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Sixteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 14, 2018/Agrahayana 23,
1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

... (*Interruptions*)

At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri Gurjeet Singh Auja, Shri M. Murli Mohan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Q. No. 61, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi-Not present.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Hon. Speaker, Madam, Rahul Gandhi and Congress Party have misled the entire country on Rafale Deal. Today the court has given its verdict. Rahul Gandhi should apologise... (*Interruptions*) Congress should apologise. ... (*Interruptions*).

11.01 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 61..

Eco Sensitive Area

*61. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the process for earmarking Eco Sensitive Zone (ESZ) started in the year 2011 and the

Union Government issued the first draft notification in 2014/101 earmarking Eco Sensitive Area of the Western Ghats, if so, the details thereof,

(b) whether since then the Government has issued fresh notifications in this regard and issued the fourth one recently to bring the concerned States on board;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the main demand of the individual States, and

(d) whether even a high level working group had failed to bring a unanimous decision in this regard and if so, the further steps taken/being taken by the Government 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) Madam, Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) An intensive process for conservation and protection of unique biodiversity of Western Ghats was started in the year 2010 with the setting up of Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) followed by the constitution of High Level Working Group (HLWG) in the year 2012. The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) had, in principle, accepted the High Level Working Group report in November, 2013. Accordingly, Ministry issued first draft notification *vide* S.O. 733 (E) dated 10.02.2014, with an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) of 56,825 square kilometres, in the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) The draft Notification S.O. 733 (E) dated 10.02.2014 was subsequently republished thrice, *i.e. vide* S.O. 2435 (E) dated 04.09.2015; S.O. 667 (E) dated 27.02.2017 and S.O. 5135 (E) dated 03.10.2018. After republishing the draft Notification, this Ministry had issued letters seeking views /comments of the state Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa. Over the years, the concerned State Governments have undertaken physical verification and proposed to alter the ESA of their States, from the original recommendations of High Level Working Group. In order to follow a coherent and

* Since Shri Asaduddin Owaisi was not present, Hon. Speaker asked the Hon. Minister to lay the reply on the table.

consistent approach in notifying the Western Ghats ESA, Ministry had interactions with all the States of Western Ghats region at various levels on 15 January 2016; 9" to 11" February 2016; 11" August, 2016 and 11" April 2018. The main demand of the States is to reduce the ESA area, which is a deviation from the recommendations of HLWG. As a result, the draft Notifications were not finalised, and to continue the process, Ministry had republished the fresh draft Notification fourth time on 3rd October, 2018.

(d) The recommendations of HLWG are for maintaining balance in development and environment protection in the Ecologically Sensitive Areas of Western Ghats region. The HLWG also recommended that the activities which have maximum interventionist and destructive impacts on natural ecosystems should not be permitted in the Ecologically Sensitive Areas of the Western Ghats, namely (i) Mining, quarrying and sand mining (ii) Thermal Power Plants (iii) Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq. m. area and above (iv) Township and area development projects with an area of 50 ha and above and/or with built up area of 1,50,000 sq. m. and above (v) Red category of industries. Accordingly, MoEFCC had issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for conservation and protection of ESA of Western Ghats. The recommendations ... have emphasised urgent need for conservation of the biologically rich biodiversity and the natural landscape of the Western Ghats. Ministry is willing to finalise the ESA notification in consultation with all the States of the Western Ghats region.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: There is no supplementary.
Q. No.62.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Q. No. 62. Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia – Not present Shri Kamal Nath – Not present

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You may please lay the reply of Q. No. 62 on the table.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

Effects of GST and Demonetisation on Economy

*62. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a former Governor of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and several renowned economists have recently stated that ban on high value currency notes in 2016 and rollout of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in July 2017 have caused 'really hard blows' to the economy of the country,

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to specify the advantages accrued due to demonetisation and GST; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Madam, A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government does not comment on the views and opinions of former RBI Governors and Economists on demonetization and GST expressed before the Media/private agency etc. The Government has from time to time, stated advantages to the Indian economy which accrued due to demonetization and introduction of Goods and Services Tax, Economic Survey/Reports and official statements issued from time to time may be referred to this respect. To record a few major advantages:

- (i) After the structural reform of GST had been introduced in a record time the growth bounced back vigorously. GDP grew at 6.3%, 7.0%, 7.7%, 8.2% growth (at constant 2011-12 prices)

* Since Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia and Shri Kamal Nath were not present, Hon. Speaker asked the Hon. Minister to lay the reply on the Table.

- in the four quarters following introduction of GST.
- (ii) During the period from November 2016 to March 2017, the Income-tax Department (ITD) conducted searches on around 900 groups, wherein, assets worth over Rs. 900 crores were seized and undisclosed income of over Rs. 7,900 crores was admitted.
- (iii) Robust growth rate of 18% for F.Y. 2017-18 in net direct tax collections which is highest in last seven financial years is indicative of the positive impact of demonetization on the level of tax compliance in the country.
- (iv) In 2017-18, Personal Income-tax (PIT) Advance Tax collections increased by 23.4% and PIT Self-Assessment Tax by 29.2% over those for 2016-17, corroborating the premise that demonetization and the subsequent use of bank deposit data by the Income-tax Department had a major impact on voluntary tax payments by the non-corporate/individual taxpayers.
- (v) A growth rate of 25% has been achieved in the number of Income Tax Returns (ITRs) filed with the Income-tax Department during FY 2017-18. It has been the highest rate achieved in last five years.
- (vi) A clear upswing in the new tax filers after F.Y. 2015-16 has been observed which can be attributed to higher level of compliance due to transfer of cash into the formal channels as a result of demonetization. The total number of ITRs e-filed upto 31/08/2018 was 5.42 crore as against 3.17 crore upto 31/8/2017, marking an increase of 70.86%. 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.
- (vii) The subsuming of major Central and State taxes in GST, complete and comprehensive setoff of inputs goods and phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST) would reduce the cost of locally manufactured goods and services. This will increase the competitiveness of Indian goods and services in the international market and give boost to Indian exports. The uniformity in tax rates and procedures across the country will also go a long way in reducing the compliance cost.
- (viii) GST has increase the threshold for GST registration for small businesses. Those units having aggregate annual turnover more than Rs. 20 lakhs (10 lakhs in case of North Eastern States) have be registered under GST. Unlike multiple registrations under different tax regimes earlier, a single registration is needed under GST in one State. An additional benefit under Composition scheme has also been provided for businesses with aggregate annual turnover up to Rs 1 crore.
- (ix) With a uniform levy of GST on goods and services across the country, subsuming a plethora of indirect taxes levied earlier, manufacturers/traders/service providers at each step value chain can avail input tax credit of the tax paid on their inward supplies. This incentivizes them to obtain a tax invoice for their procurement, thereby enhancing GST compliance on part of the sellers.
- (x) Abolition of check post across the states when goods passes through different states. Earlier States had different documents to comply with in presence of check post. Now e-way bill forms/rules are uniform across the states. This will drastically reduce to me taken to transport goods and help in saving the transportation cost.
- (d) The Government of India has taken various steps to boost the GDP growth of the economy. These, inter-alia, include: fillip to manufacturing via Make in India programme and measures" improve ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport sector including measures for regional connectivity and power sector via schemes such as Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). Other measures include comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry.

The Union Cabinet approved a significant increase in the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season, in order to provide major boost to farmer's income. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization entailing infusion of capital to the public sector banks, to the tune of about Rs. 2.11 lakh crore over two financial years, 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. 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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), etc. The Government launched a support and outreach program for helping the growth, expansion and facilitation of MSME sector.

HON. SPEAKER: There is no supplementary.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Now. Q. No. 63. Shri Ajay Misra Teni.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: The House cannot function in this manner.

... (*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Pay Commission Recommendation for Physiotherapists

*63. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

DR. K. KAMARAJ:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to implement the Seventh Pay Commission

recommendations for physiotherapists regarding cadre restructuring till date;

(b) the duties and responsibilities of physiotherapists employed at Safdarjung hospital, RML hospital, Kalawati Saran hospital, JIPMER and AIIMS;

(c) whether the physiotherapists at the above hospitals are being given Hospital Patient Care Allowance (HPCA); and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per decision of the Government on the recommendations of the 7th CPC notified *vide* Resolution date 25.07.2016, necessary action on the recommendations of the 7th CPC pertaining to cadre restructuring of physiotherapists have already been taken up for implementation in some of the Central Government hospitals/institution.

(b) The duties and responsibilities of physiotherapists in Safdarjung hospital, RML hospital, Kalawati Saran hospital, Jawaharlal Institute Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and six other new AIIMS located at Patna, Jodhpur, Bhubaneswar, Rishikesh, Bhopal, arid Raipur broadly include the following:

- (i) physiotherapists works with patients who have a range of conditions including Neuro-musculoskeletal, Geriatric, Post-surgical, ICU Patients, Pediatric, Cardiovascular and respiratory. They help to diagnose, assess and treat their physical problems
- (ii) treat in and out patients of Orthopedic, Neurological, Medical Surgery, Pediatrics and Gynecological, cardio-thoracic, respiratory & intensive care condition by means of electrotherapy, heat therapy, hydrotherapy, exercise therapy and massage
- (iii) provide physiotherapy care including exercise, hot packs, wax bath, short-wave-diathermy, ultrasonic therapy, cervical & lumbar traction, gait training, electrical stimulation & bed-side physiotherapy in ward as prescribed by the medical specialist, etc.

- (iv) administer and supervise students and junior physiotherapists and other support workers, who are involved in physical care of patients.
- (v) participation in rehabilitation of patients
- (vi) co-ordinate and participate in training programmes related to physiotherapist

(c) and (d) As per the guidelines issued from time to time for grant of Hospital Patient Care Allowance (HPCA), HPCA is admissible to employees belonging to categories of Group 'C' and 'D' (non-ministerial) whose regular duties involve continuous and routine contacts with patients infected with communicable diseases or those who have to routinely handle, as their primary duty, infected materials, instruments and equipment which can spread infection.

Hospital Patient Care Allowance (HPCA) is not being given to Physiotherapists in Safdarjung, Dr. RML, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals and AIIMS, New Delhi and six new AIIMS located at different parts of the country as the physiotherapists working in these hospitals/institutes are Group 'A' and 'B' category employees. In Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, the physiotherapist are not getting HPCA as these employees are in the pay scale of Group 'B' category.

However, JIPMER, Puducherry continues to give Patient Care Allowance to physiotherapists as per the directions of Hon'ble Apex Court. These directions were issued consequent upon re-classification of Group 'C' category posts to Group 'B' posts based on the replacement scale as there was no change in the duties and responsibilities of the post held by the incumbents.

[Translation]

Wilful Defaulters

*64. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not disclosing/making public the names of wilful defaulters of banks by the Government;

(b) the reasons for making it obligatory for the authorities not to disclose/make public the names of wilful defaulters along with the extent to which the Government stands to benefit from this;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has revamped the monitoring mechanism regarding wilful defaulters, especially such defaulters from Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the details about the IT enabled interventions to check financial frauds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that the list of suit-filed defaulters of Rs. 1 crore and above and the list of suit-filed wilful defaulters of Rs. 25 lakh and above are available in public domain on the websites of Credit Information Companies (CICs). RBI has also apprised that the list of non-suit filed defaulters of Rs. 1 crore and above and non-suit filed wilful defaulters of Rs. 25 lakh and above is confidential in nature and is exempted from disclosure under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Further, RBI, *vide* circular dated 27.6.2014, has advised all banks / financial institutions to submit the said list to all CICs directly and not to RBI from December 2014 onwards.

RBI has further apprised that, in a pending case, it has submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court a list of defaulters above Rs. 500 crores in a sealed cover claiming that the said information is confidential and requested that it may not be revealed to the public. The matter is under the consideration of the Supreme Court.

RBI has also apprised that a lending institution can consider publication of the photographs of only those borrowers who have been declared as wilful defaulters following the mechanism set out in RBI instructions, for which the lending institutions shall formulate a policy with the approval of their Board of Directors which clearly sets out the criteria based on which the decision to publish the photographs of a

person covered in paragraph above will be taken by them so that the approach is neither discriminatory nor inconsistent.

With a view to deter wilful defaulters and help realise repayment from them, a number of steps have been taken by the Government and the banks. 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 Public Sector Banks (PSBs), till 30.9.2018, 2,571 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 9,363 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 in respect of 7,616 cases of wilful defaulters. Further, as per Securities and

Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors are debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds. In addition, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of his property and disentitle him from defending any civil claim. Government has also advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore. Further, for enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

RBI Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters, dated 1.7.2015, addressed to banks, provides that legal process wherever warranted against the borrowers / guarantors and foreclosure for recovery of dues should be initiated expeditiously and, further, that the lenders

may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary. Government has also asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud and in case an account turns NPA, to seek a report on the borrower from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, a nodal agency for economic intelligence mandated to ensure interaction and coordination among all the concerned agencies in the area of economic offences.

As per inputs received from PSBs, for checking financial frauds, banks use various IT-enabled interventions like Fraud Risk Management Solution for prevention, detection and monitoring of fraudulent transactions, processing, appraisal and sanction of loans through Loan Originating Software, Off-line Transaction Monitoring System for internal control, generation of alerts for Early Warning Signal and raising red flag, online verification of credit information report, reporting to and checking data from RBI's Central Fraud Registry, reference to the wilful defaulter list, etc.

