25	08	07.75
West Bengal	113	87.98	35	27.90	08	07.23	03	01.08

Statement-III

Details of Patients/Funds released during the last three years under Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF)

Rs. In lakh

State	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
	No of patients	Amount	No of patients	Amount	No of patients	Amount	No of patients	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	12	72.45	01	05.20	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh								
Assam	05	21.05	-	-	03	10.00	-	-
Bihar	111	542.90	60	306.28	56	329.22	09	48.00
Chhattisgarh	-	-	02	21.00	-	-	-	-
Delhi	12	65.40	04	33.00	04	19.60	01	03.00
Goa	26	96.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	13	70.55	18	78.53	01	05.15
Himachal Pradesh	05	45.00	05	14.00				
Jammu and Kashmir	17	55.07	28	109.52	23	102.36	03	15.80
Jharkhand	05	09.61	02	12.50	02	09.50	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	01	05.00	-	-	-	-
Kerala	03	20.70	01	06.30	02	07.50	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	02	22.00	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	23	107.69	10	56.50	06	26.90	-	-
Manipur	09	37.84	-	-	01	06.00	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	01	03.00	-	-	01	02.00	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	04	15.71	01	05.00	01	04.00	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	03	18.00	01	05.00	-	-		
Rajasthan	09	43.27	02	10.00	02	15.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamiinadu	-	-	12	53.44	01	04.60	-	-
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	01	02.50	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	171	710.38	74	424.40	83	424.13	07	39.00
Uttarakhand	17	54.50	06	33.42	01	04.00	-	-
West Bengal	13	100.00	24	93.40	10	40.00	-	-

[English]

Cadre Review of Medical Laboratory Staff

6554. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has finalised draft rules regarding minimum standards for clinical laboratories, framed under Clinical Establishments Act, 2010, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware that presently most of the work of clinical and research laboratories of even prestigious department i.e. ICMR and Central Government Hospitals is performed and supervised by professionally qualified and technically competent BSc, MSc, PhD medical laboratory professional in lab sciences who are not MBBS/MD, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cadre review of medical laboratory staff approved earlier has not been implemented in complete manner so far and most of issues like pay fixation, DPC, MACP, revision of recruitment rules, filling of vacant promotional posts are still pending, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether his Ministry has not issued any order till date regarding grant of Patient Care Allowance/Hospital

Patient Care Allowance (PCA/HPCA) to health employees as per the accepted recommendations of Seventh Central Pay Commission and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether his Ministry has also approved the short term certificate courses/ programmes which are neither formal degree nor diploma in allied health sciences and run under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and are very contrary to the core curricula designed by his Ministry in terms of course content and duration of courses etc., if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. The draft notification to amend the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 regarding minimum standards of medical diagnostic laboratories is available on the website of Clinical Establishment Act <clinicaestablishments.gov.in>.

(b) As per the information received from ICMR most of the work of clinical and research laboratories is performed and supervised by professionally qualified and technically competent technical staff and Scientists having B.Sc, M.Sc, Ph.D and MBBS, MD qualification.

As far as Central Government hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals are concerned, all the diagnostic work is performed and supervised by professionally qualified and technically competent MBBB/MD professionals.

(c) The cadre of the Medical Laboratory Staff of Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung, Dr. RML and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated

Hospitals has already been restructured and implemented by giving benefits of 7 Central Pay Commission.

(d) The order containing condition for payment of HPCA/PCA after implementation of Seventh Central Pay Commission has not been issued so far. The matter is under consideration in this Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

(e) This Ministry has developed a course curricula for short term skill training. The National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) level of the skill development curricula is kept lower than the level of Diploma and Degree in core allied health courses developed by this Ministry. A skilled worker will only reach the higher levels after acquiring adequate qualification (either Diploma or Degree) through an accredited institute/university. There are no contradictions in the short term courses as compared to the core curricula developed by the Ministry.

Non-Refund of GST to Textile Manufacturers

6555. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile manufacturers in the country are struggling with fund crunch as the industry is yet to receive about Rs. 4,000 crore in the form of Goods and Services Tax (GST) refund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No Madam. Refunds are being processed and sanctioned for all sectors. Till 31.03.2018, the Central Tax authorities have sanctioned around Rs. 9,604 crores of refund of integrated tax paid on export of goods and around Rs. 5,510 crores of refund of input tax credit on export of goods or services or both without payment of integrated tax. However, sector-wise data of refund sanctioned is not maintained centrally.

Rollout Pneumococcal Vaccination

6556. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to rollout Pneumococcal vaccination and Rotavirus vaccination in selected districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Pneumococcal vaccination and Rotavirus vaccination scheme will be rolled out in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAG1) recommendation, Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) and Rotavirus vaccine (RVV) have been introduced in a phased manner in the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) as per availability of vaccine and resource.

Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) was introduced in 2017 and is available in Himachal Pradesh, seventeen districts of Bihar and six districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Rotavirus vaccine (RVV) was introduced in 2016 and has been expanded to nine states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

Disposal of Sanitary Napkins

6557. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether disposal of sanitary napkins especially gel based napkins, pose environmental threat when thrown in the dustbin and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to promote other menstrual hygiene products like menstrual cups and sustainable cloth pads which are more sustainable and environment friendly and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Improper disposal of used sanitary napkins may pose environmental threat as they stay in the environment for long period.

(b) Health is a State subject and funds are sanctioned to the States based on the proposal received from the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

No. Proposals have been received for menstrual hygiene products other than sanitary napkins.

[*Translation*]

Bio-Diversity Parks

6558. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) the number of biological parks and bio-diversity parks open to the common man in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the revenue earned from such parks during the last four years and the budgetary allocation made by the Government for this purpose;

(c) the number of biological and biodiversity parks being run by the State Government in Maharashtra at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up any such park in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan; and

(e) the difference in the lives of wild animals living in such parks and other wild life sanctuaries opened till date?

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) As per information received from BSI, the Biodiversity Park concept was implemented for the first time in Delhi by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in collaboration with the Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems (CEMDE) of the University of Delhi. Till date, the DDA has notified 6 Biodiversity Parks: (i) Yamuna, (ii) Aravalli, (iii) Neela Hauz, (iv) Tilpath Valley, (v) Northern Ridge, and (vi) Yamuna Riverfront.

Of these 6 Biodiversity Parks, Yamuna and Aravalli Biodiversity Parks are fully functional and have become Nature Reserves of Delhi/open to the public.

(b) No budgetary allocation has been made by the Ministry for any of the parks. No entry fees is charged by DDA from Members of the public visiting these parks.

(c) As per information received from Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board, biodiversity Parks are not maintained by them. However, as informed by BSI, the

Baner-Pashan Biodiversity Park is a proposed 200 hectare protected region currently under development in the Baner and Pashan suburbs of Pune, by the Pune Municipal Corporation. The park is being constructed to protect the biodiversity near and around the Baner Hill and its spur, the Pashan Hill.

(d) No such proposal has been received in this regard.

(e) No specific differences in the lives of wild animals living in biodiversity parks and other wildlife sanctuaries can be seen. However, the underlying principle of Biodiversity Park is to recreate self-sustaining ecosystems with native flora and fauna characteristics of the area for enhancing the quality of urban environment and will have conservation, educational and cultural values.

These recreated biological communities along with different components of the 'park' will serve: (i) as a repository of gene pools of vanishing flora and fauna, including rare, endemic, economic and threatened elements; (ii) lung for the urban surroundings; (iii) place for recreation; (iv) as a tool for promoting environmental awareness and education and (v) as a living laboratory for conservation scientists, ecologists and environmentalist.

[*English*]

Redressal of Grievances of Senior Citizens/Sick Persons

6559. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for quick redressal of grievances and separate queue for the senior citizens as well as sick persons at all the banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued instructions to all banks on 09.11.2017 advising them to put in place appropriate mechanism for meeting the needs of senior citizens and differently abled persons so that they are able to 'avail of banks' services without difficulty.

Banks also have their grievance redressal policy and internal grievance redressal mechanism for resolution

of all grievances and also customer complaints posted on their respective websites.

[*Translation*]

Dead Body Banks

6560. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mortuaries set up in the country including AIIMS, State/UTwise including Uttar Pradesh during the last five years;

(b) the details of funds allocated for the said purpose during the said period State/UT-wise;

(c) whether dead bodies from mortuaries are used for the training of doctors in hospitals and if so, the details of the procedure in this regard;

(d) whether the hospital administration undertakes burial/ cremation of such dead bodies after using them for said purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Health being a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

However, in so far as Central Government Hospitals i.e. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated hospitals (LHMC) are concerned, there is a mortuary in each of these Hospitals.

As far as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi is concerned, there is one mortuary in main campus and one mortuary in Jai Prakash Narayan Apex (JPNA) Trauma Centre, New Delhi.

(b) As far as Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated hospitals (LHMC) and AIIMS, New Delhi are concerned, no separate fund has been allocated for mortuaries.

(c) In so far as Safdarjung Hospital is concerned, on Medico-Legal Case (MLC) body during post-mortem, Under-Graduate students are shown the post mortems as per Medical (Council of India (MCI) regulations. Non-MLC bodies/unclaimed/unknown/donated bodies are also used for teaching purposes.

However, dead bodies are not used for training of doctors in Dr. RML Hospital.

LHMC & Associated Hospitals, receives unclaimed dead bodies from RML hospital for teaching purposes. The remains of the body parts after teaching are sent for incineration.

In AIIMS, New Delhi, the dead bodies are used for cadaveric workshop and training purpose restricted to only unknown bodies with legal consent of police. Further, the bodies which are donated by relatives or because of pledge by deceased during life are commonly used for training purposes.

(d) and (e) Safdarjung Hospital administration sends the bodies for cremation to Electric Crematoriums. In so far as AIIMS, New Delhi is concerned, bodies are dignifiedly kept and preserved in cold room during workshop and cremation/burial done by the organizer with honour, as per their religious practice.

[*English*]

Coins under Circulation

6561. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coins under circulation as on date;

(b) whether any coin has been banned; and

(c) 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) As on March 31, 2018, the details of coins in circulation were as under:

Denomination	Pieces (in Million)	Value (in Rs. Billion)
Small coins	14,788	7
Rs.1	49,642	49
Rs.2	32,856	66
Rs.5	16,651	83
Rs.10	5,041	50
Total	118,978	255

(b) and (c) All coins of denomination of 25 paise and below issued from time to time ceased to be legal tender with effect from 30.06.2011 as per Gazette Notification S.O. 2978 (E) dated 20.12.2010.

High Value NPAs Accounts

6562. SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to examine all the accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crores, if classified as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) from the angle of possible fraud and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has also asked the PSBs to submit the report after the examination of all such accounts; and

(c) if so, whether the Government has set any time frame to PSBs to submit their reports in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued a Circular No. DBS.CO.CFMC.BC.No.007/23.04.001/2014-15 dated May 7, 2015 on "Framework for dealing with loan frauds" (since incorporated in Master Directions on "Frauds -Classification and Reporting by commercial banks and select FIs" dated July 01, 2016) with the objective to direct the focus of banks on the aspects relating to prevention, early detection, prompt reporting to RBI and the investigative agencies and timely initiation of the staff accountability proceedings. The framework, inter-alia, provides timelines / stage wise actions in the loan life cycle to compress the total time taken by a bank to identify a fraud.

In the context of the said RBI Circular, Department of Financial Services, vide OM No. 4/5/2014-Vig dated May 13, 2015 issued instructions to all the CMDs/MD & CEOs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds", which, inter-alia provides that all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Assets, should be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud. The above instructions have been reiterated vide this department's OM No. 4/5/2014-Vig.(Part-111) dated 27.02.2018.

[Translation]

Action Against Loan Defaulters

6563. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loan applications disposed of by the banks, State/UT- wise; / b) the details of the loan defaulters of more than Rs. 50 lakhs and the amount recovered from them till date;

(c) the number of loan defaulters against whom action has been taken during the last five years;

(d) the number of people who have repaid the loan amount so far after action has been taken against them and the amount received through it;

(e) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India for speedy recovery and reducing the number of Non-Performing Assets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), 3,23,53,650 loan applications were disposed of during financial year 2016-17 and 2,81,30,755 during financial year 2017-18 for the period till 31.12.2017.

(b) With regard to details of loan defaulters of more than Rs. 50 lakh and the amount recovered therefrom, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that it is unable to disclose the information under the provisions of Section 45E of RBI Act 1934. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not be published or otherwise disclosed.

(c) and (d) As per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.12.2017, 2,108 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 8,462 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 (SARFAES1) Act in respect of 6,962 cases of wilful defaulters.

As per data reported by PSBs, during the period from 1.4.2011 till 31.12.2017, they recovered Rs. 5,380 crore from wilful defaulters having outstanding amount of Rs. 5 crore and above.

(e) and (f) To reduce/contain NPAs of banks, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended 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 insolvency resolution process under the Code. 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 issued a revised framework for resolution of stressed assets, which provides for time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts. The SARFAESI Act has been amended 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, inter-alia, to create Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery and ensure clean and effective post-sanction follow-up for large credit exposures through specialised monitoring agencies.

To reduce incidence of default on account of and effect recovery from wilful defaulters, as per RBFs 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. 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. Further, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

Loan Recoverability of Banks

6564. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government does not have control over the banks due to which the banks are not able to either recover the loans or attach the properties for this purpose and no efforts are being made to recover a huge amount of funds;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) the amount of outstanding loans as on February, 2018, Bank-wise; and

(d) the details of the properties attached and auctioned by the banks to recover the outstanding (loans during the last three years and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, banks are to have a loan recovery policy, prepared and duly vetted by their boards. A number of mechanisms are available to banks to effect recovery, such as filing of a suit in Civil courts or in Debts Recovery Tribunals, and action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act. In addition, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation by the Government to RBI, for issuing directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under the Code, and in pursuance of such directions, banks have filed applications in case of severs/large credit exposures 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.

(c) As per RBI data on global operations, as on 31.12.2017, the details of Gross Loans and Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As per data reported by PSBs, 1,77,614 properties have been attached and auctioned by them and an amount of Rs. 15,196 crore has been recovered during the financial years 2014-15 to 2017-18 (till 31.12.2017).

Statement*Gross Loans and Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks, as on 31.12.2017*

Amounts in crore Rupees

Bank Name	Gross Loans and Advances
1	2
AB Bank Limited	57
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	1,480
Allahabad Bank	1,61,792
American Express Banking Corp.	4,463
Andhra Bank	1,51,492
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group limited	2,210
Axis Bank Limited	4,32,356
Bandhan Bank Limited	23,133
Bank of America National Association	13,187
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	1,295
Bank of Baroda	4,28,718
Bank of Ceylon	313
Bank of India	3,79,538
Bank of Maharashtra	95,169
Bank of Nova Scotia	3,880
Barclays Bank PLC	10,500
BNP Paribas	20,037
Canara Bank	3,88,518
Capital Small Finance Bank Limited	1,583
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	9,772
Central Bank of India	1,79,702
Citibank N.A	57,597
City Union Bank Limited	26,089
Cooperative Rabobank U.A.	2,277
Corporation Bank	1,37,049

1	2
Credit Agricole Corporate And Investment Bank	4,796
Credit Suisse AG	929
CTBC Bank Co. Ltd.	520
DBS Bank Ltd.	18,605
DCB Bank Limited	18,799
Dena Bank	72,443
Deutsche Bank AG	38,472
Doha Bank QSC	631
Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C.)	277
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	7,166
Federal Bank Ltd.	85,922
First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	-
Firststrand Bank Ltd.	319
HDFC Bank Ltd.	6,36,640
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd.	45,655
ICICI Bank Limited	5,27,145
IDBI Bank Limited	2,04,768
IDFC Bank Limited	49,398
Indian Bank	1,53,120
Indian Overseas Bank	1,51,536
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	1,29,449
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	839
Industrial Bank of Korea	83
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	61,853
JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association	10,209
JSC VTB Bank	12
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	44,917
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	% 44,836

1	2
KEB Hana Bank	244
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1,61,086
Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	5
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	25,231
Mashreq Bank PSC	167
Mizuho Bank Ltd.	9,141
Nainital Bank Ltd.	3,463
National Australia Bank	204
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,62,512
Pt Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	143
Punjab and Sind Bank	64,273
Punjab National Bank	4,74,952
Qatar National Bank SAQ	-
RBL Bank Limited	37,113
Sberbank	206
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	1,266
Shinhan Bank	5,227
Societe Generale	2,582
Sonali Bank	35
South Indian Bank Ltd.	52,184
Standard Chartered Bank	72,956
State Bank of India	19,24,592
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	6,812
Syndicate Bank	2,19,449
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	22,227
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	9,821
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	6,409
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	115
UCO Bank	1,22,948
Union Bank of India	3,14,474
United Bank of India	68,250

1	2
United Overseas Bank Ltd.	807
Vijaya Bank	1,10,622
Westpac Banking Corporation	796
Woori Bank	960
Yes Bank Ltd.	1,72,894

Source: RBI (global operations)

[English]

Ayurvedic Institutes

6565. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic institutes accorded approval in Karnataka and those that are operational at present;

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed to make all the institutes operational in a full-fledged manner; and

(c) 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) to (c) There are two peripheral Research Institutes functioning in Karnataka under Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH. Besides 68 colleges in Karnataka have been accorded approval as per the Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Fligher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulations, 2003 and Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Ayurveda Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulation, 2016 for the academic year 2017-18.

'Cough' Campaign

6566. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has re-launched a national mass media campaign against TB and Tobacco use named "Cough", if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of persons died due to TB and Tobacco use in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of schemes/programmes launched in this regard along with the funds allocation for the same;

(d) the details of targets set and goals achieved in this regard; and

(e) the other 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) A national mass media campaign on TB-Tobacco, namely "Cough" was re-launched and broadcast/telecast on radio and Television during 12-17 March, 2018.

(b) Under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) data on deaths due to TB and tobacco use is not maintained. However, the number of persons died due to TB in the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement and as per the "Report on Tobacco Control in India" published in 2004, about 8-9 lakhs deaths per year are attributable to tobacco related diseases.

(c) The Government of India is implementing Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) under the aegis of National Health Mission and has developed National Strategic Plan (2017-25) (NSP) with the goal of ending TB by 2025. The details of steps taken by the Government under the current NSP (2017-25) are as follows:

- early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens.
- suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- prevention strategies including active case finding and
- contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population

- airborne infection control in healthcare settings
- Multisectoral response to address social determinants.

The fund allocated for FY 2018-19 under RNTCP is Rs 2770.91 crore.

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by this Ministry in 2007-08 with the aim to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions under the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA) (iv) help the people quit tobacco use, and (v) facilitate implementation of strategies for prevention and control of tobacco advocated by WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control.

The funds approved for allocation under NTCP for 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 are Rs. 105.45 crore, Rs. 137.77 crore & Rs. 126.55 crore, respectively.

(d) The Programme has achieved Millennium Development Goals for TB in the year 2015. As per the Global TB Report 2017, the incidence of TB has declined from 217 per lakh population per year in the year 2015 to 211 per lakh population per year in the year 2016. Similarly, number of deaths due to TB has declined from 36 per lakh population per year in the year 2015 to 32 per lakh population per year in the 2016.

During the 12th Five Year Programme, the target set was to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use by 5%. As per the findings of Global Adult Tobacco Survey-2 (GATS-2), India 2016-17, the prevalence of tobacco use has decreased by six percentage points from 34.6% to 28.6% during period from 2009-10 to 2016-17.

National Framework for Joint TB-Tobacco Collaborative activities has been developed by the MoHFW in the year 2017. The framework provides guidelines for programme managers of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) on the implementation of tobacco cessation services as an integral part of TB case management.

The Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation - COTPA 2003 in order to protect the masses from the health hazards attributable to tobacco use.

Government of India notified rules to regulate films and TV programmes depicting scenes of tobacco usage to spread awareness. Such films and TV programmes are statutorily required to run anti-tobacco health spots, disclaimers and static health warnings.

Further, to spread awareness on adverse impact of consumption of tobacco products, the size of specified health warnings on packages of tobacco and tobacco products has been increased to 85% w.e.f. 1 April, 2016.

The Ministry started National Toll-free Helpline in 2008, with a primary aim to report violations under various provisions of COTPA 2003. In addition, this Helpline

provides information on harmful effects of consumption of tobacco, and on how to quit tobacco use, including after-effects of quitting tobacco.

The Ministry also started National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to the community and has launched a pan-India "mCessation" initiative to reach out to tobacco users who are willing to quit tobacco use and to support them towards successful quitting through text-messaging via mobile phones.

The stakeholders are being made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various anti-tobacco campaigns vide different modes of communication.

Statement

State/UT-wise deaths reported due to TB in India during last three years

State	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	38	17	21
Andhra Pradesh	3089	2764	4537
Arunachal Pradesh	68	74	39
Assam	1759	1785	1588
Bihar	1914	1800	1415
Chandigarh	48	65	68
Chhattisgarh	1350	1436	1596
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	18	18	15
Daman and Diu	9	14	14
Delhi	1281	1296	1370
Goa	52	45	49
Gujarat	4312	4657	5087
Haryana	1709	1700	1543
Himachal Pradesh	537	539	547
Jammu and Kashmir	292	316	342
Jharkhand	1465	1192	994
Karnataka	4348	4192	3958
Kerala	1084	953	961

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	2	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	3574	3761	3816
Maharashtra	7629	6904	6121
Manipur	75	77	54
Meghalaya	190	214	164
Mizoram	87	93	56
Nagaland	77	44	49
Odisha	2451	2380	2162
Puducherry	64	55	63
Punjab	1989	1786	1799
Rajasthan	3428	3667	3877
Sikkim	222	38	44
Tamil Nadu	4095	4205	4118
Telangana	2050	1926	0
Tripura	141	162	113
Uttar Pradesh	8736	10233	8256
Uttarakhand	537	512	443
West Bengal	4506	4376	4448
Total	63226	63297	59728

Illegal Wildlife Sales

6567. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to use hi-tech tools in forest areas to identify illegal wildlife sales including animal's traffickers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide more powers to forest conservationists to check any kind of wildlife crime as prevalent in some of the developed countries; 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) Management of wildlife, control of poaching and illegal trade are the mandate of State governments. Government of India has not initiated any specific proposal to use hi-tech tools to identify illegal wildlife sales in forest area including animal traffickers. Funds have been provided to the States under the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (IDWH) scheme for procurement of ammunitions, surveillance gadgets (E-Eye, Drone) etc. in the protected areas for i strengthening the existing system of wildlife crime curbing.

(c) and (d) Government of India has no proposal for providing more power to forest conservationists to check

any kind of wildlife crime as prevalent in some of the developed countries presently.

[Translation]

Branch Expansion Policy under SAGY

6568. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of branch expansion policy of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) the number of branches of PSBs which have been opened during the current plan period particularly in rural areas, year/bank-wise;

(c) whether any representation have been received from public representatives regarding opening of new branches of State Bank of India (SBI) in villages under the Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted by the SBI in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which new branches of SBI are likely to be opened under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per extant guidelines dated 18.5.2017 on rationalizing of Branch

Authorisation Policy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets at any-place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 percent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres with population less than 10,000. For this purpose, banking outlets opened in any centre having population less than 50,000 in North Eastern states and Sikkim and also Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts as notified by the Government of India are also considered as equivalent to opening of banking outlets in unbanked rural centres.

(b) Bank-wise information on number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), opened during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to December 2017) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) State Bank of India (SBI) informed that survey has been conducted for all the 20 representations received for opening the branches under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). SBI informed that out of 20 representations, 14 centres were not found viable for opening of branches and one centre was not in the service area of the bank. Three Banking outlets have been opened at Golarghat in Odisha, Kishunpur in Jharkhand and Rahpura Jagir village in Uttar Pradesh. Rolling out of banking outlets in uncovered areas is a continuous process.

Statement

Branch Expansion Policy under SAGY

Number of branches opened by Public Sector Banks

Bank	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (till December 31)	
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Rural	Semi-Urban	Rural	Semi-Urban	Rural	Semi-Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	108	103	52	30	12	14	1	2
Andhra Bank	101	112	97	71	29	27	0	0
Bank of Baroda	121	120	45	48	20	42	13	11
Bank of India	117	62	70	35	44	34	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bank of Maharashtra	8	10	8	3	1	0	0	0
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	4	3	21	5	-	-	-	-
Canara Bank	337	304	58	60	60	81	18	40
Central Bank of India	39	36	6	10	6	0	0	0
Corporation Bank	69	88	56	45	32	21	1	2
Dena Bank	41	40	40	38	7	7	0	0
Idbi Bank Limited	108	139	42	69	19	30	10	11
Indian Bank	46	39	45	35	33	28	2	7
Indian Overseas Bank	35	42	9	15	3	2	0	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	53	25	30	23	10	4	1	2
Punjab And Sind Bank	70	17	10	8	4	10	4	1
Punjab National Bank	153	108	67	61	65	42	12	6
State Bank of Bikaner And Jaipur	57	11	31	4	-	-	-	-
State Bank of Hyderabad	44	38	40	24	-	-	-	-
State Bank of India	188	112	122	88	142	85	10	2
State Bank of Mysore	21	15	7	7	9	4	-	-
State Bank of Patiala	36	16	14	5	2	0	-	-
State Bank of Travancore	8	21	14	7	3	12	-	-
Syndicate Bank	121	70	75	102	62	45	26	19
Uco Bank	36	58	29	13	22	7	1	2
Union Bank of India	53	77	29	49	28	24	5	7
United Bank of India	1	2	0	4	10	12	0	1
Vijaya Bank	32	26	67	91	40	44	39	18
Total	2007	1694	1084	950	663	575	145	131

Source: RBI

Notes:- Acquisition of erstwhile associate banks of State Bank of India and Bharatiya Mahila Bank by State Bank of India was effected on April 1, 2017.

'Rural' includes centres with population of less than 10,000, 'Semi-Urban' includes centres with population of 10,000 and above but less than of one lakh. All population figures are as per census 2011.

*[English]***Population Growth Rate**

6569. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

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

(a) whether India's population growth rate has declined, but the pace is uneven across States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented to control population in the country;

(c) whether the initiatives of the Government have achieved the goal and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government plans to roll out any scheme to improve access to family planning services, create awareness and make family planning choices available and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has supported the implementation of the two child policy in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, the decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.54% during the period 1991-2001 (Census 2001) to 17.64% during 2001-11 (Census 2011) but the pace is uneven across States/UTs, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of the schemes being implemented to control population in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, as a result of the initiatives taken by the Government, Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate declined from 1.97 during the period 1991-2001 (Census 2001) to 1.64 during 2001-2011 (Census 2011), Crude Birth Rate declined from 23.5 in SRS 2007 to 20.4 in SRS 2016, and Total Fertility Rate reduced from 2.7 in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 2.2 in NFHS-4 (2015-16);

(d) Yes, the Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas in 146 high fertility districts of seven high focus states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam) to focus on

improving access to contraceptives through provision of family planning services, promotional schemes, awareness generation activities, commodity security, capacity building and intensive monitoring.

(e) No, the government does not have such a proposal at present on two child policy in the country since India is a signatory to International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) declaration of 1994 which advocates target free approach and honouring of reproductive rights of couples to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

Statement-I*State/UT wise Decadal Growth Rate of Indian population between 1991-2011*

State/ UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory	Percentage Decadal Growth Rate	
		1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4
	India	21.54	17.64
1	Jammu and Kashmir	29.43	23.71
2	Himachal Pradesh	17.54	12.81
3	Punjab	20.10	13.73
4	Chandigarh	40.28	17.10
5	Uttarakhand	20.41	19.17
6	Haryana	28.43	19.90
7	NCT of Delhi	47.02	20.96
8	Rajasthan	28.41	21.44
9	Uttar Pradesh	25.85	20.09
10	Bihar	28.62	25.07
11	Sikkim	33.06	12.36
12	Arunachal Pradesh	27.00	25.92
13	Nagaland	64.53	0.47
14	Manipur	24.86	18.65
15	Mizoram	28.82	22.78
16	Tripura	16.03	14.75
17	Meghalaya	30.65	27.82

1	2	3	4
18	Assam	18.92	16.93
19	West Bengal	17.77	13.93
20	Jharkhand	23.36	22.34
21	Odisha	16.25	13.97
22	Chhattisgarh	18.27	22.59
23	Madhya Pradesh	24.26	20.30
24	Gujarat	22.66	19.17
25	Daman and Diu	55.73	53.54
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59.22	55.50
27	Maharashtra	22.73	15.99
28	Andhra Pradesh	14.59	11.10
29	Karnataka	17.51	15.67
30	Goa	15.21	8.17
31	Lakshadweep	17.30	6.23
32	Kerala	9.43	4.86
33	Tamil Nadu	11.72	15.60
34	Puducherry	20.62	27.72
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26.90	6.68

Statement-II

The schemes and programmes being run by the Government to control the growth rate of population;

- Introduction of New Contraceptive Choices; The current basket of choice has been expanded to include the new contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP).
- Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging: The packaging for Condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs) has now been improved and redesigned.
- New Family Planning Media Campaign has been launched to generate demand for contraceptives.
- Family Planning logistics management

information system has been developed to track Family Planning commodities.

- Enhanced Compensation Scheme for Sterilization: The sterilization compensation scheme has been enhanced in 11 high focus states (8 Empowered Action Group (EAG), Assam, Gujarat, Haryana)
- National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme- Under this scheme clients are indemnified in the unlikely events of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization.
- Clinical Outreach Team Scheme - The scheme has been launched in 146 Mission Parivar Vikas districts for providing Family planning services through mobile teams from accredited organizations in far-flung, underserved and geographically difficult areas.
- A Scheme for ensuring drop back services to sterilization clients has been initiated.
- Post Abortion Family Planning Services have been initiated.
- A Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs to provide contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries is in operation.
- A Scheme to ensure spacing of births by ASHAs is in operation.
- World Population Day & fortnight as well as Vasectomy Fortnight is observed every year to boost Family Planning efforts all over the country.
- Post-partum Family Planning is being focused with special emphasis on Post-partum IUCD services.
- Quality Assurance Committees have been established in all states and districts for ensuring quality of care in Family Planning.
- Cu IUCD 375 with 5 years effectivity has been introduced in the programme as an alternative to the existing IUCD (Cu IUCD 380A with effectivity of 10 years).
- Male participation is being emphasized upon.
- Private/ NGO facilities have been accredited to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.

[*Translation*]**Loan Waiver of Farmers**

6570. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the role of the banks in loan waiver;
- (b) whether some States/UTs have waived off farmer loans completely;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise; and
- (d) whether banks have been compensated by the Government or by respective States/UTs after announcement of loan waivers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The details of States/UTs, which announced schemes regarding waiver of agricultural Loans, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), are given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Details
1	2	3
1	Tamil Nadu	Government of Tamil Nadu, vide Government Order (GO) dated 23 May 2016, announced a loan waiver scheme for Small & Marginal Farmers.
2	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Government announced Debt waiver for farmers vide Government Resolution dated 28.06.2017.
3	Karnataka	The Government of Karnataka announced loan waiver scheme vide GO dated 23 June 2017.
4	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Government announced Waiver of Agriculture crop loan to farmers vide GO dated 02.08.2014.

1	2	3
5	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Government issued scheme guidelines relating to redemption of crop loan debt of Small and Marginal Farmers vide letter dated 24 June 2017.
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir Government declared Debt Waiver scheme vide GO dated 23-01-2017.
7	Telangana	The Telangana Government announced Debt waiver for farmers vide GO dated 13.08.2014.
8	Punjab	Punjab Government announced Debt waiver vide Notification dated 17th October 2017.
9	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Government announced Debt relief / waiver vide Notification dated 26th December 2015.

The Banks implement the loan waiver schemes as per the operational guidelines issued by the concerned State Government.

As informed by NABARD, details of compensation received by banks from the respective State/UTs after announcement of loan waivers, are not centrally maintained.

**Guidelines to Establish
Ayurveda College**

6571. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the present guidelines to establish colleges of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Medicine system along with the details of Authority/Officers nominated to formulate and introduce these guidelines;

(b) whether the Government has recently given permission to 67 AYUSH to give admission to the students despite the findings of Central Regulatory Authority that

these colleges do not fulfill the prescribed minimum criteria; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The existing guidelines to set up Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha Medical Colleges is regulated by "the Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Studies or Training and Increase of Admission capacity by a Medical College Regulations, 2003" and "Minimum Standard Requirement, Regulations 2016" for Ayurveda, Unani & Siddha framed under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

The Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) is a statutory authority set up as per the provision of Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 that regulates the education and practice of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha system of medicine. CCIM time to time frames and notifies Regulations to implement guidelines with the previous sanction of the Central Government. Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act 2003 came into force from 7th November 2003 and consequently the powers to set up Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha Medical Colleges vest with the Central Government.

(b) and (c) The Government sanctioned the setting up of 59 (55 Ayurveda, 03 Unani & 01 Siddha) Medical Colleges for the academic session 2017-18. Out of these, 11 Ayurveda colleges and 02 Unani Colleges were sanctioned permission though it was not recommended by the CCIM because the Ministry, while examining the proposals found that these colleges were eligible as per the relevant Regulations for granting conditional permission.

[English]

Spousal Violence against Women

6572. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is aware that a high percentage of married women experienced spousal violence during pregnancy as per the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to address this issue;

(c) the views of the Government on spousal intimate violence qualifying as marital rape; and

(d) the measures, if any, taken by the Government to address marital rape?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS 4) (2015-16), 3.3% women have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the Law Commission of India, while making its 172nd Report on "Review of Rape Laws" in March 2000 did not recommend criminalization of marital rape. However, the Justice J.S. Verma Committee, while giving its Report on "Amendments to Criminal Laws" in January 2013, recommended that law ought to be amended to delete the marital rape exception. The Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs presented its 167th Report on their Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012 in the Rajya Sabha on 1st March 2013, in which it inter alia considered both the 172nd Report on "Review of Rape Laws" given by the Law Commission of India, and the Report of the Justice J.S. Verma Committee. The Committee deliberated the amendments to section 375 of IPC including issue of marital rape and observed that if marital rape is brought under the law, the entire family system will be under great stress and the Committee may perhaps be doing more injustice. The Ministry of Home Affairs has requested the Law Commission to deliberate upon the subject of marital rape during the course of its comprehensive review of the Criminal Justice System.

Despite no explicit law addressing marital rape, there are measures for women to access justice. Section 498A of IPC addresses physical and mental cruelty by husband which may include sexual cruelty as well. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 offers a civil remedy to women facing violence from their husbands.

The Government has initiated the 181 women helpline to provide 24x7 assistance to women, including those facing violence. This helpline is currently available in 29 States/UTs. Further, 170 One Stop Centres have been set up across the country which are providing one stop convergent support to women facing violence. One Stop Centres provide medical, police and legal aid, psycho-social counselling and temporary shelter to women, which is essential support to women facing spousal violence.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Forest Cover

6573. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken a massive plantation drive across the country to increase green cover;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the target fixed for plantation of trees by the year 2019;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the green cover in the country due to plantation drive during the last three years and if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has sought assistance of social service organisations in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to protect the planted saplings from drying up and if so, the details thereof along with funds earmarked for the purpose and directions issued to concerned authorities in this regard; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to promote forest based economy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) At present the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has taken up plantation activities to increase green cover under the Green India Mission (GIM) and National Afforestation Programme (NAP) schemes. GIM activities were started in the financial year 2015-16 and so far fund amounting to Rs. 157.64 Cr. have been released under GIM to nine States for carrying out GIM activities. An expenditure of Rs. 3698.63 Cr has been incurred to treat an area of 21.38 lakh hectares since inception of the NAP 1 scheme till Financial Year 2017-18. The targets for plantation of trees for year 2019 will be based on fund availability.

(c) The Forest and tree cover of the country, as per the Indian State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2017 is 802088 sq.km which is 24.40 per cent of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8021 sq. km in the forest and tree cover of the country as compared to 2015 assessment report. The State/UT-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(d) The Ministry is releasing the funds to the State Governments for implementation of schemes. The States may engage the social service organisations as per their requirements for implementation of schemes.

(e) and (f) The Ministry is releasing the funds to the State Governments for implementation of schemes which includes maintenance and protection of already completed plantation works. The different schemes of the Ministry have the provision for providing services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces (NTFPs) to promote forest based economy.