[English]

Air Pollution

*65. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the level of pollution in the country is increasing more rapidly than that of other countries and the annual average of parameters of air pollution has reached/crossed the alarming level in major cities of the country including Delhi and Bengaluru causing major problems, if so, the details thereof, State and city-wise along with the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether as per the World Health Organization (WHO) report, fourteen of the most polluted twenty cities of the world are in India, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to verify WHO's claim and determine the major

causes for higher pollution in the country including the National Capital Region, Delhi and if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(d) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch any new scheme/long term policy and employ modern techniques to make Delhi and other parts of the country pollution free and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to check/control the increasing level of pollution and improve the air quality along with the funds provided for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, 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) Ambient air quality is being monitored at 731 locations covering 312 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The ambient air quality data for million plus cities, including Delhi and Bengaluru is attached at Statement I. Analysis of data shows that SO₂ levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all 43 cities during 2015-17. With respect to NO₂, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 14 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 14 cities showed a fluctuating trend and 1 city revealed steady concentration. With respect to PM₁₀, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 8 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 21 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to PM_{2.5}, trends are available for 15 cities and out of 15 cities, 05 cities showed an increasing trend, 04 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 06 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

(b) and (c) The World Health Organization (WHO) released the WHO Global Ambient Air Quality Database (update 2018) which consists of mainly annual means for PM₁₀ and/or PM_{2.5}, covering more than 4000 human settlements in 108 countries for the years 2008 to 2016. 14 cities of India namely Kanpur, Faridabad, Gaya, Varanasi, Patna, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Gurgaon, Muzaffarpur, Srinagar, Jaipur, Patiala & Jodhpur are

included in the list of 20 cities which have recorded high levels of PM_{2.5}. These cities in WHO Database do not report pollution on all parameters.

Studies have been conducted to identify major air pollution sources (mainly NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and their contributions to ambient air pollution. Major air pollution sources include road dust suspension, vehicles, garbage burning, construction, DG sets, industries, etc. are. Details of these studies are given in Statement II.

(d) The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. The Central Government has also finalized National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a long-term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach comprising all sources of pollution and coordination between relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders. Hundred and two (102) non-attainment cities have been selected for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP. In addition, NCAP has many peripheral components viz. Technical Assessment Cell, technology support, sharing of international best practices, awareness and capacity building, source apportionment studies, plantation drive, intensive inspection drive etc to support the time bound implementation of NCAP.

New/innovative technologies are being employed for mitigation of air pollution. So far, three pilot projects have been initiated in Delhi under Environment Protection Charge (EPC) fund- (i) To assess the effectiveness of "Pariyantra" filtration units deployed in buses, (ii) Evaluation of Wind Augmentation Purifying

Units (WAYUs) at traffic intersections for pollution abatement in Delhi and (iii) Control of dust emission at test sites to arrest construction/road dust using dust suppressant.

(e) The measures taken/being taken by the Government to check/control the increasing level of pollution and improve the air quality *inter alia*, include notification of Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in Delhi and NCR; 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 from 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS- VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country; notification of Construction and Demolition

Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; notifications regarding 'Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for Construction and Demolition Activities for projects requiring EC' and 'Mandatory Implementation of Dust Mitigation Measures for all Construction and Demolition Activities'; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; 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, etc. State-wise details of funds released to various Monitoring Agencies during last three and current years for ambient air quality monitoring as operational and maintenance cost under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) is given at Statement II.

Statement – I

Air Quality Status of Million Plus Cities for 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Annual Average in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

S. No.	States	Citites	2015				2016			
			SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	22	186	-	5	22	198	-
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	13	21	89	29	14	27	108	34
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	26	250	-	4	37	196	-
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	11	30	148	-	12	29	194	-
5.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	13	40	83	*	14	39	92	-
6.	Karnataka	Bangaluru	6	20	119	54	3	31	103	51
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	23	158	105	3	15	89	27
8.	Tamilnadu	Chennai	13	20	59	22	10	18	65	25
9.	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	4	25	47	30	6	24	59	35
10.	Delhi	Delhi	5	65	220	95	7	66	278	118
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12	37	168	-	15	37	226	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Maharashtra	Dombivali/ Ambernath	20	53	104	-	26	76	128	-
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	15	74	105	56	-	-	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	23	37	260	-	15	28	235	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10	14	125	77	10	14	96	52
16.	West Bengal	Howrah	15	43	123	73	10	59	119	67
17.	Telangana	Hydrabad	4	23	93	-	4	27	100	49
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	20	97	-	11	20	95	54
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	9	28	90	40	10	23	71	32
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	36	171	-	8	33	199	-
21.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	24	152	-	6	23	168	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6	36	201	-	7	39	217	-
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	7	56	105	55	4	49	113	70
24.	Rajasthan	Kota	6	34	134	-	7	30	109	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	28	169	-	8	27	214	-
26.	Punjab	Ludhiana	11	27	139	-	11	25	139	-
27.	Tamilnadu	Madurai	13	25	64	32	15	24	76	38
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	6	39	144	-	7	55	157	-
29.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	4	25	106	26	6	30	119	20
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	10	25	90	-	16	26	118	-
31.	Maharashtra	Nashik	15	23	78	-	13	27	85	-
32.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	18	42	125	-	19	46	118	-
33.	Bihar	Patna	4	41	204	-	4	32	212	-
34.	Maharashtra	PimpriChinch wad	23	52	102	-	32	71	105	-
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	23	62	99	-	28	78	107	-
36.	Chattisgarh	Raipur	13	36	188	-	12	31	148	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37.	Gujarat	Rajkot	13	19	83	30	13	21	92	32
38.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	36	220	-	20	37	196	-
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shrinagar	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
40.	Gujarat	Surat	14	20	89	31	13	22	92	31
41.	Maharashtra	Thane	28	58	117	-	18	60	122	-
42.	Gujarat	Vadodara	14	20	87	33	14	23	92	30
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	19	33	145	-	11	32	256	-
44.	Maharashtra	Vasai-virar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	6	37	110	-	6	44	102	-
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	9	19	61	-	8	18	77	-

NB. NA- no monitoring station in the city, @ -monitoring station sanctioned but not yet operational, data not received, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 µg/m³, NO₂ = 40 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ & PM_{2.5} = 40 µg/m³ and SO₂ = 20 µg/m³, NO₂ = 30 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ and PM_{2.5} 40 µg/m³ for Ecologically sensitive area The data furnished in the table for year 2017 is as available on date.

S. No.	States	Citites	2017			
			SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
1	2	3	12	13	14	15
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	19	185	124
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	14	29	120	38
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	40	140	
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	11	27	168	-
5.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	10	33	83	-
6.	Karnataka	Bangaluru	2	31	92	46
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4	15	93	41
8.	Tamilnadu	Chennai	9	17	62	32
9.	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	5	26	49	34
10.	Delhi	Delhi	7	68	241	106
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	15	37	238	-
12.	Maharashtra	Dombivali/Ambarnath	27	70	176	-

1	2	3	12	13	14	15
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	-	-	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	22	34	280	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10	17	110	47
16.	West Bengal	Howrah	11	63	110	64
17.	Telangana	Hydrabad	6	28	108	54
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	21	80	43
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	10	21	74	23
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	8	30	177	-
21.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	21	180	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	7	45	224	-
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	6	41	120	-
24.	Rajasthan	Kota	8	28	130	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	26	246	102
26.	Punjab	Ludhiana	10	28	162	-
27.	Tamilnadu	Madurai	14	23	67	30
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	7	52	153	-
29.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	3	18	151	40
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	9	27	102	-
31.	Maharashtra	Nashik	12	22	81	-
32.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	22	45	105	-
33.	Bihar	Patna	5	39	156	-
34.	Maharashtra	PimpriChinchwad	23	61	82	-
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	21	65	102	-
36.	Chattisgarh	Raipur	10	27	103	-
37.	Gujarat	Rajkot	16	22	106	37
38.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	37	142	-
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shrinagar	@	@	@	@
40.	Gujarat	Surat	16	26	106	36
41.	Maharashtra	Thane	18	47	125	-
42.	Gujarat	Vadodara	16	23	108	36
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	38	244	-

1	2	3	12	13	14	15
44.	Maharashtra	Vasai-virar	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	6	29	99	-
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	9	17	73	-

NB. NA- no monitoring station in the city, @ -monitoring station sanctioned but not yet operational, data not received, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 µg/m³, NO₂ = 40 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ & PM_{2.5} = 40 µg/m³ and SO₂ = 20 µg/m³, NO₂ = 30 µg/m³, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m³ and PM_{2.5} 40 µg/m³ for Ecologically sensitive area The data furnished in the table for year 2017 is as available on date.

Statement – II

Details of Studies Conducted for Identification of Air Pollution Sources

1. Study: Air quality monitoring, emission inventory and source apportionment study for Indian cities

Conducted by: CPCB, ARAI, NEERI, IITs of Kanpur, Mumbai & Chennai and TERI Year of publication: 2010

Cities covered: Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai and Pune

Sources identified:

2. Comprehensive Study on Air Pollution and Green House Gases (GHGs) in Delhi

Conducted by: IIT Kanpur

Year of publication: 2016

Cities covered - Delhi

Sources identified -

Source	% contribution (PM ₁₀)
Vehicles	8.7-20.5
Road dust	14.5-29.0
Construction	22-23.1
Industries	6.3-9.3
Garbage burning	10.5-24.4
Domestic	2.7-9.4
DG sets	6.8 -12.3

Source	Average for six monitoring locations			
	% contribution (PM ₁₀)		% contribution (PM _{2.5})	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Vehicles	19.7	6.4	25.1	8.5
Secondary particulates	24.6	10.15	29.9	14.9
Biomass burning	16.7	6.8	25.8	12.2
Industries	0.65	1.05	0.8	1.2
Coal and Fly Ash	12.3	37.2	4.8	25.95
Construction material	3.1	4.1	1.5	3.0
Soli and road dust	14.4	26.5	4.3	27.1
Solid Waste burning	8.75	7.75	7.75	7.2

3. Source Apportionment of PM2.5 & PM10 of Delhi NCR for Identification of Major Sources

Conducted by: TERI, ARAI

Year of publication: 2018

Cities covered - Delhi- NCR

Source	Average for nine monitoring locations			
	% contribution (PM10)		% contribution (PM2.5)	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Dust and Construction	31	42	15	34
Secondary particulates	23	15	26	17
Vehicles	18	15	23	18
Biomass	14	12	22	15
Industries	10	12	10	11
Others	4	4	4	5

Statement – III*Details of Payment Released to Various Monitoring Agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)*

S. No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	Funds released under NAMP for operation & maintenance in different financial years (Amount in Rs.)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 till Nov. 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB	-	-	27555500	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB	-	-	4109334	858667
3.	Assam SPCB	-	-	35912000	-
4.	Bihar SPCB	-	-	2216665	-
5.	Chandigarh PCC	-	4113833	3253333	-
6.	Chattisgarh ECB	1526250	-	4465333	-
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli PCC and Daman & Diu PCC			3492333	-
8.	Goa SPCB	7789333	-	24410667	•
9.	Himachal Pradesh SEP & PCB	10128333	-	29309334	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir SPCB	-		4528000	-
11.	Jharkhand SPCB	-		14893167	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka SPCB	6749583	-	21134667	-
13.	Kerala SPCB	-	-	22320000	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	-	7984417	13566666	-
15.	Maharashtra SPCB	-	16316919	30544001	-
16.	Meghalaya SPCB	7845833	-	14485333	3541333
17.	Mizoram SPCB	5413333	4253333	7346667	3093333
18.	Nagaland SPCB	-	3658667	3061333	1344000
19.	Odisha SPCB	-	5872500	17080001	-
20.	Punjab SPCB	-	-	20361083	-
21.	Puducherry	-	5110333	3432000	-
22.	Rajasthan SPCB	4218750	-	13434667	-
23.	Sikkim SPCB	-	-	6149334	-
24.	Tamil Nadu SPCB	-	-	16813333	-
25.	Telangana SPCB	-	-	17985000	-
26.	Tripura SPCB	-	-	896000	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	7263333	-	31390667	-
28.	Uttarakhand EP&PCB	4085833	-	14544000	-
29.	West Bengal SPCB	-	-	19439917	-
30.	NEERI	13612000	22288000	21600000	-
31.	IIT Kanpur	-	-	8040177	-
Total		6,86,32,581	6,95,98,002	45,77,70,512	88,37,333

Note:- SPCB - State Pollution Control Board, SEP&PCB - State Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, EP& PC.B - Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, F'CC - Pollution Control Committee. NEERI is at present monitoring in 6 cities in 5 different states/Union territories namely Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Shell Companies

*66. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

SHRI RAMDAS C TADAS:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed any smart mechanism to identify shell companies;

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

(c) the details of action taken so far against the top 50 shell companies during the last three years and the current year, especially from Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) While there is no definition of the term "Shell Company", it normally refers to a company without active business operation or significant assets, which in some cases are used for illegal purpose such as tax evasion, money laundering, obscuring ownership,

benami properties etc. The Special Task Force set up by the Government to look into the issue of "Shell Companies" has *inter-alia* recommended the use of certain red flag indicators as alerts for identification of Shell Companies. The Government has undertaken a Special Drive for identification and strike off Shell Companies. Around 2.26 lakh Shell Companies were struck off in the first drive pertaining to financial year 2013-14 to 2014-15. Similarly 1,00,150 number of companies have been struck off up to 30/11/2018 in the second drive in respect of the financial year 2015-16 to 2016-17.

(c) Based on prima-facie suspicion of abnormal transactions during post demonetization period, investigation was launched against 68 companies, including two companies registered in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Excess RBI Reserves

*67. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during its recent Board meeting has taken any decision to constitute a Committee/panel to decide on the issue of transfer of excess reserves to the Government and examine the Economic Capital Framework (ECF) to determine the appropriate level of reserves the Central Bank should hold and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said Committee has been constituted and if so, the details thereof indicating the membership and terms of reference of the Committee/ Panel;

(c) the time by which the Committee/ Panel is likely to take a decision to transfer excess reserves to the Government;

(d) whether the Government is examining the option of using the powers of the RBI Board to override the Governor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Reserve Bank of India, in its meeting held on November 19, 2018, has decided to constitute an Expert Committee to examine the Economic Capital Framework (ECF) of RBI and make recommendations on appropriate level of reserves the Central Bank should hold as well as other connected matters.

As per the decision of the Central Board of Reserve Bank of India in its meeting held on November 19, 2018, the membership and terms of reference of the Expert Committee will be jointly determined by the Government and the RBI.

The time within which the Committee would be expected to submit its report would be included in the order constituting Committee along with its terms of reference.

(d) and (e) No, Madam, The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 entrusts the general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of Reserve Bank of India in the Central Board which is empowered to exercise all powers of RBI under section 7 and to make all regulations under section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

[English]

Demonetisation

*68. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) rejected two key justifications of demonetisation *i.e.* curbing black money and counterfeit notes while giving its approval to this decision;

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

(c) whether the Government had estimated Rs. 400 crore counterfeit currency of denomination of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 in circulation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the quantum of counterfeit notes that were detected after demonetisation till October, 2018 and the fate/manner of disposal of the fake currency impounded as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No Madam,. RBI's Central Board passed a resolution supporting two key justifications of demonetisation *i.e.* curbing black money and counterfeit notes.

(c) and (d) As per a study done by the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata in year 2016 counterfeit currency worth Rs.411 Crores of denomination of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 were in circulation in 2014-15.

(e) A total of Rs. 29.47 crore of counterfeit/ fake Notes have been reported to have been detected and seized between 9/11/2016 to 30/6/2018 (after demonetisation). However, no high quality fake /counterfeit note of Rs. 500 and Rs. 2000 has been detected after demonetisation. On detection of counterfeit Notes, the bank authorities report to the local police authorities for investigation and taking further necessary action. All Counterfeit Notes received back from the police authorities (when investigation has been completed and they are no more required for any purpose) / courts are carefully preserved in the safe custody of the bank and a record thereof is maintained by the branch concerned. The counterfeit Notes are preserved for a period of three years from the date of receipt from the police authorities and thereafter sent to the Issue Office of Reserve Bank of India concerned with full details. Counterfeit Notes, which are the subject matter of litigation in the court of law are preserved with the branch concerned for three years after conclusion of the court case. In RBI, the notes are disposed off in due course after following the prescribed procedure.

[Translation]

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

*69. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been implemented to help the poor and

provide social security/welfare to the unorganised workers all over the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding the implementation of RSBY in Uttar Pradesh and the; number of hospitals in the State registered under the scheme during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government has listed various insurance companies under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) to provide health insurance coverage to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and 11 other categories of Unorganized Workers(UOWs) namely MGNREGA Workers, Construction Workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, Beedi Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers. Each family enrolled in the scheme is entitled to hospitalization benefits of upto INR 30,000 per annum in Government as well as empanelled private hospitals. With the launch of Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018, RSBY stands subsumed in it in the states where the PMJAY is being implemented.

(b) During the last two years, RSBY was not being implemented in the state of Uttar Pradesh and no hospitals were empanelled under RSBY.

(c) and (d) RSBY has been essentially implemented at state level and the States concerned were engaging insurance companies through open tendering process.

NABARD Schemes for Rural Workers

*70. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has prepared/proposes to prepare any schemes for rural workers in the country;

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

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided by NABARD for this purpose and the number of workers benefited thereunder during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that they follow an inclusive approach to supporting promotion of rural non- farm sector covering interventions in the areas of skill development, marketing, entrepreneurship development, promotion of innovations, etc. Some of the major initiatives under implementation are given below:

1. SHG Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP)

This savings led, women-centric, door-step, self-managed microfinance programme has enabled organising the poor into groups and linking them with banks for credit facilities. During 2017-18, 87,44,437 SHGs have been linked with bank accounts with a total deposit of Rs. 19,592 crore.

2. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

Out of its RIDF, till 31 March 2018, NABARD has supported 6,27,179 projects with loan assistance of Rs. 3,13,876 crore for creation of rural infrastructure. It is estimated that over the years on their completion, these investments would help create 10.68 lakh jobs and 1.59 lakh man-days of non-recurring employment. The state-wise details of recurring (No. of jobs) and non-recurring employment (Man- days) generated is furnished in Statement I.

3. Skill Development Initiatives by NABARD

By end of March 2018, NABARD had supported 32,520 Skill Development Programmes (SDPs) with grant assistance of Rs. 121.42 crore, imparting training to around 8.37 lakh unemployed rural youth. During the current year i.e-2018-19, as on 30 September 2018, 15,73 SDPs covering 38,819 trainees have been supported. All India position *vis-a-vis* State specific

position including State of Uttar Pradesh for the last three years is furnished in Statement II.

4. Tribal Development Programme

Projects for livelihood promotion in tribal areas are implemented by partnering with State Governments, NGOs and CSR initiatives. As on 31 March 2018, 712 Tribal Development Fund , (TDF) projects were under different stages of implementation with total financial outlay of Rs. 2,120 crore, benefiting 5.21 lakh tribal families. State-wise status under the programme during the last 4 years (including the current year) is given in Statement III.

5. Micro Enterprise Development Programme

For supporting skill development of rural women, NABARD supports skill development programmes through the Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP), under which around 27,800 SHG members were trained through 854 MEDPs during 2017-18 for enabling them to start micro-enterprises. As on 31 March 2018, around 4.68 lakh SHG members have received training through 16,406 MEDPs. The state-wise details are furnished in Statement IV.

6. Off-farm Producers Organisations

To promote collectivisation of rural artisans so as to make them strong enough to take up business activities, through capacity building, business planning, and development of marketing linkages, Off-Farm Producers Organisations (OFPOs) were promoted on a pilot basis during the year 2016-17 in existing artisan clusters. Cumulatively, NABARD has supported promotion of 10 OFPOs with a grant assistance of Rs.3.17 crore. These clusters are expected to benefit around 3,000 artisans / weavers. Additionally, 25 proposals for promotion of OFPOs from 15 states have been given in-principle approval. Details of the 10 sanctioned OFPOs are given in Statement V.

7. Marketing Initiatives

NABARD supports marketing activities of artisans by way of encouraging their participation in many exhibitions, melas, rural haats and marts. Cumulatively, during last three years, NABARD has extended grant support of nearly Rs.20 crore for such market interventions. During 2017-18, NABARD

organised/sponsored 247 melas/ exhibitions of rural crafts in different parts of the country with financial assistance of Rs. 4.04 crore.

8. Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme

Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP), targeting SHG-clusters— in contiguous villages involved in farm and off-farm activities, supports intensive skill building, refresher training, backward-forward linkages, value chain management, end-to-end solutions and handholding services. As on 31 March 2018, 15,382 SHG members had been supported through 324 LEDP programmes. The state-wise details for the amount sanctioned, released and the number of members trained is furnished in Statement VI

9. Programme for Farmer Producer Organisations

For farmer centric livelihood promotion, NABARD provides financial and development support for

promotion and nurturing of Producer Organisations (POs) through 'Producers' Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus' Fund (PRODUCE fund). The aggregate membership of the 2154 FPOs promoted so far is around 6.50 lakh farmers, out of which around 80% farmers are small & marginal farmers. The State wise grant assistance provided by NABARD during the last three years and current financial year is furnished in Statement VII.

10. Watershed Development Programme

A Watershed Development Fund (WDF) was set up in NABARD in 1999-2000 with an initial corpus of Rs. 200 crore contributed by Gol and NABARD in equal proportion. The scheme is being implemented in 19 major states. Various projects implemented under the scheme have covered nearly 48,000 families in last three years. State wise number of projects sanctioned, grant sanctioned and the number of families benefitted during the last 3 years is given in Statement VIII.

Statement – I

Details of Employment Generated (Anticipated) During Last Three Years Under RIDF

S. No.	STATE	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Recurring Employment (Number of jobs)	Non Recurring Employment (Lakh Mandays)	Recurring Employment (Number of jobs)	Non Recurring Employment (Lakh Mandays)	Recurring Employment (Number of jobs)	Non Recurring Employment (Lakh Mandays)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33196	142.72	17202	2696.86	19568	224.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	71.87	15	73.18	0	76.75
3.	Assam	14769	145.42	38900	76.93	11614	135.34
4.	Bihar	19156	828.54	13925	362.68	14360	416.13
5.	Chattisgarh	4418	215.7	7888	771.59	48646	326.16
6.	Goa	3925	48.58		0	1000	15
7.	Gujarat	8840	27.26	11486	359.16	0	457.15
8.	Haryana	8554	22.58	44	22.53	5810	81.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18415	100.49	1988	47.94	5310	66.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1156.79	47	134.52	197	89.03
11.	Jharkhand	7276	392.72	74584	248.03	0	195.29
12.	Karnataka	1539	251.01	1324	178.25	2272	165.11
13.	Kerala	3901	58.23	1331	59.47	235	53.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60	341.74	0	505.7	0	348.44
15.	Maharashtra	8412	544.57	24747	345.96	114	982.48
16.	Manipur	0	30.86	0	9.3	0	21.55
17.	Meghalaya	0	2.03	0	33.94	0	29.83
18.	Mizoram	139	29.82	0	20.21	0	26.53
19.	Nagaland	0	0.8	308	57.59	137	21
20.	Odisha	120484	1006.34	136832	879.69	83715	839.29
21.	Puducherry	0	3.2	0	6.88	27	3.42
22.	Punjab	2520	143.66	6894	89528.97	331	101.65
23.	Rajasthan	628	520.72	517	237.12	128	246.28
24.	Sikkim		0	31	3.79	20	8.53
25.	Tamilnadu	5382	377.31	2606	217.67	5703	268.72
26.	Telangana	14201	6408.36	536	65.15	3064	49.8
27.	Tripura	13971	400.22	106	59.48	612	32.09
28.	Uttar Pradesh	24498	446.22	35519	645.92	286	27.68
29.	Uttarakhand	0	204.62	20	4203.45	15172	36087.38
30.	West Bengal	31650	762.78	89713	471.79	36773	356.01
Total		345934	14685.16	466563	102323.75	255094	41753.12

Source: NABARD

Statement – II*Details of Financial Assistance Given to RUDSETIs/RSETIs/Other Agencies During Last 3 Years*

S. No.	Regional Offices	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of persons trained	Amount Released (Rs. lakh)	No. of persons trained	Amount Released (Rs. lakh)	No. of persons trained	Amount Released (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	60	0.85	130	2.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	602	3.10	1265	6.08	1814	19.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	293	1.46	1158	3.17	45	0.00
5.	Bihar	915	14.35	848	21.33	2867	30.71
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	120	0.00
7.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Gujarat	4212	8.00	633	0.64	619	13.86
9.	Haryana	357	9.76	470	12.01	3145	31.48
10.	Himachal Pradesh	100	10.96	260	1.11	1388	4.39
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	80	5.28
12.	Jharkhand	1549	9.16	534	4.12	1135	11.82
13.	Karnataka	576	9.55	541	7.76	975	11.58
14.	Kerala	412	7.50	1097	15.06	1367	17.57
15.	Madhya Pradesh	206	2.61	394	4.63	2310	15.99
16.	Maharashtra	50	2.28	2276	13.40	1006	20.00
17.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	65	2.65
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	30	0.30
21.	New Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Odisha	1397	4.20	1440	7.53	2058	17.25
23.	Punjab	555	30.00	558	8.51	426	8.43
24.	Rajasthan	241	4.37	138	2.78	300	4.63
25.	Sikkim	0	0.00	224	1.94	0	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	3098	27.97	3504	44.42	3945	67.75
27.	Telangana	4592	5.88	1265	6.21	1891	13.02
28.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1565	19.53	2140	16.38	3223	54.29
30.	Uttarakhand	913	7.18	0	2.74	736	9.40
31.	West Bengal	896	16.34	798	14.68	1430	17.99
32.	Mumbai Head Office	0	0.00	0	0.00	4307	273.59
Total		22529	195.19	19603	195.33	35462	653.64

Source: NABARD

Statement – III*Tribal Development Programme- Status of Assistance Sanctioned During Last 3 Years*

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

S. No.	STATE	2015-16		2016-17	
		NO OF FAMILIES	GRANT ASSISTANCE	NO. OF FAMILIES	GRANT ASSISTANCE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam			1100	412.56
2.	Bihar	955	425.96	1100	499.05
3.	Chhattisgarh	2000	896.32	1500	542.37
4.	Gujarat	3250	1341.20		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	332	157.46	293	144.65
6.	Jammu and Kashmir				
7.	Jharkhand	550	123.27	1100	310.98
8.	Karnataka			1093	463.09
9.	Kerala	250	125.00	883	387.05
10.	Madhya Pradesh				
11.	Maharashtra	2200	678.13	1650	625.00
12.	Meghalaya			210	112.99
13.	Mizoram			500	247.28
14.	Nagaland				
15.	Odisha	1100	239.73	1100	376.97
16.	Rajasthan	950	434.55	1500	674.64
17.	Sikkim				
18.	Tamil Nadu	500	222.65	428	192.57
19.	Telengana			1025	458.81
20.	Tripura				
21.	Uttar Pradesh			3300	1402.47
22.	Uttarakhand			700	384.58
23.	West Bengal			1500	617.56
Total		12087	4644.27	18982	7852.62