Statement

Forest Cover in States/UTs in India (Area in sq km)

State	Geographic Area	2017 Assessment	
		Total Forest cover	Change in forest cover wrt ISFR 2015 updated
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	2141
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	-190
Assam	78438	28,105	567
Bihar	94163	7,299	45

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	135192	55,547	-12
Delhi	1483	192.41	3.64
Goa	3702	2,229	19
Gujarat	196244	14,757	47
Haryana	44212	1,588	8
Himachal Pradesh	55673	15,100	393
Jammu and Kashmir *	222236	23,241	253
Jharkhand	79716	23,553	29
Karnataka	191791	37,550	1101
Kerala	38852	20,321	1043
Madhya Pradesh	308252	77,414	-12
Maharashtra	307713	50,682	-17
Manipur	22327	17,346	263
Meghalaya	22429	17,146	-116
Mizoram	21081	18,186	-531
Nagaland	16579	12,489	-450
Odisha	155707	51,345	885
Punjab	50362	1837	66
Rajasthan	342239	16,572	466
Sikkim	7096	3,344	-9
Tamil Nadu	130060	26,281	73
Telangana	112077	20,419	565
Tripura	10486	7,726	-164
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14,679	278
Uttarakhand	53483	24,295	23
West Bengal	88752	16.847	21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6,742	-9
Chandigarh	114	21.56	-0.10
Dadra and Nagar Havel i	491	207	1
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	0.88
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	0.04
Puducherry	490	53.67	-3.28
Grand Total	32,87,469	708273	6778

* Includes Jammu and Kashmir area outside LoC that is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

Statement*State/Union Territory* wise Tree Cover Estimates*

(Area in sq. km)

State/Union Territory*	Geog. Area	Tree Cover 2015	Tree Cover 2017	Change with respect to ISFR 2015 (updated)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	162968	3965	3753	-212
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	761	807	46
Assam	78438	1613	1496	-117
Bihar	94163	2182	2263	81
Chhattisgarh	135192	3629	3833	204
Delhi	1483	111	113	2
Goa	3702	325	323	-2
Gujarat	196244	7914	8024	110
Haryana	44212	1355	1415	60
Himachal Pradesh	55673	757	822	65
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	8354	7815	-539
Jharkhand	79716	2783	2922	139
Karnataka	191791	5552	5713	161
Kerala	38852	2951	2959	8
Madhya Pradesh	308252	7773	8073	300
Maharashtra	307713	9558	9831	273
Manipur	22327	243	220	-23
Meghalaya	22429	710	657	-53
Mizoram	21081	535	467	-68
Nagaland	16579	381	379	-2
Odisha	155707	3986	3993	7
Punjab	50362	1544	1622	78
Rajasthan	342239	8269	8266	-3
Sikkim	7096	35	35	0
Tamil Nadu	130060	4505	4671	166

1	2	3	4	5
Telangana	112077	2549	2669	120
Tripura	10486	233	215	-18
Uttar Pradesh	240928	7044	7442	398
Uttarakhand	53483	752	767	15
West Bengal	88752	2088	2136	48
Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	8249	37	35	-2
Chandigarh*	114	9	10	1
Dadra and Nagar Havel i*	491	28	30	2
Daman and Diu*	111	10	10	0
Lakshadweep*	30	4	2	-2
Puducherry*	490	27	27	0
Total	3287469	92572	93815	1243

[English]

Portal for Education Loan

6574. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- the salient features of educational loan schemes;
- the total number of educational loan schemes that are available for application on the portal;
- the total number of banks that have registered on the portal; and
- the total number of students who have used the portal to apply for an educational loan since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Banks follow Indian Banks' Association (IBA) Model Educational Scheme, the objective of which is to provide financial support from the banking system to meritorious students for pursuing higher education in India and abroad. Salient features of the scheme inter-alia include; extending credit of Rs 10 lakh for study in India and Rs 20 lakh for study abroad, no margin prescribed for loan upto Rs 4 Lakh and for loan above Rs 4 lakh, 5% margin for studies in India and 15% margin for studies abroad for loans above Rs 4 lakh (margin for education loan upto Rs 7.5 Lakh- nil if covered under Credit Guarantee Fund for Education Loan), doing

away with collateral security for loans upto Rs 7.50 lakh, repayment period of 15 years besides repayment holiday/moratorium of course period plus one year, additional moratorium taking into account spells of unemployment/under-employment, say two or three times during the life cycle of the loan, moratorium for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture after graduation, etc.

(b) As on 31st March, 2018, 71 educational loan schemes are available for application on the Vidya Lakshmi Portal (VLP).

(c) As on 31st March, 2018, 34 Banks have registered on the Portal.

(d) Upto 31st March, 2018, 76088 students have used the portal to apply for educational loan since its inception.

Appointment of Chartered Accountants in PSBs

6575. SHRI K. N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is appointing Chartered Accountants to various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country to do Statutory/Concurrent/Stock Audit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to appoint auditor for every bank branch in the country;

(d) the list of Bank Branches where no Statutory/Concurrent/stock audit was performed during the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator and supervisor of the banking system, as per powers conferred by relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and other relevant statutes. As per RBI inputs, with regard to appointment of Chartered Accountants to various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to do Statutory/Concurrent/Stock Audit, for appointment of Statutory Auditors the eligible list of firms is furnished to RBI every year by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for Central Auditors, and by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for Branch Auditors, which shares the list of eligible auditors with Public Sector Banks (PSBs). PSBs select auditors as per their requirement, and obtain prior approval of RBI. RBI has further apprised that PSBs undertake Concurrent Audit in line with RBI Guidelines and that Stock Audit is undertaken by PSBs as per their policies.

(d) and (e) Statutory Branch Audit is undertaken as per RBI guidelines, under which branches with advances of Rs. 20 crore and above and one-fifth of the remaining branches are covered. Further, as per RBI instructions, risk profile of branches is the consideration in selection of branches for concurrent audit covering at least 50% of the business, and stock audit is conducted as per bank's policy. As per inputs from PSBs, Statutory/Concurrent/Stock Audit was performed on 48,918 and 50,648 branches, as scheduled, in financial years 2015-2016 and 20-16-2017 respectively.

Housing Loans

6576. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific provision to provide housing loan to SC/ ST category on differential rate of interest and waiving off their loans in case they are unable

to repay the amount due to financial constraints, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for granting housing loans to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) including the rate of interest during the last three years; and

(c) the amount of housing loans granted by the banks to SC/ST during each of the last three years and the number of such borrowers, banks/category wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per the Master Circular of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) / Scheduled Tribes (STs) satisfying the income criteria (i.e. Rs. 18,000 in rural areas and Rs. 24,000 in urban areas) of the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme can avail of housing loan up to Rs 20,000/- per beneficiary over and above the individual loan of Rs. 15,000/- available under the DRI Scheme.

RBI has directed banks to frame Board approved loan recovery policy and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have Board approved loan recovery policies that covers issues of write offs, One Time Settlement (OTS), etc.

(b) RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). As per extant framework, since April 1, 2016, banks have to compute actual interest rates on advances by adding the component of spread to the Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rates (MCLR) which is the internal benchmark for such purpose.

(c) The housing loans disbursed to SC / STs beneficiaries by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) during Financial Year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

Statement-I

Housing Loans Disbursed to SC/STs by Scheduled Commercial Banks during Financial Year 2014-15

(No. of A/c in thousands; Amt Disbursed in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Disbursement	
		No. of A/c	Amt. Disbursed
1	2	3	4
1	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2.61	66.56

1	2	3	4
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	0.37	30.69
3	State Bank of India	2.31	154.51
4	State Bank of Mysore	0.13	9.09
5	State Bank of Patiala	0.24	17.23
6	State Bank of Travancore	3.07	344.25
	SBI and its Associates	8.72	622.33
1	Allahabad Bank	1.96	96.32
2	Andhra Bank	1.08	46.12
3	Bank of Baroda	4.52	166.42
4	Bank of India	4.15	92.26
5	Bank of Maharashtra	2.53	97.26
6	Canara Bank	3.08	228.41
7	Central Bank of India	10.74	141.47
8	Corporation Bank	1.64	69.32
9	Dena Bank	0.58	48.24
10	IDBI Bank Ltd.	1.56	101.08
11	Indian Bank	0.83	46.84
12	Indian Overseas Bank	1.29	94.49
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1.38	70.98
14	Punjab and Sind Bank	0.20	11.81
15	Punjab National Bank	1.91	56.96
16	Syndicate Bank	2.17	86.81
17	UCO Bank	2.79	147.45
18	Union Bank of India	2.27	237.76
19	United Bank of India	1.24	76.63
20	Vijaya Bank	0.76	49.91
	Nationalised Banks	46.67	1966.53
1	Axis Bank	2.70	104.41
2	Catholic Syrian Bank	0.01	0.99
3	Development Credit Bank	0.00	0.31
4	Dhanlaxmi Bank	0.00	0.07
5	Federal Bank	0.08	9.54
6	HDFC Bank	0.14	101.28
7	ICICI Bank	0.99	189.15

1	2	3	4
8	ING Vysya Bank	0.01	0.45
9	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	0.18	5.00
10	Karnataka Bank	0.06	5.66
11	Karur Vysya Bank	0.69	135.62
12	Kotak Mahindra Bank	0.04	0.98
13	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	0.08	1.01
14	Nainital Bank	0.04	2.40
15	Ratnakar Bank	3.38	5.94
16	South Indian Bank	0.25	3.30
17	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	0.05	3.56
18	Yes Bank	0.00	0.11
	Private Sector Banks	8.69	569.78
1	Citibank	0.00	0.04
	Foreign Banks	0.00	0.04
Total		64.09	3158.67

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Statement-II*Housing Loans Disbursed to SC/STs by Scheduled Commercial Banks during Financial Year 2015-16*

(No. of A/c in thousands; Ami. Disbursed in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Disbursement	
		No. of A/c	Amt. Disbursed
1	2	3	4
1	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2.22	122.83
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	0.44	60.30
3	State Bank of India	0.00	0.60
4	State Bank of Mysore	0.13	12.47
5	State Bank of Patiala	0.37	28.33
6	State Bank of Travancore	5.06	334.04
	SBI and its Associates	8.22	558.57
1	Allahabad Bank	4.82	191.46
2	Andhra Bank	0.72	67.95
3	Bank of Baroda	4.76	265.39

1	2	3	4
4	Bank of India	4.01	75.24
5	Bank of Maharashtra	2.04	71.49
6	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.20
7	Canara Bank	4.11	379.47
8	Central Bank of India	10.04	238.83
9	Corporation Bank	0.61	16.43
10	Dena Bank	0.80	87.39
11	IDBI Bank Ltd.	1.55	158.45
12	Indian Bank	0.08	3.32
13	Indian Overseas Bank	1.32	245.58
14	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1.46	75.61
15	Punjab and Sind Bank	0.24	17.41
16	Punjab National Bank	2.64	101.51
17	Syndicate Bank	0.96	56.74
18	UCO Bank	3.06	167.50
19	Union Bank of India	11.54	186.75
20	United Bank of India	1.40	105.24
21	Vijaya Bank	0.97	77.81
	Nationalised Banks	57.14	2589.74
1	Axis Bank	13.24	494.39
2	Bandhan Bank Limited	0.01	0.21
3	Catholic Syrian Bank	0.00	0.20
4	City Union Bank	0.01	1.32
5	Development Credit Bank	0.02	0.94
6	Dhanlaxmi Bank	0.01	1.00
7	Federal Bank	0.11	12.24
8	HDFC Bank	0.21	41.92
9	ICICI Bank	0.43	71.95
10	IDFC Bank Limited	0.01	0.88
11	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	0.05	1.44
12	Karnataka Bank	0.10	8.91
13	Karur Vysya Bank	1.51	255.67
14	Kotak Mahindra Bank	0.07	1.67
15	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	0.00	0.37

1	2	3	4
16	Nainital Bank	0.01	0.62
17	Ratnakar Bank	20.00	21.46
18	South Indian Bank	0.07	1.79
19	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	0.05	3.42
20	Yes Bank	0.00	0.04
	Private Sector Banks	35.90	920.44
1	Citibank	0.01	0.04
	Foreign Banks	0.01	0.04
Total		101.27	4068.78

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Statement-III

Housing Loans Disbursed to SC/STs by Scheduled Commercial Banks during Financial Year 2016-17

(No. of A/c in thousands; Amt. Disbursed in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Disbursement	
		No. of A/c	Amt. Disbursed
1	2	3	4
1	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1.54	119.24
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	0.48	69.71
3	State Bank of India	32.44	1272.70
4	State Bank of Mysore	0.22	21.48
5	State Bank of Patiala	0.91	68.82
6	State Bank of Travancore	2.65	95.53
	SBI and its Associates	38.25	1647.47
1	Allahabad Bank	5.96	567.31
2	Andhra Bank	0.82	85.52
3	Bank of Baroda	5.65	177.21
4	Bank of India	2.85	0.08
5	Bank of Maharashtra	1.66	71.14
6	Canara Bank	3.90	408.23
7	Central Bank of India	8.87	152.88
8	Corporation Bank	1.55	89.18
9	Dena Bank	0.34	45.40

1	2	3	4
10	Idbi Bank Limited	2.06	172.48
11	Indian Bank	0.62	52.65
12	Indian Overseas Bank	1.00	121.88
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1.70	80.23
14	Punjab And Sind Bank	0.21	16.71
15	Punjab National Bank	2.40	87.61
16	Syndicate Bank	0.57	31.13
17	Uco Bank	2.31	165.52
18	Union Bank of India	3.89	163.17
19	United Bank of India	1.72	146.51
20	Vijaya Bank	0.75	66.72
	Nationalised Banks	48.82	2701.53
1	City Union Bank Limited	0.03	6.64
2	Federal Bank Ltd	0.11	14.75
3	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	0.04	1.49
4	Karnataka Bank Ltd	0.09	8.95
5	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	1.42	249.86
6	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	0.00	0.15
7	Nainital Bank Ltd	0.01	0.37
8	Ratnakar Bank Ltd	0.68	1.45
9	South Indian Bank Ltd	0.02	0.31
10	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	0.05	2.72
	Old Private Sector Banks	2.45	286.70
1	Axis Bank Limited	2.06	193.16
2	Bandhan Bank Limited	0.04	1.87
3	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	0.01	0.51
4	Hdfc Bank Ltd.	0.39	359.71
5	ICICI Bank Limited	0.51	84.60
6	IDFC Bank Limited	0.07	0.58
7	Indusind Bank Ltd	0.01	1.21
8	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.12	1.98
9	Yes Bank Ltd.	0.04	3.29
	New Private Sector Banks	3.25	646.93
	Grand Total	92.77	5282.63

Adulteration in Jaggery

6577. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in ensuring quality of the jaggery (gud) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that there is no proper policy for jaggery production and the common man is forced to use chemically adulterated jaggery which is adversely impacting human health, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government in coordination/consultation with the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare and Small and Medium Enterprises and the State Governments to ensure availability of good quality of jaggery in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS Act, 2006) for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

The standards for Jaggery (Gud) are prescribed under Sub-Regulation 2.8.4 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. All Food Business Operators involved in processing/manufacture of jaggery have to comply with all the quality parameters prescribed under the said Regulations.

(c) The enforcement of the provisions of the FSS Act is primarily the responsibility of the State/Union Territories Governments. FSSAI has been regularly interacting with the States/UTs for increasing enforcement related activities. This is also monitored on a regular basis in the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee which includes the Food Safety Commissioners of all States/UTs as Members.

For keeping a check on food adulteration in the country, the State Food Authorities have been advised from time to time to keep strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples from all sources viz. manufacturers, wholesaler and retailers and to take strict action against

the offenders under penal provisions contained in Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006.

Particulate Matter Pollution

6578. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Central Pollution Control Board has identified 94 cities across the country that flout actual standards for particulate matter pollution and are called non-attainment cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the name of the cities and State;

(c) the parameters adopted to calculate national standards of particulate matter pollution;

(d) the reasons for flouting actual standards for particulate matter pollution in these cities; and

(e) the measures being taken to meet national air quality norms?

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) Based on the Air quality data generated during 2011-2015, CPCB has identified 94 'non-attainment towns, for not meeting the prescribed standards. The list of non-attainment cities is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) National standards for Particulate matter was calculated through review of criteria and standards followed in various countries, WHO guidelines, dose-response relationships of pollutant, existing criteria and standards, current levels of pollutant in ambient air, Indian studies on

health effects of air pollutants., etc.

(d) The Assessment of sources of air pollution in urban areas was taken up through source apportionment studies conducted during 2007 - 2010 for six cities i.e. Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai and Pune by Central Pollution Control Board. The study revealed that road dust and vehicles were the key sources of PM₁₀ in urban areas. Biomass burning, diesel generators, construction activities, industrial activities etc. were identified as other important sources.

(e) Government has taken several initiatives for better air quality in the country which inter alia, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of S National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi; Promotion of cleaner production processes; formation of stringent norms for industrial emissions; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries. The government has recently formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.

Statement-

Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality India (2011-2015)

Sl. No	State	Cities	Sl. No	Cities	Status	Major Sources of Pollution
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1 Guntur			PM ₁₀	i) Vehicular Emissions
		2 Kurnool			PM ₁₀	ii) Road Dust/Re-suspension of dust

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3 Nellore		PM ₁₀	and other fugitive emission
		4 Vijaywada		PM ₁₀	iii) Air Pollution from Bio-Mass Burning
		5 Vishakhapatnam		PM ₁₀	iv) Industrial Air Pollution
2 Assam		6 Guwahati		PM ₁₀	v) Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition Activities
		7 Nagaon		PM ₁₀	
		8 Nalbari		PM ₁₀	vi) DG sets
		9 Sibsagar		PM ₁₀	vii) LPG instead of coal in restaurants/ dhabas/ road side eateries
		10 Silchar		PM ₁₀	
3 Chandigarh		11 Chandigarh		PM ₁₀	
4 Chhattisgarh		12 Bhillai		PM ₁₀	
		13 Korba		PM ₁₀	
5 Delhi		14 Delhi		PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	
6 Gujarat		15 Surat		PM ₁₀	
7 Himachal Pradesh		16 Baddi		PM ₁₀	
		17 Damtal		PM ₁₀	
		18 Kala Amb		PM ₁₀	
		19 Nalagarh		PM ₁₀	
		20 Paonta Sahib		PM ₁₀	
		21 Parwanoo		PM ₁₀	
		22 Sunder Nagar		PM ₁₀	
8 Jammu and Kashmir		23 Jammu		PM ₁₀	
9 Jharkhand		24 Dhanbad		PM ₁₀	
10 Karnataka		25 Bangalore		PM ₁₀	
		26 Devanagere		PM ₁₀	
		27 Gulburga		PM ₁₀	
		28 Hubli-Dharwad		PM ₁₀	
11 Madhya Pradesh		29 Bhopal		PM ₁₀	
		30 Dewas		PM ₁₀	
		31 Indore		PM ₁₀	
		32 Sagar		PM ₁₀	
		33 Ujjain		PM ₁₀	

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Maharashtra	34	Akola	PM ₁₀	
		35	Amravati	PM ₁₀	
		36	Aurangabad	PM ₁₀	
		37	Badlapur	PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	
		38	Chandrapur	PM ₁₀	
		39	Jalgaon	PM ₁₀	
		40	Jalna	PM ₁₀	
		41	Kolhapur	PM ₁₀	
		42	Latur	PM ₁₀	
		43	Mumbai	PM ₁₀	
		44	Nagpur	PM ₁₀	
		45	Nashik	PM ₁₀	
		46	Navi Mumbai	PM ₁₀	
		47	Pune	PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	
		48	Sangli	PM ₁₀	
		49	Solapur	PM ₁₀	
		50	Ulhasnagar	PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	
13	Meghalaya	51	Byrnihat	PM ₁₀	
14	Nagaland	52	Dimapur	PM ₁₀	
		53	Kohima	PM ₁₀	
15	Odisha	54	Angul	PM ₁₀	
		55	Balasore	PM ₁₀	
		56	Bhubneshwar	PM ₁₀	
		57	Cuttack	PM ₁₀	
		58	Rourkela	PM ₁₀	
		59	Talcher	PM ₁₀	
		60	DeraBassi	PM ₁₀	
		61	Gobindgarh	PM ₁₀	
		62	Jalandhar	PM ₁₀	
16	Punjab	63	Khanna	PM ₁₀	
		64	Ludhiana	PM ₁₀	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		65	NayaNangal	PM ₁₀	
		66	Pathankot/Dera Baba	PM ₁₀	
		67	Patiala	PM ₁₀	
		68	Alwar	PM ₁₀	
		69	Jaipur	PM ₁₀	
17	Rajasthan	70	Jodhpur	PM ₁₀	
		71	Kota	PM ₁₀	
		72	Udaipur	PM ₁₀	i) Vehicular Emissions
18	Tamilnadu	73	Tuticorin	PM ₁₀	ii) Road Dust/Re-suspension of dust and other fugitive emission
		74	Hydrabad	PM ₁₀	
19	Telangana	75	Nalgonda	PM ₁₀	iii) Air Pollution from Bio-Mass Burning
		76	Patencheru	PM ₁₀	iv) Industrial Air Pollution
		77	Agra	PM ₁₀	v) Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition Activities
		78	Allahabad	PM ₁₀	
		79	Anpara	PM ₁₀	vi) DG sets
		80	Bareilly	PM ₁₀	vii) LPG instead of coal in restaurants/ dhabas/ road side eateries
		81	Firozabad	PM ₁₀	
		82	Gajraula	PM ₁₀	
		83	Ghaziabad	PM ₁₀	
20	Uttar Pradesh	84	Jhansi	PM ₁₀	
		85	Kanpur	PM ₁₀	
		86	Khurja	PM ₁₀	
		87	Lucknow	PM ₁₀	
		88	Muradabad	PM ₁₀	
		89	Noida	PM ₁₀	
		90	Raebareli	PM ₁₀	
		91	Varanasi	PM ₁₀	
21	Uttarakhand	92	Kashipur	PM ₁₀	
		93	Rishikesh	PM ₁₀	
22	West Bengal	94	Kolkata	PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	

Note: Based on the data generated during 2011 - 2015 under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network (NAMP), 94 cities & towns are identified as non-attainment. All 94 cities are exceeding the PM10 standard, while 05 cities are exceeding the NO2 standard continuously for five years (2011-2015).

[Translation]

Tax on Bitcoin

6579. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the time since when the Bitcoin trade has been going on in the country;
- (b) whether there is no tax on Bitcoin trade; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No record of Bitcoin trading has been maintained.

(b) and (c) Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the gains arising from the transfer of cryptocurrencies is liable to tax depending upon the nature of holding of the same.

[English]

Scams in Private and Foreign Banks

6580. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the nationalised banks, private and foreign banks are involved in frauds estimated to be between Rs. 25000 to Rs. 35000 crores and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the present stage of investigation and the reasons for banks issued LoUs without the approval of the Board and the Punjab National Bank (PNB) issued LoUs without making entries in the bank systems;

(c) the details of PNB first started issuing LoUs and subsequent issuance of LoUs, month-wise;

(d) whether it is the first instance of breach of SWIFT anywhere in the world and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of investigation and steps taken to bring back the absconding businessmen involved in the scam to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mandatory Forest Clearance

6581. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether timeframe for mandatory forest and environment clearances to new industrial units is too long;
- (b) if so, the details of time taken normally to accord approval; and
- (c) whether the Government is considering to reduce the time frame considerably 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) No Madam, The Forest Conservation Rule 2003, provides time frame for the clearance/submission at various levels in state and central government which is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No Madam.

Statement

The Time Lines for processing of Forest Clearance Proposals in the State Government/ Union territory administration

Level	5 ha.	5 to 40 ha.	40 to 100 ha.	More than 100 ha.
1	2	3	4	5
Nodal Officer	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days
DCF	30 days	45 days	60 days	
District Collector for FRA	30 days			

1	2	3	4	5
CF	10 days	10 days	30 days	30 days
Nodal Officer/ PCCF	10 days	20	25 days	30 days
State Govt.	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
Transit Period	days20	20 days	20 days	20 days
Total	110 days	120days	150days	180days

The Time Lines for processing of Forest Clearance Proposals in the Central Government

Activity	5 ha.	5 to 40 ha.	40 top 100 ha.	More than 100 ha.
Pre-inspection by MoEF/ RO to examine completeness	5 days	5 days	10 days	10 days
Site inspection by R.O.	-	-		45 days
FAC	-		30 days	30 days
REC	-	30 days	-	-
Approval by Competent authority (CA)	20 days		30 days	30 days

Sampoorna Yoga Grams

6582. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an initiative to turn 500 villages in the country into Sampoorna Yoga Gram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No. The Government has not launched any such initiative.

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

Land Degradation Neutrality

6583. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to State:

(a) whether India has committed to land degradation neutrality by 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the resolution adopted in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(c) the measures taken by the Government for land degradation neutrality; and

(d) the manner in which land degradation neutrality will benefit the farmers as well as the habitants of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. India became a signatory to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 14 October 1994 and ratified it on 17 December 1996. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the nodal ministry in the Government of India for UNCCD and Desertification Cell is the nodal point within the ministry to coordinate all issues pertaining to the Convention. The Hon'ble Minister, MoEF&CC, on the occasion of World Day to Combat Desertification on 17 June 2014, had announced India's commitment to work towards achieving Land Degradation

Neutrality (LDN) by 2030, with the cooperation and synchronized efforts of other relevant line-Ministries. LDN 2030 is also Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-Target 15.3 out of the seventeen SDG goals.

(b) In the Thirteenth session of Conference of Parties (COP-13) India has expressed its intention to join the Global Mechanism's Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN-TSP) to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030 which is also Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-Target 15.3

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government for land degradation neutrality:

- (i) Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India, was first prepared in 2007 covering Desertification and Land Degradation (DLD) Status of India of 2003-05 time period, by the Space Applications Centre in collaboration with MoEFCC. This was followed by another Atlas published in 2016 covering the years 2011-13. The Atlases presented Desertification and Land Degradation (DLD) Status Maps depicting Land Use, Process of Degradation and Severity Level along with area statistics consolidated for entire country as well State-wise.
- (ii) A study was commissioned on "Economic of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought in India (EDLDD)" which has quantified and projected the cost of land degradation in India through macro and micro economic analysis including a comprehensive analysis of existing programmes and schemes related to Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) issues.
- (iii) The Ministry has partnered with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to execute a joint project on "Policy and Institutional Reform for Mainstreaming and Up-scaling Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) in India" following a bottom up approach. The study was carried out for enhancing the institutional and policy framework for harmonization, coordination and monitoring of interventions in agricultural and natural resources management and a book was published on best practices of SLEM in 2014.
- (iv) In line with Sustainable Development Goal 15.3, the Government is targeting Land Degradation

Neutrality by 2030, involving all stakeholders from line-Ministries like Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of statistics, etc. The line-Ministries are continuing their efforts at efficient utilization and conservation of land and water resources through a number of programmes/schemes on watershed management, rainwater conservation, afforestation under schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Soil Health Card Scheme, Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PKSY), Per Drop More Crop, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), HarKhetKoPani (HKKP), Scheme of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug well, etc.

(d) Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030 though sustainable-development projects will provide environmental benefits, socio-economic benefits and financial returns to farmers, by stabilizing land degradation, improving soil quality, increasing productivity and improving livelihood conditions. This also aims to generate revenues from sustainable use of natural resources, creating green job opportunities for local communities, increasing food and water security and sequestering carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Non-Banking Financial Companies

6584. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Financial intelligence Unit recently published a list of 9500 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) categorising these companies as high risk financial institutions and blacklisting them, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the criteria adopted to categorise them as high risk;

(b) the number and names of such NBFCs, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such NBFCs and the extent by which

the public money has been recovered from these NBFCs during the last four years; and

(d) whether the NBFCs blacklisted/categorised as high risk financial institutions pose a systemic risk to the economy of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Section 2(1)(1) read with 2(1)(wa) of PMLA 2002 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) have been defined as Reporting Entities for FIU IND, for certain purposes/obligations as laid down in the PML Act and Rules. The Reserve Bank of India is the regulator for Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs).

Out of the 11456 NBFCs registered with RBI as on 31.01.2018, 9491 NBFCs had not registered their Principal Officers (PO) with FINNET portal of FIU-IND as on 31.01.2018. Since these 9491 NBFCs had failed to fulfil the very basic obligation of registering their PO with FIU IND under PMLA & PML Rules, they remain outside the reporting regime of FIU-IND and therefore, they are not filing the statutory reports relating to transactions specified under PML Act and Rules, which they are obliged to file. Therefore, FIU-IND had categorised these unregistered NBFCs as high risk financial institutions as they could pose a risk to the integrity of the country's financial system.

FIU-IND has on 20.03.2018 classified them as 'Non-compliant NBFCs who have not fulfilled their obligations under PML Act and Rules relating to Registration of Principal Officer'.

(b) Only the names of 9491 NBFC were uploaded on the website of FIU IND which have been culled out from the list of NBFCs available on the website of RBI. FIU IND does not have the address of all 9491 NBFCs. The names and addresses of all these NBFCs may be obtained from RBI/RBI Website which are available on the RBI link www.rbi.org.in/scripts/bs_nbfclist.aspx

(c) FIU IND uploaded the list of 9491 non-compliant NBFCs on its website. A press release dated 22.3.2018 was also issued by D/o Revenue inter-alia mentioning the statutory provisions of PMLA relating to NBFC and mandatory requirement of registration of NBFCs and their Principal Officer (PO) on FINnet Gateway portal of FIU IND for filing prescribed reports. Press release also indicates that the said list has been published so as to enable the bankers to conduct enhanced due diligence of transactions carried out by such NBFCs.

These efforts and action undertaken by FIU IND are aimed to get these erring NBFCs registered with FIU IND, and thus bring them into the ambit of mandatory reporting regime.

Since the list of such 9491 NBFCs was uploaded on FIU-IND website, PO of 1002 NBFCs out of the above mentioned list have registered with FIU-IND till 31.03.2018

(d) All Reporting Entities are required to fulfil their obligations under the PML Act and Rules to ensure a strong Anti-money Laundering(AML)/Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) framework in the country. The publication of the names of NBFCs on the official website of FIU-IND is a step in this direction.

Girnar Ropeway

6585. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has sought clearance under Environmental Protection Act 1986 for according permission to establish Girnar Ropeway so that 7.2871 hectares of forest land falling in Girnar hills could be used by the agency for Girnar Ropeway purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether online application submitted by the user agency for the purpose has been granted necessary permission in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of Gujarat vide letter No. WLP/32/B/7730/2015-16 dated 23rd December, 2015 has issued permission under Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for use of 7.2871 hectares of land in Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat for construction of Ropeway by M/s Usha Breco Limited after recommendation of the Standing Committee for National Board for Wild Life. The Ministry had received online Proposal No. IA/GJ/MIS/53151/2008 dated 10th May, 2016, for grant of Environmental Clearance to the project for construction of aerial ropeway 'Udankhatola' at Mount Girnar, District Junagadh (Gujarat) by M/s Usha Breco Limited in terms of the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection), Act,

1986. The Ministry after having followed the prescribed process in the EIA Notification, 2006 has granted environmental clearance to the project in favour of M/s Usha Breco Limited on 9th September, 2016, subject to stipulation of various environmental safeguards in terms of the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Toxic Air

6586. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 47 million children in India are exposed to deadly toxic air according to Greenpeace India report and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that as many as 47 million children under the age of five years are residing in areas where particulate matter 10 level exceeded Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) annual limits and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that children are worst affected in States such as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Maharashtra and Delhi;

(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) to (d) There is no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. However, air pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases, particularly in children and elderly people. In 2016, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitored ambient air quality in 273 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). During 2016, 190 cities exceeded NAAQS in the residential/industrial/rural area and 5 cities in ecologically sensitive area for PM10. 51 out of the 195 cities (190 in residential/Rural/ Industrial Areas and 5 in ecologically sensitive area) where NAAQS for PM10 exceeded are located in the five states of Uttar Pradesh (20), Rajasthan (7), Bihar(1), Maharashtra(22) and Delhi (1).

(e) Government has taken several initiatives for

better air quality in the country which inter alia, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi; Promotion of cleaner production processes; formation of stringent norms for industrial emissions; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries. The government has recently formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.

[Translation]

Energy from Waste

6587. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plants producing energy from waste in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of waste processed at these plants and the electricity generated therefrom per day; and

(c) whether Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model has been adopted for functioning of these plants 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) The details on the number of operational plants producing energy from waste in the country, the quantum of waste processed at these plants and the electricity generated is provided in the following table:

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Unit	Municipal solid waste processing (Tons/day)	Power Generation
1.	Delhi	M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Pvt. Ltd.	2000	16MW
2.		M/s Delhi MSW Solution Ltd. Bawana	2000	24MW
3.		M/s East Delhi Waste Processing Co. Ltd. Ghazipur, East Delhi	1300	12MW
4.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Jabalpur MSW Pvt. Ltd. (Essel Je.balpur MSW Pvt. Ltd.), Village Kathonda Distt. Jabalpur	660	11.5MW
5.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Elephant Energy Pvt. Ltd. Bhariyal, Shimla	70-100	2.5MW

(c) All the plants mentioned in the above table are operational on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

[English]

Growth of Indian Economy

6588. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of United Nations Indian economy is likely to expand by 7.2 per cent in 2018 and go up further to 7.4 per cent in the following year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which large scale public investment initiated by the Government has resulted in growth of the Indian economy;

(c) whether confidence in the Indian economy has increased substantially on account of the policy measures of the Government and of the Central bank; and

(d) if so, the details of the policy measures undertaken for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) As per the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2018 report of the United Nations, the Indian economy is projected to grow at 7.2 per cent in 2018-19 and 7.4 per cent in 2019-20. The report indicates that the outlook for India remains largely positive, underpinned by robust private consumption and public investment as well as ongoing structural reforms.

(b) Share of public sector (including public financial corporations, public non-financial corporations and General Government) in total Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) increased from 21.4 per cent in 2011-12 to 23.3 per cent

in 2014-15 and further to 25.1 per cent in 2016-17 (the latest year for which data is available). The share of public GFCF in GDP at current prices increased from 7.0 per cent in 2014-15 to 7.2 per cent in 2016-17. The average contribution of public sector GFCF to GDP growth was 9.5 per cent from 2014-15 to 2016-17, as compared to 3.0 per cent in 2012-13.

(c) The confidence in the Indian economy has increased on account of policy measures taken up by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India. Moody's rating agency upgraded India's local and foreign currency issuer rating to Baa2 with a stable outlook from Baa3 on the expectation that continued progress in India's economic reforms will enhance India's growth potential over time. According to World Bank's Ease of Doing Business 2018 Report, India's ranking improved by 30 positions to 100th rank in 2018. As per the World Economic Forum, India's rank in Global Competitiveness Index is 40 out of 137 countries in 2017-18, improvement over 71 out of 144 countries in 2014-15 and 55 out of 140 countries in 2015-16.

(d) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to improve the confidence in the Indian economy and boost the growth of the economy and 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, 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. 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.

Use of Animals in Tests

6589. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that soaps and detergents manufacturing companies are making use of animals in tests for manufacturing of soaps and detergents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the animal rights groups have requested to ban the use of animal in such tests and if so, the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) has issued a circular to manufacturers and industry associations, recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other preventive steps 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) to (c) The use of animals in tests for manufacturing of soaps and detergents had come to the notice of the Ministry vide Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) letter dated 21st August, 2015. However, no request has been received from animal

rights groups to ban the use of animal in such tests to this Ministry.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Based on the advice of DIPP, the Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) has issued an order No. 25/51/2015-CPCSEA dated 24th November, 2015 to the, manufacturers of soaps and detergents (list of which was provided by DIPP) to prohibit carrying out any experiments on animals.

Environmental Impacts of Oil Spill

6590. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

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

(a) whether the oil spill has polluted fragile coastal ecology and marine biodiversity;

(b) if so, the details along with ecological and environmental impacts thereof;

(c) whether there is urgent need to update the existing protocols to ensure better coordination among various agencies for on and off-shore impacts of oil spill and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether oil spillage also affects mangroves and the fishermen and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is need to provide the compensation to affected fishermen; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Oil spills adversely impact marine and coastal environment leading to mass mortality of flora and fauna, choking of highly mobile species like crabs, clogging of water canals, loss of foraging grounds for shore birds and loss of nesting grounds for turtles etc. The residual oil from spills can settle down vertically in the sea-bed for prolonged durations causing long-term adverse effects on the benthic environment. Further, oil spills also affect port infrastructure, harbours, beaches, wildlife and fisheries etc.

(c) The Indian Coast Guard (ICG) is nodal agency for dealing with incidents of oil spills within the territorial limits of India. The ICG has developed a National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) for responding to Oil Spill accidents. The NOS-DCP is a comprehensive tool which provides a framework of co-ordination for integrated response by various governmental agencies to protect the environment from deleterious effects of pollution. The ICG revises the NOS-DCP periodically in consultation with stakeholders and the last revision was done in 2015.

(d) The mangroves and fishermen community are affected by near-shore large scale oil spills. Oil spills can reach estuaries by water currents leading to poor growth or death of mangroves. The presence of tar balls on beaches affect the fishing space as well as the market price of fish stocks thereby affecting the livelihood and economic interests of the fishermen adversely.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Agriculture and Family Welfare has notified the National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017 to ensure the health and ecological integrity of marine resources within India's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) through sustainable harvests of these resources. Under the provisions of this policy on 'Fisher Welfare, Social Security Nets & Institutional Credits', oil spills are considered as manmade calamities and the fishing communities are admissible for support/assistance for restoration of their livelihoods.