Source: NABARD

S. No.	STATE	2017-18		2018-19	
		NO. OF FAMILIES	GRANT ASSISTANCE	NO. OF FAMILIES	GRANT ASSISTANCE
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	750	393.75		
2.	Bihar	1000	493.98		
3.	Chhattisgarh	1000	534.03	500	274.94
4.	Gujarat	500	183.96	500	228.63
5.	Himachal Pradesh				
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	500	298.40	220	131.49
7.	Jharkhand	500	269.81		
8.	Karnataka	944	499.49		
9.	Kerala	500	247.84	500	226.23
10.	Madhya Pradesh	800	435.87		
11.	Maharashtra	1000	463.41		
12.	Meghalaya	220	131.09		
13.	Mizoram	350	208.24		
14.	Nagaland	200	119.60		
15.	Odisha	2450	1019.77		
16.	Rajasthan	1500	769.72		
17.	Sikkim	270	135.00		
18.	Tamil Nadu	974	535.69		
19.	Telengana	500	275.35		
20.	Tripura	300	147.57		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	513.20		
22.	Uttarakhand				
23.	West Bengal	2500	1363.31		
Total		17758	9039.08	1720	861.29

Source: NABARD

Statement – IV**MEDP Programmes**

S. No.	State	During 2015-16			During 2016-17			During 2017-18			Amount Rs. Lakh
		No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	Grant disbursed by NABARD	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	Grant disbursed by NABARD	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	1195	16.61	80	2400	18.42	24	745	9.67	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	195	5805	71.31	104	3261	50.41	109	4980	27.81	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	60	1	
4.	Assam	41	1231	12.79	0	0	0.00	19	570	6.09	
5.	Bihar	45	1297	13.95	29	1386	19.23	12	360	5.68	
6.	Chhattisgarh	12	360	2.12	13	630	15.97	6	180	1.71	
7.	Goa	11	390	4.53	115	4069	30.05	7	216	2.69	
8.	Gujarat	77	2447	28.00	4	132	3.11	35	1050	18.72	
9.	Haryana	8	240	4.00	24	810	10.60	14	500	6.39	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	57	1438	19.35	14	420	7.00	33	965	13.43	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00	35	1050	18.66	0	0	0.25	
12.	Jharkhand	220	7152	39.32	64	1920	17.32	76	2409	24.07	
13.	Karnataka	26	815	12.18	71	2130	35.29	0	0	0	
14.	Kerala	104	2500	31.87	80	2263	38.65	37	1185	15	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	83	2548	242.82	7	150	1.47	1	50	0.98	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Maharashtra	149	4993	47.03	70	2125	17.85	33	992	12.56
17.	Manipur	5	187	2.47	0	0	0.00	7	216	3.5
18.	Meghalaya	6	180	2.89	40	1200	17.60	10-	300	4.31
19.	Mizoram	3	90	0.57	7	210	3.49	3	350	1.23
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
21.	New Delhi	0	0	0.00	38	1140	12.69	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	69	2070	17.06	52	1320	22.64	107	3210	34.47
23.	Punjab	152	4549	60.92	0	0	0.00	26	768	13
24.	Rajasthan	49	1470	17.71	88	3493	48.06	9	270	3.39
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0.00	2	90	1.66	2	60	0.9
26.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	176	5163	60.80	106	4000	53.14	116	3441	37.36
27.	Telangana	89	2630	34.8	6	180	3.00	72	2160	29.73
28.	Tripura	0	0	0.00	7	251	2.06	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	29	875	11.15	27	822	11.37	59	1735	26.63
30.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.00	21	630	9.89	12	410	5.79
31.	West Bengal	174	5220	45.42	96	2840	34.02	23	690	8.99
	Grand Total	1821	54845	799.7	1200	38922	503.65	854	27872	315.4

Source: NABARD

Statement – V*Status of OFPO Proposals-Sanctioned (As on 10.12.2018)*

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of State	District	Activity	Artisans Benefitted	Amount (Rs. Lakh)
1.	2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	Handloom Shawl & embroidery	100	7.53
2.	2016-17	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Multicraft-bamboo, Dhokra, Jute and Durie Making	250	22.66
3.	2016-17	Tamil Nadu	Elampillai Salem	Powerloom Weaving of Fabrics	350	23.24
4.	2016-17	West Bengal	Birbhum	Handloom- Embroidery & Stitching work	200	22.66
5.	2017-18	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Major OFPO on Handloom	200	22.66
6.	2017-18	Mizoram	Serchip	Handloom-Mega Cluster	500	47.63
7.	2017-18	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Minor Forest produce-Mega Cluster	300	23.60
8.	2017-18	Odisha	Subarnpur	Handloom-Major Cluster	250	23.60
9.	2018-19	Rajasthan	Barmer	Handicraft-Applique & Patch Work-Mega Cluster	600	92.00
10.	2018-19	Haryana	Palwal	Handicraft-Sujani & Jaipuri Razai Making	250	30.69
Total					3000	316.27

Source: NABARD

Statement– VI*EDP Programmes*

Amount Rs. Lakh

RO	2015-16			2016-17				
	Total			Total				
	Sanctioned		Released	No of members trained	Sanctioned		Released	No of members trained
	No	Amt			No	Amt		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	11.04	7.56	332	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	13	49.952	8.426	1140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	2	9.01	6.634	180
Bihar	6	26.116	10.163	720	2	9.98	5.142	0
Chhattisgarh	5	24.25	7.155	770	2	9.79	3.03	0
Goa	1	3.8	1.84	90	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	1	3.9	2.195	145	0	0	0	0
Haryana	4	17.65	12.82	480	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	8.815	4.14	250
Jammu	5	15.99	4.566	270	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	7	33.393	21.968	1018	9	44.103	4.646	1334
Karnataka	1	2.041	1.549	60	3	5.327	4.123	180
Kerala	2	7.825	4.835	90	2	8.9	3.245	150
Madhya Pradesh	3	17.33	6.265	270	10	55.294	22.824	0
Maharashtra	3	14.72	5.252	315	1	6.23	4.557	30
Manipur	2	8.57	6.802	240	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2	9.845	2.09	300
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2	6.286	4.173	90
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	6.525	0	0
Odisha	4	15.834	6.034	430	5	22.806	10.615	630
Punjab	1	3.925	2.665	90	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	3	13.704	8.078	390	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	3	10.462	12.988	270	6	20.631	12.957	0
Telangana	1	4.895	4.065	150	7	30.106	18.245	720
Tripura	1	7.48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	34.00.	30.353	696	2	14.36	5.097	182
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	3.101	0	30
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	6	26.475	13.505	720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	61	276.93	157.15	6826	78	347.54	133.45	5936
Total No of projects				324				
TOTAL NO OF MEMBERS TRAINED				15382				

RO	2017-18			
	Sanctioned		Released	No of members trained
	No	Amt		
1	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	7	31.274	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Bihar	20	94.701	0.675	0
Chhattisgarh	1	4.895	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	3	11.912	0	0
Haryana	5	29.25	11.63	612
Himachal Pradesh	1	4.78	0.1	0
Jammu	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	23	106.2	0	0
Karnataka	8	18.739	1.966	420
Kerala	4	20.634	5.082	388
Madhya Pradesh	34	226.08	64.36	0
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
Manipur	1	6.43	2.59	150
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	29	113.38	7.63	360
Punjab	1	4.889	0	0
Rajasthan	2	11.025	0	0

1	10	11	12	13
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	10	38.243	9.369	450
Telangana	20	82.04	18.961	90
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	8	43.923	0.1	0
Uttarakhand	3	13.46	1.37	150
West Bengal	5	20.882	0	0
Total	185	882.73	123.83	2620
Total No of projects				
TOTAL NO OF MEMBERS TRAINED				

Statement – VII*State Wise Grant Assistance Sanctioned / Disbursed by NABARD for Promotion and Nurturing of FPOs*

(Rs. lakh)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of FPOs Formed	Grant assistance sanctioned	Grant Assistance disbursed				Total
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Up to 31 October 2018)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	5	42.80	0.73	6.22	7.67	0.32	14.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	106	900.02	96.73	209.37	295.45	71.05	672.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	18.12	2.10	0.00	1.05	1.05	4.20
4.	Assam	40	351.33	19.80	162.96	59.85	1.69	244.30
5.	Bihar	123	1114.38	149.14	277.46	167.43	58.70	652.73
6.	Chattisgarh	64	553.58	45.97	87.68	50.62	14.29	198.56
7.	Goa	2	18.12	2.10	0.00	3.60	0.00	5.70
8.	Gujarat	119	1076.34	51.67	181.83	160.32	47.18	441.00
9.	Haryana	50	451.20	26.47	71.46	123.62	21.20	242.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54	489.24	29.39	144.56	102.25	43.73	319.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	132.54	21.75	14.83	13.41	4.79	54.78
12.	Jharkhand	65	588.90	11.35	81.68	200.54	2.95	296.52
13.	Karnataka	186	1486.68	179.65	328.22	258.42	89.99	856.28
14.	Kerala	105	894.38	119.69	260.33	202.47	19.30	601.79
15.	Madhya Pradesh	160	1444.50	102.33	472.44	324.82	38.74	938.33
16.	Maharashtra	130	1177.80	224.24	113.31	247.29	38.63	623.47
17.	Manipur	5	42.25	4.58	11.23	5.62	7.29	28.72
18.	Meghalaya	9	81.55	16.01	28.71	5.47	11.38	61.57
19.	Mizoram	15	135.90	17.57	40.20	25.18	14.78	97.73
20.	Odisha	100	905.40	107.68	212.45	271.18	72.18	663.49
21.	Punjab	69	616.04	39.20	101.38	174.35	3.28	318.21
22.	Rajasthan	145	1313.30	40.83	162.28	167.76	74.78	445.65
23.	Sikkim	4	36.24	3.17	8.80	9.18	2.50	23.65
24.	Tamil Nadu	170	1540.20	310.28	358.88	354.66	82.35	1106.17
25.	Telangana	75	657.05	52.93	109.89	104.59	8.85	276.26
26.	Tripura	1	9.06	0.00	3.08	0.00	0.00	3.08
27.	Uttar Pradesh	130	1177.80	327.46	181.51	190.11	73.84	772.92
28.	Uttarakhand	53	477.28	51.39	80.93	94.82	16.74	243.88
29.	West Bengal	151	1368.06	154.41	317.73	317.77	76.49	866.40
30.	Mumbai #		760.34	8.42	122.75	407.65	16.13	554.95
Total		2154	19860.39	2217.04	4152.17	4347.15	914.18	11630.54

For common interventions

Source: NABARD

Statement – VIII

Details of Watershed Programmes Sanctioned During the Last 3 Years

S. No.	Regional Office	2015-16				2016-17				2017-18			
		No of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. crore)	Families covered (No.)	No of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. crore)	Families covered (No.)	No of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. crore)	Families covered (No.)	No of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. crore)	Families covered (No.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1.2	300	0	0.0	0	6	7.2	1800			
2.	Bihar	5	6.0	1500	5	6.0	1500	2	2.4	600			
3.	Chhattisgarh	5	6.0	1500	3	3.6	900	2	2.4	600			
4.	Gujarat	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0			
5.	Haryana	2	2.4	600	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0			
6.	Himanchal Pradesh	1	1.2	300	1	1.2	300	1	1.2	300			
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0			
8.	Jharkhand	3	3.6	900	2	2.4	600	4	4.8	1200			
9.	Karnataka	2	2.4	600	5	6.0	1500	5	6.0	1500			
10.	Kerala	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	6.0	1500	8	9.6	2400	5	6.0	1500			
12.	Maharashtra	8	9.6	2400	1	1.2	300	2	2.4	600			
13.	Odisha	6	7.2	1800	13	15.6	3900	4	4.8	1200			
14.	Rajasthan	4	4.8	1200	1	1.2	300	0	0.0	0			
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.0	0	5	6.0	1500	10	12.0	3000			
16.	Telangana	0	0.0	0	5	6.0	1500	1	1.2	300			
17.	Uttar Pradesh	5	6.0	1500	5	6.0	1500	12	14.4	3600			
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0			
19.	West Bengal	1	1.2	300	3	3.6	900	3	3.6	900			
	Total	48	57.6	14400	57	68.4	17100	57	68.4	17100			

Source: NABARD

Pollution in Rivers

*71. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

SHRI NIHAL CHAND:

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

(a) whether waste disposal into rivers is causing pollution in various rivers of the country and if so, the details thereof, river and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the untreated contaminated water and industrial waste flowing into various rivers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount spent on the cleaning of various rivers during each of the last three years and the current year, river and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the progress made in cleaning of major rivers of the country and if so, the details thereof and the success achieved in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken and schemes formulated by the Government to check pollution and make major rivers of the country pollution free?

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) Pollution load in rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. Non-point sources of pollution like agricultural runoff, open defecation, runoff from solid waste dump sites, etc. also contribute to pollution of rivers. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the water quality of rivers across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per the report published by CPCB in September 2018, 351 polluted river stretches have been identified on 323 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-

wise details of identified polluted river stretches are given in Statement-I.

As per another report published by CPCB in March, 2015, the sewage generation from urban areas in the country is estimated at 61,948 million litres per day (mid), against which the available sewage treatment capacity is only 23,277 mid (37% of the sewage generation). The State-wise details of sewage generation from urban areas and corresponding sewage treatment capacity available are given in Statement-II

(c) to (e) Pollution abatement of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/ concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in rivers under the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP {excluding Ganga and its tributaries, which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards} has so far covered polluted stretches of 33 rivers in 76 towns spread over 15 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4801.57 crore, and Central share of Rs. 2337.73 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2520.43 mid (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP resulting in reduction in pollution load being discharged into the rivers. State-wise details of rivers covered and funds released during the last three years and current financial year under NRCP are given in Statement-III.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including sewage treatment plants (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. The details of amount spent by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) of MoWR, RD&GR under Namami Gange programme during last three years and current year are given in Statement-IV

To ensure proper treatment of municipal wastewater before discharge into the rivers, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country for setting up of STPs in their respective States. CPCB has also issued direction? in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 184 towns (66 metropolitan cities and State capitals + towns along river Ganga)

under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

Further, to control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective SPCBs/PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued by CPCB to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent monitoring systems. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste concept in grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks.

Statement – I

State-Wise Polluted River Stretches

S. No.	Name Of State	Name of Polluted River Stretches	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kundu, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali	5
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Borsola, Deepar Bill, Digboi, Kamalpur, Panchnai Brahamputra, Kharsang, Pagldia, Barak, Baroi Bega, Beki, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Borbeel, Bordoibarn Beelmukh, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Dikhow, Dikrong, Diplai, Disang, Gabharu, Holudunga, Jai Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Killing, Kohora, Kulsi, Malini, Mora Bharali, Parashali, Puthimari, Ranga, Samaguri, Sankosh, Silsako, Sorusola, Son, Sonai, Tenga Pukhuri	44
3.	Bihar	Sirsia, Farmar, Ganga, Poonpun, Ram Rekha, Sikrahna	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath, Kelo	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damangang	
6.	Delhi	Yamuna,	1
7.	Goa	Sal, Mandovi, Talpona, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Sinquerim, Tiracol, Valvant, Zuari	11
8.	Gujarat	Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Bhogavo, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Dhadar, Triveni, Amravati (Tributary Of Narmada), Damanganga, Kolak, Mahi, Shedhi, Tapi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Kim, Meshwa, Mindhola, Narmada	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2

S. No.	Name Of State	Name of Polluted River Stretches	Number
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Sukhana, Markanda, Sirsa, Ashwani, Beas, Giri, Pabbar	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Devika, Banganga, Chunt Kol, Gawkadal, Tawi, Basanter, Chenab, Jhelam, Sindh	9
12.	Jharkhand	Garga, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Damodar, Jumar, Konar, Nalkari	7
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Cauvery, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Shimsha, Asangi Nalla, Bhima, Kumardhara, Netravathi, Tunga, Yagachi	17
14.	Kerala	Karamana, Bharathapuzha, Kadambayar, Keecheri, Manimala, Pamba, Bhavani, Chitrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kallai, Karuvannur, Kawai, Kuppam, Kuttiyady, Mogral, Periyar, Peruvamba, Puzhackal, Ramapuram, Thirur, Uppala	21
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa, Sone, Gohad, Kolar, Tapi, Bichia, Chamla, Choupan, Kalisot, Kanhan, Katni, Kunda, Malei, Mandakini (Mp), Newaj, Parvati, Simrar, Tons, Wainganga	22
16.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Kalu, Kundalika, Mithi, Morna, Mula, Mutha, Nira, Vel, Bhima, Indrayani, Mula-Mutha, Pawana, WainganCja, Ward ha, Ghod, Kanhan, Kolar (Mah), Krishna, Mor, Patalganga, Pedhi, Penganga, Purna, Tapi, Urmodi, Venna, Waghur, Wena, Bindusar, Bori, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Girna, Hiwara, Koyna, Pehlar, Sina, Titur, Amba, Bhatsa, Gomai, Kan, Manjeera, Panchganga, Panzara, Rangavali, Savitri, Surya, Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Vashisti	53
17.	Manipur	Nambul, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Manipur, Thoubal, Wangjing	9
18.	Meghalaya	Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Kyrhukhla, Nonbah, Umtrew, Lukha, Myntdu	7
19.	Mizoram	Tiau, Tlawng, Tuipui, Tuivawl, Chite, Mat, Saikah, Tuikual, Tuirial	9
20.	Nagaland	Dhansiri, Dzuna, Chathe, Dzu, Dzucha, Sano	6
21.	Odisha	Gangua, Guradih Nallah, Kathajodi, Nandirajhor, Daya, Kuakhai, Banguru Nallah, Bheden, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Kusumi, Mahanadi, Mangala, Nagavalli, Nuna, Ratnachira, Rushikulya, Sabulia, Serua	19
22.	Puducherry	Arasalar, Chunnambar	2
23.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj, Kali Bein, Beas	4
24.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal,	2
25.	Sikkim	Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Sarabanga, Thirumanim Uthar, Vasista, Bhavani, Tambirapani	6
27.	Telangana	Musi, Manjeera, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Maner, Godavari, Kinnersani, Krishna	8

S. No.	Name Of State	Name of Polluted River Stretches	Number
28.	Tripura	Burigaon, Gurnti, Haora, Juri, Khowai, Manu	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindon, Kalinadi, Varuna, Yamuna, Gomti, Ganga, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghara, Rapti, Sai, Saryu	12
30.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Kichha, Kalyani, Ganga, Kosi, Nandour, Pilkhar	9
31.	West Bengal	Vindhadhari, Mahananda, Churni, Dwarka, Ganga, Damodar, Jalangi, Kansi, Mathabhanga, Barakar, Dwarakeshwar, Kaljani, Karola, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta	17
Grand Total:			351

Statement – II*State-wise Details of Sewage Generation in Urban Areas and Treatment Capacity Available*

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Sewage Generation in urban areas	Installed Treatment Capacity (mid)	Number of STPs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	22	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	-
4.	Assam	703	0.21	1
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55	6
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	29	-	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58	7
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92	51
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7	41
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72	66
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	264.74	19
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24	15
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16	57
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97	10
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23	17

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36	76
21.	Manipur	132	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10	1
24.	Nagaland	92	-	-
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7	35
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54	13
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5	6
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45	86
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92	63
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72	73
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8	18
33.	Tripura	154	0.05	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84	73
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9	24
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9	28
Total		61948	23277	816

Statement – III

Details of the Funds Released to the State Governments During the Last Three Years and the Current Financial Year for Pollution Abatement Works Under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State	River	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till 30.11.2018)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	Sabarmati and Mindola	24.12	71.40	62.00	50.00	207.52
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Devika and Tawi	-	-	-	30.00	30.00
3.	Maharashtra	Mula Mutha	4.99	21.00	31.75	-	57.74
4.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas and Satiuj	17.61	—	50.00	-	67.61
5.	Kerala	Pamba	5.00	--	—	-	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	1.00	5.00	18.01	17.00	41.01
7.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	10.00	--	5.00	5.00	20.00
8.	Odisha	Coastal Area (Puri)	—		1.99	-	1.99
Total			62.72	97.40	168.75	102.00	430.87

Statement – IV

*Details of Amount Spent by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under
Namami Gange Programme on Ganga & its Tributaries.*

(Rs.in crore)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till 30.11.2018)	Total
Ganga					
Bihar	120.23	82.03	356.27	262.22	820.75
Jharkhand	27.83	46.18	7.57	53.44	135.02
UP	147.58	587.17	473.64	429.73	1,638.12
Uttarakhand	30.26	30.66	183.61	195.29	439.82
West Bengal	185.79	114.25	244.01	167.30	711.35
Sub Total	511.69	860.29	1,265.10	1,107.98	3,745.06
Yamuna					
Haryana	30.00	52.73	6.88	-	89.61
Delhi	4.96	2.17	81.57	190.69	279.39
Sub Total	34.96	54.90	88.45	190.69	369.00
Betwa					
Madhya Pradesh	3.39	6.50	-	-	9.89
Sub Total	3.39	6.50	-	-	9.89
Chambal					
Rajasthan	-	20.00	-	-	20.00
Sub Total	-	20.00	-	-	20.00
Other activities	52.56	121.12	271.56	233.91	679.15
Total	602.60	1062.81	1625.11	1,532.58	4,823.10

*[English]***Polio Immunisation**

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

(a) whether it is true that the Government has ordered an inquiry into the type 2 polio virus contamination detected in the vials used for immunisation in many States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has ordered additional immunisation in these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b). Two samples of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, Live, Oral Indian Pharmacopoeia (I.P) Bivalent (Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine/bOPV) manufactured by a particular company, drawn in Uttar Pradesh were declared as not of standard quality and deemed to be adulterated by the Government analyst, Central Drugs Laboratory (CDL), Kasauli as per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 as the samples were found to contain Polio Virus Type 2.

Pursuant to above, CDSCO had issued a show cause notice and ordered the particular company on 27/09/2018 to stop production of all Human vaccines manufactured at said facility, till further orders. Simultaneously, as a part of further investigation, the Drugs Inspector of CDSCO had filed a complaint with Station House Officer (SHO), Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad.

Subsequently, CDSCO has issued an office order on 01.10.2018 wherein all the CDSCO field offices were requested for carrying out sampling of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, Live, Oral Indian Pharmacopoeia (I.P) (Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine/bOPV) available in the distribution channel for test or analysis at CDL, Kasauli.

(c) and (d) Yes, in the identified districts of Uttar Pradesh and Telangana, where the suspected batch of Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (BOPV) were used, special vaccination campaigns with Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) were carried out to boost immunity against Type 2 Polio Virus, During these campaigns, a total of 2,12,866

children were vaccinated out of which 1,32,947 children are from state of Uttar Pradesh and 79,919 children are from state of Telangana.

Restructuring of IL&FS

*73. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress achieved in restructuring of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) and its subsidiaries;

(b) the details of preliminary plans to service the debt of the company; and

(c) the details of the monthly interest payments of the said company and the estimated monthly cashflows accruing to IL&FS and its subsidiaries along with the estimated net worth of IL&FS?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Based on the application filed by the Central Government under section 241 and 242 of the Companies Act, 2013, which deal with mismanagement and oppression and action detrimental to the public interest, the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) suspended the erstwhile Board of Directors of Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) and allowed the Central Government to constitute a new board with up to ten (10) directors with prior approval of NCLT.

The newly appointed board consisting of six (6) directors has been tasked with the responsibility of bringing about an orderly resolution with respect of IL&FS and its group companies by way of maximization of value of assets and balancing the interest of all stakeholders. At the time of takeover of the management of the IL&FS and its group companies, it had accumulated losses of Rs. 2,394.77 crores as on 31.03.2018 on consolidated basis and with negative cash flows. Accordingly, with a view to enable an orderly resolution, the Central Government prayed for moratorium of three (3) months against all payment(s) and re-payment(s) obligations which has been allowed by the National Company Law Appellant Tribunal (NCLAT) on ad-interim basis until further orders.

The newly appointed board has taken large number of cost cutting measures to ensure utilization of limited funds available with it to meet essential obligations viz. establishment costs, essential contractual obligations to keep it as going concern and to preserve value. Concurrently, the new board is also working on a comprehensive resolution plan at Group level, Vertical level and Asset level or permutation or combination thereof. Towards this objective, the board has already called for Expression of Interest (Eoi) in respect of IL&FS group companies in Security and Renewable business. The response to which is very encouraging.

The newly appointed board has kept the NCLT continuously updated on finalization and implementation of the resolution plan, which is implemented under the supervision of NCLT.

Faulty Medical Implants

*74. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the increasing faulty medical implants in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken to hold the manufacturers and importers accountable for faulty medical implants; and

(c) the details of regulatory conditions in place to safeguard the concerns of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Central Government through the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), takes cognizance of faulty notified medical implants for corrective action under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder as and when such reports are received. The Government has not received any such report that there is an increase in faulty medical implants in the country.

(c) To have comprehensive regulatory provisions for import, manufacture, sale and distribution of medical devices based on risk based criteria, Government has

notified the Medical Devices Rules, 2017 which became effective from 01 January 2018.

For import or manufacture of any medical device, the applicant is required to submit details of design, specification, non-clinical as well as clinical data of safety and performance of the devices.

In case of new Medical Devices, the safety, efficacy and performance data are evaluated by CDSCO in consultation with the Subject Expert Committee in the relevant therapeutic areas. Under the said rules, there are provisions that subsequent to approval of a medical device, the applicant is required to closely monitor the device for its clinical safety. The applicant is required to submit Periodic Safety Update Reports (PSURs) to CDSCO.

Further, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has approved the commencement of "Materiovigilance Programme of India (MvPI)n with Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad as the National Coordinating Centre having dedicated functional Medical Device Adverse Event Monitoring Centres (MDMCs) all over the country. All the Adverse Drugs Reaction Monitoring Centres (AMCs) under Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI) have also been entrusted to report adverse events due to the use of medical devices.