Swadhar Greh Scheme

6591. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) the salient features of the Swadhar Greh Scheme implemented by the Government for women in difficult circumstances indicating the criteria/norms fixed for opening Swadhar Greh and granting/extending financial assistance along with eligible organisations thereunder;

(b) the number of proposals received and approved under the scheme for construction of Swadhar Greh in the country along with financial allocation made and utilised

thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the challenges being faced by the Government to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) whether the number of Swadhar Greh sanctioned so far are sufficient to meet the growing needs of destitute women in the country and if not, the further plan of the Government to give a boost to the scheme; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any efforts to compile an Aadhaar enabled data base on the beneficiaries under various schemes of the Ministry and if so, the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries covered for getting financial/logistic benefits thereunder, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of difficult 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 these women. The State Governments/UT Administration invite applications from eligible organizations and the proposals which fulfill the norms are placed before a Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) chaired by Secretary(WCD) of the State/UT concerned and comprising representatives from the Finance and Labour Department of the State/UT in addition to any other representative as the State Government/UT administration may decide. The State Governments/UT Administrations assess the number of new projects required in the State/UT and communicate to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, along with the justification by 30th September of every year. Subject to availability of resources, the central Government communicates number of projects those can be approved and make necessary provision in the budget of subsequent financial year. As per guidelines of the Swadhar Greh Scheme, to seek financial assistance, the agency should be either recognized by State/UT under existing law or should be well known with the experience or working in the field for at least 3 years and its work should be reported satisfactory by the State Govt./UT Administration concerned. It should ordinarily have been engaged in the field of women's welfare/social welfare for a minimum period of two years, Its financial position should

be sound, It should have facilities, resources, experience and personnel to undertake the management of such project, it should run Swadhar Greh on a no-profit basis and it should have facilities like computers, internet connection etc at Swadhar Greh.

(b) No proposal has been received under the scheme for construction of Swadhar Greh in the country.

(c) Under Swadhar Greh Scheme, the funds are released to the State Governments/UTs for further disbursement to the Implementing Agencies w.e.f. 01.04.2016. Due to non receipt of Utilization Certificate/ Statement of Expenditure and Physical Progress Report in time, the subsequent installments are not released to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Yes, Madam. Swadhar Greh is a DBT compliant scheme. Gazette Notification has been issued and the same has been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations with the request to furnish the data of beneficiaries. Presently, 405 beneficiaries have been covered for getting financial/logistic benefits under the Scheme.

Waste Disposal Facilities

6592. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data about the waste disposal facilities available in various medical colleges, hospitals and private clinics in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has introduced a scheme to support all the medical colleges, hospitals and private clinics in establishing such facilities and if so, the details thereof including budgetary allocations made for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government is aware that medical waste produced by medical colleges, hospitals and institutes is becoming a major pollution concern for the citizens living in nearby locations and affect their health and environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures 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) As per information submitted by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and Director General of Armed Force Medical Services (DGAFMS), there are 1,87,485 Nos. of hospitals, clinics and other Health Care Establishments (HCEs). These HCEs generate 519 Tonnes/day of Bio Medical Waste (BMW); out of which 483 Tonnes/day (93%) is treated/disposed. A total 11,712 Health Care facilities have captive facilities for treatment/disposal of Bio-medical Waste. Besides 189 Nos. of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTFs) are operational across the country for treatment and disposal of Biomedical Waste. The State-wise details including Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in terms of Rule 7 (3) of Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, no occupier shall establish on-site treatment and disposal facility, if a service of common bio-medical waste treatment facility is available at a distance of seventy-five kilometre. As per schedule III (5) of BMW Rules 2016, the Health Department of State Government or Administration of Union Territory are required to ensure implementation of the Rules in all health care facilities including allocation of adequate funds, procurement and allocation of treatment equipment.

(c) and (d) As per information received from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Government has notified the Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016; wherein at rule 4, specifies that it is the duty of every occupier (i.e. Health Care Establishment) to take all necessary steps to ensure that Bio-medical Waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and environment and in accordance with these rules. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been authorised to issue authorization to Health Care Establishments and monitor compliance of these rules. As per information submitted by SPCBs/PCCs, a total 11,789 Health Care Establishment violated the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules and show-cause notices/directions were issued to 11,028 HCEs.

As a corrective measure, the Government through Gazette notification dated 16th March, 2018 notified the Biomedical Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018; wherein, it has become mandatory for Health Care Facilities having less than ten beds to install Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) by 31st December, 2019.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Bedded Health Care Facilities (HCFs)	Non-bedded Health Care Facilities (HCFs)	Other Health Care Facilities (HCFs)	BMW generated (Kg/day)	BMW Treated and Disposed (Kg/day)	Captive Treatment Facilities	CBWTFs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman Nicobar*		35	INP	287.5	287.5	30	Nil
2	Andhra Pradesh	4652	1270	INP	9898	9898	01	11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15	44	INP	577.4	INP	06	Nil
4	Assam	620	761	INP	7925.8	5698.5	149	01
5	Bihar	241	149	INP	8827.69	8827.69	03	03
6	Chandigarh	47	733	INP	1994	1994	03	01
7	Chhattisgarh	486	159	INP	1988.85	3321	554	04
8	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	94	04	253.9	253.9	Nil	Nil
9	Delhi	856	3788	INP	24996.44	24996.44	8 (only autoclave)	02
10	Goa*		572	INP	7922.4	7922.4	541	Nil
11	Gujarat	10215	18382	INP	30296	30296	Nil	19
12	Haryana	2319	848	INP	11171.02	12045.30	01	11
13	Himachal Pradesh	506	290	INP	1717.70	1717.70	296	03
14	Jharkhand	1026	124	INP	12829.98	2353	INP	01
15	Jammu and Kashmir	445	318	INP	885.94	-	76	01
16	Karnataka	13506	10314	6054	66468	66468	5061	25
17	Kerala	2043	7111	INP	37773.45	37773.45	88	01
18	Lakshadweep	11	9	INP	80	80	80	INP
19	Madhya Pradesh	2780	2300	INP	12810	12810	181	13
20	Maharashtra	20225	32479	INP	71511.5	71511.5	310	34
21	Manipur	120	579	INP	367.49	365.99	532	01
22	Meghalaya	173	530	INP	972.97	972.97	90	01
23	Mizoram	94	10	INP	440.09	440.09	Nil	Nil
24	Nagaland	81	87	INP	751.48	451.48	81	-
25	Odisha	1429	796	INP	13795.34	12568.2	1597	05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	Puducherry	99	143	INP	5848.8	7867.67	01	01
27	Punjab	2606	3869	INP	14668	14668	Nil	04
28	Rajasthan	4241	1406	INP	21722.84	16026.07	1282	10
29	Sikkim	35	09	INP	388.44	172.35	Nil	Nilf
30	Tamil Nadu	3758	219	INP	40552.24	21078	INP	TNP
31	Telengana	2975	1046	INP	13220	13220	Nil	11
32	Tripura	137	1185	568	1607	2987.3	04	01
33	Uttarakhand	582	191	INP	2557.32	2557.32	237	01
34	Uttar Pradesh	8656	INP	37655	36422	28	17	
35	West Bengal	2477	3060	INP	26858.76	26858.76	2	6
36	DGAFMS	262	208	INP	27995.26	27995.26	470	-
Total		88348	92511	6626	579617.6	483206	11712	189

INP: Information not provided

*: Annual Report information in r/o Andaman and Nicobar and Goa is as per the information submitted for the year 2015. Annual Report Information for the year 2016 is not submitted by the respective State/UT so far.

Total No. of hospitals, clinics Other HCEs - $88348+92511+6626 = 187485$ Nos.

Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme

6593. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently approved Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme for empowering rural women through community participation and if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up such Kendras through women sarpanch and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States/UTs in which such Kendras have been up or proposed to be set up under the scheme; and

(d) the budget/financial outlay made along with funds allocated/released and utilised under the scheme so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Government

of India has approved a new scheme namely Mahila Shakti Kendra for 2017-18 upto 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the National level (domain based knowledge support) and State level (State Resource Centre for Women) technical support to the respective governments on issues related to women is provided. Community engagement through College Student Volunteers is envisioned in 115 most backward districts as part of the Block Level initiatives. Student volunteers will play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important government schemes/programmes as well as social issues. District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) has also been envisaged for 640 districts to be covered in phased manner. These centres will serve as a link between village, block and state level in facilitating women centric schemes and also give foothold for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme at the district level.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Under the Scheme, State Resource Centre for Women is provided for all States/UTs, District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) for 640 districts to be covered in a phased manner (220 districts during 2017-18, 220 more

in 2018-19 and remaining 200 districts in 2019-20) and Block Level initiative to be focussed in 115 most backward districts covering 8 blocks in each district (50 districts to be covered during FY 2017-18 and remaining 65 districts to be covered during FY 2018-19).

(d) The Scheme is implemented through the State Government AJT Administration with a cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between centre and states except for NE & Special Category States where the funding ratio is 90:10. Grant-in-Aid (GIA) as part of central share released/authorised for implementing MSK Scheme during FY 2017-18 State/UT wise is as follows:

*GIA released under MSK Scheme State/UT
wise in FY 2017-18*

(Amt. in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T	GIA released 2017-18	GIA revalidated/ authorised 2017-18
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	10,90,000	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	10,28,550
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	15,42,825
4.	Assam	9,80,83,925	60,04,000
5.	Bihar	10,22,08,150	2,57,81,000
6.	Chandigarh	10,90,000	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	8,57,46,550	1,29,44,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,90,000	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	10,90,000	Nil
10.	Delhi (UT)	Nil	40,00,000
11.	Goa	Nil	10,28,550
12.	Gujarat	36,47,550	Nil
13.	Haryana	Nil	65,57,550
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	24,15,825
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	76,53,825
16.	Jharkhand	17,76,36,350	89,50,000

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	Nil	13,19,550
18.	Kerala	Nil	10,28,550
19.	Lakshadweep	10,90,000	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	24,83,550
21.	Maharashtra	Nil	53,93,550
22.	Manipur	1,37,34,125	24,58,000
23.	Meghalaya	15,42,825	Nil
24.	Mizoram	19,79,325	Nil
25.	Nagaland	19,79,325	Nil
26.	Odisha	Nil	10,28,550
27.	Puducherry	10,90,000	Nil
28.	Punjab	Nil	65,57,550
29.	Rajasthan	Nil	51,02,550
30.	Sikkim	Nil	15,42,825
31.	Tamil Nadu	13,19,550	Nil
32.	Telangana	13,19,550	Nil
33.	Tripura	Nil	19,79,325
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	68,48,550
35.	Uttar akhand	Nil	32,88,825
36.	West Bengal	Nil	13,19,550
Grant Total		49,57,37,225	11,82,57,050

AYUSH Practitioner

6594. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to increase the number of medical practitioners under AYUSH;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has encouraged and provided all the required R&D facilities for AYUSH doctors to find cure for HIV/AIDS, various types of Cancer and Diabetes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose?

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

NAIK): (a) and (b) The Government granted permission to establish 59 Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medical Colleges (55 Ayurveda, 01 Siddha and 03 Unani) and 19 new Homoeopathy Medical College for the academic session 2017-18 with an increase of 6225 number of medical seats in AYUSH streams.

(c) and (d) The Government has encouraged and provided the required R&D facilities for AYUSH doctors to find cure for HIV/AIDS, various types of Cancer and Diabetes. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Detail of Research and Development activities under AYUSH for HIV/AIDS, Cancer and Diabetes

Sl. No.	Name of Research Institutions	Activities
1	2	3
1.	Central Council of Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)	Government has provided R&D facility to CCRAS, which through its research units i.e. Drug Development & Clinical Units is developing Anti- Diabetic drugs and drugs for Cancer patients. The Council has developed AYUSH-82 for Type-2 Diabetes and AYUSH-QOL for improving quality of life of Cancer patients.
2.	Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM)	<p>CCRUM has taken up research for Cancer and Diabetes Mellitus. Following projects are continued under Intramural Research/ Collaborative projects.</p> <p>Cancer</p> <p>The following collaborative projects were undertaken in past three years.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> "Evaluation of Aftimoon (Cuscuta Reflexa Roxb.) Plant and its Seeds on Different Human Cancer (Sartan) Cell Lines "Delineating the anti-cancer potential and the mechanism of action of Unani medicinal formulation Itrifal-e-Aftimoon in Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia" A clinical study to evaluate the safety and efficacy of Marham-e-Dakhliyon in cases of Qurooh-e-Raham (Cervical Erosions/Lesions including CIN-1 and CIN-2 stage. "Evaluation of the Anticancer Potential of a Unani Pharmacopoeial Formulation, 'Dawa-UI-Kurkum'. <p>Diabetes Mellitus</p> <p>The Council has taken up Intramural Research projects on Diabetes Mellitus as given below:</p>

1	2	3
		<p>1. Clinical Validation of Unani Pharmacopoeial formulation Qurs-e-ZiabetusKhas in Ziabetus (Diabetes Mellitus Type - II).</p> <p>2. A Multi centric, Single Blind, Randomized, parallel group study to compare efficacy and safety of coded Unani formulation UNIM-221 with Metformin in patients with ZiabetusSukkariQism-e-Sani (Diabetes Mellitus Type - II).</p> <p>The total amount of Rs.1.71 cr. has been allotted for the above activities.</p>
3. Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH)		<p>CCRH has taken up research on diabetes, cancer and HIV/AIDS in the past.</p> <p>The budget utilized for carrying out basic research in collaboration with other institutions Rs.60,36,970/-.</p>
4. Central Council of Research in Siddha (CCRS)		<p>Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) has the requisite infrastructure to carry out research pertaining to HIV / AIDS, Cancer and Diabetes.</p> <p>CCRS is equipped with state of the art infrastructure in the following departments: Department of Clinical Research, Department of Bio-chemistry, Department of Pathology, Department of Radiology, Department of Chemistry, Department of Pharmacognosy etc.</p> <p>In this direction CCRS has developed a drug D5 chooranam for Type 2 Diabetes mellitus and a patent has been published.</p> <p>Focused Group Discussion on Cancer was recently organized by CCRS pertaining to Palliative cancer management with Siddha system of medicine.</p> <p>Total amount of Rs.150.11 Lakhs has been allotted during 2017-18.</p>

National River Conservation Plan

6595. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) the salient features of the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and the criteria laid down by the Government for identification of stretches of the rivers for abatement of pollution under the programme;

(b) the details of the rivers being restored/conserved through financial and technological support under NRCP, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated/ utilized for abatement of pollution of the rivers during each of the last three years and the current year along with the success achieved in this regard, State/river-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals received by the Government from various States for development of rivers and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring all the rivers under NRCP and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) 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. The salient features of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) include providing financial assistance and supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers in the country for taking up works relating to interception & diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria, river front development, etc., on cost sharing basis between the Central & State Governments. The work relating to conservation of Ganga and its tributaries is being handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR.RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the river water quality across the country through a network of monitoring stations on various rivers under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per the report published by 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.

NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) 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. 2238.72 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. State-wise details of rivers covered under NRCP is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise details of funds released to various State Governments from 2014-15 to 2017-18 under NRCP are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Sewage treatment capacity of 2466.43 mid (million litres per day)/has been created so far under the NRCP, including 304.02 mid in the period 2014-15 to 2017-18.

Proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for taking up pollution abatement works in towns along various rivers, and are considered for financial assistance under the NRCP subject to their conformity with the scheme guidelines, pollution status, prioritization, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of Plan funds. State-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments for consideration under NRCP from 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

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 details of rivers covered (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

Sl. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned cost (Rs. crore)	Funds Released (Rs. crore)	Treatment capacity created (in mld)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	21.78	259.80	30.00
2	Telangana	Godavari & Musi	345.72	621.46	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14	4.26	--
4	Gujarat	Sabarmati & Mindola	808.53	333.26	285.00
5	Goa	Mandovi, Sal	75.83	12.26	12.50
6	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery & Pennar	66.25	47.83	41.64
7	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga & Mula Mutha.	1182.86	208.94	260.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada & Tapti.	20.16	12.46	7.95
9	Odisha	EJrahmini, Mahanadi & Coastal area (Puri town)	92.74	63.40	48.00
10	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	774.43	516.16	659.20
11	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery & Tamrabarani	905.78	623.65	477.66
12	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	7.78	4.50
13	Sikkim	Rani Chu	181.09	129.42	18.52
14	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	82.80	19.50	--
Total			4579.56	2238.72	2466.43

Statement-II

Details of the funds released to the State Governments from 2014-15 to 2017-18 for pollution abatement of various rivers (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	River	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Gujarat	Sabarmati & Mindola	44.00	24.12	71.40	62.00
2.	Maharashtra	Mula Mutha	--	4.99	21.00	31.75
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	171.75

Statement-III

Details of project proposals received from State Governments during the period 2014-15 to 2017-18 for consideration under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

Sl. No.	Name of project/State	Month & year of proposal	Estimated cost (Rs. crore)	Current Status/Action taken by Government
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Abatement of pollution of Bharalu river at Guwahati, Assam	March, 2015	951.91	Feasibility Reports received for the two projects. As these were not prepared as per NRCP Guidelines, the proposals were returned to the State Government with comments.
2.	Abatement of pollution of Kolong river at Nagaon, Assam	March, 2015	172.77	
3.	Abatement of pollution of river Sal at Navelim & surrounding areas, Goa	June, 2014	65.11	The project has been sanctioned for Rs.61.74 crore in January, 2018.
4.	Pollution abatement of river Tapi (Phase-I) at Surat, Gujarat	August, 2017	408.23	As the Detailed Project Report (DPR) was not prepared as per NRCP Guidelines, it was returned to the State Government with comments.
5.	Rejuvenation & conservation of Harmu river at Ranchi, Jharkhand	November, 2014	87.43	As the DPR was not prepared as per NRCP Guidelines, it was returned to the State Government with comments.
6.	Abatement of pollution of river Subarnarekha at Ranchi, Jharkhand.	July, 2015	1070.81	The DPR was returned back to the State Government due to fund constraints under NRCP.
7.	Pollution abatement of Karamana & Killi rivers in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	November, 2014	640.34	Only a Study Report/outline proposal was received. As this was not prepared as per NRCP Guidelines, the proposal was returned to the State Government with comments.
8.	Rejuvenation and conservation of river Nambul, Manipur	February, 2018	116.62	DPR has been examined and comments on the project proposal sent to the State Government.
9.	Pollution abatement of rivers Devika & Tawi at Udhampur, Jammu and Kashmir	December, 2017	172.73	Appraisal of the DPR has recently been completed by the Independent Appraisal Agency.
10.	Pollution abatement of river Mula-Mutha at Pune, Maharashtra.	December, 2014	1181.20	The project has been sanctioned for Rs.990.26 crore in January,

1	2	3	4	5
				2016 with loan assistance from JICA.
11	Pollution abatement of river Panchganga at Kolhapur, Maharashtra.	January, 2015	108.93	As the DPR was not prepared as per NRCP Guidelines, it was returned to the State Government with comments.
12	Pollution abatement of rivers Pawana, Mula & Indrayani at Pimpri Chinchwad, Maharashtra.	September, 2015	343.66	The Feasibility Report was returned back to the State Government due to fund constraints under NRCP.
13	Pollution abatement of river Indrayani at Alandi, Maharashtra.	January, 2016	115.32	As the DPR was not prepared as per NRCP Guidelines, it was returned to the State Government with comments.
14	Pollution abatement of river Panzara at Dhule, Maharashtra.	January, 2016	148.00	The DPR was returned back to the State Government due to fund constraints under NRCP.
15	Pollution abatement of river Godavari at Nashik, Maharashtra	January, 2016	521.26	The Feasibility Report was returned back to the State Government due to fund constraints under NRCP.
16	Pollution abatement of river Nag at Nagpur, Maharashtra.	February, 2016	1558.99	DPR has been sent to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance for loan assistance from Japan international Cooperation Agency (JICA).
17	Pollution abatement of river Rani Chu from Zone-III, Gangtok, Sikkim	September, 2017	100.73	Appraisal of the DPR has recently been completed by the Independent Appraisal Agency.
18	Pollution abatement of Palar river at Ambur & 7 other municipalities in Vellore District, Tamil Nadu	April, 2014	523.84	The Feasibility Reports were returned to the State Government due to fund constraints under NRCP as well as them not being prepared as per NRCP Guidelines.

Sea Cucumber

6596. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARJBANSH SINGH:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

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

(a) the details of list of endangered marine species under schedule-1 of the Wild Life Protection Act (WLPA);

(b) whether the Government has also included sea cucumber in the said list;

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

(d) whether the Government has received requests from the Public Representatives that fishermen have been adversely affected due to ban on fishing Sea Cucumber and have demanded lifting the ban; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government is likely to lift ban on fishing Sea Cucumber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The list of endangered species in Indian sea/waters listed in the Schedule-1 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Sea Cucumbers (All Holothurians) are listed in Part IV C of Schedule-1 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Sea cucumbers are important components of the coral reef ecosystem. They play an important role as deposit feeders and suspension feeders. The population and distribution of most economically important species of Sea Cucumbers were found to be drastically reduced and therefore, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had vide Gazette Notification dated 11.07.2001 included Sea Cucumbers in Schedule-1 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to accord them the highest degree of protection.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has received request from people's representative for considering lifting of ban on Sea Cucumbers as fishermen of southern Tamil Nadu were affected due to the ban.

No specific time limit has been fixed for lifting the ban on Sea Cucumbers.

Statement

Names of endangered species in Indian sea/waters listed in the Schedule-1 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Part I *Mammals*

1. Catecean species
2. Dugong (*Dugong dugori*)

3. Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*)
4. Little Indian Porpoise (*Neomeris phocoides*)
5. Clawless Otter (*Aonyx cinerea*)
6. Snubfin Dolphin (*Oreaella brevicastris*)

Part II *Amphibians and Reptiles*

1. Audithia Turtle (*Pelochelys bibroni*)
2. Crocodiles (including the Estuarine or salt water crocodile) (*Crocodylus porosus* and *Crocodylus palustris*)
3. Terrapin (*Batagur basika*)
4. Eastern Hill Terrapin (*Melanochelys tricarinata*)
5. Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*)
6. Ganges Soft-shelled Turtle (*Trionyx gangeticus*)
7. Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)
8. Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata inlscata*)
9. Indian Soft-shelled Turtle (*Lissemys punctata punctata*)
10. Kerala Forest Terrapin (*Hoesemys sylratica*)
11. Large Bengal Monitor Lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*)
12. Leathery Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)
13. Logger Head Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)
14. Olive Back Logger Head Turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)
15. Peacock-marked Soft-shelled Turtle (*Trionyx hurum*)
16. Sail terrapin (*Kachuga kachuga*)
17. Spotted black Terrapin (*Geoclemys hamiltoni*)

Part IIA *Fishes*

1. Whale Shark (*Rhincodon typus*)
2. Shark and Ray
 - (i) *Anoxypristis cuspidata*
 - (ii) *Carcharhinus hemiodon*
 - (iii) *Glyphis gangeticus*

- (iv) *Glyphis glyphis*
- (v) *Himantura fluviatilis*
- (vi) *Pristis microdon*
- (vii) *Pristis zijsron*
- (viii) *Rhynchobatus djiddensis*
- (ix) *Urogymus asperrimus*.

- 3. Sea Horse (All Sygnathidians)
- 4. Giant Grouper (*Ephinephelus lanceolatus*)

Part IV
Crustacea and Insects

- 1. Coconut or Robber Crab (*Bigrus latro*)

Part IVA
Coelenterates

- 1. Reef Building Coral (All Scleractinians)
- 2. Black Coral (All Antipatharians)
- 3. Organ Pipe Coral (*Tubipora musica*)
- 4. Fire Coral (All *Millipora* Species)
- 5. Sea Fan (All Gorgonians)

Part IVB
Mollusca

- 1. *Cassis cornuta*
- 2. *Charonia tritonis*
- 3. *Conus milneedwardsi*
- 4. *Cypraecassis rufa*
- 5. *Hippopus hippopus*
- 6. *Nautilus pompilius*
- 7. *Tridacna maxima*
- 8. *Tridacna squamosa*
- 9. *Tudicla spirallus*.

Part IV-C
Echinodermata

- 1. Sea Cucumber (All Holothurians)

District Hospitals

6597. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of number of district hospitals presently functioning in the country as on date, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal/received any proposals from the State/UTs for upgradation of their district hospitals into medical colleges;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise along with the action taken by the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government is planning to allow private doctors for teaching in the said proposed medical colleges and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Health is a State subject and the subject "Hospital" also falls within the ambit of the State Governments. However, as per Rural Health Statistics 2016-17, the number of functioning District Hospitals as on 31.03.2017 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) This Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Under Phase-I of the scheme, 58 districts in 20 States/UT have been identified to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 56 have been approved till date. Funds to the tune of Rs.5253.42 crore have been released to the State/UT Governments for the approved districts under the Scheme. The list of 58 identified Districts is given in the Statement-II.

Under Phase-II of this Scheme, the requirement of 24 new medical colleges has been identified for ensuring the availability of one medical college in every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and one Government medical college in each State. The location of these 24 new Medical Colleges

will be selected on Challenge Mode. The list of identified blocks is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) No. However, Consultant/Specialists working in District Hospitals with experience of more than 18 years with 4 Research Publication to be equated with Professor and with experience of more than 10 years with 2 Research Publications to be equated with Associate Professor.

Statement-I

Number of District Hospital Functioning (As on 31st March 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	District Hospital (DH)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18
3	Assam	25
4	Bihar	36
5	Chhattisgarh	26
6	Goa	2
7	Gujarat	22
8	Haryana	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	12
10	Jammu and Kashmir	23
11	Jharkhand	23
12	Karnataka	32
13	Kerala	18
14	Madhya Pradesh	51

1	2	3
15	Maharashtra	23
16	Manipur	7
17	Meghalaya	12
18	Mizoram	9
19	Nagaland	11
20	Odisha	32
21	Punjab	22
22	Rajasthan	34
23	Sikkim	4
24	Tamil Nadu	31
25	Telangana	7
26	Tripura	8
27	Uttarakhand	20
28	Uttar Pradesh	160
29	West Bengal	22
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
31	Chandigarh	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33	Daman and Diu	2
34	Delhi	47
35	Lakshadweep	1
36	Puducherry	5
All India/ Total		779

Statement-II

State-wise List of 58 identified New Medical Colleges under the Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of District/Referral Hospitals	Districts
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair

1	2	3	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Naharlagun Diphu
3	Assam	4	Dhubri Nagaon North Lakhimpur Purnia
4	Bihar	3	Samastipur Saran(Chhapara)
5	Chhattisgarh	2	Rajnandgaon Sarguja (Ambikapur)
6	Haryana	1	Bhiwani Chamba
7	Himachal Pradesh	3	Hamirpur Nahan (Sirmour) Dumka
8	Jharkhand	3	Hazaribagh Palamu Anantnag Baramulla
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5	Doda Kathua Rajouri Chhindwara Datia Khandwa
10	Madhya Pradesh	7	Radam Shivpuri Shahdol Vidisha
11	Maharashtra	1	Gondia
12	Meghalaya	1	West Garo Hills, Tura
13	Mizoram	1	Falkawn
14	Nagaland	1	Naga Hospital Balasore Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
15	Odisha	5	Bolangir

1	2	3	4
16	Punjab	1	Koraput Puri SAS Nagar Sikar Banner Bharatpur
17	Rajasthan	7	Bhilwara Chum Dungarpur Pali
18	West Bengal	5	Birbhum (Rampur Hat) Cooch behar Diamond harbour, South 24 Paraganas Purulia Raiganj, North Dinajpur Faizabad Bahraich
19	Uttar Pradesh	5	Basti Firozabad Shahjahanpur
20	Uttarakhand	1	Almora
Total		58	

Statement-III*List of 24 Blocks identified under Phase-II*

Sl. No.	State	Identified Blocks	Parliamentary Constituencies covered under the Block
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	1. Block-1	Sheohar Sitamarhi Madhubani
		2. Block-2	Jhanjharpur Supaul Araria

1	2	3	4
		3	Block-3 Vaishali Gopalganj Siwan
		4	Block-4 Pataliputra Arrah Buxar
		5	Block-5 Jamui
2.	Jharkhand	6	Block-1 Chatra Kodarma Giridih
		7	Block-2 Singhbhum Khunti Lohardaga
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8	Block-1 Damoh Khajuraho Satna
4.	Odisha	9	Block-1 Bhadrak Jajpur Dhenkanal
5.	Rajasthan	10	Block-1 KarauliDholpur Dausa Tonk-SawaiMadhopur
6.	Uttar Pradesh	11	Block-1 Etah Badaun Aonla
		12	Block-2 Hardoi Misrikh Unnao
		13	Block-3 Amethi Sultanpur Pratapgarh
		14	Block-4 Fatehpur Kaushambi Phulpur
		15	Block-5 Sharavasti Gonda

1	2	3	4
			Domariyaganj
	16	Block-6	Ghosi Salempur
			Ballia
	17	Block-7	Jaunpur Machhlishahr
			Ghazipur
	18	Block-8	Mirzapur Robertsganj
7. West Bengal	19	Block-1	Dum Dum Barasat Barrackpur
	20	Block-2	Howrah Uluberia Serampore
	21	Block-3	Hooghly Arambagh
	22	Block-4	Kanthi Ghatal Jhargram
	23	Block-5	Tamluk
8. Sikkim	24	Block-1	Gangtok

Setting up of PHCs/CHCs

6598. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY:
SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs), State/UT-wise including Maharashtra, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to release funds for setting up of PHCs/CHCs in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether most of the said centres lack basic infrastructure facilities including shortage of doctors, nurses and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make all the CHCs/PHCs ISO certified wellness centres and if so, the details thereof along with the number of ISO certified CHCs/PHCs, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the quality of service in the PHCs/CHCs and fill the vacancies in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics 2017, details of Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) functioning in the country including in Maharashtra, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Funds released during FY 2017-18 for infrastructure facilities for the PHCs/CHCs including for new constructions/ renovation and setting up of these health facilities in the country, State-wise, including Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The shortage of Doctors in public health sector varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. There is some shortage of basic amenities in PHCs and CHCs in the country. The details of PHCs and CHCs functioning as per IPHS norms are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of doctors, nurses as per Rural Health Statistics 2017, are given in the enclosed Statement-III to VI.

(d) There is no proposal to get PHCs and CHCs, ISO certified.

(e) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to improve the quality of services in CHCs and PHCs, lies with the State Governments. However, under NHM, financial and technical assistance is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen the health systems including improving quality of services in CHCs and PHCs. Various steps taken to improve the quality of services in CHCs and PHCs are as under:

- (i) National Quality Assurance Programme (NQAP) has been rolled out, under which, quality standards for different health facilities have been defined and these health facilities are assessed against them and certified.
- (ii) Quality Assurance Committees have been constituted at National, State and District level. Under National Health Mission, dedicated Human Resource has been provided to operationalize these committees and carry out related tasks such as quality assessment, preparing action plan and assisting healthcare facilities for quality certification under NQAP.

(iii) The central government has launched 'Kayakalp' award scheme for transforming public hospitals by improving Sanitation, Hygiene, Upkeep, Infection Control Practices and waste management practices. All facilities from PHCs, CHCs, District Hospitals and central government institutions are assessed against a set of defined criteria. Best performing facilities are given annual awards.

(iv) Support is provided to States to implement NHM Free Diagnostics Services Initiative and NHM Free Drugs Initiative in Public Health facilities.

(v) In order to improve functionality of Medical Equipments, Operational Guidelines for Biomedical Equipment Management and Maintenance Program (BMMP) have been shared with States.

Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to fill the vacancies in PHCs and CHCs lies with the respective State/UT Governments. Under the National Health Mission, support is being provided to State UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including provision of health human resource. To increase the availability of doctors, several initiatives have been taken such as:

- I. 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas.
- II. Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
- III. Various financial and non-financial incentives are provided by States to encourage health professionals to join and remain within the public health system. These include innovations such as walk-in interviews to reduce delays in engaging service providers; providing an extra hardship allowance for serving in remote, rural and under-served areas; accommodation arrangements or a housing allowance; facilitating jobs for spouses and children's education; insurance facilities, e.g. medical cover and support for continuing medical education, e.g. attendance at conferences and workshops. In

many states, doctors serving in rural areas are given extra weightage for post-graduate entrance exams and/or a specific number of post-graduate seats are reserved for doctors serving in rural areas.

- IV. The States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists at public health facilities. These include various mechanisms for 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services, methods of engaging specialists outside the government system for service delivery at public facilities and the mechanism to include requests for these in the state Program Implementation Plans (PIP) under the National Health Mission.
- V. Strengthening/upgradation of State Government

Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/
Increase of PG seats,

- VI. Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- VII. Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- VIII. The States are also advised from time to time to fill up the vacant posts and formulate rational HR policies.
- IX. The National Health Mission (NHM) provides financial flexibility for states to offer negotiable and competitive salaries in the recruitment of doctors, mainly for specialists.

Statement-I

Status of Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) functioning in the country as on 31.03.2017 (Rural Health Statistics, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of CHCs functioning	CHCs Functioning as per IPHS norms	Number of PHCs functioning	PHCs Functioning as per IPHS norms
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	193	0	1147	514
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63	0	143	0
3	Assam	158	0	1014	0
4	Bihar	150	NA	1899	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	169	0	785	0
6	Goa	4	4	24	24
7	Gujarat	363	0	1392	0
8	Haryana	112	8	366	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	89	0	538	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84	NA	637	NA
11	Jharkhand	188	0	297	0
12	Karnataka	206	0	2359	0
13	Kerala	232	7	849	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	309	6	1171	0
15	Maharashtra	360	156	1814	770

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Manipur	17	0	85	0
17	Meghalaya	27	0	109	0
18	Mizoram	9	0	57	0
19	Nagaland	21	0	126	0
20	Odisha	370	0	1280	0
21	Punjab	151	NA	432	NA
22	Rajasthan	579	NA	2079	0
23	Sikkim	2	0	24	24
24	Tamil Nadu	385	349	1362	1271
25	Telangana	114	0	689	0
26	Tripura	21	19	93	66
27	Uttarakhand	60	31	257	69
28	Uttar Pradesh	822	134	3621	170
29	West Bengal	349	189	914	308
30	A& N Islands	4	4	22	21
31	Chandigarh	2	2	3	3
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	9	7
33	Daman and Diu	2	2	4	4
34	Delhi	0	0	5	5
35	Lakshadweep	3	3	4	4
36	Puducherry	4	4	40	40
All India/Total		5624	920	25650	3303

Statement-II

State-wise SPIP Approval for the activity
Infrastructure Facilities for the CHCs/PHCs

Rs. In lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	2017-18
1	2	3
A. High Focus States		
1	Bihar	8970.50
2	Chhattisgarh	3078.14
3	Himachal Pradesh	2055.80

1	2	3
4	Jammu and Kashmir	2101.38
5	Jharkhand	1934.73
6	Madhya Pradesh	11325.89
7	Odisha	7544.59
8	Rajasthan	24927.52
9	Uttar Pradesh	10092.21
10	Uttarakhand	650.13
Sub Total		72680.89

1	2	3
B. NE States		
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1181.67
12	Assam	6473.91
13	Manipur	154.19
14	Meghalaya	390.10
15	Mizoram	255.75
16	Nagaland	276.02
17	Sikkim	320.24
18	Tripura	4530.50
	Sub Total	13582.38
C. Non-High Focus States		
19	Andhra Pradesh	2846.25
20	Goa	41.25
21	Gujarat	5326.75
22	Haryana	802.12
23	Karnataka	12288.00
24	Kerala	703.08
25	Maharashtra	16161.81
26	Punjab	581.60
27	Tamil Nadu	8202.35

1	2	3
28	Telangana	1393.80
29	West Bengal	2955.13
	Sub Total	51302.14
D. Small States/UTs		
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.05
31	Chandigarh	15.52
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.92
33	Daman and Diu	4.00
34	Delhi	255.50
35	Lakshadweep	9.12
36	Puducherry	77.13
	Sub Total	413.24
Grand Total		137978.65

Note:

1. SPIP stands for State Program Implementation Plan.
2. The above data comprises 1. Hospital Strengthening - (i) Upgradation of CHCs, PHCs, 2. New Constructions/ Renovation and Setting up - (i) CHCs (ii) PHCs 3. Untied Funds/Annual Maintenance Grants /Corpus Grants to HMS/RKS (i) CHCs (ii) PHCs 4. Major civil works for operationalization of 24 hour services at PHCs 5. Infrastructure Strengthening (i) New constructions of UPSC, UCHC (ii) Renovation/ Upgradation of UPHC, UCHC 6. Untied Grants (i) Untied grants to UPHCs (ii) Untied grants to UCHCs.