Under the Medical Device Rules, there is also provision for recall of medical devices. If a manufacturer or importer considers or has reason to believe that a medical device is likely to pose a risk to the health of patients, the manufacturer/importer is required to immediately initiate procedures to withdraw the medical device in question from the market and patients.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Gold

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

(a) whether the Customs authorities are contemplating to increase the use of videoscope for checking smuggling of gold ornaments and precious metals goods and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent to which smuggling of the said articles is likely to be checked by the use of videoscope along with the likely benefits thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Madam. 90 videoscopes were procured by CBIC in 2017, in the first phase. Further, order for another 74 videoscopes has been placed in November, 2018, in the second phase.

(b) Videoscope is an inspection tool which enables Customs officers to view inaccessible areas during examination of goods/vessels/aircraft and thereby assist in detection of concealed contraband. Detection of contraband including gold etc results in safeguarding the revenue and prevention of smuggling.

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

Non-Performing Assets

*76. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:

SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of corporate houses and farmers against whom loan is outstanding under Non-Performing Asset (NPA's) including those whose dues under NPAs are over Rupees one thousand crores; and

(b) the number and details of corporate houses and farmers out of the above against whom action is being taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it does not have the required information regarding the number and details of corporate houses and farmers against whom loan is outstanding under NPAs, and also the number and details against which action is being taken.

RBI has further informed that as per data on borrower groups excluding individuals/Government-PSUs submitted by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), as on 30.9.2018, there were 568 borrowers

who had NPAs with SCBs, excluding individuals/Government-PSUs, involving an amount of Rs. 6,28,560 crore, of which 95 were borrowers with aggregate gross NPAs of more than Rs. 1,000 crore, involving funded outstanding amount of Rs. 5,57,110 crore. RBI has also apprised that gross NPAs in Agriculture and Allied Activities were Rs. 1,01,508 crore as on 30.9.2018.

A number of measures have been taken to expedite and enable resolution of NPAs of PSBs over the last four years. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended, to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of 41 borrowers, 12 of which had cumulative outstanding amount of Rs. 1,97,769 crore as on 31.3.2017 and the remaining 29 had outstanding amount of Rs. 1,35,846 crore as on 30.6.2017.

SARFAESI Act has been amended to make it more effective with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunal have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre- and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-

value accounts through specialised monitoring agencies.

Enabled by these measures, as per RBI data on global operations (with provisional data for September 2018), during the last three and a half financial years, NPAs of SCBs reduced by Rs. 2,83,770 crore due to recoveries.

[English]

#MeToo Campaign

*77. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):

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

(a) whether the #MeToo campaign against molesters and rapists has gained momentum in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the said campaign;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such offenders to instil confidence among women at work places to check the number of women leaving/dropping out of the workforce;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to address such complaints beyond the said campaign which is restricted to perpetrators known on a social media platform; and

(e) whether the cases of alleged sexual harassment under #MeToo campaign has portrayed the ineffectiveness of the existing laws against sexual harassment and if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Government of India *vide* its order dated 24th October, 2018 has constituted Group of Minister (GoM) to examine and give recommendations for strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks to deal with and prevent Sexual Harassment at Workplace. The composition of Group of Minister is as under:

- (i) Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Home Minister,
- (ii) Shri Nitin Gadkari, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Shipping,
- (iii) Shri Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Defence,
- (iv) Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Women and Child Development

(d) and (e) The existing law to deal with sexual harassment at work place is the Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 which aims to provide safe and secure work environment to women. The Act covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and provides protection against sexual harassment at all workplaces. In addition existing provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC) are also applicable to various offences of sexual harassment.

The Ministry has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box) for registering complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace of all women employees in the country, including government and private employees.

Further, all Ministries/Departments of Government of India and States/UTs have been requested to organize workshops and awareness programmes in their Departments/Offices for sensitizing the employees about the provision of this Act. Besides, all States/UTs Governments have also been requested to advise the Secretary Industries/Commerce to organize similar workshops and awareness programmes each and every industry, business house, private sector entity of the States/UTs.

Ministry of Women and Child Development issues advisories from time to time to all States/UTs Government, Ministries/Departments in Government of India and leading business organisations Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Society, Chamber of Commerce & Industry

(CCI), and National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) to ensure effective implementation of the Act.

Apart from the above, in order to create wide spread awareness about the Act across the country, both in organized and unorganized sectors, Ministry of Women and Child Development has identified a pool of 223 Resource Institutions to provide capacity building programmes *i.e.* training, workshops, etc., on the issue of sexual harassment at workplace.

Nursing and Midwifery Schools

*78. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is according special attention to improve the quantity and capacity of the General Nursing Midwifery (GNM) and Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery (ANM) schools at all India level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the financial implications for upgradation of present nursing schools and colleges in the country; and

(c) the details of steps being taken/ proposed to be taken for increasing the qualified faculty and upgrading the knowledge and skills of nursing personnel in various speciality areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Upgradation/strengthening of Nursing Services (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives/General Nurse Midwives), the Government has approved and released funds to 112 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) and 136 General Nurse Midwives (GNM) Schools in the country. The details are enclosed as Statement I

(b) Under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of Nursing Services, funds to the tune of

Rs. 6.00 crore are earmarked for Upgradation of an existing School of Nursing into College of Nursing.

So far 17 institutions have been provided with funds to the tune of Rs. 48.715 crore for Upgradation of School of Nursing into College of Nursing. List of 17 institutions along with funds released is at Statement-II

(c) Various steps have been taken for increasing the qualified faculty and upgrading the knowledge and skill of nursing personnel in various speciality areas such as:

- (i) Student patient ratio has been changed from 1:5 to 1:3;
- (ii) The land from 5 acres has been relaxed to construct building of 54,000 sq. ft. for school/college of Nursing and Hostel;
- (iii) Relaxing norms for teaching faculty to start B.Sc. (N) Programme:
 - At least 2 M.Sc. (N) faculty to be available;
 - Qualification and Experience of the Nursing Teachers has been relaxed;
 - Sharing of teaching faculty for both Diploma and Graduate Programme;
- (iv) Relaxation for opening M.Sc. (N) programme:
 - Super speciality Hospital can start M.Sc.(N) without having under graduate programme.
 - Relaxation of student teacher ratio for M.Sc (N) programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10
 - Age increased for Teaching Faculty up to 70 years.
- (v) Distance from school to hospital has been relaxed from 15 km to 30 km, however for hilly and tribal areas the maximum distance is 50 Km.
- (vi) Six weeks training is imparted by using Standard Based management and recognition approach to strengthen the foundation of pre-service education of ANM resulting in better prepared health provider.

Statement – I*State-wise Details of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) and General Nurse Midwives (GNM) Schools*

S. No.	State	ANM Schools (Districts)	GNM Schools (Districts)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsapuram Vijaywada Kakinada	Tirupathi Eluru Ongole
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Tawang West Siang	U.Subansiri East Siang (Pasighat) Naharlagun (Papampure)
3.	Assam	Baksa Udalguri Chirang	Bongaigaon
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad Jamui Kaimur (Bhabhua) Khagaria Lakhisarai Nawada Sheohar Siwan Supaul Darbanga Arwal Araria	Banka Buxar Jehanabad Saran Seikhpur Vaishali Purnia Sasaram Madhepur West Champan Katihar Saharsa Kishanganj
5.	Chattisgarh	Bijapur Kawardha	Dantewada Janjgir-Champa

1	2	3	4
		Narayanpur	Kanker
		Bastar	Korba
		Bilaspur	Korea
			Mahasamund
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Jamnagar Patan Valsad Tapi	Anand Bhavnagar Kheda Porbander
7.	Haryana	Chakhri Dadri Rewari	Palwal Mewat Kurukshetra
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Nahan Chamba Mandi
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora Kargil Kishtwar Ramban Bhadarwah Billawar Ananthnag Thanmandi Surankote Kokamag	Budgam Gangerbal Kulgam Pulwama Reasi Samba Shopian Udhampur Kathua Doda Rajouri
10.	Jharkhand	Chatra Godda Khunti Garhwa Ramgarh	Gumla Latehar Saraikela Hazaribagh Palamu

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			Ranchi				West Khasi Hills
			Jamtara				
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Annupur	Mandsour	15.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Champhai
		Alirajpur	Dewas			Mammit	Kolasib
		Ashoknagar				Aizwal	Saiha
		Burhanpur					Serchhip
		Dindori		16.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Mon
		Harda				Kohima	Phek
		Neemuch				Mokokchung	Tuensang
		Rewa		17.	Odisha	Boudh	Nabrangpur
		Shajapur				Subamapur	Kalahandi
		Sheopur				Gajapati	Sundergarh
		Singrauli				Raigada	Khandhamal
		Umaria				Malkangiri	Dhenkanal
12.	Maharashtra	Gadhchiroli	Gadchiroli				Keonjhar
		Pusad/Yeotmal	Washim				Mayurbhanj
		Ratnagiri	Nandurbar				Koraput
			Ratnagiri				Balasore
			Sindhudurg	18.	Puducherry	Mahe	Karaikal
			Bhandara			Yanam	
			Amravati	19.	Punjab		Rupnagar
			Gondia				Bhatinda
13.	Manipur		Bishnupur				Gurdaspur
			Chandel				Sangrur
			Senapati				Patiala
			Tamenglong	20.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Baran
			Thoubal			Alwar	Bikaner
			Ukhrul				Nagour
14.	Meghalaya		East Garo Hills				Jhunjhun
			Ri Bhoi				Chittorgarh
			South Garo Hills	21.	Sikkim	East Sikkim	
						West Sikkim	

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal				Lalitpur	Kheri
		Theni				Maharajganj	Mainpuri
		Shivganga				Sant Kabir Nagar	Faizabad
23.	Telangana		Karimnagar			Sant Ravidas Nagar	Rampur
24.	Tripura	West Tripura				Sharavasti	Balia
25.	Uttarkhand	Bageshwar	Haridwar			Sonbhadra	Gonda
		Champawat	Nainital			Amethi	Morarabad
		Rudraprayag	Roorghi			Fatehpur Sikri	Jhansi
		Uttarkashi				Sambhal	Barabanki
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Ambedkar Nagar			Etah	Aligarh
		Balrampur	Bundaun			Mau	Raibrali
		Bulandshahar	Farrukhabad			Jounpur	Etawa
		Chandauli	Firozabad	27.	West Bengal	Sultanpur	Ghazipur
		Mahamaya Nagar	Hardoi				Ghatal
		Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Jalaun				Barasat
		Kanpur Dehat	Kannauj				Maldha
		Kanshiram	Mahoba				Jangipur
		Kaushambi	Siddharth Nagar				West Medinipur
		Kusinagar	Unnao				Howrah
							Kolkata N
							N. Paragnas
						Total	112
							136

Statement – II*List of School of Nursing Upgraded into College of Nursing and Amount Released*

(Rs. in cr.)

S. No.	State	Name of Institution	Fund released
a)	Gujarat	School of Nursing, Sir T. General Hospital, Jail Road, Bhavnagar	1.025
		School of Nursing, S.S. Hospital, Baroda	1.025
b)	Jharkhand	School of Nursing, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College Hospital, Jamshedpur.	5.065

S. No.	State	Name of Institution	Fund released
		School of Nursing, Patliputra Medical College and Hospital Dhanbad.	2.025
		School of Nursing, Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Nurses Hostel, Bariatu, Ranchi	1.025
c)	Himachal Pradesh	GNM Training Center Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Shimla,	
d)	Manipur	School of GNM, RIMS Campus, Imphal,	3.00
e)	Rajasthan	SON, PBM Hospital Bikaner,	5.205
		SON, Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur.	5.205
		SON, Maharana Bhupal Govt. Hospital, Udaipur.	5.205
		SON, J.L.N Medical College and Asso. Group of Hospital, Ajmer.	5.205
		General Nursing Midwifery Training Center, Maharaja Bhim Singh Singh Hospital, Kota.	5.205
f)	Tamil Nadu	School of Nursing, Govt. K.G Hospital Chennai,	1.025
		School of Nursing Govt. M.K Medical College Hospital, Salem.	1.025
g)	Uttar Pradesh	School of Nursing BHU Institute of Medical Science, Varanasi.	1.025
h)	West Bengal	School of Nursing, Medinipur Medical College and Hospital, Medinipur.	1.025
		School of Nursing Culcutta National Medical College and Hospital, Kolkota.	1.025
Total			48.715

Nikshay Poshan Yojana

*79. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme formulated under the National Strategic Plan 2017-25 to streamline the process for TB patients approaching private doctors or hospitals;

(b) the percentage of the registered TB patients seeking treatment in Government and private institutions who have received benefits under the Nikshay Poshan Yojana along with the amount transferred to the patients;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to inform the patients about the scheme along with the obligations imposed on private institutions to inform the

existing registered and future patients about the scheme;

(d) whether the Government intends to provide nutritional supplements in addition to the direct transfer of funds to the patients; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Initiatives formulated under the National Strategic Plan 2017-25 to streamline the process for TB patients approaching private doctors or hospitals are:

- > Free-Drugs
- > Free Diagnostics including molecular testing
- > Treatment follow-up
- > Nutritional assistance

> Treatment support through treatment supporters

(b) Payment of benefits under Nikshay Poshan Yojana is an ongoing process. The total amount transferred to TB patients as on date is Rs 49.37 crores.

(c) For dissemination of information on the NIKSHAY Poshan Yojana Scheme to TB patients, awareness material has been designed and disseminated through Radio, TV and social media platforms. The State/Union Territories are also publicising the scheme at the local level.