Statement-III*Doctors* at Primary Health Centres*

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	538	636	492	144	46
10	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	704	643	*
11	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	954	817	217
15	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17	Meghalaya ##	109	128	112	16	*
18	Mizoram ###	57	152	56	96	1
19	Nagaland	126	108	122	*	4
20	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340
21	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*
26	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30	A& N Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
All India ² / Total		25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

1 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

Statement-IV

Physicians at CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ³	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	193	65	56	9	137
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63	NA	1	NA	62
3	Assam ###	158	NA	31	NA	127
4	Bihar	150	NA	8	NA	142
5	Chhattisgarh	169	155	9	146	160
6	Goa	4	1	1	0	3
7	Gujarat	363	62	9	53	354
8	Haryana	112	12	4	8	108
9	Himachal Pradesh	89	NA	5	NA	84
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84	107	45	62	39
11	Jharkhand	188	190	8	182	180
12	Karnataka	206	206	106	100	100
13	Kerala	232	2	2	0	230
14	Madhya Pradesh	309	309	41	268	268
15	Maharashtra	360	153	45	108	315
16	Manipur	17	1	1	0	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Meghalaya #	27	0	12	*	15
18	Mizoram ##	9	5	0	5	9
19	Nagaland	21	NA	0	NA	21
20	Odisha	370	128	58	70	312
21	Punjab	151	140	48	92	103
22	Rajasthan	579	665	189	476	390
23	Sikkim	2	NA	1	NA	1
24	Tamil Nadu	385	NA	11	NA	374
25	Telangana	114	71	21	50	93
26	Tripura	21	0	0	0	21
27	Uttarakhand	60	49	11	38	49
28	Uttar Pradesh	822	523	103	420	719
29	West Bengal	349	95	36	59	313
30	A & N Islands	4	3	0	4	
31	Chandigarh #	2	2	1	1	
32	D & NHaveli	2	0	0	2	
33	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	2	

Notes:

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

Total 5 Physicians sanctioned in the State

Data for year 2016 used

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

*: Surplus.

Statement-V

*Total Specialists at CHCs
Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]*

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ⁴ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	348	185
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	632	NA	139	NA
4	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	676	620	59	561
6	Goa	16	5	4	1
7	Gujarat	1452	611	92	519
8	Haryana	448	74	16	58
9	Himachal Pradesh	356	NA	12	NA
10	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	191	153
11	Jharkhand	752	424	75	349
12	Karnataka	824	824	498	326
13	Kerala	928	30	40	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	180	1056
15	Maharashtra	1440	823	508	315
16	Manipur	68	4	3	1
17	Meghalaya	108	3	13	*
18	Mizoram	36	33	0	33
19	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA
20	Odisha	1480	884	318	566
21	Punjab	604	593	203	390
22	Rajasthan	2316	1593	497	1096
23	Sikkim	8	NA	1	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	78	NA
25	Telangana	456	284	125	159
26	Tripura	84	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	240	200	41	159
28	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	484	1615
29	West Bengal	1396	669	117	552
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9
31	Chandigarh	8	9	15	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	16	4	5	*
All India5/ Total		22496	11910	4156	8105

Notes:

NA: Not Available.

1 Four per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

*: Surplus.

1 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

Statement-VI*Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs*

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R1]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4307	3541	766	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3	Assam#	2120	2798	2793	5	*
4	Bihar##	2949	1662	1142	520	1807
5	Chhattisgarh	1968	2685	1918	767	50
6	Goa	52	132	129	3	*
7	Gujarat	3933	3994	3529	465	404
8	Haryana	1150	1929	1675	254	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	1161	837	542	295	619
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1480	230	*
11	Jharkhand ###	1613	703	1136	*	477
12	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13	Kerala	2473	3610	3969	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3211	1413	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Maharashtra	4334	3218	2519	699	1815
16	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17	Meghalaya ^	298	413	610	*	*
18	Mizoram \$	120	570	212	358	*
19	Nagaland	273	175	387	*	*
20	Odisha	3870	866	1817	*	2053
21	Punjab	1489	2189	2019	170	*
22	Rajasthan	6132	12472	9311	3161	*
23	Sikkim	38	NA	33	NA	5
24	Tamil Nadu	4057	8133	7487	646	*
25	Telangana	1487	2130	1904	226	*
26	Tripura	240	0	597	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	677	307	349	*	328
28	Uttar Pradesh	9375	4497	4412	85	4963
29	West Bengal	3357	10380	9248	1132	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	199	193	6	*
31	Chandigarh^^	17	47	80	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	14	45	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	18	14	16	*	2
34	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36	Puducherry	68	131	139	*	*
All India/Total		65018	77956	70738	11288	13194

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used ## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

\$ Total 570 Staff Nurses sanctioned in the State

^^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

1 One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available

Negotiated Settlement of NPAs

6599. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
DR. MAMTAZ JANGHAMITA:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give a chance of One Time Settlement (OTS) or a monthly payment system to Non-Performing Asset (NPA) holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with particular reference to Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the banks are being told to coordinate with loan defaulters especially which are willing to pay it with a little bit concession; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the list of nodal officers being deputed to handle the NPA issues of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d)) In the context of banks' efforts to eliminate or reduce Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) through persuasion by way of compromises or negotiated settlements, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks to have, inter-alia, a loan recovery policy, prepared and duly vetted by their Board of Directors. As per available record, no instructions regarding change of banks' OTS or a monthly payment system to NPA account holders, or coordinating with loan defaulters especially which are willing to pay it with a little bit of concession has been issued by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Policies and Practices of States under NNM

6600. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to adopt policies and best practices of the States which have been successful in reducing malnutrition and improving health conditions for the National Nutrition Mission (NNM) titled POSHAN Abhiyaan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a Committee to study the policies and practices of the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) POSHAN Abhiyaan under Innovation component, envisages undertaking activities to be implemented intended to improve the service delivery system, capacity building of front line functionaries and community engagement for better nutritional outcomes. The successful pilots may be taken up later-on for scaling up in similar contextual specificities on a broader platform.

(c) to (e) An Executive Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development to provide policy support and guidance to States/ UTs under POSHAN Abhiyaan from time to time. A National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges has also been set up under the Chairpersonship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog for policy direction, review, effective coordination and convergence between Ministries which have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of nutrition.

[*English*]

Pentavalent and DPT Vaccine

6601. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether Pentavalent Vaccine (PV) against Haemophilus influenza Type-B (HIB) and Hepatitis-B, has led to double the number of deaths of children compared to DPT (Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus) vaccine and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether vaccination of 26 million children each year in India will result in 122 additional deaths within 72 hours, due to switch from DPT to PV;

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

(d) whether there was sudden spike in deaths following immunisation in 2017 to 1,139 from 176 in 2016 and 111 in 2015;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) surveillance system has been established to monitor any AEFI. The surveillance system encourages reporting of any death, hospitalization, clusters, disabilities, etc. following vaccination. Every AEFI case reported are investigated by trained experts of the State and National AEFI committees using a scientific, globally accepted method to do the casualty assessment to know the cause of the event including death. Mere reporting does not mean that the vaccine caused the event including death.

There has been an increase in reporting of adverse events including deaths every year. The reported rise in the number of Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) is because of better reporting as part of AEFI surveillance system strengthening measure under taken, like trainings, reporting AEFI with Standard Operating Procedure, formation of District and State AEFI committees, National AEFI secretariat and strengthened with additional manpower to encourage states/UTs for AEFI reporting and analyses of such cases. This increase in reporting of adverse events trend continues even after pentavalent vaccine introduction.

(b) and (c) The assumption of additional 122 deaths within 72 hours due to switch from DPT to Pentavalent vaccine is not based on the scientific facts.

(d) As per the Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) surveillance system reporting received from various States/UTs, there has been no spike in deaths following immunization in 2017 as compared to 2016 and 2015. As per reports available (as on 03 March 2018) 355 AEFI deaths were reported in 2017 compared to 345 deaths in 2016 and 311 deaths in 2015.

(e) and (f) An independent study has been conducted by INCLEN in partnership with Ministry of Health & family Welfare, Government of India and Departments of Health & family Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The study tracked 30,688 infants who received 3-primary doses of Pentavalent vaccine at 1.5 months, 2.5 months,

3.5 months and demonstrated that there is no increase in the death and hospitalization rates reported in the first week after vaccination as compared to fourth week after vaccination implying that the pentavalent vaccine is completely safe.

Special Audit of State-owned Lenders

6602. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of spate of banking frauds in the country, the Government/ Reserve Bank of India has initiated a special audit of State-owned lenders especially relating to issuance of Letters of Undertakings (LoUs) by them;

(b) if so, the time by which the special audit of State-owned lenders is likely to be completed and progress of the report; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to audit the bank accounts regularly and ensure that the defaulters not flee to any foreign country and if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator and supervisor of the banking system, as per powers conferred by relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and other relevant statutes. RBI has informed that the guidelines/norms and procedure for audits have been issued by RBI, in consultation with Government of India. Accordingly banks are to put in place appropriate controls and audit procedures for their business activities. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are subject to annual Statutory Central Audit and Statutory Branch Audit. In addition, Risk-Based Internal Audit and Concurrent Audit are undertaken by all PSBs in terms of RBI guidelines. Further, quarterly review of accounts is conducted by Statutory Central Auditors. Stock Audit is undertaken by banks as per their policies. RBI has further apprised that, in the wake of SWIFT-related fraud involving significant amount reported recently by Punjab National Bank (PNB), it has constituted an Expert Committee, to look into, inter alia, the factors leading to an increasing incidence of frauds, and the role and effectiveness of various types of audits conducted in banks in mitigating the incidence of such frauds.

With regard to details concerning ensuring that defaulters do not flee to foreign country, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has informed that in case requests are received from agencies concerned for revoking or suspending passports of defaulters, the same is carried out expeditiously in MEA. Further, 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 disqualification of the offender from defending any civil claim. In addition, with a view to enable banks to inform relevant authorities of passport details, if need arises, Government has advised all Public Sector Banks to obtain a certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised 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.

[*Translation*]

Central Regulatory Agency

6603. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposed to set up a Central Regulatory Agency for medicines based on AYUSH in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such an agency is likely to be set up in the country;

(c) whether the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) regulates the research institutions across the country;

(d) if so, the details of the location of these institutes in the country, State/UT wise; and

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of these institutions and if so, the details of the achievements made by these institutions so far?

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

NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of AYUSH in the Central Government has a Drug Control Cell to deal with regulatory matters of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs and to coordinate with State regulatory authorities. Recently, a vertical structure of AYUSH has been created within Central Drugs Standard Control Organization vide order dated 05.02.2018 to oversee the regulation of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy (ASU&H) drugs from central level.

(c) and (d) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurvedic sciences. CCRAS has a network of 30 peripheral centers located all over India to carry out research activities in the field of Ayurveda and also undertakes collaborative studies with various universities, hospitals and scientific institutes. List of Council's peripheral centres is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Ministry of AYUSH has constituted Review Committees from time to time to assess the functioning and performance of CCRAS and its peripheral centres. Major achievements of CCRAS centres include the following-

- (i) Carried out 65 clinical research projects in intramural mode on 37 diseases/conditions and 6 collaborative projects during the last ten years. Completed 657 medico-ethno-botanical surveys and 10 intramural projects under medicinal plants research programme.
- (ii) Drug research studies and intramural projects carried out for standardization of 480 single drugs and 300 compound formulations of Ayurveda.
- (iii) 10 literary research projects and 51 projects for evaluation of safety, toxicity and pharmacological activities of Ayurvedic drugs have been carried out.
- (iv) Published 142 books, monographs, select research papers etc. and launched web-based portal for research outcomes of AYUSH systems.
- (v) Published 1152 research papers; signed 62 MoUs with national and international institutions out of which 20 MoUs are presently operational; filed 18 patent applications; transferred

- technology to industry for 10 Ayurvedic products; and developed standard Ayurvedic terminology, morbidity codes, integrated research protocols and integrated clinical decision support system.
- (vi) Undertaken activities in the areas of Clinical Research, Medicinal Plant Research (Medico-ethnobotanical Survey, Pharmacognosy and Cultivation), Drug Standardization, Pharmacological Research, Literary Research & Documentation, Tribal Health Care Programme, Geriatric Health Care and delivery of health care services through out-patient departments (OPDs) and in-patient departments (IPDs).
- (vii) Performed outreach activities viz. Swasthya Rakshan Programme, Ayurveda Mobile Health Care Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and integration of Ayurveda in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS), Tribal Health Care Research Programme (THCRP) and initiation of the process for setting up 20 Ayurvedic Health Centres in the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim under North East Plan.
- (viii) Exploratory studies conducted for the feasibility of integration of Ayurveda with the conventional medical system through pilot projects on osteoarthritis and Reproductive & Child Health care.
- (ix) Formulated of research policy for scientific development of Ayurveda through intramural and collaborative modes.

Statement

List of Institutes/Centres under Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes/Centre/Units
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin disorders, Payakapuram, Vijayawada-520015
Arunachal Pradesh	2.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Itanagar -791111
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.	Regional Research Center of Ayurveda, Port Blair - 744101
Assam	4.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders, Borsojai, Beltola, Guwahati-781028
Bihar	5.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, D Block, Rajindra Memorial Res., Institute Building, Agam Kuan, Patna-800007
Delhi	6.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, Road No.66, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi -110026
Gujarat	7.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Megani Nagar, Ahmedabad- 380016
Himachal Pradesh	8.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Nutritional Disorders, Gandhi Bhawan, Mandi-175001
Jammu and Kashmir	9.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Urinary Disorders, JDA Housing Colony, Ban Talab, Rajender Nagar, Jammu-181123
	10.	National Research Institute for Sowa-Rigpa, Old Leh Road, Leh-194101

1	2	3
Karnataka	11.	Advanced Centre for Ayurveda in Mental Health & Neuro-sciences, Ayurvedic Research Unit, NIMHANS, Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029
	12.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Govt. Central Pharmacy Annexe, Ashoka Pillar, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011
Kerala	13.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Neuromuscular & Musculoskeletal Disorders, Cheruthuruthy- 679531
	14.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life style related Disorders, Poojapura, Trivandrum-695012
Madhya Pradesh	15.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Amkho, Gwalior-474009
Maharashtra	16.	Raja Ramdeo Anandilal Podar (RRAP) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cancer, RA Podar College, Worli, Mumbai-400018
	17.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, NIT Complex, Nandanwan, Nagpur-440009
	18.	Regional Ayurveda Institute for Fundamental Research, Pune
Nagaland	19.	Herbal Ayurveda Research Centre, Lumami - 798601
Odisha	20.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bharatpur, Bhubaneswar-751003
Punjab	21.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Respiratory Disorders, Moti Bagh Road, Patiala-147001
Rajasthan	22.	M.S. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Endocrin [^] Disorders, Indira Colony, Bani Park, Jhotwara Road, Jaipur-302016.
Sikkim	23.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Tadong, Gangtok -737102
Tamil Nadu	24.	Dr. Achanta Lakshmi pati Research Centre for Ayurveda, VHS Campus, TTTI Post, Chennai-600113
	25.	Captain Srinivasa Murthy Regional Ayurveda Drug Development Institute, Chennai.
Telangana	26.	National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage/ Hyderabad
Uttar Pradesh	27.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Eye Diseases, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016
	28.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Jhansi
Uttarakhand	29.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Thapla, Rarukhet- 263645, Almora
West Bengal	30.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, 4 CN Block, Sector V, Bichhan Nagar, Kolkata-700091

[English]

Loan Recovery by PSBs

6604. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken any concrete steps to find the exact volume and value of NPAs and defaulters of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

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

(c) the details of action taken by the Government during the last four years in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has taken any stringent measures to recover the loan amount from the NPAs and wilful defaulters and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the list of wilful defaulters/NPAs having Rs. 100 crore or more of banks, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The bank-wise amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) global operations data, and the bank-wise number of wilful defaulters and related amount in respect of wilful defaulters of PSBs, as per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.12.2017, are given in the enclosed Statement.

A number of steps have been taken to reduce/contain (NPAs) of banks, and to reduce incidence of default on account of and effect recovery from wilful defaulters.

To reduce/contain NPAs of banks, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended 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 insolvency resolution process under the Code. 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 issued a revised framework for resolution of stressed assets, which provides for time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts. The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act has been amended 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, inter-alia, to create Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery and ensure clean and effective post-sanction follow-up for large credit exposures through specialised monitoring agencies.

To reduce incidence of default on account of and effect recovery from wilful defaulters, 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 31.12.2017, 2,108 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 8,462 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the SARFAESI in respect of 6,962 cases of wilful defaulters. SEBI Regulations have been amended to debar wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors from accessing capital markets to raise funds. Further, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

(e) RBI has informed that it is unable to disclose borrower-wise credit information under the 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.

Statement

GNPAs, and the number of wilful defaulters and related amount, as on 31.12.2017

Bank	GNPAs	Amounts in crore Rs.	
		No.	Amount
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	23,261	164	3,590

1	2	3	4
Andhra Bank	21,599	401	3,979
Bank of Baroda	48,480	255	5,600
Bank of India	64,249	403	5,418
Bank of Maharashtra	18,128	137	985
Canara Bank	40,312	490	4,590
Central Bank of India	32,491	772	6,146
Corporation Bank	21,818	122	2,182
Dena Bank	14,169	227	1,861
IDBI Bank Limited	50,622	85	3,937
Indian Bank	9,595	64	1,063
Indian Overseas Bank	33,267	527	4,485
Oriental Bank of Commerce	27,551	429	4,236
Punjab & Sind Bank	7,040	27	283
Punjab National Bank	57,519	1,084	14,588
Syndicate Bank	21,103	204	1,163
State Bank of India	1,99,155	1,664	28,257
UCO Bank	25,382	651	5,654
Union Bank of India	40,988	832	5,376
United Bank of India	13,721	388	1,739
Vijaya Bank	6,829	137	4,917
Total	7,77,280	9,063	1,10,050

Sources: (1) RBI —for GNPA's

(2) Banks — for wilful defaulters

[*Translation*]

National Forest Policy

6605. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has come out with a new draft national forest policy and if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the policy;

(b) whether the said policy calls for promoting urban greens, public-private partnership models for afforestation, strengthening forest fire prevention measures and plantations in catchment areas to rejuvenate water bodies and setting up of National Community Forest Management and National Board of Forestry, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new policy is needed to face challenges of climate change, human wildlife conflict and deteriorating environments and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the new draft policy fails to mention or address the degradation of growing stock in the natural forests, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto;

(e) whether the Union Government has received comments/suggestions from the General public/stakeholders/experts on the new draft policy and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(f) whether most of the objectives mentioned in earlier 1988 policy have not been met so far and if so, the reasons therefor and the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. The overall goal and objectives of the draft National Forest Policy, 2018 is safe guarding the ecological and livelihood security of the people of the present and future generations based on sustainable management of the forest for the flow of ecosystem services. In order to achieve the national goal for the eco-security, the country should have a minimum of one third of the total land area under forest and tree cover.

The other major objectives of draft National Forest Policy are maintenance of environmental stability and conservation of biodiversity through preservation and conservation of natural forests, exercising strict restriction on the diversion of forest lands for non forestry purposes; promotion of urban greens; management of protected and wildlife rich areas for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services and promotion of trees outside forests by incentivizing agroforestry and farm forestry, treatment of catchment areas, setting up of National Community Forest

Management (CFM) mission and National Board of Forestry etc.

Further the new draft policy is addressing in detail the challenges of climate change; human wildlife conflicts and deterioration of the environment; degradation of natural forest and its growing stock as part of the strategies to achieve the objectives of the policy. The draft National Forest Policy has been published for comments from general public and stakeholders with a time frame of 14th April, 2018.

(f) The major objectives of the National Forest Policy 1988 have been achieved as evident from the increasing forest and tree cover and growing stock of forests in the country.

[English]

“Loan under MUDRA Scheme”

6606. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising Non-performing Assets of Public Sector Banks and the recent banking sector blues have impacted/ affected disbursement of Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Limited (MUDRA) loans, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the target set, applications received and loan disbursed under MUDRA scheme, since its inception, district-wise, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Odisha along with the number of persons belonging to various categories that is Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and General benefited under the MUDRA scheme during the last three years;

(c) the target set and amount of loan distributed under the MUDRA scheme in the current financial year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to improve the disbursal of loan under MUDRA scheme for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is being implemented in all States/UTs across the country and national level targets under the scheme have been consistently met. The year-wise target and achievement under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) on 23.03.2018 since inception of the scheme is as under:

Rs in Crore		
FY	Target	Achievement
2015-16	1,22,188	1,37,449
2016-17	1,80,000	1,80,529
2017-18	2,44,000	2,28,144
(as on 23.03.2018)		

State/UT/District wise targets have not been fixed by Government and information relating to number of loan applications submitted under PMMY is not maintained centrally.

State/UT-wise details of loans extended to various categories namely Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and General since inception up to 23.03.2018 including in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha is given in the enclosed Statement-I

District wise loan sanctioned to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes and General category borrowers including in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha under the MUDRA scheme during last two years is given in the enclosed Statement-II. District wise data for 2015-16 was not captured in the MUDRA portal.

(d) The Government have taken various steps towards effective implementation of the PMMY scheme. These, inter-alia, include provision for online application through the website www.udyamimitra.com, intensive publicity campaigns, simplification of application forms, Credit Guarantee Scheme, refinance facility, nomination of Mudra Nodal Officers, weekly video conferences to monitor the progress etc.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of loans sanctioned to SCs, STs, OBCs and General categories under PMMY scheme since inception year wise

Sl. No.	State Name	2015-16					SCs No of A/Cs
		SCs No of A/Cs	STs No of A/Cs	OBCs No of A/Cs	GEN No of A/Cs	All Category No of A/Cs	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2805	606	14239	7069	24719	10
2	Andhra Pradesh	62782	15811	210426	506669	795688	52791
3	Arunachal Pradesh	474	2430	598	1123	4625	112
4	Assam	25888	19996	84767	296621	427272	88939
5	Bihar	365827	88078	1438108	559426	2451439	470295
6	Chandigarh	1458	45	1740	19362	22605	2604
7	Chhattisgarh	77035	70655	262291	229730	639711	110086
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	153	83	958	1236	405
9	Daman and Diu	59	17	174	859	1109	69
10	Delhi	51358	10927	64136	267967	394388	33379
11	Goa	420	9732	5708	29611	45471	875
12	Gujarat	77612	68179	330394	610222	1086407	103057
13	Haryana	234981	16487	173433	320634	745535	304152
14	Himachal Pradesh	14425	3759	9997	57383	85564	16637
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2720	1209	774	53271	57974	2719
16	Jharkhand	63853	51791	375979	381245	872868	104584
17	Karnataka	478054	234098	1019470	2727987	4459609	513533
18	Kerala	154712	21010	320189	334500	830411	124851
19	Lakshadweep	4	463	22	251	740	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	441349	229970	1013017	826855	2511191	477276
21	Maharashtra	585853	267564	1141351	1540297	3535065	578930
22	Manipur	584	6686	7389	9362	24021	408
23	Meghalaya	1080	11037	1339	5695	19151	872
24	Mizoram	388	6374	253	757	7772	10
25	Nagaland	275	3562	189	1108	5134	24
26	Odisha	393585	172827	1252334	524515	2343261	425032
27	Puducherry	17705	423	37015	27723	82866	21713
28	Punjab	293335	11684	56861	292093	653973	391934
29	Rajasthan	217923	102801	349923	489172	1159819	256885
30	Sikkim	492	749	588	5060	6889	898
31	Tamil Nadu	1010204	47955	993726	2729682	4781567	1019776
32	Telangana	26782	14739	79459	279781	400761	63720
33	Tripura	13143	9178	11409	34416	68146	58860
34	Uttar Pradesh	935266	94323	1107252	1208541	3345382	891344
35	Uttarakhand	92858	29244	88812	149093	360007	76080
36	West Bengal	469406	53784	154971	1950387	2628548	942762
	Total	6114737	1678346	10608416	16479425	34880924	7135624

Source: As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on the Mudra Portal

2016-17				2017-18 (upto 23.03.2018)				
STs	OBCs	GEN	All Category	SCs	STs	OBCs	GEN	All Category
No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs
0	133	3210	3353	64	299	586	2724	3673
12101	140341	382336	587569	99004	15497	175229	459189	748919
730	86	5181	6109	619	1078	146	7075	8918
46006	267418	853391	1255754	93336	59768	262355	1174449	1589908
105184	2089807	1091430	3756716	650082	181872	2172812	1051066	4055832
155	2173	14107	19039	2780	124	798	13571	17273
89102	378490	307263	884941	113231	117889	349348	336104	916572
317	136	1729	2587	486	419	109	2200	3214
8	115	582	774	82	20	177	778	1057
5095	44497	142004	224975	29403	5106	34810	167457	236776
564	8525	21325	31289	715	665	7756	28754	37890
70612	405429	524355	1103453	94089	91398	350885	861477	1397849
14828	167463	230179	716622	296150	17248	136732	280415	730545
2217	11354	52643	82851	14753	2395	6339	60028	83515
1280	691	85022	89712	1922	2059	966	92577	97524
50917	472749	395343	1023593	142643	75597	512995	405663	1136898
237308	1200090	1982647	3933578	520769	231523	1133609	2433775	4319676
23381	437076	396952	982260	304122	54970	983030	834576	2176698
319	3	149	473	16	503	82	430	1031
248355	1070333	887088	2683052	491279	334203	1109959	803650	2739091
220336	1250764	1294124	3344154	540393	203195	1013105	1620389	3377082
1025	530	19902	21865	1002	3993	2353	18895	26243
8139	721	14183	23915	1833	6736	1034	16288	25891
4656	11	2296	6973	13	8107	31	3827	11978
1746	57	9224	11051	22	1384	22	11962	13390
180923	1368292	632522	2606769	551466	244773	1408897	1014845	3219981
654	63786	44207	130360	13679	1071	68131	58783	141664
20504	57348	235783	705569	417448	28651	47748	270403	764250
104306	391055	452591	1204837	291551	212189	414809	725666	1644215
1314	947	16706	19865	642	893	594	18572	20701
54535	1719354	2516192	5309857	705318	51702	1769281	2877359	5403660
24407	146856	247711	482694	33173	15238	94082	184365	326858
45106	47682	102159	253807	81706	77585	54458	173200	386949
83958	1086587	1275658	3337547	1350202	155583	1327748	1068485	3902018
7160	73778	129561	286579	57760	5669	52822	126825	243076
125254	667391	2831098	4566505	1734522	136038	578808	3091326	5540694
1792502	13572068	17200853	39701047	8636275	2345440	14072646	20297148	45351509

Statement-II

District-wise number of loans sanctioned to SCs, STs, OBCs and General categories under PMMY scheme during 2016-17 and 2017-18

1	2016-17					2017-18 (upto 23.03.2018)				
	General	SC	ST	OBC	Total	General	SC	ST	OBC	Total
State/District	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/C	No of A/C	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/Cs	No of A/C	No of A/C
Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
Nicobar	24	0	0	0	24	18	0	0	0	18
North and middle andaman	343	0	0	10	353	441	2	0	12	455
Other	257	0	0	0	257	406	42	298	519	1265
South Andaman	2586	10	0	123	2719	1859	20	1	55	1935
Total	3210	10	0	133	3353	2724	64	299	586	3673
Andhra Pradesh										
Anantapur	27482	3604	1523	14655	47264	31334	5258	1768	20636	58996
Chittoor	27062	3559	1170	13931	45722	28816	7243	1270	13713	51042
Cuddapah	19782	2285	840	7566	30473	24942	4301	1480	12537	43260
East Godavari	65823	7640	695	12581	86739	60324	16287	1228	18982	96821
Guntur	34161	8943	928	10891	54923	44024	15649	1287	14618	75578
Krishna	30107	4114	1074	15480	50775	37589	5604	1093	13024	57310
Kurnool	27719	4568	1094	12064	45445	31946	7553	1533	16904	57936
Nellore	21816	3877	1025	10457	37175	26823	5840	1495	11759	45917
Other	30196	0	2	2	30200	55692	12	2	79	55785
Prakasam	27864	5002	1304	10918	45088	31721	12711	1749	16055	62236
Srikakulam	8096	609	372	4992	14069	8639	868	335	5926	15768
Visakhapatnam	25458	2421	1229	10140	39248	30524	4530	1040	11167	47261
Vizianagaram	9196	1075	364	5370	16005	8843	1707	487	5801	16838
West Godavari	27574	5094	481	11294	44443	37972	11441	730	14028	64171
Total	382336	52791	12101	140341	587569	459189	99004	15497	175229	748919
Arunachal Pradesh										
Anjaw	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2
Changlang	15	2	3	0	20	40	3	7	7	57
Dibang Valley	6	1	2	2	11	34	1	17	9	61
East Kameng	34	0	18	1	53	80	1	15	0	96
East Siang	157	8	80	5	250	1162	595	405	29	2191

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kurung Kumei	23	0	0	0	23	7	0	0	0	7
Lohit	134	3	6	17	160	78	1	35	25	139
Longding	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Lower Dibang Valley	3	0	0	0	3	6	2	22	0	30
Lower Subansiri	51	0	17	1	69	80	2	31	0	113
Naharlagun	0	0	8	0	8	1	0	1	0	2
Other	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Papum Pare	4450	15	387	31	4883	5292	11	298	48	5649
Tawang	46	12	68	24	150	35	2	51	15	103
Tirap	15	0	3	0	18	52	0	5	0	57
Upper Siang	3	0	0	0	3	23	0	2	0	25
Upper Subansiri	41	1	5	0	47	31	0	20	0	51
West Kameng	74	1	53	3	131	67	1	84	12	164
West Siang	122	69	80	2	273	79	0	84	0	163
Total	5181	112	730	86	6109	7075	619	1078	146	8918
Assam										
Baksa	9599	71	203	101	9974	11085	106	215	173	11579
Barpeta	39969	4112	1004	10432	55517	60455	5339	2730	12479	81003
Bongaigaon	19282	1646	437	5748	27113	31841	1705	4133	7916	45595
Cachar	22877	10223	966	13537	47603	34358	7108	687	8828	50981
Chirang	5024	1256	439	1050	7769	5760	1113	357	925	8155
Darrang	23739	388	237	4969	29333	32245	816	1584	6025	40670
Dhemaji	15563	874	1216	2533	20186	22327	1799	3069	4316	31511
Dhubri	32214	4729	1129	11817	49889	45733	5192	1180	9616	61721
Dibrugarh	40153	2734	2597	23719	69203	62273	2311	2376	22200	89160
Dima Hasao	188	17	111	14	330	101	19	137	11	268
Goalpara	21484	701	1068	1605	24858	29931	676	1051	2051	33709
Golaghat	44882	5211	2895	23395	76383	62698	6353	2973	22722	94746
Hailakandi	2622	2108	166	4230	9126	7601	1754	146	3217	12718
Jorhat	55571	5387	2549	23392	86899	66227	3880	1642	16504	88253
Kamrup	114847	8325	5010	17856	146038	122839	8692	5833	19809	157173
Kamrup Metropolitan	47079	3032	3038	6858	60007	88908	4551	3376	5404	102239
Karbi Anglong	528	62	153	75	818	2496	431	1039	123	4089
Karimganj	8567	8531	771	11814	29683	19487	7704	612	8941	36744

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kokrajhar	530	61	316	182	1089	1210	66	148	169	1593
Lakhimpur	45349	2350	2286	10399	60384	65156	2891	2615	13826	84488
Morigaon	27544	5036	7339	10744	50663	31765	4401	7510	10747	54423
Nagaon	89885	10434	4544	22736	127599	107837	12239	5737	24239	150052
Nalbari	28419	1273	768	4669	35129	35943	2210	1815	4631	44599
Other	9516	100	259	376	10251	26562	1018	1887	3817	33284
Sivasagar	54588	2828	1495	27804	86715	62144	2816	1232	25996	92188
Sonitpur	58435	5601	3029	14056	81121	85877	6593	4158	17476	114104
Tinsukia	23682	1793	1605	13218	40298	38631	1510	1319	10144	51604
Udalguri	11255	56	376	89	11776	12959	43	207	50	13259
Total	853391	88939	46006	267418	1255754	1174449	93336	59768	262355	1589908
Bihar										
Araria	30413	5567	2093	66085	104158	37041	6886	2358	56314	102599
Arwal	3191	1236	146	7479	12052	3434	1004	247	4817	9502
Aurangabad	37221	14913	1554	24899	78587	26663	23222	3028	26173	79086
Banka	14235	7721	1238	40426	63620	12258	7069	1724	35051	56102
Begusarai	53533	20873	4887	171443	250736	51872	28177	7647	159240	246936
Bhagalpur	27392	7408	2995	66584	104379	36125	10355	4623	62814	113917
Bhojpur	17053	10930	1963	57953	87899	12777	8883	2190	40110	63960
Buxar	10125	7140	1601	33082	51948	7640	9673	1688	25152	44153
Darbhanga	32866	19172	3490	69905	125433	29475	26688	6603	67620	130386
East champaran	47016	17533	4935	102544	172028	47270	30010	11110	129834	218224
Gaya	27771	19073	3319	59319	109482	31405	24167	9361	45463	110396
Gopalganj	14620	7057	1236	32917	55830	17189	10322	2745	43490	73746
Jamui	8114	8836	2160	12490	31600	8827	14010	4728	11942	39507
Jehanabad	11712	1997	356	15753	29818	11057	1716	621	8396	21790
Kaimur	11632	13975	1750	22126	49483	10981	16128	2308	19732	49149
Katihar	42490	12792	2772	47495	105549	46711	13469	4892	58442	123514
Khagaria	11282	5483	1294	54425	72484	16438	7432	2917	46174	72961
Kishanganj	56123	10035	2529	42040	110727	58803	11780	3334	30528	104445
Lakhisarai	10833	3485	564	11475	26357	9105	3709	770	16097	29681
Madhepura	9376	2782	471	21911	34540	13871	3956	1226	26820	45873
Madhubani	24061	7924	4616	32371	68972	23315	16825	9247	35299	84686
Munger	14854	3986	986	31301	51127	14022	5215	1129	29407	49773

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Muzaffarpur	62436	36025	7087	130755	236303	65814	42310	11511	133935	253570
Nalanda	21953	8802	1867	40402	73024	22235	15179	4250	39373	81037
Nawada	15753	12872	1984	33213	63822	13555	10943	6881	21382	52761
Other	113252	4106	1096	33282	151736	42198	47663	6340	206135	302336
Patna	87008	29418	7003	182570	305999	85809	35499	9954	163916	295178
Purnia	45666	10936	3548	71226	131376	46236	12752	4601	66347	129936
Rohtas	23039	19986	3339	57232	103596	18990	20444	3881	48478	91793
Saharsa	16258	1815	636	24745	43454	20955	4454	1872	30268	57549
Samastipur	38033	35093	7949	123660	204735	46794	42725	11413	117344	218276
Saran	30433	30460	6831	112313	180037	29859	35084	7697	90381	163021
Sheikhpura	3214	979	219	6240	10652	2486	2439	185	4747	9857
Sheohar	2458	197	31	1501	4187	5127	105	11	1244	6487
Sitamarhi	17104	7099	980	23411	48594	18831	12154	3099	26562	60646
Siwan	23045	14982	4451	61777	104255	19880	20386	7303	60785	108354
Supaul	7121	506	589	9743	17959	12379	3630	1196	12783	29988
Vaishali	44179	34939	7754	92394	179266	41623	39563	9341	88987	179514
West champaran	24565	12162	2865	61320	100912	32016	24056	7841	81230	145143
Total	1091430	470295	105184	2089807	3756716	1051066	650082	181872	2172812	4055832
Chandigarh										
Chandigarh	14107	2604	155	2173	19039	13571	2780	124	798	17273
Total	14107	2604	155	2173	19039	13571	2780	124	798	17273
Chhattisgarh										
Balod	7374	2220	3162	12706	25462	7313	1889	2848	12267	24317
Baloda Bazar	8562	5936	1986	11351	27835	10306	4715	1642	8762	25425
Balrampur	513	37	650	146	1346	571	52	409	251	1283
Bastar	4528	403	1807	2381	9119	6957	443	2706	2383	12489
Bemetara	1334	1053	258	2304	4949	1932	1329	256	2472	5989
Bijapur	1528	52	56	1577	3213	1236	10	69	39	1354
Bilaspur	83091	15879	16594	48214	163778	25200	11858	16475	39189	92722
Dantewada	623	37	206	66	932	400	33	227	49	709
Dhamtari	7766	2290	3696	12697	26449	9011	2077	2448	10802	24338
Durg	26999	7828	3426	40186	78439	24255	6258	2915	26628	60056
Gariyaband	1160	852	1255	4306	7573	3571	1202	2580	4414	11767
Janjgir-champa	18749	12939	5628	35212	72528	22978	12198	5587	33773	74536