The Government has initiated two projects to target private providers for disseminating information of newer strategy under the RNTCP including NIKSHAY Poshan Yojana through Indian Medical Association (IMA) and Civil Society Partners under the Joint Effort for Elimination of TB (JEET) Project. Apart from this, efforts are made specifically by RNTCP field staff to inform all TB patients about the scheme.

(d) and (e) The Government is encouraging the State/UTs to provide nutrition supplements. National Guidelines on Nutrition Support TB patients have been developed and disseminated to all State/UTs. A mobile application called "N-TB" has also been developed to guide patients on appropriate nutrition.

Losses of Public Sector Banks

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

(a) whether the State owned banks saw their cumulative losses widen nearly three and a half times to Rs. 14, 716 crore in the July-September quarter of the current fiscal due to mounting bad loans;

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

(c) whether 21 Public Sector Banks had posted a net loss of Rs. 4,284 crore in the September quarter of 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India's second largest Public Sector Bank suffered huge losses after the detection of a massive fraud to the tune of nearly Rs. 14,000 crore; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. Further, during the fourth quarter of the financial year (FY) 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. As a result, while PSBs posted operating profits in the second quarter of the current and preceding financial years of Rs. 36,757 crore and Rs. 48,177 crore respectively in the aggregate, many had net losses primarily on account of continuing ageing provision for NPAs recognised as a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks including under RBI's Revised Resolution framework for Stressed Assets issued on 12.2.2018. PSBs made aggregate provision for NPAs and other contingencies of Rs. 42,124 crore and Rs. 49,365 crore respectively in the said two quarters. Additionally, because of hardening of bond yields, in the second quarter of the current financial year, PSBs had mark-to-market losses on their investment portfolios of Rs. 9,350 crore as against aggregate mark-to-market losses of Rs. 3,096 crore in the second quarter of the previous financial year by many PSBs, with several other PSBs making profits. Bank-wise details of net profit of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the July-September quarter of the current financial year (2018-19) and the previous financial year (2017-18) are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(d) and (e) Punjab National Bank, the second largest PSB, posted an operating profit of Rs 7,034 crore and had made a provision of Rs. 11,262 crore on account of ageing provisions for NPAs and other contingencies (primarily on account of continuing ageing provision for NPAs due to transparent recognition of stressed assets) and Rs. 1,245 for mark-to-market losses, thus posting a net loss of Rs. 5,472 crore for the half-year ended September 2018.

Statement – I*Details of Operating Profit, Provisioning and Net Profit*

Banks	Q2 FY'2017-18				Q2 FY'2018-19			
	Operating profit	MTM Provisions	Provisions for NPA & contingencies (excl. MTM Provisions)	Net profit	Operating profit	MTM Provisions	Provisions for NPA & contingencies (excl. MTM Provisions)	Net profit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allahabad Bank	1,223	76	1,077	70	534	418	1,939	-1,823
Andhra Bank	1,295	89	1,591	-385	1,298	266	1,465	-434
Bank of Baroda	3,042	0	2,686	355	3,082	261	2,395	425
Bank of India	2,233	96	1,958	179	1,647	165	2,638	-1,156
Bank of Maharashtra	692	13	702	-23	794	232	535	27
Canara Bank	2,480	259	1,961	260	2,327	333	1,695	300
Central Bank of India Corporation Bank	869	1,342	1,620	-750	509	675	758	-924
Dena Bank	1,163	117	2,081	-1,035	899	39	757	103
IDBI Bank Limited	397	35	547	-185	442	55	804	-417
Indian Bank	2,803	107	2,894	-198	850	963	3,490	-3,602
Indian Overseas Bank	1,376	39	885	452	1,191	326	715	150
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,039	18	2,243	-1,223	1,304	243	1,548	-487
Punjab National Bank	1,551	167	3,134	-1,750	972	272	598	102
Punjab and Sind Bank	3,279	84	2,634	561	2,839	1,254	6,118	-4,532
Syndicate Bank	359	3	342	14	351	133	327	-109
UCO Bank	1,174	250	819	105	570	1,239	874	-1,543
Union Bank	244	113	754	-623	506	412	1,231	-1,136
	1,939	143	3,327	-1,531	1,772	196	1,437	139

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Bank of India	286	144	487	-345	206	597	492	-883
Vijaya Bank	734	0	548	185	759	22	597	140
State Bank of India	19,999	0	18,418	1,582	13,905	1,249	11,711	945

Statement – II*Details of Operating Profit, Provisioning and Net Profit for Punjab National Bank*

Q2 FY'2017-18				
Banks	Operating profit	MTM Losses	Provisions for NPA & contingencies (excl. MTM Losses)	Net profit
Q4 FY'2017-18	-447	625	12,325	-13,417
Q1 FY,2018-19	4,195	9	5,126	-940
Q2 FY'2018-19	2,839	1,254	6,118	-4,532

Agriculture Loans

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

(a) whether agricultural loans worth Rs.58,561 crores were lent by Government banks to 615 accounts in 2016, if so, the details thereof and if not, the number of accounts benefited from agricultural loans in 2016;

(b) the details of break-up of the amount lent by Government banks under each of the sub-categories of agriculture loan *i.e.* agricultural debt, foundational infrastructure and supporting activities to each of these accounts since 2014, Year/ Bank-wise;

(c) the name of the banks which are mandated to lend 18 percent of their total loan under priority sector lending; and

(d) the details of percentage of loan amount of those banks lent as agricultural loans in the last four years, Year/Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of the number of accounts under which

agriculture credit was disbursed in 2015-16 and 2016-17 as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD):

Year	No. of Accounts (In lakhs)
2015-16	899.06
2016-17	1,070.68

(b) The details of agriculture credit disbursement made by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks & Regional Rural Banks during the last four year as reported by NABARD is as under:

Amount in Rs.Crore			
Year	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
2014-15	6,35,411.97	2,09,916.26	8,45,328.23
2015-16	6,65,312.74	2,50,197.18	9,15,509.92
2016-17	6,89,457.32	3,76,298.35	10,65,755.67
2017-18	7,53,214.24	4,09,402.74	11,62,616.98

(c) and (d) As per extant directions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit

(ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE) has been prescribed to all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, including Small Finance Banks, for lending to Agriculture.

RBI has reported that the definition of agriculture for PSL eligibility was revised in April, 2015. As reported by RBI, the Bank-wise details of agriculture loans outstanding under PSL for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

Statement – I

No. of Accounts in Actual & Amount in Rupees Thousands

S. No.	Bank Name	ANBC for computation of PSL targets	Agriculture Outstanding at the end of the Quarter	
			No. Of Accounts	Balance Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	714795600.00	1430087	158517637.73
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1105834900.00	1664486	211994892.35
3.	State Bank of India	11333429400.00	10601161	2046507393.00
4.	State Bank of Mysore	557960245.00	560519	122162535.55
5.	State Bank of Patiala	845531217.00	409869	171646235.00
6.	State Bank of Travancore	717388300.00	870913	93257729.00
	SBI and its Associates	15274939662.00	15537035	2804086422.63
1.	Allahabad Bank	1468504600.00	1631983	267901900.00
2.	Andhra Bank	1302498798.75	2028446	240799083.82
3.	Bank of Baroda	3053327700.00	1961718	451281600.02
4.	Bank of India	2924870000.00	3044778	493372550.35
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1041795953.00	761693	171886764.60
6.	Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	3518104.00	904	670958.00
7.	Canara Bank	3172847080.00	5916051	671761282.82
8.	Central Bank of India	1995348113.00	2593058	368503009.14
9.	Corporation Bank	1577870000.00	893852	264550000.00
10.	Dena Bank	847928484.00	548558	157788672.97
11.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	2221761100.00	791850	394263032.10
12.	Indian Bank	1232192200.00	2760112	230609680.00
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	1678058200.00	1752364	302369480.00
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1516730400.00	609330	259325619.00
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	664915100.00	234183	113256657.92

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Punjab National Bank	3416934200.00	3870060	641546162.30
17.	Syndicate Bank	1620861809.00	1974194	298988586.00
18.	UCO Bank	1445754700.00	1123782	195926436.00
19.	Union Bank of India	2466125484.00	2283950	455066148.70
20.	United Bank of India	724270000.00	930458	126051100.00
21.	Vijaya Bank	914885896.08	715557	137714202.94
Nationalised Banks		35290997921.83	36426881	6243632926.68
1.	Axis Bank	2337205156.00	633842	355986289.00
2.	Bandhan Bank Limited	0.00	3997876	61181239.00
3.	Catholic Syrian Bank	97825700.00	127132	15977297.09
4.	City Union Bank	185875384.00	352094	33904028.84
5.	Development Credit Bank	112985283.60	35986	17123581.78
6.	Dhanalakshmi Bank	84690532.89	113835	14143586.64
7.	Federal Bank	551485695.00	412884	110465377.20
8.	HDFC Bank	3337644220.00	1916658	652509527.42
9.	ICICI Bank	3218355711.71	1681285	545842982.50
10.	IDFC Bank Limited	0.00	68853	1282229.83
11.	Indusind Bank	695113500.00	1493370	110218194.99
12.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	485458414.00	347668	78714142.00
13.	Karnataka Bank	339517200.00	276473	58367392.70
14.	Karur Vysya Bank	370832442.74	696884	78675546.34
15.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	1116648454.55	871673	207618082.90
16.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	165654707.00	267148	30861462.00
17.	Nainital Bank	26259769.00	13807	5233351.00
18.	Ratnakar Bank	149079703.00	601934	27643444.00
19.	South Indian Bank	403566614.00	380712	79023688.00
20.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	197084299.00	398215	43986729.00
21.	Yes Bank	814523129.00	3022649	139814724.26
Private Sector Banks		14689805915.49	17710978	2668572896.48
Total		65255743499.32	69674894.00	11716292245.80

Source: RBI

Statement – II*No. of Accounts in Actual & Amount in Rupees Thousands*

S. No.	Bank Name	ANBC for computation of PSL targets	Agriculture Outstanding at the end of the Quarter	
			No. Of Accounts	Balance Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
1.	STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR	739723300.00	758467	159716142.90
2.	STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD	1153210500.00	1702633	203825706.60
3.	STATE BANK OF INDIA	12956861000.00	10701731	2191583427.00
4.	STATE BANK OF MYSORE	579120000.00	545422	94685381.94
5.	STATE BANK OF PATIALA	874531586.00	398986	143884744.00
6.	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	703576705.00	767488	103790613.00
	SBI AND ITS ASSOCIATES	17007023091.00	14874727	2897486015.44
1.	AXIS BANK LIMITED	2887906593.16	994849	441164590.80
2.	BANDHAN BANK LIMITED	104228000.00	3566436	77422128.28
3.	CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK LTD	85246700.00	128554	17225865.60
4.	CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	215971717.00	329706	43574881.00
5.	DCB BANK LIMITED	135532597.74	73203	21159574.99
6.	FEDERAL BANK LTD	605038110.00	465486	123969359.70
7.	HDFC BANK LTD.	4276031233.00	2267678	761672241.90
8.	ICICI BANK LIMITED	3693295439.70	1846275	556854563.00
9.	IDFC BANK LIMITED	422680782.24	588449	20930160.67
10.	INDUSIND BANK LTD	890478000.00	1360353	117121988.90
11.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR BANK LTD	547420135.63	346800	66222348.70
12.	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	358207658.00	247036	65827665.83
13.	KARUR VYSYA BANK LTD	398711731.09	657925	77378602.16
14.	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	1243724148.22	830197	228954668.20
15.	LAKSHMI VILAS BANK LTD	198460111.00	263850	35727199.88
16.	NAINITAL BANK LTD	27574427.71	14006	6563416.62
17.	RBL BANK LIMITED	221862368.62	741305	41571692.31

1	2	3	4	5
18.	SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD	442308795.92	416069	81550276.61
19.	TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD	234553844.00	441948	43309359.00
20.	THE DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	78004394.50	127375	15023043.55
21.	YES BANK LTD.	1028125506.00	638062	129167868.70
PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS		18095362293.53	16345562	2972391496.40
1.	ALLAHABAD BANK	1495970000.00	1622681	272062882.00
2.	ANDHRA BANK	1368120397.55	2187418	254433342.90
3.	BANK OF BARODA	2901802000.00	2057613	561590453.10
4.	BANK OF INDIA	2792657100.00	3144191	543032800.30
5.	BANK OF Maharashtra	1154325251.00	820788	180358718.70
6.	BHARATIYA MAHILA BANK LTD.	6205789.00	1239	439429.69
7.	CANARA BANK	3295251120.00	6007478	622786280.70
8.	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	2061552100.00	2225359	396719760.40
9.	CORPORATION BANK	1542340000.00	949721	284135987.00
10.	DENA BANK	908659104.60	526546	163744965.40
11.	IDBI BANK LIMITED	2338820300.00	875082	413879414.20
12.	INDIAN BANK	1305695000.00	2958015	248204137.00
13.	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	1563991700.00	1931408	293481117.00
14.	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	1590032000.00	599142	275369625.00
15.	PUNJAB AND SIND BANK	699911600.00	252670	113553196.30
16.	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	3847518700.00	3857896	666745244.90
17.	SYNDICATE BANK	1696110333.00	2089770	319489047.00
18.	UCO BANK	1352754500.00	1036460	200924821.00
19.	UNION BANK OF INDIA	2634307673.00	2267706	507734195.20
20.	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	752300000.00	981227	121242400.00
21.	VIJAYA BANK	981814158.39	836035	156317184.80
NATIONALISED BANKS		36290138826.54	37228445	6596245002.59
Total		71392524211.07	68448734.00	12466122514.43