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jashpur	2723	3018	2510	9016	17267	2301	2052	4831	4841	14025
Kabirdham	2780	698	372	1904	5754	3506	642	385	1735	6268
Kanker	6659	482	1532	2869	11542	6059	476	1720	2560	10815
Kondagaon	1267	492	941	775	3475	1614	325	1453	572	3964
Korba	14781	5438	7397	25838	53454	12658	4913	8147	19374	45092
Koriya	5503	3394	2155	5826	16878	4382	3209	2982	4850	15423
Mahasamund	13372	7662	7518	30662	59214	14246	9239	9238	29794	62517
Mungeli	3623	1989	597	3498	9707	6067	1817	592	3341	11817
Narayanpur	243	19	82	18	362	184	29	99	36	348
Other	25576	136	80	752	26544	99533	11423	18634	39572	169162
Raigarh	15635	17123	13601	34177	80536	16031	18141	13592	31623	79387
Raipur	30009	11930	6244	47785	95968	31990	10301	5858	37877	86026
Rajnandgaon	14104	3411	1881	17288	36684	12704	3404	2390	14185	32683
Sukma	148	3	83	19	253	197	7	129	28	361
Surajpur	2435	848	1839	6133	11255	4024	1495	2559	5477	13555
Surguja	6178	3917	3546	20784	34425	6878	3694	7118	12454	30144
Total	307263	110086	89102	378490	884941	336104	113231	117889	349348	916572
Dadra and Nagar Haveli										
Dadra and Nagar haveli	1729	405	317	136	2587	2200	486	419	109	3214
Total	1729	405	317	136	2587	2200	486	419	109	3214
Daman and Diu										
Daman	480	47	7	74	608	615	64	19	24	722
Diu	100	22	1	41	164	163	18	1	153	335
Other	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	582	69	8	115	774	778	82	20	177	1057
Delhi										
Central delhi	21058	292	27	437	21814	18115	229	16	607	18967
East delhi	15426	2729	444	7219	25818	11514	4660	1813	6324	24311
New Delhi	45796	10571	1417	15016	72800	52745	9866	1269	7794	71674
North delhi	2775	956	74	1425	5230	4000	1393	237	2341	7971
North-east delhi	3461	2918	113	2120	8612	1818	1400	118	1005	4341
North-west delhi	14313	7470	2292	6182	30257	11335	2826	724	3466	18351
Other	9600	40	4	670	10314	32490	44	192	3172	35898
Shahdara	97	3	0	3	103	802	11	0	330	1143

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South delhi	9678	4026	243	4282	18229	12609	3429	212	5275	21525
South-east delhi	959	34	5	35	1033	1957	656	6	156	2775
South-west delhi	2317	127	13	96	2553	4228	243	24	174	4669
West delhi	16524	4213	463	7012	28212	15844	4646	495	4166	25151
Total	142004	33379	5095	44497	224975	167457	29403	5106	34810	236776
Goa										
North Goa	12906	601	212	2804	16523	15130	390	184	2974	18678
Other	90	0	0	0	90	703	1	1	63	768
South Goa	8329	274	352	5721	14676	12921	324	480	4719	18444
Total	21325	875	564	8525	31289	28754	715	665	7756	37890
Gujarat										
Ahmedabad	98481	18635	4263	73765	195144	124424	19486	8175	68026	220111
Amreli	6159	233	101	2043	8536	4938	263	11	912	6124
Anand	25673	2580	1146	13663	43062	39155	2133	1444	11146	53878
Aravalli	2950	1254	845	8403	13452	3011	1218	1122	3938	9289
Banas Kantha	7882	1785	488	7511	17666	4787	1201	704	3681	10373
Bharuch	14348	2739	2518	7630	27235	16315	2048	1774	5398	25535
Bhavnagar	10965	1086	475	21825	34351	8309	1634	403	20792	31138
Botad	3031	465	260	1422	5178	1259	404	159	2134	3956
Chhotaudepur	1754	667	1040	1438	4899	2309	464	769	1228	4770
Dahod	3231	1538	4699	4926	14394	12698	925	4367	2291	20281
Dang	192	7	767	4	970	109	4	452	10	575
Devbhumi dwarka	1414	152	22	1009	2597	1756	157	2	1184	3099
Gandhinagar	24681	1463	373	10772	37289	19359	1344	229	6216	27148
Gir Somnath	1564	715	21	480	2780	1344	307	7	827	2485
Jamnagar	11607	822	131	7809	20369	6807	1111	129	5377	13424
Junagadh	10306	890	333	9710	21239	6756	640	58	2340	9794
Kachchh	15374	2421	663	7135	25593	10992	3392	1662	7143	23189
Kheda	18988	2024	1053	25708	47773	29236	3008	2116	21318	55678
Mahesana	14273	3217	702	17861	36053	19159	3374	1409	17057	40999
Mahisagar	1774	647	1619	5018	9058	2422	622	1657	5398	10099
Morbi	2676	802	115	3947	7540	2353	653	143	4596	7745
Narmada	2932	1625	4231	3137	11925	5632	1998	5165	3658	16453
Navsari	6926	2078	3885	3423	16312	9096	2727	5449	4972	22244

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other	50728	8414	4240	35989	99371	284159	13058	7627	46350	351194
Panch Mahals	14337	5032	3272	20240	42881	26803	3928	5717	14494	50942
Patan	6711	1620	443	8494	17268	3762	851	157	4368	9138
Porbandar	1421	113	30	786	2350	1112	175	31	1511	2829
Rajkot	29676	3702	1386	17792	52556	22393	1461	707	8044	32605
Sabar Kantha	15787	3789	1730	17593	38899	15323	2866	2078	12086	32353
Surat	47926	9810	7551	19085	84372	69431	7812	9310	14552	101105
Surendranagar	7549	729	729	6416	15423	8852	1365	1018	8611	19846
Tapi	2422	444	4116	1461	8443	5430	539	2687	1725	10381
Vadodara	47697	17493	7209	33355	105754	70619	10274	14773	34423	130089
Valsad	12920	4066	10156	5579	32721	21367	2647	9887	5079	38980
Total	524355	103057	70612	405429	1103453	861477	94089	91398	350885	1397849
Haryana										
Ambala	21714	30845	876	9073	62508	19308	23011	750	7995	51064
Bhiwani	7635	16954	1088	8158	33835	8701	18339	1178	4557	32775
Faridabad	14388	4396	1016	8888	28688	18846	3694	867	7308	30715
Fatehabad	5698	14618	182	4361	24859	7232	20582	711	3051	31576
Gurgaon	11837	9393	928	10152	32310	12675	4935	442	4932	22984
Hisar	11394	15694	465	3376	30929	14241	18018	390	4746	37395
Jhajjar	4625	6480	396	2448	13949	6159	6488	753	1984	15384
Jind	10591	19697	506	8054	38848	7439	22254	979	8362	39034
Kaithal	10226	14764	248	5305	30543	6535	14819	427	4806	26587
Karnal	25555	40101	1717	23938	91311	22656	28030	1633	12676	64995
Kurukshetra	16615	23794	1938	5938	48285	10543	19141	1501	5781	36966
Mahendragarh	4719	8751	676	15120	29266	8575	12994	1556	14573	37698
Mewat	1060	71	6	289	1426	1148	81	1	463	1693
Other	3786	4389	188	3802	12165	48511	11145	392	8386	68434
Palwal	6508	7000	507	6834	20849	8157	5055	603	5293	19108
Panchkula	7247	314	13	510	8084	5938	675	15	257	6885
Panipat	15752	13184	831	15446	45213	15678	5641	499	11810	33628
Rewari	7806	9628	870	11653	29957	10575	12706	1274	10947	35502
Rohtak	10507	18100	329	4237	33173	8517	14757	664	2837	26775
Sirsa	7795	20252	532	7710	36289	13009	28533	1571	7327	50440
Sonapat	12518	9683	412	4028	26641	12982	8312	259	4150	25703

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Yamunanagar	12203	16044	1104	8143	37494	12990	16940	783	4491	35204
Total	230179	304152	14828	167463	716622	280415	296150	17248	136732	730545
Himachal Pradesh										
Bilaspur	3750	4611	865	5962	15188	4405	923	385	1287	7000
Chamba	2141	119	230	18	2508	2295	160	300	44	2799
Hamirpur	5813	539	26	236	6614	5107	395	18	199	5719
Kangra	8906	3507	301	3512	16226	11353	5827	427	2514	20121
Kinnaur	446	40	208	0	694	545	32	377	1	955
Kullu	3154	191	119	46	3510	4201	281	150	52	4684
Lahul & Spiti	180	36	53	2	271	168	7	119	1	295
Mandi	6241	679	95	165	7180	6704	842	43	153	7742
Other	658	7	0	7	672	2509	4	1	253	2767
Shimla	7011	472	70	169	7722	7273	533	62	131	7999
Sirmaur	4124	4279	161	592	9156	4851	2948	173	786	8758
Solan	5642	695	27	131	6495	5278	1044	188	332	6842
Una	4577	1462	62	514	6615	5339	1757	152	586	7834
Total	52643	16637	2217	11354	82851	60028	14753	2395	6339	83515
Jammu and Kashmir										
Anantnag	9032	2	11	67	9112	9394	4	11	93	9502
Badgam	7172	0	0	51	7223	7578	1	1	29	7609
Bandipore	3112	90	62	2	3266	3739	9	45	4	3797
Baramulla	6015	163	38	50	6266	8537	4	1	180	8722
Doda	2657	1	1	7	2666	3259	14	1	6	3280
Ganderbal	2800	5	1	131	2937	3315	0	1	126	3442
Jammu	8807	1810	143	201	10961	10822	1437	84	230	12573
Kargil	442	8	489	0	939	577	0	906	0	1483
Kathua	3753	191	41	40	4025	4544	145	38	77	4804
Kishtwar	1079	7	4	0	1090	1351	10	19	0	1380
Kulgam	2276	2	2	1	2281	2967	0	1	1	2969
Kupwara	3654	89	22	34	3799	4811	1	5	101	4918
Leh ladakh	782	45	390	0	1217	922	7	800	0	1729
Other	4	0	0	0	4	285	0	0	0	285
Poonch	1070	31	7	0	1108	1645	0	30	3	1678
Pulwama	5314	0	2	5	5321	4558	1	0	5	4564
Rajouri	1863	88	25	2	1978	2745	59	77	7	2888
Ramban	954	0	1	1	956	1609	5	1	3	1618
Reasi	1235	21	8	55	1319	1567	21	12	17	1617
Samba	1867	100	24	7	1998	2981	136	10	32	3159

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Shupiyan	1580	0	0	3	1583	1618	1	1	2	1622
Srinagar	16742	7	1	9	16759	9808	9	2	17	9836
Udhampur	2812	59	8	25	2904	3945	58	13	33	4049
Total	85022	2719	1280	691	89712	92577	1922	2059	966	97524
Jharkhand										
Bokaro	24480	8733	2170	22751	58134	24638	8131	3539	29154	65462
Chatra	2056	823	130	4387	7396	1707	1423	289	3713	7132
Deoghar	13073	6426	971	13286	33756	17498	5744	998	12290	36530
Dhanbad	61212	7596	2552	43972	115332	50055	8441	4597	38158	101251
Dumka	7632	3877	2941	28494	42944	13423	6962	4752	36910	62047
Garhwa	3422	2071	541	8206	14240	6317	7005	2018	15587	30927
Giridih	27685	12811	2800	59128	102424	35651	23059	7535	64420	130665
Godda	13958	2817	2077	25061	43913	17926	5286	3007	33581	59800
Gumla	1448	208	630	1622	3908	1992	217	537	1279	4025
Hazaribagh	21855	13657	2591	41450	79553	25851	14912	5268	35126	81157
Jamtara	3530	2285	1091	6308	13214	3752	1489	513	3615	9369
Khunti	1341	304	433	727	2805	1693	388	746	1192	4019
Koderma	5974	6524	973	18015	31486	8833	6924	1445	16645	33847
Latehar	575	276	254	807	1912	781	537	165	1953	3436
Lohardaga	771	89	119	1815	2794	954	82	217	2906	4159
Other	24375	0	0	1	24376	12476	8344	3905	26752	51477
Pakur	29134	2608	1938	25958	59638	26858	4014	2949	32448	66269
Palamu	5326	2434	294	10148	18202	10190	7677	1347	16370	35584
Purbi Singhbhum	39690	10553	8959	44161	103363	48605	10899	9773	36626	105903
Ramgarh	12559	6177	4902	23941	47579	12395	6056	5119	21449	45019
Ranchi	44103	5248	6226	40085	95662	43265	6317	7036	36537	93155
Sahebganj	17548	2424	1429	23907	45308	19943	2968	2811	25654	51376
Seraikela-Kharsawan	12373	2828	2396	11804	29401	7860	2132	2037	8175	20204
Simdega	581	53	118	131	883	557	98	236	203	1094
West Singhbhum	20642	3762	4382	16584	45370	12443	3538	4758	12252	32991
Total	395343	10458 4	50917	472749	102359 3	405663	14264 3	75597	512995	113689 8
Karnataka										
Bagalkot	40359	17090	4557	32559	94565	44522	15286	4144	26856	90808
Bangalore Rural	45004	13862	5051	21367	85284	42511	13770	5056	21640	82977
Bangalore urban	228767	32294	14562	113336	388959	198545	28915	11346	95043	333849
Belgaum	164896	24931	11828	69624	271279	161145	33386	13017	75022	282570
Bellary	107748	35019	26062	65743	234572	112004	30807	21422	54996	219229

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bidar	37966	18083	6089	28447	90585	52825	18877	5999	20117	97818
Bijapur	59592	15018	6191	34932	115733	60686	14453	5197	33332	113668
Chamarajanagar	32993	24894	14794	36261	108942	37019	27350	14773	34108	113250
Chikkaballapura	24054	11645	6905	20444	63048	23391	11922	6525	21624	63462
Chikmagalur	26577	11398	3946	14207	56128	35713	9928	4115	15862	65618
Chitradurga	56011	21802	14635	40973	133421	57824	20637	12941	31022	122424
Dakshina Kannada	67612	3286	1316	24327	96541	68533	3066	1535	27062	100196
Davangere	106580	25161	14070	51881	197692	113628	30763	16853	62817	224061
Dharwad	80224	5803	2924	32361	121312	77082	6532	3087	31083	117784
Gadag	28732	4494	2564	19283	55073	33796	5207	2625	17499	59127
Gulbarga	56828	14780	4573	31900	108081	68012	17718	5265	25163	116158
Hassan	49991	25425	5644	51729	132789	61202	22061	5326	45455	134044
Haveri	45650	8989	4217	35725	94581	48948	9758	4752	40249	103707
Kodagu	22301	4366	2230	10911	39808	31533	5426	2623	10967	50549
Kolar	41737	21449	4480	21513	89179	58470	26800	5773	25927	116970
Koppal	39837	9406	5668	28514	83425	40205	10442	5573	21301	77521
Mandya	51744	21995	6137	70749	150625	77797	19523	7015	54297	158632
Mysore	104222	51664	27010	112562	295458	130613	45911	24238	91367	292129
Other	163276	5439	3011	21518	193244	400875	8598	6188	50946	466607
Raichur	43117	11043	8688	27060	89908	48448	11428	7149	21838	88863
Ramanagara	35429	14662	2720	48462	101273	46066	12646	3267	38576	100555
Shimoga	70315	12591	4319	33509	120734	85877	12612	4503	33159	136151
Tumkur	75355	36225	17405	63894	192879	106495	34795	15845	56890	214025
Udupi	17048	1681	967	8297	27993	28626	2830	1147	18623	51226
Uttara Kannada	36855	2910	1278	12070	53113	49933	3567	1387	15640	70527
Yadgir	21827	6128	3467	15932	47354	31451	5755	2837	15128	55171
Total	198264 7	51353 3	23730 8	120009 0	393357 8	243377 5	52076 9	23152 3	113360 9	431967 6
Kerala										
Alappuzha	31599	15739	5387	61780	114505	37539	18019	6835	71283	133676
Ernakulam	40829	5142	1980	38092	86043	147728	10412	4153	46360	208653
Idukki	5999	920	437	3187	10543	7647	3474	1143	7349	19613
Kannur	18366	435	259	21746	40806	16976	406	217	20862	38461
Kasaragod	24863	1181	750	29529	56323	23092	1148	713	29800	54753
Kollam	34253	32030	5662	49313	121258	46691	33420	8792	61193	150096
Kottayam	26591	9439	845	19958	56833	27739	8758	2056	23963	62516
Kozhikode	30272	5847	746	34543	71408	31628	7916	2141	39950	81635
Malappuram	28344	4096	627	37010	70077	28020	6248	1678	43220	79166

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other	11007	2921	13	4193	18134	253036	16068 8	16546	471111	901381
Palakkad	31011	7620	906	48364	87901	33251	9169	1469	60243	104132
Pathanamthitta	20477	12179	1058	11323	45037	22745	16211	3346	16158	58460
Thiruvananthapuram	44137	4418	203	32488	81246	108536	8456	980	40888	158860
Thrissur	38125	22616	3792	39253	103786	40282	19445	4259	44981	108967
Wayanad	11079	268	716	6297	18360	9666	352	642	5669	16329
Total	396952	12485 1	23381	437076	982260	834576	30412 2	54970	983030	217669 8
Lakshadweep										
Lakshadweep	149	2	319	3	0	430	16	503	82	1031
Total	149	2	319	3	0	430	16	503	82	1031
Madhya Pradesh										
Agar Malwa	1322	58	21	1467	2868	1598	1859	1207	2346	7010
Alirajpur	440	29	398	116	983	531	56	848	183	1618
Anuppur	4554	4082	2420	8576	19632	4095	4316	4100	10149	22660
Ashoknagar	9360	5630	1542	13821	30353	6244	4928	1489	10723	23384
Balaghat	8140	3769	1853	35253	49015	6971	4690	2751	36469	50881
Barwani	8199	8554	8839	9691	35283	5509	6286	8547	9715	30057
Betul	11668	8859	11448	28194	60169	10652	7948	12715	27363	58678
Bhind	1347	181	21	387	1936	1429	285	9	507	2230
Bhopal	104989	18716	4185	57256	185146	32484	17255	7615	44396	101750
Burhanpur	4574	711	157	3592	9034	3211	407	564	2430	6612
Chhatarpur	6789	1877	459	6709	15834	6393	1945	489	6659	15486
Chhindwara	16079	15026	16696	40349	88150	13735	17519	24405	47258	102917
Damoh	9549	5637	3415	17918	36519	5918	5131	2400	14976	28425
Datia	3043	3283	318	5431	12075	1052	724	88	1338	3202
Dewas	22136	22192	6549	32744	83621	16419	25247	9249	46780	97695
Dhar	28241	14744	21849	26977	91811	21818	16056	17863	35184	90921
Dindori	2432	830	1611	2644	7517	848	2253	5192	3172	11465
East Nimar	16246	8121	3848	25321	53536	13673	9688	6284	27218	56863
Guna	17791	5860	2459	21457	47567	15169	5480	2401	18751	41801
Gwalior	22409	10587	1691	12490	47177	20580	12379	2346	12270	47575
Harda	9375	3208	2550	12647	27780	7395	3144	2125	12562	25226
Hoshangabad	22283	11850	5303	35030	74466	14802	11194	5692	29174	60862
Indore	72018	54333	17593	79941	223885	61725	49709	25887	66251	203572
Jabalpur	41604	36307	14972	78897	171780	24121	29362	17939	69586	141008
Jhabua	1386	220	2722	429	4757	1170	262	2092	473	3997
Katni	9838	8853	4839	15372	38902	11099	8144	5080	14877	39200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mandla	6309	5582	4482	12873	29246	5257	6196	6798	15035	33286
Mandsaur	20746	13424	4562	24968	63700	25875	9006	4338	20626	59845
Morena	1862	223	13	625	2723	1627	196	14	406	2243
Narsimhapur	15065	8434	6222	26030	55751	11927	8918	5989	25742	52576
Neemuch	18331	12649	4033	19327	54340	19464	10069	5764	17016	52313
Other	117925	16686	15990	48937	199538	191450	47893	39943	134846	414132
Panna	4660	897	373	3862	9792	4379	1086	649	5478	11592
Raisen	8872	6370	3122	27405	45769	9073	6870	3084	25976	45003
Rajgarh	12454	12579	3859	28030	56922	16592	10086	3217	22897	52792
Ratlam	37115	31143	11645	39310	119213	33812	20669	19859	34224	108564
Rewa	5347	3689	1407	5950	16393	6176	4532	2419	8100	21227
Sagar	23686	20076	7433	48021	99216	23963	24698	8522	56663	113846
Satna	17172	11383	4583	20585	53723	15810	8867	5318	19327	49322
Sehore	16383	12069	4289	26974	59715	13316	15730	6811	27405	63262
Seoni	6198	3362	7513	21931	39004	4760	5927	11224	22128	44039
Shahdol	7039	8333	5980	12680	34032	5756	8022	8751	11490	34019
Shajapur	17966	10401	3057	24653	56077	19551	11938	5366	19477	56332
Sheopur	1639	1198	474	3940	7251	1638	1164	231	3088	6121
Shivpuri	8073	3703	1155	10577	23508	12025	3786	1136	10803	27750
Sidhi	1531	210	201	469	2411	1784	706	222	755	3467
Singrauli	1059	118	49	321	1547	1317	119	105	497	2038
Tikamgarh	3033	609	200	3175	7017	3279	833	186	1293	5591
Ujjain	45556	25149	7941	45060	123706	41570	20821	8363	34158	104912
Umaria	708	961	856	3263	5788	1118	1798	2067	3186	8169
Vidisha	8159	3493	1281	19035	31968	6018	4250	1446	16751	28465
West Nimar	24388	11018	9877	19623	64906	17472	10832	13004	21782	63090
Total	887088	47727 6	24835 5	107033 3	268305 2	803650	49127 9	33420 3	110995 9	273909 1
Maharashtra										
Ahmednagar	57956	22627	5666	48326	134575	74792	23387	4940	41257	144376
Akola	22147	19178	3055	35904	80284	10581	13031	2098	20614	46324
Amravati	36272	35969	15605	81035	168881	14449	21354	9261	44992	90056
Aurangabad	63651	27018	4348	47898	142915	77015	25687	5423	41213	149338
Bhandara	6676	5111	3049	17436	32272	4950	3760	2114	13507	24331
Bid	14916	4537	1331	4720	25504	13356	4939	1253	4220	23768
Buldhana	21589	17802	3897	34733	78021	32620	20560	4258	33027	90465
Chandrapur	7458	1248	1017	7628	17351	6435	1994	1511	7289	17229
Dhule	22650	6770	4283	39311	73014	28615	10977	5440	38380	83412

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gadchiroli	1052	178	89	596	1915	1027	226	104	639	1996
Gondia	10972	3341	1761	18491	34565	2925	1346	933	11814	17018
Hingoli	7387	5064	922	6059	19432	13784	6722	1573	7497	29576
Jalgaon	63131	15844	6918	98589	184482	83459	19247	10706	87265	200677
Jalna	15469	4124	1349	13124	34066	19397	5649	1699	12372	39117
Kolhapur	76286	28793	7803	46680	159562	93590	34649	9930	44283	182452
Latur	45003	24609	4561	23251	97424	64970	21357	4742	18379	109448
Mumbai	50456	11108	1736	20562	83862	63266	7747	1205	12128	84346
Mumbai Suburban	43012	5143	403	11412	59970	32520	3929	295	10282	47026
Nagpur	97761	66219	35146	178114	377240	44179	33148	21682	102068	201077
Nanded	61456	36646	16913	42761	157776	74648	39183	17827	38917	170575
Nandurbar	2841	686	1551	3584	8662	13162	3496	2958	5371	24987
Nashik	46539	28121	10820	72235	157715	58854	18541	8937	45469	131801
Osmanabad	26660	10228	3882	10868	51638	33062	17836	5942	13189	70029
Other	32030	3282	2216	10794	48322	252771	16010	9340	56947	335068
Palghar	7620	995	777	4188	13580	5181	809	986	2565	9541
Parbhani	10752	2192	384	2314	15642	8877	2405	430	2960	14672
Pune	106777	55713	8517	61495	232502	121821	43858	7421	70663	243763
RAIGAD	15217	3733	463	3910	23323	15952	1837	552	2938	21279
Raigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Ratnagiri	7876	249	63	1695	9883	11123	353	34	2030	13540
Sangli	47774	15865	4568	30274	98481	62085	16907	4872	27509	111373
Satara	34197	14155	2399	24517	75268	44073	14093	2988	19454	80608
Sindhudurg	7197	555	84	2082	9918	9995	968	142	2423	13528
Solapur	88596	47757	12403	45896	194652	110642	63975	14944	46430	235991
Thane	66369	19093	3370	22268	111100	71834	13687	3051	16858	105430
Wardha	20616	11594	15694	53895	101799	12059	7838	9295	30949	60141
Washim	7518	5831	1856	22166	37371	7558	5527	1894	17829	32808
Yavatmal	40245	17552	31437	101953	191187	24762	13361	22415	59378	119916
Total	129412 4	57893 0	22033 6	125076 4	334415 4	162038 9	54039 3	20319 5	101310 5	337708 2
Manipur										
Bishnupur	659	3	15	24	701	693	9	6	45	753
Chandel	100	0	152	7	259	101	1	198	19	319
Churachandpur	552	1	194	6	753	256	4	457	17	734
Imphal East	1325	34	68	83	1510	4798	563	186	1462	7009
Imphal West	3246	136	117	149	3648	8489	53	122	156	8820
Other	13101	0	0	0	13101	3514	163	2321	371	6369

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Senapati	256	9	139	11	415	279	2	243	14	538
Tamenglong	17	2	137	1	157	4	1	284	5	294
Thoubal	583	223	15	240	1061	712	206	51	261	1230
Ukhrul	63	0	188	9	260	49	0	125	3	177
Total	19902	408	1025	530	21865	18895	1002	3993	2353	26243
Meghalaya										
East Garo Hills	277	2	41	3	323	173	1	20	5	199
East Jaintia Hills	0	0	28	0	28	1	0	9	0	10
East Khasi Hills	8010	623	6830	495	15958	11243	1672	5784	863	19562
Jaintia Hills	241	10	371	11	633	181	3	257	2	443
North Garo Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	0	19
Ribhoi	4521	184	480	194	5379	3985	135	361	120	4601
South Garo Hills	85	1	2	1	89	59	2	16	0	77
South West Garo Hills	4	0	0	5	9	7	0	1	34	42
South West Khasi Hills	0	0	2	0	2	8	0	3	0	11
West Garo Hills	780	49	81	9	919	446	20	123	10	599
West Khasi Hills	264	3	304	3	574	166	0	162	0	328
Total	14183	872	8139	721	23915	16288	1833	6736	1034	25891
Mizoram										
Aizawl	1506	4	2145	8	3663	3099	3	3946	27	7075
Champhai	97	0	466	1	564	43	1	644	0	688
Kolasib	321	5	614	0	940	463	5	1050	3	1521
Lawngtlai	47	1	190	0	238	53	0	304	0	357
Lunglei	149	0	542	2	693	66	3	989	1	1059
Other	0	0	0	0	0	57	1	368	0	426
Mamit	64	0	184	0	248	4	0	0	0	4
Saiha	67	0	152	0	219	23	0	78	0	101
Serchhip	45	0	363	0	408	19	0	728	0	747
Total	2296	10	4656	11	6973	3827	13	8107	31	11978
Nagaland										
Dimapur	6960	13	796	47	7816	8873	10	494	14	9391
Kiphire	66	0	0	0	66	1	0	0	0	1
Kohima	1331	6	465	4	1806	2484	8	491	2	2985
Longleng	111	0	0	0	111	15	0	0	0	15
Mokokchung	89	4	395	0	488	187	2	334	1	524
Mon	83	1	32	6	122	58	1	27	5	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Peren	47	0	1	0	48	41	0	0	0	41
Phek	107	0	0	0	107	12	0	0	0	12
Tuensang	117	0	0	0	117	50	0	0	0	50
Wokha	109	0	57	0	166	152	1	34	0	187
Zunheboto	203	0	0	0	203	88	0	4	0	92
Total	9224	24	1746	57	11051	11962	22	1384	22	13390
Odisha										
Angul	21190	26249	6005	54503	107947	29154	31769	5843	54130	120896
Balangir	19584	23330	8329	67455	118698	28548	24959	10460	66092	130059
Baleshwar	48898	17810	8182	72712	147602	63025	17307	6832	54620	141784
Bargarh	12724	33032	9260	59315	114331	15785	39812	10622	62686	128905
Bhadrak	40347	19953	2475	105664	168439	59950	23675	3518	76734	163877
Boudh	3955	6890	1614	29810	42269	6815	8680	2342	27354	45191
Cuttack	61018	28501	5979	112737	208235	98273	35493	6454	128894	269114
Debagarh	3661	4191	1561	7365	16778	4147	7121	1921	9368	22557
Dhenkanal	12252	18840	4749	30043	65884	18881	22042	5047	31787	77757
Gajapati	2070	1844	1470	9940	15324	6329	2652	2130	9603	20714
Ganjam	45518	30684	5562	153984	235748	81967	38469	8373	141066	269875
Jagatsinghpur	12284	3068	407	4972	20731	36973	7755	1584	33325	79637
Jajpur	37885	17284	2157	66949	124275	62515	24333	2933	63294	153075
Jharsuguda	11302	7061	7477	26203	52043	16887	11289	10252	29422	67850
Kalahandi	9277	10607	8524	43389	71797	15684	16800	8718	36339	77541
Kandhamal	3363	1371	526	1000	6260	4561	2594	1213	3934	12302
Kendrapara	4679	1088	53	5387	11207	12758	2608	215	5237	20818
Kendujhar	14361	16618	10442	39980	81401	25734	20172	11163	39297	96366
Khordha	78309	12380	3263	79676	173628	92878	21395	4343	128370	246986
Koraput	14788	20362	13858	32848	81856	14480	21736	13712	29087	79015
Malkangiri	553	1768	152	6946	9419	3947	5484	1790	8217	19438
Mayurbhanj	27358	25915	26185	55312	134770	49181	29250	28155	54306	160892
Nabarangpur	8830	12467	8844	19545	49686	14473	16204	15353	21209	67239
Nayagarh	13280	18084	2502	55008	88874	23180	16322	1797	44130	85429
Nuapada	2587	3548	2181	14319	22635	12558	7287	4396	21183	45424
Other	1271	774	205	385	2635	66404	14682	24908	29911	135905
Puri	56534	12553	1653	84620	155360	61438	15973	2020	62491	141922
Rayagada	9254	7972	5141	17404	39771	13539	14088	7162	16065	50854
Sambalpur	18462	19964	12192	34529	85147	21774	21820	17854	34835	96283

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Subarnapur	8733	7634	1697	31468	49532	16174	9599	2190	33674	61637
Sundargarh	28195	13190	18278	44824	104487	36833	20096	21473	52237	130639
Total	632522	42503 2	18092 3	136829 2	260676 9	101484 5	55146 6	24477 3	140889 7	321998 1
Puducherry										
Karaikal	12474	5351	41	6460	24326	7102	1608	7	2928	11645
Mahe	237	10	0	166	413	308	16	0	322	646
Other	3467	4019	10	347	7843	18704	2494	6	13310	34514
Puducherry	27755	12327	603	56727	97412	23268	8734	844	48994	81840
Yanam	274	6	0	86	366	9401	827	214	2577	13019
Total	44207	21713	654	63786	130360	58783	13679	1071	68131	141664
Punjab										
Amritsar	21936	31350	767	2629	56682	14949	16061	501	1344	32855
Barnala	2268	12463	520	2014	17265	3055	15028	805	2423	21311
Bathinda	23428	41184	3801	7334	75747	19553	43608	3760	3940	70861
Faridkot	3353	18346	1254	663	23616	3812	27808	2120	1335	35075
Fatehgarh Sahib	2997	4081	454	923	8455	3374	5427	405	626	9832
Fazilka	5175	996	10	1371	7552	5270	3719	20	861	9870
Firozpur	7116	25265	1048	1244	34673	5844	24614	954	870	32282
Gurdaspur	7932	1734	23	424	10113	8137	5261	164	777	14339
Hoshiarpur	9868	9963	127	1411	21369	9826	14706	1297	1097	26926
Jalandhar	24340	40779	688	3125	68932	21079	26146	552	2179	49956
Kapurthala	5561	13269	622	796	20248	8452	21000	1182	982	31616
Ludhiana	39964	35969	2833	9335	88101	34490	36199	4842	6137	81668
Mansa	5054	18676	679	1287	25696	8048	15179	1647	1937	26811
Moga	5851	20098	1740	2634	30323	7030	28481	3027	1869	40407
Muktsar	4110	26524	1038	1865	33537	9284	36394	2037	3127	50842
Other	5047	88	3	103	5241	49924	66	4	986	50980
Pathankot	3224	1612	35	189	5060	3072	2421	26	349	5868
Patiala	21577	28296	2511	7801	60185	20621	25953	2263	6109	54946
Rupnagar	5478	12478	505	3649	22110	5381	14295	521	3988	24185
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	13142	5925	156	2987	22210	10627	8549	167	2448	21791
Sangrur	10890	35332	1597	4828	52647	9543	36556	2239	3721	52059
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	3714	3091	28	429	7262	6167	4030	69	341	10607
Tarn Taran	3758	4415	65	307	8545	2865	5947	49	302	9163
Total	235783	39193 4	20504	57348	705569	270403	41744 8	28651	47748	764250
Rajasthan										
Ajmer	25468	23179	3412	40520	92579	30743	17854	5255	32325	86177

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Alwar	22809	21899	4518	36346	85572	29479	19580	5380	25733	80172
Banswara	8075	13043	9670	2504	33292	5681	5217	50824	3997	65719
Baran	6152	6001	1206	4561	17920	11710	5699	1312	5881	24602
Barmer	4005	535	49	1495	6084	3424	437	77	1639	5577
Bharatpur	6980	3030	386	6116	16512	6348	2824	397	3081	12650
Bhilwara	16258	5417	2293	15755	39723	21261	8645	3266	16725	49897
Bikaner	14883	8440	1525	11220	36068	11676	11219	2341	12492	37728
Bundi	4611	3461	1507	4712	14291	6662	2676	1313	3198	13849
Chittaurgarh	11930	6711	8784	16185	43610	19250	9598	10550	13421	52819
Churu	15562	5444	2511	9206	32723	11651	7342	2594	12369	33956
Dausa	6048	5211	997	3444	15700	5842	4132	1355	3778	15107
Dholpur	6445	1773	319	3197	11734	2165	475	130	641	3411
Dungarpur	1850	217	1548	416	4031	2830	1477	17530	1191	23028
Ganganagar	14734	12222	528	14689	42173	9394	23786	5897	11494	50571
Hanumangarh	8008	10060	1648	9954	29670	5737	8381	2010	6540	22668
Jaipur	102462	25372	8472	45530	181836	91996	23026	8992	42136	166150
Jaisalmer	1882	160	32	446	2520	1439	89	35	490	2053
Jalor	1848	636	135	1221	3840	4046	1379	482	2653	8560
Jhalawar	6087	3126	1428	5074	15715	11490	6798	3484	8264	30036
Jhunjhunu	8399	8249	2961	16530	36139	10027	14618	5231	18453	48329
Jodhpur	21794	7174	3076	14481	46525	19806	7558	2720	14938	45022
Karauli	3252	448	688	686	5074	3312	489	876	771	5448
Kota	19709	13053	1813	15152	49727	28988	12304	8352	19165	68809
Nagaur	16506	12057	2569	13623	44755	15467	15525	4000	13266	48258
Other	19094	8692	2193	30625	60604	256741	26157	6797	67343	357038
Pali	9985	11798	3438	14194	39415	10125	11716	4413	16383	42637
Pratapgarh	4295	2393	16601	1994	25283	8887	4830	30761	3004	47482
Rajsamand	7807	4472	2238	7316	21833	10862	4817	2354	10145	28178
Sawai Madhopur	4415	2372	1465	2878	11130	5553	1881	943	2209	10586
Sikar	20958	15912	4328	24407	65605	25768	15137	4769	23036	68710
Sirohi	2946	3018	537	1156	7657	3287	4440	3719	3878	15324
Tonk	11740	5951	2078	8324	28093	13318	6010	2609	7461	29398
Udaipur	15594	5359	9353	7098	37404	20701	5435	11421	6709	44266
Total	452591	25688 5	10430 6	391055	120483 7	725666	29155 1	21218 9	414809	164421 5
Sikkim										
East sikkim	10375	847	1063	711	12996	11529	594	620	328	13071
North sikkim	145	9	120	31	305	103	5	114	22	244

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
other	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
South sikkim	5981	29	65	147	6222	5943	30	90	162	6225
West sikkim	205	13	66	58	342	992	13	69	82	1156
Total	16706	898	1314	947	19865	18572	642	893	594	20701
Tamil Nadu										
Ariyalur	28833	6083	233	7298	42447	18514	2724	74	6235	27547
Chennai	149803	46171	1485	45799	243258	99730	16834	1250	33644	151458
Coimbatore	143860	59218	6720	119381	329179	87446	27301	3931	107414	226092
Cuddalore	74013	68097	2238	122880	267228	64669	38935	2711	114301	220616
Dharmapuri	16087	16210	910	26525	59732	23896	12194	992	18255	55337
Dindigul	76187	28887	840	54756	160670	73889	11087	1546	41921	128443
Erode	90692	38541	948	52509	182690	52590	15166	905	42449	111110
Kancheepuram	140959	57809	3496	77494	279758	85732	40473	3404	90104	219713
Kanyakumari	53215	6144	456	40287	100102	33808	3343	468	29965	67584
Karur	19557	7360	102	5234	32253	15238	2759	116	5157	23270
Krishnagiri	40965	14940	897	26748	83550	34590	8488	649	23733	67460
Madurai	125585	17972	590	95501	239648	91333	10591	1685	55516	159125
Nagapattinam	54247	33444	897	47793	136381	64660	17485	202	44687	127034
Namakkal	40670	32950	1470	41813	116903	26884	12690	1795	53596	94965
Nilgiris	7682	10394	1008	27955	47039	18296	9881	1746	15107	45030
Other	415750	155804	863	9959	582376	1301227	202661	8522	276356	1788766
Perambalur	7855	1142	34	6502	15533	10186	1539	25	6310	18060
Pudukkottai	49335	7753	1178	33179	91445	31452	6343	1268	28364	67427
Ramanathapuram	29650	5219	783	25830	61482	33749	5405	296	22481	61931
Salem	99919	43092	2121	102175	247307	57444	16535	1716	61542	137237
Sivaganga	34295	3918	946	27861	67020	33021	3187	774	22846	59828
Thanjavur	143016	46066	2430	101261	292773	83738	19363	1682	80340	185123
Theni	46590	15247	211	37256	99304	39316	8001	510	29688	77515
Thiruvallur	99338	57888	1638	42207	201071	51139	33569	1061	27766	113535
Thiruvarur	52827	40647	2326	66233	162033	52409	28762	1742	68941	151854
Thoothukudi	38564	7630	3213	34668	84075	32455	1835	195	9990	44475
Tiruchirappalli	106828	17262	2018	59424	185532	72926	10852	964	44462	129204
Tirunelveli	80750	23548	2063	77235	183596	54082	9887	1034	55872	120875
Tiruppur	65249	17945	806	37980	121980	46177	6895	574	21337	74983
Tiruvannamalai	32545	23874	1975	57859	116253	36752	25474	2237	80427	144890
Vellore	51527	48256	3556	99611	202950	56602	55422	4492	156875	273391
Viluppuram	49370	42329	2857	70591	165147	57484	32868	2480	65727	158559

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Virudhunagar	50429	17936	3227	37550	109142	35925	6769	656	27873	71223
Total	251619 2	10197 76	54535	171935 4	530985 7	287735 9	70531 8	51702	176928 1	540366 0
Telangana										
Adilabad	23282	1901	1241	3333	29757	18397	1155	607	2481	22640
Bhadradi	0	0	0	0	0	1540	363	270	611	2784
Hyderabad	117522	49162	15846	98739	281269	50481	18628	7011	52746	128866
Jagitial	0	0	0	0	0	555	138	16	591	1300
Jangaon(New)	0	0	0	0	0	637	163	132	436	1368
Jayashankar	0	0	0	0	0	430	89	35	247	801
Jogulamba	0	0	0	0	0	1021	305	55	420	1801
Kamareddy	0	0	0	0	0	940	54	43	428	1465
Karimnagar	13408	1750	876	6314	22348	8129	1491	443	4152	14215
Khammam	9670	1469	999	3456	15594	6533	954	1026	1945	10458
KomramBheem	0	0	0	0	0	113	17	3	27	160
Mahabubabad	0	0	0	0	0	533	179	196	319	1227
Mahbubnagar	14026	1792	1051	8383	25252	9035	957	870	4024	14886
Mancherial	0	840	229	32	256	1357				
Medak	8304	1201	444	4273	14222	5786	615	225	1953	8579
Medchal-Malkajiri	0	0	0	0	0	5313	106	27	436	5882
Nagarkurnool	0	0	0	0	0	1117	271	107	898	2393
Nalgonda	11519	1966	1248	6032	20765	9106	1685	1254	4448	16493
Nirmal	0	0	0	0	0	641	64	11	196	912
Nizamabad	11589	805	650	3403	16447	9906	861	731	2889	14387
Other	1489	38	13	211	1751	10614	19	39	191	10863
Peddapalli	0	0	0	0	0	1468	162	7	428	2065
Rajanna	0	0	0	0	0	808	115	15	373	1311
Rangareddy	24253	1653	704	5831	32441	21641	1490	711	4953	28795
Sangareddy	0	0	0	0	0	2404	501	146	1204	4255
Siddipet	0	0	0	0	0	1581	225	74	1056	2936
Suryapet	0	0	0	0	0	1183	279	255	754	2471
Vikarabad	0	0	0	0	0	764	146	23	263	1196
Wanaparthy	0	0	0	0	0	1440	147	68	763	2418
Warangal(rural)	0	0	0	0	0	3946	399	163	443	4951
Warangal (urban)	12649	1983	1335	6881	22848	6579	1157	580	3521	11837
Yadadri	0	0	0	0	0	884	209	63	630	1786
Total	247711	63720	24407	146856	482694	184365	33173	15238	94082	326858

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tripura										
Dhalai	4432	3525	4816	2761	15534	9856	4231	8902	2622	25611
Gomati	11105	5864	5385	5494	27848	18624	7235	9607	5209	40675
Khowai	10586	5280	6314	3792	25972	15869	8500	9712	4192	38273
North Tripura	6697	3089	911	3772	14469	11034	4410	1570	4099	21113
Other	2863	3107	1775	2014	9759	10439	9170	9784	4899	34292
Sepahijala	12511	7580	6512	8916	35519	23863	10706	10630	9483	54682
South Tripura	11198	5205	6439	3863	26705	17868	8219	12096	4816	42999
Unakoti	6767	4610	2056	3118	16551	13911	6529	2836	3378	26654
West Tripura	36000	20600	10898	13952	81450	51736	22706	12448	15760	102650
Total	102159	58860	45106	47682	253807	173200	81706	77585	54458	386949
Uttar Pradesh										
Agra	29021	46421	2776	33006	111224	27076	35926	1718	11275	75995
Aligarh	20242	17758	2523	24178	64701	21390	19943	1752	18960	62045
Allahabad	39729	51152	4990	21874	117745	44965	67195	7115	35464	154739
Ambedkar Nagar	6739	12231	889	6597	26456	5987	17533	1261	9873	34654
Amethi	5157	569	28	1945	7699	4547	718	22	1801	7088
Auraiya	1553	162	23	710	2448	1761	148	5	159	2073
Azamgarh	10857	29036	2168	19218	61279	11103	43305	3743	25101	83252
Baghpat	6255	2059	262	5976	14552	4492	2534	871	3539	11436
Bahraich	7260	1041	162	5514	13977	6241	2834	200	5079	14354
Ballia	17277	26837	4010	36885	85009	21788	32535	5303	38167	97793
Balrampur	11338	629	228	9494	21689	4074	298	35	2480	6887
Banda	1843	3458	17	3474	8792	2486	3816	7	3706	10015
Bara Banki	8932	2353	198	11815	23298	10486	3909	369	9838	24602
Bareilly	62547	4846	787	33987	102167	31926	5720	1005	25373	64024
Basti	6502	5201	215	6579	18497	4662	8877	259	3628	17426
Bijnor	25474	28826	1289	18450	74039	32967	28866	2036	22348	86217
Budaun	8031	3117	223	10201	21572	7194	3709	311	10114	21328
Bulandshahr	27466	25721	1637	23613	78437	22385	29828	1789	19674	73676
Chandauli	13962	21437	1565	27244	64208	12859	31956	4360	31435	80610
Chitrakoot	1150	4662	103	5011	10926	1282	5453	2145	8199	17079
Deoria	19302	29400	5048	51580	105330	22290	33551	4952	45798	106591
Etah	3345	1524	152	2213	7234	3752	1085	69	2078	6984
Etawah	1637	96	11	378	2122	2422	171	6	335	2934
Faizabad	11166	8814	433	11597	32010	15725	8774	1206	12494	38199

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Farrukhabad	2630	286	16	1486	4418	3247	277	15	1505	5044
Fatehpur	6600	3461	368	6342	16771	7418	3429	455	6263	17565
Firozabad	6251	8573	842	7814	23480	5654	8169	645	5229	19697
Gautam Buddha Nagar	8936	790	76	2274	12076	9342	1190	106	1204	11842
Ghaziabad	39008	12313	2414	18368	72103	26060	12461	2809	13464	54794
Ghazipur	10355	15175	3895	21792	51217	14005	26490	4846	29617	74958
Gonda	8904	773	52	5901	15630	5724	662	69	4341	10796
Gorakhpur	30012	71292	5840	97358	204502	38322	80230	8718	85596	212866
Hamirpur	1672	270	12	1002	2956	1556	199	8	748	2511
Hapur	16146	14027	1811	10017	42001	10841	17012	1466	8750	38069
Hardoi	5974	959	65	2962	9960	7508	1546	246	2878	12178
Hathras	6427	8425	541	8350	23743	7109	10110	744	7671	25634
Jalaun	2846	982	11	1174	5013	2189	369	11	766	3335
Jaunpur	19868	50854	4306	32687	107715	18518	69923	4708	34999	128148
Jhansi	6846	3369	744	6582	17541	10543	7264	1133	11952	30892
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	10215	12035	950	7571	30771	10739	13826	880	6716	32161
Kannauj	3572	440	14	2813	6839	4669	773	30	2896	8368
Kanpur Dehat	4201	471	9	1785	6466	4619	704	6	2163	7492
Kanpur Nagar	20541	2766	66	7174	30547	26164	1773	16	3064	31017
Kanshiram Nagar	1168	111	5	504	1788	1578	139	4	676	2397
Kaushambi	3482	10763	235	5977	20457	3484	10483	1726	7326	23019
Kheri	11732	1432	143	9153	22460	9498	4933	929	9570	24930
Kushinagar	16282	30289	4421	88330	139322	15885	34207	6639	87293	144024
Lalitpur	3822	606	92	1760	6280	7237	2396	488	7510	17631
Lucknow	35951	1950	65	12507	50473	52343	4794	631	14432	72200
Mahoba	1010	271	18	1003	2302	751	77	4	279	1111
Mahrajganj	5405	8020	327	13042	26794	7125	10864	725	13059	31773
Mainpuri	2306	266	19	1018	3609	2279	215	13	753	3260
Mathura	18587	21226	3164	17087	60064	14791	29934	2857	14237	61819
Mau	7916	18854	2155	16709	45634	7012	23466	2737	18773	51988
Meerut	40270	18526	1661	16230	76687	20086	18132	1742	14938	54898
Mirzapur	9790	24075	1948	23187	59000	7925	36151	6387	31419	81882
Moradabad	16286	4947	290	14777	36300	15296	3020	250	6895	25461
Muzaffarnagar	12456	23263	981	6091	42791	11302	22737	1087	7086	42212
Other	327743	4813	221	13835	346612	155711	29027 4	30542	300441	776968
Pilibhit	2743	473	31	1869	5116	3575	690	10	2004	6279

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pratapgarh	6902	5675	193	4387	17157	7049	6339	602	6833	20823
Raebareli	9486	2643	271	7161	19561	11166	4315	690	7560	23731
Rampur	12425	7548	390	15455	35818	12225	3261	118	9627	25231
Saharanpur	36317	62424	3874	42167	144782	31252	42293	4514	23651	101710
Sambhal	4439	3364	256	6103	14162	4897	4575	309	6978	16759
Sant Kabir Nagar	4044	4210	66	5311	13631	2611	6869	215	6670	16365
Sant Ravidas Nagar	9855	14622	688	9741	34906	9602	20857	920	11264	42643
Shahjahanpur	7320	1034	52	9643	18049	7947	2288	236	7343	17814
Shamli	5749	4116	94	4813	14772	6320	5717	344	4571	16952
Shravasti	939	144	20	751	1854	944	107	13	416	1480
Siddharthnagar	3273	2980	62	3995	10310	3201	4263	430	3145	11039
Sitapur	10435	6335	313	9211	26294	7167	5181	504	7593	20445
Sonbhadra	8719	16650	4495	15696	45560	7844	34440	11257	26122	79663
Sultanpur	9002	12829	628	9786	32245	9246	17571	1282	11253	39352
Unnao	11722	4375	172	13887	30156	14601	3554	762	8550	27467
Varanasi	60293	37899	4839	70410	173441	58448	50969	9166	72741	191324
Total	127565 8	89134 4	83958	1086587	3337547	1068485	1350202	155583	1327748	3902018
Uttarakhand										
Almora	3825	243	74	114	4256	4255	400	24	86	4765
Bageshwar	1152	90	11	12	1265	1241	134	4	10	1389
Chamoli	2269	74	59	11	2413	2474	177	56	22	2729
Champawat	2777	736	154	1471	5138	1837	290	16	409	2552
Dehradun	35000	10138	1668	10332	57138	30006	10058	1480	7331	48875
Garhwal	3130	93	9	53	3285	3669	164	3	56	3892
Haridwar	24365	46145	2836	23681	97027	23603	29226	2192	14450	69471
Nainital	10688	3251	171	8792	22902	10007	4007	319	7135	21468
Other	1487	0	0	3	1490	7782	195	243	455	8675
Pithoragarh	3080	97	96	24	3297	3712	282	111	32	4137
Rudraprayag	1156	45	16	7	1224	1257	87	0	7	1351
Tehri Garhwal	3574	234	11	287	4106	2919	160	8	187	3274
Udham Singh Nagar	35033	14717	2048	28160	79958	32792	12484	1213	22456	68945
Uttarkashi	2025	217	7	831	3080	1271	96	0	186	1553
Total	129561	76080	7160	73778	286579	126825	57760	5669	52822	243076
West Bengal										
Alipurduar	30588	36153	5582	6695	79018	55397	55066	8810	7112	126385
Bankura	43821	18847	2911	9404	74983	51691	20342	2147	7932	82112

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bardhaman	229786	68856	11276	46479	356397	267984	66832	10065	44534	389415
Birbhum	85489	36155	5181	54193	181018	109418	41138	5511	43746	199813
Cooch Behar	71921	83558	3603	20922	180004	101562	81065 4	2783	19779	934778
Dakshin Dinajpur	50140	32137	8842	8570	99689	54213	28630	7346	6827	97016
Darjiling	69695	48445	9696	9564	137400	72922	54081	14512	9623	151138
Howrah	207903	49289	7349	41066	305607	221234	49966	5865	31521	308586
Hugli	142766	64555	8504	22684	238509	180834	62482	6886	22996	273198
Jalpaiguri	57063	82101	9425	12415	161004	86776	10038 2	17573	16822	221553
Kalimpong	0	0	0	0	0	839	190	68	24	1121
Kolkata	279760	53656	5777	55626	394819	216422	49778	6560	18127	290887
Maldah	102064	27902	4643	26074	160683	108130	31250	5835	20636	165851
Murshidabad	268251	36828	5771	112221	423071	294779	35847	5385	86792	422803
Nadia	192930	84119	9057	35121	321227	215604	80843	7477	33431	337355
North 24 Parganas	279959	79671	7589	62494	429713	349400	88866	9489	63456	511211
Other	137347	1460	359	279	139445	71561	17373	1855	15106	105895
Paschim Medinipur	109647	10518	3074	18442	141681	137323	11990	4021	15818	169152
Purba Medinipur	121594	6132	1835	19137	148698	130897	7493	1282	16011	155683
Puruliya	19703	6764	1479	6201	34147	26150	7378	1443	6852	41823
South 24 Parganas	252614	60655	6473	59847	379589	248051	59338	5621	54421	367431
Uttar Dinajpur	78057	54961	6828	39957	179803	90139	54603	5504	37242	187488
Total	2831098	942762	125254	667391	4566505	3091326	1734522	136038	578808	5540694
Grand Total	17200853	7135624	1792502	13572068	39701047	20297148	8636275	2345440	14072646	45351509

Source: As reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on the Mudra Portal.

Others include borrowers not segregated into districts of the State/UT.

**Money Laundering and
FEMA Cases**

6607. SHRI RADHIESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate (ED) has registered cases against a corporate entity for violation of prevention of Money Laundering Act and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken action against such erring corporate entity; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Directorate of Enforcement is an Investigating Agency which is mandated with the task of enforcing provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). The role of Directorate comes into picture as and when any contravention under FEMA and occurrence of scheduled offence under PMLA is brought to the notice of the Directorate. As on 28.02.2018, 1053 number of investigations under PMLA, 2002 & 6686 number of

investigations under FEMA, 1999 are pending including cases against corporate entities.

Agreement between India and Iran

6608. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income between India and Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is likely to stimulate flow of investment, technology and personnel from India to Iran and vice versa and prevent double taxation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income has been signed between India and Iran at New Delhi on 17th February, 2018;

(c) Yes, Madam;

(d) The Agreement will prevent double taxation of cross border income, thereby providing certainty in tax matters to non resident tax payers of one country in the other. The Agreement will thus stimulate flow of investment, technology and personnel from India to Iran and vice versa.

SC/ST Employees in PSB

6609. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number employees working in various Public and Private Sector Banks; and

(b) the number of SC/ST employees out of the total number of employees employed in the said banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The total

number of employees working in Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks is as under:

Public Sector Bank: 856400 (as on 28.02.2018)

Private Sector Bank: 418988 (as on 31 12.2017)

(b) Total number of SCs and STs employees in Public Sector Banks is as under:

Scheduled Castes: 173885

Scheduled Tribes: 65838

Reservation policy of the Government is not applicable in Private Sector Banks.

Research Papers

6610. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific studies have been undertaken to prove the effectiveness of Ayurvedic, naturopathy, unani and homoeopathy medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of the Research papers published in index journals and patents obtained during the last three years;

(c) whether due to lack of high standard scientific studies calibrating the usage, dosage and side effects of these medicines which are otherwise very effective in treatment of diseases people have to go by their experiences of how they felt after using such medicines; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to undertake such studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Yes, The scientific studies have been undertaken to prove the effectiveness of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy medicines (i) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), (ii) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN)

(iii) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) (iv) Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and (v) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) under the Ministry of AYUSH with the mandate to undertake research in their respective system.

The details of Research Papers published in various indexed journals & patents obtained by the Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH during last three years is given below:

Name of Council	Papers Published	Patents obtained
CCRAS	450	-
CCRYN	7	-
CCRUM	195	03
CCRS	152	-
CCRH	57	-

In addition to above, the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories undertook scientific studies related to safety and efficacy of herbs and herbal formulation under AYUSH systems of medicine at pre-clinical level & has published 50 Research papers and obtained 3 patents.

Modernisation Programme for Anganwadi Centres

6611. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has completed the modernisation programme of all the Anganwadi Centres across the country with a view to mobilising the village women and children to increase their participation in community development and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the modernised Anganwadi Centres also follow the ICDS programme to combat nutritional deficiency and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has enlisted the support

of the private sector to successfully modernise Anganwadi Centres across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme [renamed as Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme], construction of Anganwadi Centre buildings has been taken up in all the States/UTs from the year 2012. During the years 2013-14 and 2016-17, a total number of 44709 and 2362 AWC buildings respectively were sanctioned for construction. Joint guidelines for construction of 4 lakh Anganwadi Centre (AWC) buildings across the country in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) were issued on 17.02.2016.

Under the revised guidelines, provision for construction of 1 lakh new AWC buildings has been made. Central share for construction of AWC building is Rs.1 lakh per AWC building for all States/UTs, which is reimbursable on completion of construction work.

(b) Yes Madam, the modernised Anganwadi Centres also follow the ICDS programme to combat nutritional deficiency by providing all the six services available under the Scheme. The healthy atmosphere and safe place for the children visiting the AWCs definitely contribute to the reduction in the level of malnutrition.

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MoWCD and M/s Vedanta on 21st September, 2015 (effective for three years) as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for construction of the 4000 Anganwadi Centre buildings through its own resources primarily in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

Landfill Management Policy

6612. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a Landfill Management Policy to manage the Landfill Sites in and around the Metro Cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including its salient features;

(c) whether the present landfill sites are un-engineered, unscientific and therefore catch fire at times and contaminate ground water, besides occupying expensive land in the heart of commercially important locations of the cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether a landfill site must not exceed 20 meters in height, must not be older than 22-25 years and must have a clay-lining at the bottom to save the land and ground water, according to the 2016 Solid Waste Management Rules 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) The Government has comprehensively revised the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, which provides specifications for sanitary landfills with criteria for site selection, development of facilities at sanitary landfill site, land filling operations, pollution abatement, water and air quality monitoring, plantation at landfill site, closure and rehabilitation of old dumps etc. The Rules promote disposal of only non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible, non-reactive inert waste, pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities at sanitary landfill sites, to minimize quantity of waste to be sent to the landfill sites. The waste for land filling is required to be compacted in thin layers using heavy compactors besides covering of landfill cell at the end of each working day. Besides, it stipulates proper drainage and proper closure.

(c) and (d) The Rules prescribe that the sanitary landfill sites has to be set up as per the guidelines of the

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Central Pollution Control Board. The fire hazards and water pollution are more prevalent in case of open dumping. The Rules further prescribe to investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation. In absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, these can be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

(e) As per the provision of the Rules, the landfill site shall be large enough to last for at least 20-25 years and develop 'landfill cells' in a phased manner to avoid water logging and misuse. For prevention of pollution, non-permeable lining system can be provided at the base and the walls of waste disposal area. For landfill receiving residues of waste processing facilities or mixed waste or waste having contamination of hazardous materials, the liner of composite barrier of 1.5 mm thick high density polyethylene (HDPE) geo-membrane or geo-synthetic liners, overlying 90 cm of soil (clay or amended soil) having permeability coefficient not greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec has to be provided.

Revised Date for E-Way Bills

6613. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the date of trial of e-Way bill due to some technical glitches and if so, the specific details thereof; and

(b) the expected date upto which these technical glitches are likely to be sorted out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam. Some instances of difficulty in the generation of e-way bills due to technical glitches were reported by the trade. Therefore, it was decided to extend the trial period for generation of e-way bills for both inter-State and intra-State movement till 31.03.2018.

(b) The GST Council, in its 26th meeting held on 10.03.2018, has decided to implement the e-way bill for inter-State movement of goods w.e.f. 01.04.2018.

[Translation]

Vasectomy Operation

6614. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) whether men are getting apathetic to vasectomy, a measure to control population;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of men who opted for vasectomy during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such information is captured in any survey. However, the Family Planning program in India is voluntary in nature and the Government promotes all family planning choices including male sterilization (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy). It is the prerogative of the clients to choose a family planning method as per their reproductive rights and the Government provides the services free of cost in all public health and accredited private/NGO facilities, as per the demand.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Male sterilization in last 3 years*

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	5	330
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,231	1,476	1,670
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	4	33
4.	Assam	4,276	4,122	4,401
5.	Bihar	3,498	2,804	3,348
6.	Chandigarh	73	40	61

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,888	4,901	5,215
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	7
9.	Daman and Diu	0	8	2
10.	Delhi	811	911	1,323
11.	Goa	15	29	10
12.	Gujarat	2,272	1,815	2,133
13.	Haryana	4,214	3,452	2,422
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,362	1,490	1,133
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	442	452	460
16.	Jharkhand	3,815	3,622	2,987
17.	Karnataka	1,006	1,285	928
18.	Kerala	1,281	1,075	906
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,980	9,950	7,300
21.	Maharashtra	13,912	15,055	13,895
22.	Manipur	91	136	80
23.	Meghalaya	22	11	15
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	9	10	11
26.	Odisha	2,065	2,373	2,635
27.	Puducherry	23	11	17
28.	Punjab	3,302	1,986	1,223
29.	Rajasthan	4,302	4,626	3,532
30.	Sikkim	28	8	21
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,187	1,023	745
32.	Telangana	5,292	5,674	3,470
33.	Tripura	18	27	43
34.	Uttar Pradesh	9,798	6,003	7,876
35.	Uttarakhand	979	1,185	690
36.	West Bengal	3,772	4,268	5113
Total		77,974	79,837	74,035

*[English]***Climate Change**

6615. SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking measures to tackle climate change within the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to approach the Green Climate Fund under the Paris Agreement to fund climate change projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India has not received any funding from the Green Climate Fund and if so, the details thereof along with 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) Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) comprising 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. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. Government of India is also implementing a scheme under National Adaptation Fund in vulnerable sectors across the country. Government of India has also embarked upon ambitious actions in the areas of renewable energy, afforestation, energy efficiency, planned urban development, adaptation measures in sectors including agriculture, water resources, coastal areas, Himalayan region, health etc. According to Biennial Update Report submitted by Government of India to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2016, India has achieved 12% reduction in its emission intensity of its GDP between 2005 and 2010.

(b) and (c) The Government has approached the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to fund climate change projects. Till date, two projects from India have been approved by GCF Board. A grant of \$34.4 million, out of the total project cost of \$166.3 million, for "Installation of Ground Water Recharge System" in 15 districts in Odisha has been approved by the GCF. Another project 'Line of credit for solar rooftop segment for commercial, industrial and residential housing sectors' with a GCF loan support of \$100 million, out of the total project cost of \$250 million, has been approved in March 2018.

Filming in National Parks

6616. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prohibited BBC from filming in India's national parks and wildlife sanctuaries for "irreparable damage done to India's reputation";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government's decision upholds and extends the ban from tiger reserves to all national parks and sanctuaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has found that BBC projected a negative portrayal of India's conservation success story at the Tiger Reserve and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Ministry in its Office Memorandum dated 10th April, 2017, communicated the decision to prohibit BBC from filming documentaries/ news reports in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of India for a period of five years. This has been issued for irreparable damage done to India's reputation and negatively portraying India's conservation success story at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve and also for

deviating from the original script submitted to the Ministry of External Affairs and National Tiger Conservation Authority.

Unpaid Subsidy Claims

6617. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unpaid subsidy claim of Rs.1 lakh crore is likely to increase future liability of the Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these unpaid subsidies are not accounted in the union finance account resulting in grave fiscal implications and impacting future policy decisions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the subsidies bill in 2016-17 was the lowest in the last five years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been reduction in subsidies from Rs. 2.57 lakh crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 2.33 lakh crores in 2016-17; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) Government accounts are prepared on cash basis of accounting and not on accrual accounting. Amount of subsidy as per Union Budget in any year also includes payment of subsidy for previous year/ years. Detail of subsidy as per Expenditure Budget in different years is as below:

Year	Total Subsidies	Food	Fertilizer	Petroleum	Interest Subsidies	Other Subsidies
2012-13	2,57,079	85,000	65,613	96,880	7,270	2,316
2013-14	2,54,632	92,000	67,339	85,378	8,137	1,778
2014-15	2,58,258	1,17,671	71,076	60,269	7,632	1,610
2015-16	2,64,106	1,39,419	72,415	29,999	16,730	5,542
2016-17	2,34,809	1,10,173	66,313	27,539	12,896	405
2017-18 RE	2,64,125	1,40,282	64,974	24,460	9,364	225
2018-19 BE	2,92,825	1,69,323	70,080	24,933	7,572	.01*

*The provision is for clearing past liabilities, if any.

Increase in NPAs of PSBs

6618. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state owned banks' Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) have increased to Rs. 7.33 lakh crore as of June, 2017 from Rs. 2.75 lakh crore in March, 2015 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether out of the total 22 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as many as eight PSBs currently have gross NPAs above 15 per cent and 14 banks have gross NPAs more

than 12 per cent and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on domestic operations, the aggregate gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as on 31.3.2015, were Rs. 2,67,065 crore, and increased to Rs. 6,89,455 crore as on 30.6.2017. Further, as on 31.12.2017, out of a total of 21 PSBs, 11 PSBs have GNPAs above 15 per cent and 15 PSBs have GNPAs of more than 12 per cent. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Gross Non-Performing Assets ratio of
Public Sector Banks*

Sl. No.	Bank	Gross NPA Ratio (%) as on 31.12.2017
1	Allahabad Bank	15.46
2	Andhra Bank	14.26
3	Bank of Baroda	13.22
4	Bank of India	15.49
5	Bank of Maharashtra	19.05
6	Canara Bank	10.58
7	Central Bank of India	18.08
8	Corporation Bank	15.92
9	Dena Bank	19.56
10	IDBI Bank Limited	24.00
11	Indian Bank	6.40
12	Indian Overseas Bank	22.74
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	16.95
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	10.95
15	Punjab National Bank	12.88
16	State Bank of India	11.80
17	Syndicate Bank	10.91
18	UCO Bank	23.29
19	Union Bank of India	13.54
20	United Bank of India	20.10
21	Vijaya Bank	6.17

Source: Reserve Bank of India (domestic operations)

Productivity of Forests

6619. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the productivity of Indian forests is very low;

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

(c) whether growing awareness about environmental degradation has forced us to look at forest wealth as a protective agent for environment rather than a commercial commodity and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any policy to grow commercial forests and maintain the balance between commercial and environmental outlook towards forests; 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) Yes, Madam. Against the global average productivity of 2.1 million m³/hectare/year, the productivity of Indian Forest is around 0.7 million m³/ hectare/ year. The low productivity is attributed to anthropological pressure (i.e. excessive exploitation of forest resources by human population), unsustainable grazing, climatic, edaphic and physiographic factors, forest fire, etc.

(c) Yes, Madam. Growing awareness about environmental degradation has been a major factor that has led to look at forests wealth as a protective agent, rather than a commercial commodity. Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and National Forest Policy, 1988 increasingly emphasized the role of forests for promoting environmental and ecological stability through preservation and restoration of ecological balance. National Forest Policy, 1988 also mention that as far as possible the forest based industry should raise the raw material needed for meeting its own requirements, preferably by establishment of plantation outside forest.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no such policy.

Environmental Clearance

6620. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain proposals are not being heard for grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) from the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the lessees based on the ToR granted will be conducting the EIA/ EMP studies at its own cost and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the final decision for grant of environmental clearance lies with the Ministry after receiving the carrying capacity study report by NEERI, Nagpur; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Some proposals for Environmental Clearance/Terms of Reference (EC/ToR) were kept on hold for assessment of carrying capacity related to iron and/or manganese ore mining in the State of Odisha which was assigned to National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI). The report of NEERI has been finalized and such cases are being considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for grant of ToR/EC. The Environmental Impact Assessment/ Environmental Management Plan (EIA/EMP) studies are to be undertaken by the project proponent at their own cost. Final approval of EC lies with the Ministry after due appraisal by EAC.

ART Clinics

6621. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring regulations for surrogacy which prevents women to resort to it as a profession, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial steps taken by the Government to prevent exploitation of women as surrogate mother through ART clinics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016, introduced in the Lok Sabha, provides that no surrogacy or surrogacy procedures shall be conducted, undertaken, performed or availed of, except when it is only for altruistic surrogacy purpose.

(b) The bill provides for various regulatory provisions including penal provisions, to prevent exploitation of women as surrogate mother through ART clinics.

Encroachment of Forest Land

6622. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to provide the lease deed to the persons including Scheduled Tribes who have encroached upon the forest land for agricultural and other purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria fixed in this regard;

(c) whether certain State Governments have sent any proposals to the Union Government to provide lease deed to such persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, 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) No Madam, no such schemes has been formulated to provide the lease deed to the persons including Scheduled Tribes who have encroached upon the forest land for agriculture and other purposes by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

Smuggling of Red Sanders

6623. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:
SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has seized all the owners of illicit transport vehicles in connection with Red Sander smuggling and other forest produce offence cases registered as per Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967 in Andhra Pradesh particularly in the forest areas of Seshachalam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and loss estimated for Government from such smuggling; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action on the red sanders smugglers?

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) As per information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh, all the vehicles involved in smuggling of red sanders wood which are caught are seized as per Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967.

(b) and (c) The details of vehicles & red sanders wood seized and number of persons arrested in the last three years in the offence cases involving red sanders smuggling are as follows:-

Year	Number of Cases	Red Sanders wood seized (in Metric Tons)	Number of vehicles seized	Number of persons arrested
2015-16	753	355.658	480	2587
2016-17	911	487.632	705	3344
2017-18	876	360.338	680	2743
Total	2540	1203.628	1865	8674

The quantity of 1203.628 Metric Tons red sanders seized in the last three years, is valued at Rs. 4753.12 lakhs based on offence forest schedule of rates.

NEET-PG Exam

6624. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students appearing for the NEET-PG exam from the State of Kerala and the number of exam centres in the State;

(b) whether it is true that due to shortage of exam centres in the State of Kerala, many students appearing for NEET-PG 2018 exam have been allotted centres in other States;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry proposes to increase the number of test centres for the NEET-PG examination in the State in order to reduce the hardships caused to students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Board of Examinations (NBE) is the designated authority for conducting National-Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET)-PG for admission to PG medical / dental courses. As per the information provided by NBE, the number of candidates who appeared in NEET - PG 2018 and have done their MBBS from Kerala / registered in State Medical Council of Kerala is 7093.

NEET - PG 2018 was conducted on 7th January, 2018 in a single session all across the country with the exam being held in 9 cities with 27 centres in the State of Kerala.

(b) NBE informed that the examination city was chosen by the candidate himself / herself on first come first serve basis at the time of online submission of application form. NBE vide Public Notice dated 08.11.2017 had given an option to the candidates to choose from the list of States during online submission of application form and in case, a testing seat was not available in the State of their choice, NBE had allotted a test centre in the State of correspondence address of the candidate or in a nearby State.

(c) and (d) NBE informed that number of testing seats shall be increased for the forthcoming NEET.

National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB)

6625. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB) has been able to achieve the objectives for which it was set up about 25 years ago;

(b) the details of special schemes executed in the past and those in progress by the Board;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any mid-term evaluation of the objectives set for the Board to further fine-tune them in view of changed situations; 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) The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) was set up in August 1992 for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration, eco-development activities and to foster people's participation in afforestation and forest management in the country. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) is the major afforestation programme implemented by NAEB for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through participatory approach. An area of over 21 lakh hectares has been sanctioned so far for plantation with an expenditure of about Rs.3779 crore

under the programme, since 2000-2001. The major benefits accrued through the scheme are successful afforestation activities in degraded forest land, soil and moisture conservation works, significant impact in improvement of livelihoods, asset creation in villages etc.

As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2017, there is a net increase of 6778 sq. km. in the forest cover as compared to the previous assessment of 2015. The increase in forest cover can be attributed to conservation measures or management interventions such as afforestation activities, participation of locals for better protection etc. Moreover it is also evident from the successive ISFRs that the forest cover has been stabilized despite biotic pressure for which one of the reasons is the successful implementation of afforestation schemes by NAEB. NAEB through its schemes has thus contributed significantly in sustaining the increase in forest cover and checking forest degradation. It has also successfully institutionalized people's participation in afforestation by establishment and involvement of about 42,000 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in various afforestation programmes implemented by NAEB.

(b) The schemes like Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Project Scheme (IAEPS), Area Oriented Fuel wood and Fodder Projects Scheme (AOFFPS), Conservation and Development of Non-Timber Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants Scheme (NTFPS), Association of ST and rural poor in regeneration of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis scheme (ASTRPS) were the few schemes implemented in the past by NAEB. The NAP is the ongoing scheme which is being implemented by merging of the above schemes since 2000-01.

(c) and (d) The schemes implemented by NAEB have been reviewed time to time to fine-tune the objectives of NAEB. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) has been reviewed and is being implemented since 2010-11 under the revised guidelines which inter alia addresses the concern of forest cover by the use of Quality Planting Material (QPM). The programme is monitored by Remote Sensing & Geographic Information Systems (GIS) using geo-coordinates of NAP plantations and also their periodic independent evaluation.

Bankruptcy Code for MSMEs Sector

6626. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is working on another Bankruptcy Code for partnership and proprietorship firms and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposed one is also used for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed new code?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) No, the Ministry is not working on separate bankruptcy code for partnership and proprietorship firms or MSMEs. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 already provides for insolvency resolution and bankruptcy for individuals and partnership firms.

[Translation]

Black Marketing of the Old Currency Notes

6627. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the black marketing of the old currency notes is still going on in different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to conduct an inquiry in this regard and check such activities; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Madam,

(b) and (c) Doesn't arise.

[English]

Merger of Banks

6628. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a panel of Ministers to oversee the complaints of merger of banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time by which the panel is likely to submit its report to the Government;

(c) whether merger of its subsidiaries with SBI has shown any positive results;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether staff of the subsidiary banks are facing problems after merger; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or being taken by the Government to see that further merger of banks do not lead to harassment of staff in these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP 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 nationalised 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, comprised of three Ministers, as an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate public sector banks. Oversight of complaints due merger of banks is not covered in the term of reference of the Alternative Mechanism.

(c) and (d) As per inputs from the State Bank of India (SBI), the merger of SBI with its erstwhile subsidiaries had several positive results, including in terms of improvement in information technology and compliance functions of the bank, better utilisation of human resources, improved treasury management through amalgamation of six separate treasury units into one unit, enhanced market share, access to SBI's global network for the customers of the erstwhile subsidiary banks, and improved monitoring of high-value assets.

(e) and (f) SBI has informed that staff of erstwhile subsidiary banks are not facing any problem after merger.

Mobile TB Screening

6629. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether active screening with mobile TB vans is proposed to be used to detect undiagnosed TB infections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken to promote mobile TB screening across the country including Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) Mobile TB vans are proposed to be used for Active Case Finding. These vans are equipped with diagnostic facilities for Tuberculosis and serve to reach the vulnerable population in slums, tribal, difficult to reach areas, congregate settings, etc. 45 Mobile Vans have been supplied to the States. In addition 35 Mobile vans through Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) have been provided for active case finding in tribal areas.

(c) All States, including the State of Punjab, are undertaking IEC activities with the use of various media like radio, television, newspapers, miking, etc to promote the active case finding efforts by mobile TB vans. In the State of Punjab 1 Mobile van has been provided.

Eradication of Polio

6630. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has completely eliminated polio virus from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to continue constant vigil to eradicate polio 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) Yes, India along with ten other countries of World Health Organization (WHO) South East Asia Region has been certified Polio free by the Regional Polio Certification Commission on the 27th March 2014.

(c) To maintain the polio-free status of country, government is taking following measures:

- Population immunity against polio is being maintained by observing two National Immunization Days (NID) and two sub national polio immunization rounds (SNID) every year, in addition to polio vaccination through routine immunization. Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) has also been introduced across the country to further boost the population immunity as additional protection against polio.
- Vaccination to international travellers to and from 8 other countries and continuous vaccination at the international borders of India are being carried out throughout the year to mitigate risk of importation.

- Sensitivity of polio surveillance is maintained through Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance in human and environment surveillance to detect any polio threat as early as possible and respond quickly to mitigate the risk of circulation.

[Translation]

Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks

6631. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had directed the Government to create eco-sensitive zones around the national parks and had also laid down some conditions in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure/maintain sanctity of eco-sensitive zones around the national parks and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any permission is required for bringing any changes/doing away with water bodies, disposal of waste water or watersheds around eco-sensitive zones; 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) Yes, Madam. Hon'ble Supreme Court had issued directives for creation of Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks in connection with Writ Petition No. 460/2004, on 4th December 2006, Hon'ble Court had directed the Ministry of Environment and Forests to give a final opportunity to all States/Union Territories to respond to the letter dated 27.5.2005, wherein the MoEFCC communicated the decision of the National Board for Wildlife and had requested for submission of site specific proposals for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Park and Sanctuaries.

Hon'ble Court had also mentioned in the said order that the MoEF would also refer cases where environment clearance has already been granted where activities are within 10 km. zone to the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.

(c) The important steps to ensure/maintain the

sanctity of Eco-Sensitive Zones around National parks include:

- (i) In pursuance of the said order, the Ministry of Environment and Forest issued an Office Memorandum No. J-11013/41 /2006-IA. II(I) dated 2nd December 2009 stipulating that while granting environmental clearance to projects located within 10 km of National Parks and Sanctuary, a specific condition shall be stipulated that the environmental clearance is subject to their obtaining prior clearance from Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.
- (ii) In 2011, the Ministry prepared guidelines for facilitating submission of proposals.
- (iii) The activities in the ESZ are monitored by a Monitoring Committee, chaired by the District Collector as the chairman and the DCF of the concerned National Park/Sanctuary as the Member Secretary.

(d) and (e) All activities in the Eco sensitive Zone are governed as per the provisions contained in the Notification. Activities for altering or terminating water bodies or water sheds around eco-sensitive zones are governed by provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made there under. Other applicable laws including the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are also applicable.

[English]

Features of CSR

6632. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any guidelines for allotment of funds under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Scheme for corporate/companies;

(b) if so, the essential features of the scheme and the guidelines laid down thereon; and

(c) the amount disbursed by various companies in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Malnutrition among Children

6633. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of children are suffering from malnutrition and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether AYUSH system of medicine provides affordable diagnosis, prevention, treatment and management of child malnutrition 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) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS - 3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted. The above data shows that there is a reduction in the level of malnutrition among children in the country.

(b) The System-wise details of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy medicine providing affordable diagnosis, prevention, treatment and management are as under:-

Ayurveda

Malnutrition / Nutritional disorders have been defined in Ayurvedic ancient classical texts as Kuposhanjanya Vyadhi. The diagnosis is done on the basis of Ayurvedic approach of Nidan Panchaka and the Dashavidha Pariksha. The prevention and treatment starts right from the stage of pregnancy. For this purpose, Ayurveda has elaborately described Garbhini paricharya i.e. antenatal care, which also includes dietary and lifestyle advocacies according to the stage of pregnancy. The line of treatment and management of undernourished children is aimed at 'improving Agni i.e. digestive fire, removal of Ama i.e. intermediate metabolites and improving the nutrition. Medicinal herbs like Sunthi (Dry Ginger), Pippali, Mareech etc. are used to improve the Agni and removal of Ama. In case of breastfed children, mother is given Shatavari Churna, Jeerakaadi lehyam. Methi modaka etc to improve

lactation and its quality. Children fed only o;t milk are given milk boiled with Sunthi. There are good numbers of single and compound poly-herbal medicines which could be administered to children for the management of malnutrition. These include Shatavari, Vidaari Kanda, Amalki, Jeeraka, Preenanamodakar, Rambhaphalarasayana, Ajamansrasayana etc. In addition to the internal medication, external application of oils in children, such as Chandan bala lakshadi taila, bala ashwagandhadi tails, mahamans taila etc are also useful.

Homoeopathy

Homoeopathic system of medicine has medicines to address malnutrition which is due to underlying disease like worm infestations etc. However treatment needs to be supplemented with-adequate nutritional diet if it is primarily due to under nutrition. Diagnosis is based upon clinical signs and symptoms and laboratory tests where ever required. The first line of handling these cases is prevention through healthy and nutritious diet. The parents of the children are educated;:: to provide healthy and nutritious diet to their children to prevent malnutrition.

Siddha

For prevention. Siddha advocates Supplementation of Sowbakya Suntee lehyam which promotes Milk secretion and the same is included in the AMMA kit distributed to every delivered mothet. By this. Breast milk secretion is enhanced and low birth weight is prevented. Other than this Thetran kottai lehyam, Nellikai lehyam, Annabedhi chenduram and Uraimathirai an; formulations used in Siddha for prevention of Malnutrition.

Unani

Some common remedies used to treat the undernourished children under Unani system of medicine are Jawarish Amla, Sharbat Foulad, Habbe Jawahar, Kushta Khubsul Hadeed etc.

[English]

Financial Assistance to NGOs

6634. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provide any financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of various health schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, NGOs, State and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government appointed anyone to monitor the function/ irregularities of those NGOs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility for the implementation of various health schemes in the country vests with the State Governments.

However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their Health Care Systems. This support is based on the requirements/requisitions projected by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

As such, Government of India under NHM does not provide for any financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) directly, for the implementation of various health schemes.

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

Hiked Lending Rates

6635. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has raised lending rates on home and auto loans and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the loans were issued on lower rates with commitment to no-variable rate of interest therein, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a raise of 10-20 basis points reflects 35-40 basis points over the Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rates (MCLR); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for upward revision in MCLR thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). As per extant framework, since April 1, 2016, banks have to compute actual interest rates on advances by adding the component of spread to the

Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rates (MCLR) which will be the internal benchmark for such purpose. Accordingly, the rate of interest charged by banks to the borrower varies from bank to bank and depends on various factors such as cost of funds, operating costs, tenor premium, business strategy premium, credit risk premium etc. Banks have the freedom to offer all categories of advances on fixed and floating interest rates. The MCLR of different maturities is reviewed by banks on monthly basis.

(c) and (d) The MCLR comprises of marginal cost of funds, negative carry on account of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), operating cost and tenor premium. Change in any of these factors would result in upward or downward revision in MCLR. Rate of interest on loans includes spread over MCLR. Generally, rise in interest rates is in tandem with rise in MCLR considering spread is kept unchanged.

Delay in getting Customs Clearance

6636. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge delay in getting customs clearance resulting in great difficulties to the general public, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a high level Administrative Body at all seaports and airports to ensure expeditious customs clearance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said body is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No. Delay in customs clearance, in general, resulting in great difficulty to the general public, has not been noticed. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs is regularly conducting Dwell Time/Time Release studies. The studies have revealed that on an average not more than twenty-five percent of the total time for clearance of goods is taken by Customs. Rest of the time in clearance of goods is taken by other stakeholders such as importers, custodians, Partner Government Agencies, Customs Brokers, Terminal Operators etc.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration in the Customs Wing of Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs. However, inter-ministerial Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee (CCFC) are functioning at seaports and air cargo complexes, with an objective to facilitate timely clearance of EXIM cargo at such ports.

(c) Not applicable. In view of answer to question at (b) above.

Modern Medicine

6637. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to integrate Ayurveda with modern medicine with the help of Genomics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a study was conducted by the Institute of Genome and Integrated Eliology in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to take it forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), through its constituent laboratory, CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (CSIR-IGIB), New Delhi is exploring integration of Ayurveda with modern medicine in research settings through the programme, Ayurgenomics. Through this, research for integration of Ayurveda principles and methods with modern medicine through the platform of genomics is pursued.

(b) Progress made so far in the integrative approach of Ayurveda with modern medicine and genomics studies indicate the potential of development of effective treatment for better management of health and disease. This is likely to be useful in Ayurveda as well as modern medicine based settings.

(c) and (d) The integrative approach of Ayurgenomics has provided insights into the moderi scientific basis to the Ayurveda concepts of Prakriti for predictive, preventive and personalised medicine. The study has provided few leads especially in high altitude adaptation and individualised differences in thrombotic outcomes as well as therapeutic modulation of asthma. Questionnaire based Prakriti classification has been validated using advanced statistical and machine learning (AI) methods at CSIR-1GIB. The observed correlates of Prakriti at different omic levels (transcriptome, genome and microbiome) are likely to provide markers for disease screening, prevention, early

interventions and personalised therapeutics. This needs to be tested in clinical settings rigorously.

(e) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH has initiated a project for "Development of a Standardized Prakriti Assessment Scale" as presently available questionnaires for Prakriti assessment lack standardization in content, format and scoring system as a part of Multicentric Projects on Prakriti based (Ayurgenomics).

After standardization of Prakriti Assessment Scale, the study on co-relates of Prakriti with genomes and other relevant factors is under planning.

Till now vide several expert meetings a format of questionnaire / examination of Prakriti has been developed and has been validated at 10 Centres of CCRAS.

[Translation]

Youth Clinic

6638. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up/ conduct a youth clinic in every district of the country under National Youth Health Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) the total number of districts in the country where the above said youth clinics are to be set up;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up such clinics at Primary Health Centres in the villages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 'Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics' have been established at the level of Medical Colleges, District Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres to provide adolescent friendly health services to adolescent boys and girls.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

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

Statement-I*State-wise details of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics in Districts as on 31.12.17*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	District HQ level	AFHC at other levels
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	13
2	Andhra Pradesh	12	400
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	22
4	Assam	24	37
5	Bihar	18	184
6	Chandigarh	1	3
7	Chhattisgarh	27	115
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	11
9	Daman and Diu	2	5
10	Delhi	4	49
11	Goa	2	30
12	Gujarat	24	325
13	Haryana	18	294
14	Himachal Pradesh	12	129
15	Jammu & Kashmir	22	21
16	Jharkhand	22	184
17	Karnataka	23	2540
18	Kerala	17	41
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	11	77
21	Maharashtra	34	417
22	Manipur	7	62
23	Meghalaya	9	115
24	Mizoram	5	44
25	Nagaland	11	24
26	Odisha	30	181

1	2	3	4
27	Puducherry	4	50
28	Punjab	23	131
29	Rajasthan	10	304
30	Sikkim	5	24
31	Tamil Nadu	9	184
32	Telangana.	2	144
33	Tripura	4	43
34	Uttar Pradesh	91	256
35	Uttarakhand	5	56
36	West Bengal	20	485
Total		516	7000

Statement-II*No. of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics at Primary Health Centre Level as on 31.12.17*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Primary Health Centre
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11
2	Andhra Pradesh	182
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8
4	Assam	0
5	Bihar	0
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	55
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8
9	Daman and Diu	3
10	Delhi	43
11	Goa	21
12	Gujarat	168
13	Haryana	188
14	Himachal Pradesh	22

1	2	3
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0
16	Jharkhand	0
17	Karnataka	2192
18	Kerala	0
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0
21	Maharashtra	178
22	Manipur	43
23	Meghalaya	82
24	Mizoram	37
25	Nagaland	1
26	Odisha	0
27	Puducherry	42
28	Punjab	42
29	Rajasthan	157
30	Sikkim	24
31	Tamil Nadu	0
32	Telangana	28
33	Tripura	12
34	Uttar Pradesh	0
35	Uttarakhand	0
36	West Bengal	114
Total		3661

[English]

**Development of various
Infrastructure Schemes**

6639. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on development of various infrastructure schemes during the last three years; and

(b) the number of countries which have invested in construction of roads, rail and harbour infrastructure

development in the country and the amount invested by these countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) As per Budget 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Revised Estimates for Capital Outlay on Infrastructure Sector for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 are Rs 3,58,634 crore and Rs 4,94,313 crore respectively, while Budget Estimate for the year 2018-19 is Rs 5,97,143 crore.

(b) Details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, country-wise, during the last three years (from April 01, 2014 to January 31, 2018) for the construction of roads (NIC code 42101), construction of rail (NIC code 42102), construction of harbours (NIC code 42902) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Country-wise FDI inflow (April 2014 to Jan 2018)

1. Industry name: NIC code 42101: Construction and maintenance of motorways, streets, roads, other vehicular and pedestrian ways, highways

Country name	Amount of Inflow (in Rs)
1	2
Belorussia	50000
Bulgaria	42275000
Canada	20049500
France	1185005000
Germany	21687750
Hongkong	30099990
Iran	28825300
Italy	120689338.3
Japan	218290000
Malaysia	674325990
Mauritius	21475927335
Oman	1696843410
Singapore	21639817335
South Korea	160069480

1	2
Switzerland	80000000
Turkey	1960051090
UAE	135467997
United Kingdom	130382689.7
U.S.A	83190167
Spain	1239382938
Brunei Darussalam	60000
Bermuda	216.87
Total	50942490526

2. Industry name: NIC code 42102: Construction and maintenance of railways and rail-bridges

Country name	Amount of inflow (in Rs)
France	506350000
Mauritius	307520000
South Korea	16548050
UAE	15500000
U.S.A	6133500
Spain	36000000
Total	888051550

3. Industry name: NIC code 42902: Construction of waterways, harbours and river works, dredging of waterways

Country name	Amount of inflow (in Rs)
Mauritius	600600
Singapore	129446892.8
UAE	282500000
Total	412547492.8

(Source: Reserve Bank of India)

[Translation]

Insurance to People Associated with Co-operative Societies

6640. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural people associated with primary minor forest produce co-operative societies are provided the benefit of insurance scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the provisions under this scheme; and

(c) the details of the insurance amount distributed during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Providing the benefit of insurance scheme to the rural people associated with primary minor forest produce co-operative societies is responsibility of the concerned State Forest Department. As per the information provided by Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Federation, Raipur, there are three schemes in Chhattisgarh under which rural people associated with primary Minor Forest Produce Cooperative Societies are provided the benefit of insurance scheme which are as under:

(i) Aam Admi Bema Yojna- This insurance scheme is for head of Tendu leaves pluckers family in age group 18-60 years. This is in operation since 2007-08. Under this scheme total 12.50 Lakh families are covered. Under this scheme the nominated person gets Rs. 30,000/- on normal death, Rs. 37,500/- on becoming partially handicapped and Rs. 75,000/- on accidental death or on becoming fully handicapped. This scheme is 50% funded by Central Government, 37.50% is funded by State Government and rest 12.50% is funded by Chhattisgarh Minor Forest Produce Federation, Raipur.

(ii) Group Insurance Scheme- This insurance scheme is for members other than family head of Tendu leaves pluckers family in age group 18-60 years and is in operation since 2003-04. Under this scheme total 18.00 Lakh families are covered. Under this Scheme, the nominated person gets Rs. 3500/- on normal death, Rs. 12,500/- on becoming partially handicapped, Rs. 25,000/- on accidental death or on becoming fully handicapped. This scheme is 50% funded by Central Government and 50% funded by Chhattisgarh Minor Forest Produce Federation, Raipur.

(iii) Atal Group Insurance Scheme- This insurance scheme is for members other than family head of Tendu leaves pluckers family in age group 18-60 years and is in operation since years 2011-12. Under this scheme, total 18.00 Lakh families are covered. Under this scheme, the

nominated person gets Rs.65,00/- on death. This Scheme is 100% funded by Chhattisgarh Minor Forest Produce Federation, Raipur.

(c) The total amount distributed in Chhattisgarh in last 05 years is Rs. 62.98 crores.

[*English*]

List of Essential Drugs under AYUSH

6641. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a List of Essential Drugs (LED) for all streams under AYUSH and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the hospitals under AYUSH streams fail to procure drugs listed in LED;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaint in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) In March 2013, the Ministry of AYUSH published revised lists of Essential Drugs of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy. These lists have total 1124 drugs comprising 277 of Ayurveda, 302 of Siddha, 288 of Unani and 257 of Homoeopathy drugs. Through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), grant-in-aid is provided to the States/UTs to facilitate procurement of AYUSH drugs out of the respective Essential Drugs List for supply to State dispensaries and hospitals. The grant-in-aid for this purpose is provided to the States in accordance with the schematic guidelines for the required proposal reflected in the State Annual Action Plans. As per the prescribed guidelines at least 50% of the grant- in-aid provided to the State should be used for procuring these drugs from M/s Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (a Central Public Sector Undertaking) or from Public Sector undertakings, pharmacies under State Government and Co-operative manufactured in their own manufacturing units with compliance to Good Manufacturing Practices

(GMP). The remaining grant-in-aid provided under the National AYUSH Mission for medicines may be used for procuring medicines as per the respective Essential Drugs List (EDL) of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy from other Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) compliant units having valid manufacturing licenses.

(d) and (e) No formal complaint received, hence the question of providing details does not arise.

Performance of PMSBY and PMJJBY

6642. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the State Governments and Union Territories to intensify contribution into Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this move comes in the wake of dismal contribution and enrolment recorded in the past three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) were launched in May, 2015 with a view to enhance the level of insurance penetration in the country and to provide insurance cover to common people especially poor and the under-privileged sections of the society. The State Governments were requested to give wide publicity to the above two schemes and to take pro-active steps to follow up on the information and identify potential claimants and facilitate them to submit their claims. The details of enrolments and claims under these schemes are as follows:

PMJJBY	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18**
Gross enrolment (in crore)	2.96	3.12	5.33
Total No. of claims paid	25555	62479	89766
Claim Amount Paid (in crore.)**	511.10	1249.58	1795.32
PMSBY	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18**
Gross enrolment (in crore)	9.43	10.04	13.48
Total No. of claims paid	3821	10273	16454
Claim Amount Paid (in crore)**	76.42	205.03	329.08

*These figures are for the period 1st June to 31st May.

**These figures are for the period 1st June 2017 to 4th April 2018.

Delayed Enforcement of Companies Act

6643. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-year period of non-compliance under Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013 came into effect from November, 2017;

(b) if so, the reasons for having taken action against shell companies and directors non-compliant with Section 164 in September, 2017, instead of November, 2017;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure that the aforesaid process of cancellation of company registrations and the disqualification of directors, would not be susceptible to a challenge on the grounds of retrospective application of law; 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) Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013 come to the effect from 01.04.2014.

(b) to (d): The term 'Shell Company' is not defined under the Companies Act, 2013. However, 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 were disqualified under Section 164(2)(a) read with Section 167 of the Companies Act, 2013 for non-filing of Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of immediately preceding 3(three) financial years (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16). Out of the above mentioned disqualified directors, 2,10,116 number of disqualified directors were directors on the Board of Struck off companies.

Functions of NAA, CCI and CBEC

6644. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the difference in functions of National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) from Competition Commission of India (CCI) and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) post implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and setting up of NAA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): The National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) has been constituted under section 171 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with Chapter XV of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rule, 2017 (CGST Rules for short) to determine whether the reduction in tax rates or benefit of input tax credit is being passed on to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices. As per rule 137 of the CGST Rules, the Authority shall cease to exist after the expiry of two years from the date on which the Chairman enters upon his office unless the Council recommends otherwise.

Whereas, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) eliminates practices having adverse effect on competition to promote and sustain competition to protect the interest of the consumers and to ensure freedom of trade.

The Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) (now rechristened Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs- CBIC) deals with the task of formulation of policy and laws and implementing the same on the levy and collection of the following duties/taxes:

- (i) customs duties;
- (ii) central excise duties on certain items;
- (iii) central tax on intra-State supplies of goods and services and
- (iv) integrated tax on inter-State supply of goods and services
- (v) Narcotics.

Increase in Import Duty

6645. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is exploring the options for increase in the import duty to the maximum allowed limit for short periods to tide over the trend of falling prices of farm produce due to cheap imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether each country commits to a ceiling on customs duties on a certain number of products and no country can raise duties above the bound rates as per World Trade Organisation norms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration, for the present.

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

(c) and (d) The WTO requires member countries to notify the bound tariffs on products as per the commitments resulting from the WTO negotiations. Country wise bound tariff commitments are listed in the documents called the Schedule of Commitments and are an integral part of the WTO Agreement. WTO member countries have the flexibility to increase or decrease their tariffs so long as they do not raise them above their bound levels. If one WTO member raises applied tariffs above their bound level, other WTO members can take the country to the WTO's dispute settlement for resolving the issue.

Gold Policy

6646. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a Gold Policy with statutory wherewithal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) In Union Budget 2018 - 19 it is announced that the Government will formulate a comprehensive gold policy to develop gold as an asset class.

Promoting use of Small Grains for Health Benefits

6647. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:
SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote/encourage use of small grains for health benefits;

(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 (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) An adequate, well balanced diet combined with regular physical activity is the cornerstone of good health. Small grains (millets) are good sources of dietary fibre, protein, vitamins minerals and are gluten - free. Millets include Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and little millets include Kutki, Kodo, Sawa, Kangni and Cheena.

In order to promote small grains (millets) in the country, Government of India has been implementing crop development programmes/schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Under NFSM, assistance is provided to the farmers through State Governments for organizing demonstrations on improved production technologies and seed distribution. Besides, Government of India declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) of jowar, bajra and ragi every year to protect the interests of the farmers. Under the programme, three National Centre of Excellences (CoEs) have been established i.e one at CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar for pearl millet and one each at Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad for sorghum and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru for small millets.

As per the provisions under National Food Security Act enacted in 2013, food grains including millets are provided for preparation of meals under Supplementary Nutrition Programme of Aanganwadi services under the Umbrella of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) at subsidized rates through Public Distribution System (PDS).

Export Duty on Sugar

6648. DR. K. GOPAL:
SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lower the existing export duty on sugar to zero/scrap the import duty on sugar in the wake of bumper domestic production this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) In

view of higher production of sugar in sugar season 2017-18, and fall in the ex-mill sugar prices in the domestic market, the Government has reduced export duty on raw sugar, white or refined sugar from 20% to Nil vide Notification No. 30/2018- Customs 20.03.2018. Further, import duty on all types of sugar falling under heading 1701, was increased from 50% to 100% vide Notification No. 24/2018-Customs dated 06.02.2018.

Development of Rivers

6649. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any plan or scheme for the conservation and preservation of the rivers Damodar, Ajay, Tista Mayurakshi and other prominent rivers in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes being implemented in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) has informed that the Namami Gange programme has been approved by the Government in May 2015 with a total outlay of Rs. 20,000 crore for integrating the previous and current ongoing initiatives for rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries in the Ganga Basin in a comprehensive manner. Prominent rivers in West Bengal, including Damodar, Ajay and Mayurakshi fall in the Ganga Basin. The various activities taken up under the programme include interception, diversion and treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front/ghat development, crematoria, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, public outreach, etc.

10 schemes pertaining to interception, diversion and treatment of sewage, low cost sanitation and crematoria have been implemented in the towns of Andal, Asansol, Durgapur and Raniganj in West Bengal for pollution abatement of Damodar (under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II, which is now a part of Namami Gange programme) at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 3.98 crore, and sewage treatment capacity of 13.17 million litres per day (mid) has been created.

Forest Coverage

6650. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of forest coverage in the country in absolute terms and percentage of its own area percentage of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase/decrease in forest coverage in various States/UTs during last ten years;

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

(d) whether the Government conducts tree census at periodic intervals 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) 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 that of the India State of Forest Report 2015 (updated) out of which, there is a net increase of 6,778 square kilometer in forest cover and 1,243 square kilometer in tree cover. The i State/UT-wise details of forest and tree cover are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) and (c) There has been a net increase of 18,102 square kilometer in forest coverage in the last ten years. The detail of State wise forest cover changes between State of Forest Report (2005) (revised) and India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2017 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Forest survey of India does not conduct any census of tree in the country. Forest Survey of India (FSI) conducts regular inventory of trees in forests and outside forests in the country under its National Forest Inventory programme by selecting 60 districts randomly in different physiographic zones on a cycle of two years. On the basis of data collected from these 60 districts and data of preceding 2 cycles, growing stock (stems & volume of wood) estimates are generated at national and state levels which are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR).

Statement-I*Forest Cover in States/UTs as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2017.*

(Area in square kilometers)

State	Geographic Area	Total Forest cover as per ISFR-2017	Forest cover percentage w.r.t geographic area of State	Forest cover percentage w.r.t geographic area of India.
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	17.27	0.85
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	79.96	2.03
Assam	78438	28,105	35.83	0.85
Bihar	94163	7,299	7.75	0.22
Chhattisgarh	135192	55,547	41.09	1.68
Delhi	1483	192.41	12.97	0.00
Goa	3702	2,229	60.21	0.06
Gujarat	196244	14,757	7.52	0.44
Haryana	44212	1,588	3.59	0.04
Himachal Pradesh	55673	15,100	27.12	0.45
Jammu and Kashmir *	222236	23,241	10.46	0.70
Jharkhand	79716	23,553	29.55	0.71
Karnataka	191791	37,550	19.58	1.14
Kerala	38852	20,321	52.30	0.61
Madhya Pradesh	308252	77,414	25.11	2.35
Maharashtra	307713	50,682	16.47	1.54
Manipur	22327	17,346	77.69	0.52
Meghalaya	22429	17,146	76.45	0.52
Mizoram	21081	18,186	86.27	0.55
Nagaland	16579	12,489	75.33	0.37
Odisha	155707	51,345	32.98	1.56
Punjab	50362	1837	3.65	0.05
Rajasthan	342239	16,572	4.84	0.50
Sikkim	7096	3,344	47.13	0.10
Tamil Nadu	130060	26,281	20.21	0.79

1	2	3	4	5
Telangana	112077	20,419	18.22	0.62
Tripura	10486	7,726	73.68	0.23
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14,679	6.09	0.44
Uttarakhand	53483	24,295	45.43	0.73
West Bengal	88752	16,847	18.98	0.51
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6,742	81.73	0.20
Chandigarh	114	21.56	18.91	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	42.16	0.00
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	18.46	0.00
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	90.33	0.00
Puducherry	490	53.67	10.95	0.00
Grand Total	32,87,469	708273	--	21.54

* Includes Jammu and Kashmir area outside LoC that is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China

Statement-II

Tree Cover in States/UTs in India

(area in square kilometer)

State	Geographic Area	Total Tree cover as per ISFR-2017	Percent of Geographic area
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	162968	3,753	2.30
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	807	0.96
Assam	78438	1,496	1.91
Bihar	94163	2,263	2.40
Chhattisgarh	135192	3,833	2.84
Delhi	1483	113	7.62
Goa	3702	323	8.73
Gujarat	196244	8,024	4.09
Haryana	44212	1,415	3.20
Himachal Pradesh	55673	822	1.48
Jammu and Kashmir *	222236	7,815	3.52
Jharkhand	79716	2,922	3.67
Karnataka	191791	5,713	2.98
Kerala	38852	2,959	7.62
Madhya Pradesh	308252	8,073	2.62

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	307713	9,831	3.19
Manipur	22327	220	0.99
Meghalaya	22429	657	2.93
Mizoram	21081	467	2.22
Nagaland	16579	379	2.29
Odisha	155707	3,993	2.56
Punjab	50362	1,622	3.22
Rajasthan	342239	8,266	2.42
Sikkim	7096	35	0.49
Tamil Nadu	130060	4,671	3.59
Telangana	112077	2,669	2.38
Tripura	10486	215	2.05
Uttar Pradesh	240928	7,442	3.09
Uttarakhand	53483	767	1.43
West Bengal	88752	2,136	2.41
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	35	0.42
Chandigarh	114	10	8.77
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	30	6.11
Daman and Diu	111	10	9.01
Lakshadweep	30	2	6.67
Puducherry	490	27	5.51
Grand Total	32,87,469	93,815	--

* The total tree cover of the country is 2.85 percent of total geographical area.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise forest cover changes between State of Forest Report (SFR) 2005 and India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2017

(Area in square kilometers)

State/UT	Forest Cover as per State Forest Report (SFR) 2005 (Revised)	Forest Cover as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2017	Change in forest cover 2005-2017
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	45,231	48,566	3,335
Arunachal Pradesh	67,472	66,964	-508
Assam	27,758	28,105	347

1	2	3	4
Bihar	6,807	7299	492
Chhattisgarh	55,929	55547	-382
Delhi	177	192.41	15
Goa	2,156	2229	73
Gujarat	14,604	14757	153
Haryana	1,604	1588	-16
Himachal Pradesh	14,666	15100	434
Jammu and Kashmir	22,689	23241	552
Jharkhand	22,722	23553	831
Karnataka	36,200	37550	1,350
Kerala	17,284	20321	3,037
Madhya Pradesh	77,739	77414	-325
Maharashtra	50,661	50682	21
Manipur	16,952	17346	394
Meghalaya	17,205	17146	-59
Mizoram	18,600	18186	-414
Nagaland	13,665	12489	-1,176
Odisha	48,755	51345	2,590
Punjab	1,660	1837	177
Rajasthan	16,012	16572	560
Sikkim	3,357	3344	-13
Tamil Nadu	23,314	26281	2,967
Tripura	8,173	7726	-447
Uttar Pradesh	14,346	14679	333
Uttarakhand	24,493	24295	-198
West Bengal	12,970	16847	3,877
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,663	6742	79
Chandigarh	17	21.56	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	216	207	-9
Daman and Diu	6	20.49	14
Lakshdweep	26	27.1	1
Puducherry	42	53.67	12
Grand Total	690,171	708,273	18,102

Import Financing by Banks through LoUs

6651. SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bank financing done during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the details of quantum of import financing done in India through the Letters of Undertaking (LoUs) during the last five years and the current year;

(c) the number of said LoUs which were not repaid; and

(d) the action have been initiated against the persons defaulting on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) inputs, the information on the total number of bank financing done during the last five years and the current year are not centrally maintained. However, as per RBI inputs the amount of gross loans and advances outstanding at the end of each of the financial years 2012-13 to 2016-17, for domestic operations, as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) inputs, information regarding the quantum of import financing, the number of LoUs not repaid and action initiated against persons defaulting on LoUs through Letters of Undertaking (LoUs) are not centrally maintained.

Statement

Gross Loans and Advances (domestic operations) of all Scheduled Commercial Banks (Amount in crore Rs.)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
53,71,045	61,00,848	66,91,204	72,73,202	75,98,098

Source: RBI

[Translation]

Scheme for Adolescent Girls

6652. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any instructions to provide adolescent girls a diet similar to

pregnant and lactating mothers under the Scheme of Adolescent Girls and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether supplementary nutritional diet is being provided to adolescent girls per day at the rate of 5 rupees per beneficiary and to the pregnant and lactating mothers per day at the rate of 7 rupees per beneficiary in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same is adequate enough, keeping in view the recent price rise and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue instructions to State to enhance the rates of supplementary nutritional diet and implement it in all the districts of the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam, the Government issued instructions to provide adolescent girls a diet similar to pregnant and lactating mothers under the Scheme of Adolescent Girls.

(b) to (d) Supplementary nutrition to adolescent girls is being provided @ Rs. 9.5 per beneficiary per day under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls in all the States/UTs including Maharashtra. The said rates are equivalent to the prescribed rates for nutrition for the pregnant and lactating mothers under Anganwadi Services of umbrella ICDS scheme. Earlier the nutrition @ Rs. 5 per beneficiary per day was being provided to Adolescent Girls.

These cost norms have been revised under Scheme for Adolescent Girls keeping in view the recent price rise and Annual Cost Indexation and intimated to the State Government/ UT Administration. Government has also approved expansion and universalisation of the Scheme for Adolescent Girls in a phased manner and at present all the districts of the States/UTs are covered under the scheme.

[English]

Forest Fire

6653. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI RAJU SHETTY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether as per State of Forest Report 2017 there has been thirty eight per cent increase in the incidents of forest fire in the country during the last thirteen years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated loss of animal and human lives along with the destruction caused to flora and fauna during the said period;

(c) whether the National Green Tribunal has asked his Ministry to frame a national policy for prevention and control of forest fire and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any State/UT-wise study to assess the losses suffered due to forest fire during the last five years and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to prevent forest fire especially during summer season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, a subordinate organization of this Ministry is publishing India State of Forest Report once in two years. FSI does not report the number of forest fire incidences on the ground. It only disseminates the satellite based forest fire alerts to all the State Forest Departments and other registered users.

The data generated from the fire alerts titled 'Global Monthly Fire Location Product' (MCD14ML) pertaining to the fire season (January to June) from 2003 to 2016 was used to carry out a long term characterization study on forest fires and the same was published in India State of Forest Report 2017 (ISFR 2017). The number of fire detections fluctuate across the years and are dependent on weather conditions besides other variables. Therefore, direct comparison on the number of fire detections may not reflect ground reality. The year wise number of detections observed as per the MCD14ML database is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The loss of animal and human lives if any, along with the destruction caused to flora and fauna during the said period are not maintained in the Ministry.

(c) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi vide its order dated 03.08.2017 in the Original Application No. 216 of 2016 (M.A. No. 397 of 2017) in the matter of Rajiv Dutta versus Union of India and others has inter-alia directed that the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) should

in consultation with the States formulate National Policy/Guidelines for forest fire prevention and control, which should be updated periodically.

(d) The Government has not conducted any State/UT-wise study to assess the losses suffered due to forest fire during the last five years.

(e) Protection and management of forests from various threats including forest fire is primarily the responsibility of respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Ministry issues advisories to State/UT Governments for taking effective steps for prevention and management of forest fires. Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization of this Ministry disseminates satellite based forest fire alerts on location of forest fires to all States/UT Forest Departments & other registered users through SMS and email for taking effective steps for controlling the fire at the initial stage itself so as to minimize the damages and losses. Further, the Ministry supplements the efforts of State/Union Territory Governments in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management (FPM) Scheme.

Statement

Year-wise number of detections observed

Sl. No.	Year	Number of detections
1.	2003	.24,450
2.	2004	32,993
3.	2005	25,550
4.	2006	32,244
5.	2001	32,650
6.	2008	27,228
7.	2009	46,152
8.	2010	35,804
9.	2011	25,518
10.	2012	40,528
11.	2013	25,061
12.	2014	26,797
13.	2015	22,465
14.	2016	33,664

**Target Achievements of
Credit Schemes**

6654. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the achievement of targets under various credit schemes are far better where application system is online than automated schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether State Governments including Government of Rajasthan are developing a portal for processing of applications of various credit schemes and tracking them till final disposal by involving key bankers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the automated system will ensure transparency and time bound disposal of applications and assess the credit gap in the sanctioned amount and requirement and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is mulling to extend support to the State Governments on boarding all the bankers to the automated system and if so, the details of progress made thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Online systems for loan application offer benefits over physical modes of submission in terms of enhanced access to credit and hand holding services, wider choice of service providers, tracking mechanism of applications, e-alerts, faster turn around time, end to end solutions, obviating need for repeated visits to banks, increased transparency etc. Such systems facilitate achievement of targets and better customer service. Government/Government supported portals for processing of applications of credit schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand up India and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) are already operational. State Governments including Government of Rajasthan have been on boarded on the PMEGP portal. 95 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and 145 lenders have been already on boarded so far on the Stand up Mitra portal and Udyamimitra portal respectively.

Cost of Medical Treatment

6655. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

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

(a) whether any Court directions have been issued regarding immediate steps to reduce the huge cost of medical treatments;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the huge cost of medical treatment?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of respective State Government/Union Territory to take measures to reduce the cost of medical treatment.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments in the country. Under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under this Act, the clinical establishments (in the States / Union Territories where the said Act is applicable) are inter-alia required to display their rates at a -conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for appropriate action. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

Currently, the Act is applicable in 11 States namely Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal v Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan Uttarakhand, Assam and Haryana and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

Cases of Cartelisation

6656. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of cartelisation unethical business practices by public and private sector companies to make profits have come to the notice of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported during the said period, sector-wise;

(c) whether the CCI has conducted any enquiry in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) the details of the penalty imposed by CCI on such companies during the said period, company-wise;

(e) whether the penalty imposed by CCI on these companies have been honoured within the prescribed time limit and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, company-wise; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by the CCI to recover the penalty and to curb the practice of cartelization/unethical business by companies in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has stated that 121 cases in the year 2015-16, 161 cases in the year 2016-17, 72 cases in the year 2017-18 have been registered under Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2002 in 14 sectors namely (i) Real Estate (ii) Financial Sector (iii) I&B (Film/Entertainment/TV/Print Media) (iv) Health/ Pharmaceuticals (v) Automobiles (vi) Information Technology (vii) Petroleum/Gas (viii) Railways (ix) Civil Aviation (x) Power (xi) Chemicals & Fertilizers (xii) Iron & Steel (xiii) Coal and (xiv) Miscellaneous. As of now, no case has been registered during 2018-19.

(c) to (f) 354 cases were registered in the last three years and the current year, out of which 271 cases were disposed of by the Commission under section 26(2), 26(6) and 27 of the Competition Act, 2002. CCI has imposed penalties on 87 companies/individuals for a sum of Rs.19,50,85,83,667/- and Rs.3,20,03,120/- have already been realized in the aforesaid period. Further, besides imposing penalty on contravening parties, the Commission has also issued cease and desist orders.

IBBI

6657. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) and is in the process of drafting the regulations thereon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) was established vide Ministry gazette notification dated 01.10.2016. Section 240 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code) provides IBBI with powers to make regulations under the Code. The provisions related to Insolvency Resolution and Liquidation for Corporate Persons as contained in Code are in place and relevant regulations related thereto have already been framed by IBBI.

Sales Returns under GST

6658. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 16 per cent of the summary sales returns under the Goods and Services Tax match with the final returns and the Government has started to analyze the major gaps with a view to check any possible tax evasion during July to December, 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the 34 per cent of businesses paid Rs. 34, 400 crore less tax between July-December while filing initial summary returns and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these 34 per cent of the businesses have paid Rs. 8.16 lakh crore to the exchequer by filing GSTR-3B, whereas analysis of their GSTR-1 data show that their tax liability should have been Rs. 8.50 lakh crore and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) No Madam. Preliminary comparison of summary and detailed return has been carried out to analyze any gaps. Detailed examination is being undertaken and the extent of short payment of tax, if any, can be estimated only after such detailed examination.

Rationing of New Tuberculosis Medicines

6659. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering rationing of new tuberculosis medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the advanced tuberculosis medicines are available for only about 1,000 patients; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The new drug Bedaquiline is available under the programme for all the eligible patients as per the Guidelines for Management of Drug Resistant TB (2017). The drug was initially introduced in the six sites in the absence of Phase-III clinical trial results. Post issuance of guidelines for its use by World Health Organisation, the drug has been issued to all the states. The states are preparing for Bedaquiline use and establishing systems required for monitoring of the cases on Bedaquiline containing regimen.

(c) and (d) No. The new drug Bedaquiline is available for all eligible patients across the country. The required drug courses have been issued to all the States.

**Villages Situated inside Wild
Life Reserves**

6660. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified a number of villages situated inside the various wild life reserves and sanctuaries across the country;

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

(c) the fund allocated or the assistance provided by the Government in the relocation of these villages to a safe place outside wild life reserves during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government intends to release an amount of Rs.150 crore for relocation of villages from tiger reserve and enhance the relocation package at an early date; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of number of villages situated inside the core/critical tiger habitat of tiger reserves (as reported by States), State-wise, is as under:

Number of Villages inside the core / critical tiger habitat

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Villages inside the core / critical tiger habitat
1	Andhra Pradesh	28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3	Assam	0
4	Bihar	0
5	Chhattisgarh	126
6	Jharkhand	3
7	Karnataka	102
8	Kerala	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	68
10	Maharashtra	35
11	Mizoram	0
12	Odisha	7
13	Rajasthan	102
14	Tamil Nadu	49
15	Telangana	37
16	Uttar Pradesh	4
17	Uttarakhand	0
18	West Bengal	7
Total		571

(c) Details of financial assistance provided to state governments for relocation of villages to safe places outside wildlife reserves during the last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' is given in the enclosed Statement.

No funds have been provided for relocation of villages during the current financial year, 2018-19.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal. Making core /critical tiger habitat of tiger reserves inviolate is a statutory requirement for which there is provision of voluntary village relocation in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Funding assistance is provided to the States for the said purpose under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger based on demand from tiger range States and subject to availability of funds. A detailed proposal depicting number of families along with their willingness and due diligence besides fulfillment of other stipulated formalities is required to be submitted by the State.

No decision has been taken in context of enhancing the relocation package.

Statement

The fund allocated / provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for voluntary village relocation during last three years and the current year is as under:

2015-16	Rs. 47.52 crores
2016-17	Rs. 167.00 crores
2017-18	Rs. 152.26 crores
2018-19	--

The reserve-wise (State) break-up of above funding is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kali (Dandeli Anshi) (Karnataka)	0.00	786.00	0.00
2	Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	0.00	1338.00	0.00
3	Satpura (Madhya Pradesh)	0.00	630.00	2076.00
4	Sanjay Dubri (Madhya Pradesh)	0.00	8209.96	6610.00
5	Tadoba Andhari (Maharashtra)	0.00	0.00	858.00
6	Melghat (Maharashtra)	2532.00	2856.00	2886.00

1	2	3	4	5
7	Pench (Maharashtra)	0.00	1020.00	0.00
8	Bor (Maharashtra)	0.00	1860.00	0.00
9	Mudumalai (Tamil Nadu)	1410.00	0.00	1530.00
10	Sariska (Rajasthan)	810.00	0.00	0.00
11	Achanakmar (Chhattisgarh)	0.00	0.00	798.00
12	Satkosia (Odisha)	0.00	0.00	468.00
Total		4752.00	16699.96	15226.00

Financial assistance provided to state governments under CSS- Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for relocation of villages to safe places outside wildlife reserves during the last three years:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Kerala	270.00	1108.80	-
Mizoram	-	1044.00	261.00
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	748.80

e-Waste Recycling Units

6661. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the forest departments of all the States to be more vigilant and enhance forest protection and monitoring systems especially in the areas of charcoal industries to prevent any illegal felling of trees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his ministry has also requested the Governments of States and Union Territories to take up the matter with all industries using wood-charcoal to explore possibilities of adopting the alternatives suggested by the Indian Institute, of Forest Management (IIFM); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) In compliance to the

directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi vide its order dated 09.10.2017 in the Original Application No. 489/ 2014 (M.A.No.803/2014 & M.A.No.934/2015) in the matter of Indian Institute of Sustainable Development versus Union of India & others, this Ministry has requested all the State Forest Departments to be more vigilant and enhance the forest protection, and monitoring system especially in the areas of charcoal industries in an effort to prevent any illegal felling of trees for the purpose of charcoal making. State Forest Departments were also requested to monitor the source of wood for charcoal industries.

Further, the State/UT Governments were requested to take up the matter with all industries using wood-charcoal to explore possibilities of adopting the alternatives suggested by Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) in their report. The State/UT Governments were also requested to ensure that the process of wood-charcoal do not violate any prescribed environmental regulations/norms.

AYUSH Clinic for Elderly

6662. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides best services to elderly under AYUSH system of medicine;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether the Government has any proposal to open special clinic for elder persons in villages;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other measures being taken by the Government to provide low cost healthcare facilities to elderly under AYUSH system of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) Yes, the Government provides optimum services to elderly under AYUSH system of medicines.

As Health is a State subject, opening of special clinic for elder persons in village; comes under the purview of the respective State/UT Government.

However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision of

financial assistance to the States/UTs for setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals and for establishment of AYUSH facility in Primary Health Centres (PHCs). Accordingly, State/UT Government may avail assistance through posing their requirement in their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guidelines. Further, under NAM there is provision of supply of essential drugs to the AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries through which the public including elderly persons can avail free services.

In addition, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH provides health care services to elderly through Geriatric Out-Patient-Departments (OPDs) at its 22 peripheral institutes. The details of the 22 peripheral institutes are given in the enclosed Statement. Central Council for Research in Siddhi (CCRS), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH is also providing Geriatric special Out Patient services. Further, National Institute of Siddha (NIS), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH also conduct a special OPD for elderly persons. Geriatric patients are exempted from payment of Indoor-Patient Department (IPD) charges.

Statement

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences List of Institutes conducting Geriatric OPD

S.N.	Name of Institute/Centres/Unit
1.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.
2.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Neuromuscular & Musculoskeletal Disorders, Cheruthuruthy, Kerala
3.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
4.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Kolkata, West Bengal
5.	Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Respiratory Disorders, Patiala, Punjab
6.	Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Eye Diseases, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
7.	Raja Ramdeo Anandilal Podar (RRAP) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cancer, Mumbai, Maharashtra
8.	M.S. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Endocrine Disorders, Jaipur, Rajasthan

9. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
10. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin disorders, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh
11. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, Nagpur, Maharashtra
12. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Bangalore, Karnataka
13. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life style related Disorders, Trivandrum, Kerala
14. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, Patna, Bihar
15. Research Ayurveda Regional Institute for Gastro-Intestinal Disorders, GuwahatL Assam
16. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Gangtok, Sikkim
17. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
18. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Urinary Disorders, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir
19. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Nutritional Disorders, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
20. Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
21. Advanced Center for Ayurveda in Mental Health & Neurosciences, Bangalore. Karnataka
22. Dr. Achanta Lakshmiapati Research Centre for Ayurveda, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Viral Load Testing for HIV Patients

6663. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:
SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the viral load testing for HIV positive people recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the numrjer of affected people likely to be benefitted;

(c) whether new pockets of HIV infection have

emerged in Gujarat, Bihar, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the NACO Report 2017 indicates declining HIV prevalence trends in traditional high-prevalence States such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is focusing on high-risk and working with communities to prevent HIV and if so, the key steps taken to prevent and control the HIV epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) All the patients receiving Anti Retroviral Treatment through Anti Retroviral Therapy centres across India that is approx 11.9 lakhs people living with HIV (PLHIV) will be benefited by viral load testing.

(c) No.

(d) Yes. NACO's technical report from HIV surveillance system for 2016-17 has indicated declining HIV prevalence trends in traditional high-prevalence States such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. HIV prevalence among pregnant women (treated as proxy for general population) in these States for year 2007 and 2017 is as below:

State	2007	2017
Andhra Pradesh	1.07*	0.41
Karnataka	0.86	0.38
Maharashtra	0.76	0.26
Tamil Nadu	0.58	0.27
Telangana	1.07*	0.28

* represent prevalence of erstwhile undivided Andhra Pradesh

(e) Yes. Government is focusing on high-risk and working with communities to prevent HIV through Targeted Intervention (TI) programme. Currently, there are 1467 targeted interventions operational across country focusing on delivery of comprehensive package of HIV prevention, testing and linkage to treatment services among those who are at high risk. These services are offered through peer-led approach as people from high risk communities

themselves are engaged at targeted interventions to deliver these services.

[Translation]

Pension Rates under CPF

6664. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current pension rate of Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) pensioners in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the pension rate;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the number of CPF pensioners likely to increase by 31 st March, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Central Government employees who are covered by CPF Rules (India) 1962 and who retired on or after 01.01.1986 are not entitled to any monthly pension/ex-gratia amount. However, the Government employees under CPF who retired between 18.11.1960 and 31.12.1985 are entitled to monthly ex-gratia amount of the following rates:

Sl. No.	Group of Service to which CPF retirees belonged at the time of retirement	Enhanced amount of basic monthly ex-gratia
1	Group A Service	Rs. 3,000/-
2	Group B Service	Rs. 1,000/-
3	Group C Service	Rs. 750/-
4	Group D Service	Rs. 650/-

5 Widows and dependent children of the deceased CPF beneficiary Rs. 645/-

Dearness ex-gratia equal to 50% of the amount of ex-gratia and Dearness Relief, as notified from time to time as per 5th Central Pay Commission series, on the sums of amount of ex-gratia and dearness ex-gratia is being paid to them. There is no proposal to increase the aforesaid rates.

[English]

Global Norms for Diabetes

6665. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMDLY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new set of global guidelines on managing diabetes that aim to replace those followed for over three decades has been objected by medical community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines relaxing blood sugar targets lead to complications in managing diabetes;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of guidelines issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (e) There are number of global guidelines on managing diabetes. One of them is American College of Physicians (ACP). These guidelines change on the basis of development and clinical outcome. As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the American College of Physicians (ACP) recently came out with Guidelines saying that glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) level of 7-8% is sufficient for majority of patients with diabetes. It is true that in some patients who are old, frail or have multiple complications, relaxation of the control may be acceptable but not for the majority of patients as suggested by the American College of Physicians.

As informed by ICMR, for every 1% in glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels, studies have shown that there could be a 25%- 33% increase in the risk of developing complications like eye, kidney and nerves.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has recently revised its earlier 2005 guidelines. In the revised 2018 guidelines on management of diabetes, the ICMR still recommends that most patients with diabetes should try to get HbA1c level to 7%.

As per the Training Module for Medical Officers for Population level Prevention, Control and Screening for Hypertension, Diabetes and Common Cancer (Oral, Breast & Cervical) under the National Health Mission (NHM), HbA1C level of less than 7% is recommended for most of the patients.

[Translation]

Treatment in Hospitals

6666. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the difficulties being faced by the patients visiting Central Government Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Lucknow and Chandigarh for surgery and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the number of patients who come to these hospitals for various surgeries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to lessen the waiting time for surgery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The number of patients visiting Central Government Hospitals for treatment including surgery is much larger as compared to their handling capacity in terms of number of beds, manpower and other resources. Despite availability of huge infrastructure and other services in these Hospitals, there is a waiting period for certain procedures and surgeries due to the ever increasing pressure on infrastructure and available manpower in these hospitals, which varies from Department to Department.

Expansion of existing facilities and creation of new facility in a Hospital is an on-going process and is undertaken as per the requirement and availability of resources. Projects for augmentation of capacity are undertaken from time-to-time.

[English]

Gold Monetisation Scheme

6667. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has surpassed China as the world's largest gold consumer resulting in outflow of Forex reserves, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has recently launched a Gold Monetization Scheme (GMS) 2015/Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme and a National Gold Coin under gold

monetization programme to reduce reliance on gold imports by encouraging households to monetize their gold, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations against this scheme and proposes to make changes in the GMS/SGB including increasing the interest rate on Gold Bonds, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect depositors from tax department questioning the source of gold for this scheme, if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken thereon; and

(e) the extent to which the GMS is likely to improve Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and curb inflation and the steps taken by the Government to popularize this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Madam. As per World Gold Council's yearly data for 2017, China is the largest consumer of Gold and India is the second largest consumer of Gold.

(b) Yes, Madam. Government of India has launched Gold Monetisation Scheme (GMS) 2015, Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme and Indian Gold Coin (IGC) on 5th November, 2015. The detailed guidelines of the Gold Monetisation Scheme are available vide RBI's Master Direction No. DBR.IBD.No.45/23.67.003/2015-16 dated October 22, 2015, which is available on RBI's website. The detailed guidelines of the Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme are available vide Government of India's Gazette Notification F.No. 4(25)-W&M/2017 dated 6 October, 2017. The Indian Gold Coin is the country's first national gold coin of 24 carat purity with 999 fitness which is minted indigenously. It has the Ashok Chakra engraved on one side and face of Mahatma Gandhi ji on the other.

(c) The Government receives representations from various organizations and individuals with suggestions to improve the Schemes. These are taken note and necessary changes made from time to time based on the review of the schemes.

(d) The Gold Monetisation Scheme does not provide tax amnesty. As per the guidelines issued by the Government on Gold Monetization Scheme which are available on the website of Ministry of Finance, tax exemptions, same as those available under the earlier Gold Deposit Scheme (GDS), would be made available to the customers, as applicable.

(e) The objective of the Gold Monetisation Scheme is to mobilize the gold held by households and institutions in the country to put this gold into productive use and in the long run to reduce the current account deficit by reducing the country's reliance on the imports of gold to meet the domestic demand.

[*Translation*]

Visits of World Bank Team

6668. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places and villages particularly backward and tribal villages visited by the team of World Bank till date during the last three years, State/UT-wise, project-wise;

(b) the main objectives/purpose of the visit; and

(c) the reaction of the team of World Bank regarding implementation of the above said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The World Bank does not maintain a centralized record of the visit of their staff to various project sites, including main objectives/purpose of their visits and their findings regarding implementation of the said projects. At the end of every mission, an aide memoire is issued for each mission. Information for any specific mission can be provided.

Seniority List

6669. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after five years of setting up All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Patna, the inter seniority list of the doctors, professors have not been prepared in various departments and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government intends to prepare the inter-seniority list of doctor professors in AIIMS, Patna as per the verdicts of High Court, Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

CHOUBEY): (a) A total number of 305 posts of various Faculty disciplines have been created for each of six functional six new AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Raipur, Rishikesh and Patna.

The inter-seniority list for doctors and professors has not been prepared at AIIMS Patna.

(b) and (c) AIIMS Patna intends to prepare the inter-seniority list. The inter-seniority list is under preparation and it will be published shortly.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

GST Rate on Sanitary Napkins

6670. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to exempt the sanitary pads from Goods and Services Tax (GST) to increase its accessibility and affordability for all especially the low income groups and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the alternative measures planned/being planned by the Government to promote menstrual hygiene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Sir, at present there is no proposal to exempt sanitary napkins from GST.

(b) Madam, States are provided funds for Menstrual Hygiene Scheme under the programme implementation plans for decentralized procurement of sanitary napkins at their own level. These are then distributed at a subsidized rate of Rs. 1 per napkin to the adolescent girls residing primarily in rural areas. Further, funds are also given for capacity building of health workers and information, education and communication to promote menstrual hygiene.

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You do not want to run the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

11.02 hrs.**OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER**

HON. SPEAKER: Today is the last day. We have to take No Confidence Motion also. If you are not ready to take them, then I will adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. You do not want to run the House. I want to take No Confidence Motion, but you do not want to run the House. Today is the last day. We will have National Song - Vande Mataram, You please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No.

I will adjourn the House sine die, if you do not want to run it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. I am going to adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. If you do not want to run the House, it is okay.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You do not want to run the House. Please go to your seats. You do not want to take No Confidence Motion. You do not want to take anything else.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Today is the last day of the Session. You please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I do not know.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: On closing of the Fourteenth Session of Sixteenth Lok Sabha.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please keep it down. Keep everything down. I am on my legs. So, I am requesting you to go to your seats.

[Translation]

I am requesting to close the proceeding of the House.

[English]

So, please go to your seats. I am requesting all of you to go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

VALEDICTORY REFERENCE

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, The Fourteenth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha is coming to a close today.

The first part of this Budget Session commenced on 29 January, 2018 with the Address by the Hon'ble President to the Members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall.

11.06 hrs.

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

HON. SPEAKER: The Union Budget, comprising both General and Railway Budgets for the year 2018-19, was presented on 1st February, 2018.

During the Session, we had 29 sittings spread over 34 hours 05 minutes. Of these, 7 sittings were held in the first part and 22 sittings were held in the second part of the Session.

The House discussed the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. It was adopted on 7th February, 2018 after a debate lasting for 10 hours and 43 minutes.

A discussion on the Union Budget for 2018-19, was held on 7th and 8th February, 2018 lasting for 12 hours and 13 minutes.

The House adjourned on 9th February, 2018 to enable the Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries/ Departments and submit their Reports.

After the recess, the second part of the Budget Session commenced on 5th March, 2018.

During the second part, the Demands for Grants, in respect of Budget (General) for the year 2018-19 of all the Ministries, including Railways were submitted to the vote of the House and voted in full on 14th March, 2018 and the related Appropriation Bill was passed.

The House also passed the Finance Bill, 2018 on 14th March, 2018.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants Fourth Batch for 2017-18 were passed along with related Appropriation Bill.

During the current Session, 5 Government Bills were introduced. In all, 5 Bills were passed, notably - the Finance Bill, 2018; - The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2017 and The Specific Relief (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

During the session, out of 580 Starred Questions 17 Questions were answered orally. Thus, on an average, 0.58 Questions were answered per day. Written replies to the remaining Starred Questions alongwith 6670 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

Hon. Members also raised 238 matters under rule 377.

During this Session, the Departmentally Related Standing Committees presented 61 reports.

As many as 43 statements (including one statement under rule 199 and 3 statements of Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs) were made by the Ministers on various other important subjects.

During the Session, as many as 1185 papers were laid on the Table of the House by the Ministers concerned.

While we lost 127 hours 45 minutes of time due to interruptions and adjournments due to various reasons,

the House also sat late for 9 hours and 47 minutes and transacted urgent Government Business. I only wish to state that House is the most sacrosanct forum for Members to raise matters of public interests and welfare of the people. I do appreciate the concern of Hon'ble Members to raise matters relating to their Parliamentary Constituencies but they have to also keep in mind the larger interests of the country. It has always been my endeavour to provide opportunity to Members to raise issues in the House after giving proper notice.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: On a positive note, I wish to make a special mention here that notwithstanding the standoff in the House, I got cooperation from all the parties in holding National Legislators Conference on 10th and 11th March, 2018. The conference which had the theme of 'We for Development' was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You have also co-operated.

[Translation]

During the conference Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and CEO and Members of NITI AAYOG actively participated and made meaningful interventions on the welfare initiatives in the aspirational districts of the country. The success of the conference is indeed a matter of great happiness for me. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR (Gurdaspur): Madam, come to the No-confidence motion. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Which underscores the fact that when it comes to important public interest issues, the fraternity of Legislatures rise to the occasion.

Speaking of positive initiatives I would also like to mention here the inauguration of the Western Court Annexe building by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 4th April, 2018. This Annexe building, State of art structure in its own rights, was completed six months before the stipulated time and would go a long way in facilitating quality accommodation particularly to the newly elected Members after the General

Election to the next Lok Sabha. We are also considering to make this new Building useful for the guests of Members and also for ex-Members. I wish to compliment all the Engineers, Architects, Officers and Staff of the Ministry of Urban Development, the CPWD and also the Lok Sabha Secretariat in achieving this feat.

I would like to thank the Hon. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and my colleagues in the Panel of Chairmen for their co-operation in the conduct of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam, you should condemn the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* They have not supported you.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I also express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Chief Whips of various parties and groups and all the Hon'ble Members for their cooperation. I would also like to thank, on behalf of all of you, our friends in the Press and the Media. I take this opportunity

to thank the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and the officers and staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat for their dedicated and prompt service to the House. I also thank the allied agencies for their able assistance in the conduct of the proceedings of the House.

11.13 hrs.

NATIONAL SONG

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please stand up because 'Vande Matram' will be played now.

(The National Song was played.)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned sine die.

11.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

ANNEXURE-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions
(02.02.2018)*

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Shri Anto Antony	565
2	Smt. Bala, Anju	571
3	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	567
4	Shri Biswas, Radheshyam	564
5	Dr. C. Gopalakrishnan	571
6	Col Choudhary, Sonaram	574
7	Shri Dhruva Narayana, R.	562
8	Adv. George, Joice	573
9	Shri Jadhav, Sanjay Haribhau	569
10	Smt. Kalvakuntla, Kavitha	580
11	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	570
12	Shri Mahendran, C.	573
13	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	578
14	Shri Majhi, Balabhadra	566
15	Shri Mani Jose K.	568
16	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	572
17	Shri Pan Day, Hari Om	576
18	Shri Rathod, D.S.	561
19	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	577
20	Shri Raval, Paresh	561
21	Prof. Roy, Saugata	575
22	Dr. Sanghamita, Mamtaz	576
23	Shri Shankarrao, Mohite Patil Vijaysinh	570
24	Shri Shewale, Rahul	578
25	Shri Singh Ganesh	563
26	Shri Singh, Rama Kishore	567
27	Prof. Singh, Sadhu	579

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Question

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1	Shri Adhikari, Dibyendu	6512
2	Dr. Sharma, Raghu	6532
3	Dr. "Nishank", Ramesh Pokhriyal	6543
4	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivajirao	6547, 6556, 6598, 6600, 6605
5	Shri Adhikari, Sisir Kumar	6442, 6635
6	Shri Adsul Anandrao	6547, 6566, 6601, 6605
7	Smt. Ahlawat, Santosh	6519
8	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	6504, 6634
9	Shri Ajmal, Sirajuddin	6591
10	Shri Anto Antony	6641
11	Shri Arunmozhithevan, A.	6468, 6618
12	Shri Ashok Kumar K.	6511
13	Shri Azad, Kirti	6466, 6546
14	Shri B. Senguttuvan	6454, 6611
15	Shri B. Sriramulu	6590, 6592
16	Shri Baker George	6597
17	Smt. Bala, Anju	6590, 6592
18	Shri Balka, Suman	6531
19	Shri Barne, Shri Rang Appa	6547, 6556, 6566, 6598, 6605
20	Shri Baruah, Pradan	6476
21	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	6646
22	Shri Bharathi, Mohan R.K.	6535, 6575, 6594, 6604
23	Smt. Bhatt, Ranjanben	6446, 6627
24	Shri Bhole, Devendra Singh	6563
25	Shri Birla, Om	6450, 6660

1	2	3
26	Shri Biswas, Radheshyam	6607
27	Shri Bodhsingh Bhagat	6515, 6640
28	Dr. C. Gopalakrishnan	6578
29	Col. Choudhary, Sonaram	6654
30	Shri Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	6514, 6639
31	Shri Chandrapa, B.N.	6498
32	Shri Chaudhary, Pankaj	6534
33	Shri Chaudhury, Jjtendra	6586
34	Shri Chauhan, Devusinh	6585
35	Shri Chautala, Dushyant .	6486
36	Shri Chavan, Ashok Shankarrao	6536, 6595, 6596
37	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	6459, 6614
38	Shri Choudhary, Ram Tahal	6459, 6518
39	Shri Chudasama, Rajeshbhai	6469, 6619
40	Shri Deo, Kalikesh N. Singh	6526
41	Smt Devi, Rama	6471, 6496, 6564
42	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	6503, 6656
43	Prof Gaikwad, Ravindra Vishwanath	6487
44	Shri Gajanan, Kirtikar	6536, 6554, 6595, 6596
45	Shri Galla, Jayadev	6580
46	Dr. Gavit, Heena Vijaykumar	6462, 6544, 6589, 6591, 6598
47	Adv. George, Joice	6616
48	Shri Giluwa, Laxman	6471
49	Shri Gogoi, Gaurav	6567, 6602
50	Dr. Gopal, K.	6507, 6648
51	Shri Gopalakrishnan, R.	6474

1	2	3
52	Shri Gupta, Sudheer	6536, 65540, 6595, 65960
53	Shri Hansdak, Vijay Kumar	6564
54	Shri Hari, G.	6547, 6665
55	Dr. Haribabu, Kambhampati	6583, 6606
56	Shri Harish Chandra Alias Harish Dwivedi	6560
57	Shri Jadhav, Sanjay Haribhau	6598, 6652
58	Dr. Jaiswal, Sanjay	6530
59	Smt. Jardosh, Darshana Vikram	6577
60	Shri Jaunapurua, Sukhbir Singh	6545, 6664
61	Dr. Jayavardhan, J.	6462, 6544, 6589, 6591, 6598
62	Shri Joshi, Chandra Prakash	6558
63	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	6550, 6582
64	Shri Kachhadiya, Naranbhai	6536, 6554, 6595, 6596
65	Smt. Kalvakuntla, Kavitha	6657
66	Km. Karandlaje, Shobha	6455, 6569, 6612
67	Shri Kashyap, Virender	6501
68	Shri Kaswan, Rahul	6451, 6631
69	Sh. Kataria, Rattan Lal	6576
70	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	6517, 6562
71	Shri Kaushalendra, Kumar	6483, 6669
72	Shri Kaushik, Ramesh Chander	6563, 6599
73	Smt. Khadse, Rakshatai	6478, 6621
74	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	6456
75	Shri Kinjarapu, Ram Mohan Naidu	6526
76	Shri Kotha, Prabhakar Reddy	6444, 6445
77	Smt. Kothapalli, Geetha	6505, 6623, 6647

1	2	3	1	2	3
78	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	6538, 6597, 6661	105	Shri Naik, B.V.	6453, 6550, 6601, 6610
79	Shri Kumar, Santosh	6527, 6599	106	Shri Nath Kamal	6551
80	Shri Kundariya Mohan Bhai Kalyanji Bhai	6492, 6630	107	Shri Nete, Ashok Mahadeorao	6494, 6668
81	Shri Kunhaukutty, P.K. .	6447	108	Shri Ninama, Manshankar	6543, 6587
82	Kunwar, Bharatendra	6523	109	Shri Nishad, Ajay	6553
83	Smt. Lekhi, Meenakshi	6481	110	Shri Nishad, Ram Charitra	6550, 6658
84	Shri Lokhande, Sadashiv	6549, 65690	111	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	6490, 6628
85	Adv. M. Udhayakumar	6493, 6605, 6642	112	Smt. Paatile, Kamla Devi	6502, 6569, 6633
86	Smt. Maadam, Poonamben	6588	113	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	6491
87	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	6462, 6591, 6598	114	Shri Panday, Hari Om	6527, 6599
88	Smt. Mahajan, Poonam	6477, 6584	115	Shri Parasuraman, K.	6480
89	Dr. Mahato, Banshilal	6513, 6638	116	Shri Parthipan, R.	6500
90	Shri Mahato, Bidyut Baran	6536, 6554, 6595, 6596	117	Shri Patel, Natubhai Gomanbhai	6463, 6573
91	Shri Mahendran, C.	6608	118	Shri Patel, Prahlad Singh	6482, 6540, 6622
92	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	6656	119	Smt. Pathak, Riti	6571, 6603
93	Shri Majhi, Balabhadra	6650	120	Smt. Patil, Bhavana Pundalikrao Gawali	6552, 6568, 6603
94	Shri Mani Jose K.	6624	121	Shri Patil, Kapil Moreshwar	6542
95	Shri Manjhi, Hari	6529	122	Smt. Poddar, Aparupa	6461, 6615
96	Smt. Maragatham, K.	6475, 6645	123	Shri Pradhan, Nagendra Kumar	6606
97	Shri Meena, Arjun Lal	6449	124	Shri Premachandran N.K.	6521, 6662
98	Shri Meena, Harish	6557, 6670	125	Shri R. Radhakrishnan	6648
99	Shri Mishra, Bhairon Prasad	6458, 65730	126	Shri Raajhaa, A. Anwhar	6536, 6554, 6595, 6596
100	Shri Misra, Pinaki	6539	127	Shri Radhakrishnan, T	6536, 6554, 6595, 6596
101	Shri Mondal, Sunil Kumar	6524, 6649	128	Shri Rai, Prem Das	6441
102	Shri Muddahanumegowda, S.P.	6453, 6565, 6619	129	Dr. Raj, Udit	6452, 6609
103	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	6653	130	Shri Rajan, Vichare	6510
104	Shri Nagarajan, P.	6578			

1	2	3	1	2	3
131	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	6460, 6606	155	Shri Shankarrao, Mohite Patil Vijaysinh	6462, 6544, 6589, 6591
132	Shri Raju, C.S. Putta	6509, 6637	156	Shri Sharma, Ram Kumar	6528
133	Shri Ram, Vishnu Dayal	6529	157	Shri Shetty Raju	6485, 6653
134	Shri Ramachandran, K.N.	6575, 6594, 6604	158	Shri Shetty, Gopal	6472, 6528, 6598
135	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	6584	159	Shri Shewale, Rahul	6656
136	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	6632	160	Dr. Shinde, Shrikant Eknath	6547, 6556, 6598, 6600, 6601
137	Dr. Ratna, De (Nag)	6527, 6599	161	Shri Shirole, Anil	6597
138	Shri Raut, Vinayak Bhaurao	6547, 6556, 6566, 6598, 6601	162	Dr. Shyal, Bharatiben D.	6546
139	Shri Reddy, Y.V. Subba	6489, 6626	163	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	6488, 6625
140	Shri Reddy, Ch. Malla	6525, 6540, 6663	164	Shri Sigrival, Janardan Singh	6465
141	Shri Reddy, P. Srinivasa	6598	165	Shri Simha, Prathap	6455, 6612, 6663
142	Shri Reddy, Y. S. Avinash	6444	166	Shri Singh Rakesh	6495
143	Shri Reddy, J.C. Divakar	6484, 6623, 6647	167	Shri Singh, Abhishek	6457, 6613
144	Prof. Roy, Saugata	6655,	168	Shri Singh, Dushyant	6522
145	Shri Sahu, Lakhan Lal	6533, 6593	169	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	6537
146	Shri Sahu, Tamradhwaj	6548, 6666	170	Kw. Singh, Kunwar Haribansh	6536, 6554, 6595, 6596
147	Dr. Sanghamita, Mamtaz	6527, 6599	171	Shri Singh, Parvesh Sahib -	6540
148	Shri Sanjar, Alok	6479	172	Shri Singh, Rama Kishore	6651
149	Shri Satav, Rajeev	6544, 6589, 6598	173	Shri Singh, Ravneet	6555
150	Adv. Sawaikar, Narendra Keshav	6525, 6581, 6598	174	Prof. Singh, Sadhu	6629
151	Shri Sawant, Arvind	6552	175	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	6559, 6653
152	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	6551, 6567, 6602	176	Shri Singh, Sunil Kumar	6448, 6597, 6663
153	Shri Senthil Nathan, Pr.	6535, 6575, 6594, 6604	177	Dr. Solanki, Kirit P.	6574
154	Shri Shanavas M.I.	6473	178	Dr. Somaiya, Kirit	6516
			179	Smt. Sonker, Neelam	6570
			180	Shri Sri Ram, Malyadri	6572

1	2	3	1	2	3
181	Smt. Sule, Supriya	6544, 6589, 6591, 6598	194	Shri V. Elumalai	6464, 6617
182	Shri Sundaram, P.R.	6462, 6544, 6589, 6591, 6598	195	Smt. V. Sathya Bama	6535, 6575, 6594, 6604
183	Shri Suresh, D.K.	6562	196	Smt. Vasanthi, M.	6467, 6659
184	Shri Tadas, Ramdas C.	6558, 6573	197	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	6496, 6508
185	Smt. Tarai, Rita	6470, 6620	198	Shri Vasava, Parbhubhai Nararbhai	6597
186	Smt. Teacher, P.K. Sreemathi	6593	199	Shri Venkatesh, Babu T.G.	6445, 6506, 6636, 6655
187	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	6520, 6644	200	Dr. Venugopal P.	6499, 6547
188	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	6443, 6643	201	Smt. Verma, Rekha	6541
189	Prof. Thomas, K.V. Thomas	6561	202	Shri Vijayakumar, S.R.	6536, 6554, 6595, 6596
190	Shri Tiwari, Manoj	6527	203	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	6556, 6566, 6598, 6600, 6601
191	Shri Tukaram, Godse Hemant	6497, 6667	204	Shri Yadav, Tej Pratap Singh	6590, 6605
192	Shri Tumane, Krupal Balaji	6568	205	Shri Yadav, Laxmi Narayan	6579, 6614
193	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	6569			

Annexure - II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	:	576
Corporate Affairs	:	577
Environment, Forest and Climate Change	:	565, 566, 572, 580
Finance	:	561, 564, 568, 569, 574, 578, 579
Health and Family Welfare	:	562, 563, 567, 570, 571, 573, 575
Women and Child Development	:	

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	:	6455, 6473, 6513, 6542, 6544, 6565, 6571, 6582, 6594, 6603, 6610, 6633, 6637, 6641, 6662
Corporate Affairs	:	6466, 6481, 6502, 6535, 6632, 6643, 6656, 6657
Environment, Forest and Climate Change	:	6441, 6450, 6451, 6454, 6461, 6469, 6470, 6477, 6478, 6482, 6490, 6492, 6493, 6497, 6504, 6509, 6512, 6515, 6516, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6529, 6532, 6533, 6537, 6541, 6545, 6546, 6547, 6549, 6550, 6558, 6567, 6573, 6578, 6581, 6583, 6585, 6586, 6587, 6589, 6590, 6595, 6596, 6605, 6612, 6615, 6616, 6619, 6620, 6622, 6623, 6625, 6631, 6640, 6649, 6650, 6653, 6660, 6661