Source: RBI

Statement – III*No. of Accounts in Actual & Amount in Rupees Thousands*

S. No.	Bank Name	ANBC for computation of PSL targets	Agriculture Outstanding at the end of the Quarter	
			No. Of Accounts	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	STATE BANK OF INDIA	17342352700.00	14634700	2806868736.71
	SBI AND ITS ASSOCIATES	17342352700.00	14634700	2806868736.71
1.	AXIS BANK LIMITED	3431343920.00	794909	429495656.03
2.	BANDHAN BANK LIMITED	163734297.00	3786503	51990930.65
3.	CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK LTD	82689300.00	148115	17007101.12
4.	CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	212739092.87	335796	47984253.68
5.	DCB BANK LIMITED	167056900.00	135496	29033943.47
6.	FEDERAL BANK LTD	755605422.44	571336	142973370.27
7.	HDFC BANK LTD.	5413387835.00	2746750	1067351145.61
8.	ICICI BANK LIMITED	4218351124.21	1960645	648643449.40
9.	IDFC BANK LIMITED	526676927.80	1002068	61188729.87
10.	INDUSIND BANK LTD	1101530371.19	2066870	151802070.44
11.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR BANK LTD	553480355.00	347972	76253836.00
12.	KARNATAKA BANK LTD	389844037.00	222835	68775027.00
13.	KARUR VYSYA BANK LTD	417804078.25	699955	80648216.90
14.	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	1413728013.05	712269	280290004.48
15.	LAKSHMI VILAS BANK LTD	239826785.00	255149	43529366.97
16.	NAINITAL BANK LTD	33088968.43	14284	7528972.89
17.	RBL BANK LIMITED	289417906.00	905620	47353360.09
18.	SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD	464009126.00	469486	90298137.89
19.	TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD	224099641.00	533172	54982866.00
20.	THE DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	74660468.00	131959	14455623.37
21.	YES BANK LTD.	1275119630.00	1158097	204584750.85
	PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	21448194198.24	18999286	3616170812.98
1.	ALLAHABAD BANK	1466990000.00	1622498	277115510.00
2.	ANDHRA BANK	1437280933.88	2240745	277753444.83

1	2	3	4	5
3.	BANK OF BARODA	3177376500.00	2439666	599421797.79
4.	BANK OF INDIA	2953714000.00	3262586	519380100.00
5.	BANK OF Maharashtra	1053709615.00	750087	171992306.52
6.	CANARA BANK	3217493904.00	6449320	702922306.50
7.	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	1665367800.00	2368547	305363270.01
8.	CORPORATION BANK	1533620679.34	953705	280571787.12
9.	DENA BANK	850379788.21	524272	181793345.87
10.	IDBI BANK LIMITED	2090548497.37	897476	419200831.33
11.	INDIAN BANK	1299335848.00	3655442	273832506.00
12.	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	1493183200.00	2124893	295199594.62
13.	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	1708566300.00	608220	324222825.64
14.	PUNJAB AND SIND BANK	662576700.00	268485	127263003.68
15.	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	3965805100.00	3882221	648921786.84
16.	SYNDICATE BANK	1715699049.00	2382890	331582200.23
17.	UCO BANK	1319677000.00	1054705	208758905.72
18.	UNION BANK OF INDIA	2800783571.00	2316747	521476537.00
19.	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	734429367.00	769900	127305455.92
20.	VIJAYA BANK	1014004500.00	983837	195205256.78
NATIONALISED BANKS		36160542352.80	39556242	6789282772.40
Total		74951089251.04	73190228.00	13212322322.09

Source: RBI

Recruitment of Physiotherapists

692. PROF. RICHARD HAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physiotherapists employed in the Ministry including allied offices and autonomous organizations;

(b) the details of recruitment rules for physiotherapists in the said organizations;

(c) whether uniform recruitment rules and procedures are being adopted for the said recruitments, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the recommendations of Seventh Pay Commission with respect to physiotherapists and the pay scale given by the Ministry at the entry level at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia(RML) Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals(LHMC) are concerned, the total sanctioned strength/in-position of Physiotherapist Cadre is as under:

Hospital	Sanctioned Strength	In-position
Safdarjung Hospital	44	29
Dr. RML Hospital	14	14
LHMC	06	05
KSCH		
SSKH	01	-

As far as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi is concerned, there are 62 incumbents in position in the cadre of Physiotherapy/Occupational Therapy as against a combined sanctioned strength of 80. Further, National Institute of Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases (NITRD), New Delhi has informed that there is only one (1) physiotherapist in this Institute.

(b) and (c) The major uniform fields in the Recruitment Rules (RR's) for the post of 'Physiotherapist' which is a General Central Service, Group B, Non-Gazetted/Non-Ministerial in Central government hospitals like Safdarjung hospital and Dr. RML hospital are as under:-

- **Method of Recruitment:** Direct Recruitment.

- **Essential qualification:**

Bachelor's degree in Physiotherapy from a recognised University. Two years practical experience in Physiotherapy from a Government Hospital or Private hospital with at least 100 beds.

- **Period of Probation:** Two years

So far as Kalawati Saran Children Hospital (KSCH) is concerned, as per the RR, the post of physiotherapist is a Group-'C' post and the required education qualification is either Degree or Diploma.

(d) The Seventh Central Pay Commission (7th CPC) in its report has noted that Physiotherapy is an important field and that there is a need to attract talented professionals to this critical healthcare segment and has recommended replacement pay levels for Physiotherapist. The Commission further observed that the entry level qualification for Physiotherapist has been revised by the Government recently from existing Diploma in Physiotherapists to bachelor Degree in Physiotherapy with two years practical experience with

a desirable qualification of Masters in Physiotherapy. In this backdrop, the Commission has recommended that the administrative Ministry should undertake a holistic cadre restructuring of physiotherapist.

The entry level pay scale of 'Physiotherapist' working in Central Government Hospitals *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children Hospital (KSCH) and AIIMS, New Delhi is Rs. 35,400-1,12,400(Level-6) as per 7th CPC.

GST on Agri Products

693. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the demand of farmers to exempt agriculture implements and turmeric fingers, coriander, raisin and dried chillis from Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the reasons for not even taking their genuine demand to the GST council for resolution; and

(c) the details of justification for categorizing green chillis as zero GST and dried chillis are categorized as processed one and imposed 5 percent GST even though the process is natural?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The GST rates have been prescribed on the recommendation of the GST council. The council has taken several relevant factors, including pre-GST tax incidence while recommending rate. The requests received for the review of rates are also placed before the council and wherever the council recommends the rates are revised.

Multi-Crore Scams

694. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of the multi-crore investment scams, involved in luring customers to invest by promising them higher returns are on the rise in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such investment scams reported in the country during the last three years, year/scam-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to curb the growing scams and rescue the common people from losing their hard earned money, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps against the culprits involved in such scams and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from regulators and enforcement agencies, the details are:

- During the last three years, the number of investment scams reported to the Enforcement Directorate (ED) is 49 (38 in 2016, 05 in 2017 and 06 in 2018).
- The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has ordered investigation into the affairs of 109 companies allegedly involved in investment scams (such as Chit Fund scams/ MLM/ Ponzi Schemes) and has assigned them to the Serious Frauds Investigation Office (SFIO) during the last three years (47 in 2015-16, 27 in 2016-17, 34 in 2017- 18 and 1 in 2018-19).
- The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 166 cases relating to Chit Fund / Ponzi companies during the last 4 years (14 in 2015, 23 in 2016, 109 in 2017 and 20 in 2018 upto 30.11.2018).

(c) and (d) The following measures have been taken by the Government to curb unauthorized schemes and to prevent common people from losing their hard earned money:

- The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2018 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18.07.2018. The proposed Bill will ban all such deposit schemes which are unregulated.
- 28 States / Union Territories have passed Protection of Interest of Depositors (PID) Acts for taking action against entities collecting money from the public by making false promises regarding unreasonable rates of interest on deposit.
- RBI has cautioned the public regarding Ponzi schemes under the head of Frequently Asked

Questions (FAQs) on their website. Further, through RBI's online portal SACHET (<https://sachet.rbi.org.in>). public are cautioned against fraudulent schemes/entities. Advertisements are also published by RBI through Newspaper/Radio/ Television on the need to verify credentials of offers/entities before making any investment by public.

- ED has issued Provisional Attachment Orders and filed Prosecution Complaints in cases involving contravention of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and scheduled offences under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).
- MCA has filed Prosecution against companies and directors as per the law for violations under various provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. MCA also conducts investor awareness programs in co-ordination with professional institutes and trade associations to educate the general public to learn from websites of various Ministries the information published regarding the persons involved in the scheme, etc. before making any investment.
- SEBI is empowered to examine complaints and pass orders under Sections 11 and 11B of the SEBI Act, 1992, directing companies/ directors / promoters to refund the amount collected from investors along with interest at 15% p.a, and debarring companies/ directors / promoters involved in such cases from accessing the securities market for a specified period. SEBI is also empowered to regulate Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) under Section 11AA of the SEBI Act, 1992.

[Translation]

Medicinal and Herbal Plants

695. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge possibility for the production of medicinal/herbal plants in Sahebganj,

Paken, Godda and Dumka districts under Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the schemes implemented in the said districts to increase the production of medicinal/herbal plants; and

(d) the extent to which the production of medicinal/herbal plants has increased in these districts after the implementation of these schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Yes, there is possibility for the production of medicinal/herbal plants like Amla, Arjun, Baheda, Beal, Beejasar, Chironji, Haritaki, Kalmegh, Shyonak, Salaigum, Sarpagandha, Shatavar etc. in state of Jharkhand. To increase the production of medicinal/herbal plants in the country including the state of Jharkhand, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH has been supporting projects for resource augmentation of medicinal plants under Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" and cultivation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). However, the district wise information regarding the production of medicinal / herbal plants for state of Jharkhand is not available.

[English]

Cheaper Healthcare System

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

(a) whether the Government proposes for cheaper healthcare system all over the country by capping prices of critical care treatment procedures, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set up any expert panel to revise the rates of such procedures and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to club CGHS beneficiaries with National Medical Scheme and the reaction of the service providers, if any, therein;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the people will get sustainable and quality treatment throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State Subject, the primary responsibility of providing affordable and quality healthcare to the people lies with the respective State/UT governments. Central Government provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality healthcare. Therefore, no such expert panel has been set up by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) No. A proposal to converge CGHS beneficiaries with other medical schemes was considered in consultation with various central Government Organisations like ECHS, ESIC and Ministry of Railways. However, the proposal could not be finalised as some of these organisations expressed their inability to extend their medical facilities due to infrastructure and manpower constraints.

(e) The respective State/UT Governments have the primary responsibility to provide affordable and quality healthcare in their State/UT through an efficient and patient-centric public healthcare system and by implementing various centrally sponsored health schemes and programmes of Government of India.

[Translation]

Misuse of Dowry Prohibition Act

697. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misuse of Dowry Prohibition Act; and

(b) if so, the effective measures taken by the Government to protect the innocent people from harassment under this law and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report, a total number of 447 cases in 2014, 361 cases in 2015 and 334 cases in 2016 were reported as final report ended as false under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Similarly, a total number of 298 cases in 2014, 293 cases in 2015 and 148 cases in 2016 were reported as final report ended as mistake of fact or of law under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

(b) Adequate safeguards are available under existing laws to deal with misuse of legal provisions, if any. The Ministry regularly reviews the implementation of various legislations and if required, necessary amendments are carried out for effective implementation.

[English]

Kyoto Protocol

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

(a) whether India and China had jointly urged rich nations to ratify the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2013-2020) guiding their climate action for next three years by June, 2018 to build trust in the multilateral process; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The 23rd Conference of Parties (COP 23) to UNFCCC was held in Bonn, Germany from 6th to 17th November 2017. During COP 23, India and other developing countries urged the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. As a result, the decision titled 'Fiji

Momentum for Implementation' adopted during COP 23 requests the President of the Conference of the Parties and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary to send joint letters to Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are yet to ratify the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol urging them to deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depository as soon as possible. It also requests the secretariat to consult the United Nations Secretary-General on ways to promote the ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

Cases of Bank Frauds

699. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a list of high profile cases of bank fraud from former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date on which the list was sent to the Government and the names of the persons or entities mentioned in the list;

(c) whether the Government referred the list for urgent investigation to the CBI or any other investigation agency, if so, the details thereof, including the date on which it was sent to the concerned agency; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The then Governor, RBI had written to the Government about large value banking fraud cases in February, 2015.

In all the cases referred to by the former Governor RBI, cases have been registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)/ Enforcement Directorate (ED).

The Government has instructed all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take action regarding frauds as prescribed by RBI Master Circular dated July 1, 2014 which was supplemented by RBI Circular dated 07.05.2015.

Government of India has also issued instructions dated 13.05.2015 to all PSBs reiterating the framework

for timely detection, reporting, and investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds. It was emphasized that banks should be prompt in identification of frauds and taking following actions:

- Complaints to be lodged with CBI in accordance with prescribed checklist.
- CVOs of Banks will be designated as nodal officer for vetting of complaint & future coordination with CBI.
- Once fraud is reported, the banks will immediately initiate examination of the issue of wilful default.
- All accounts exceeding Rs.50 Cr, if classified as NPA, shall simultaneously be examined by banks from fraud angle.
- The CBI will put in place mechanism for reviewing and monitoring progress in investigations etc. of all banking frauds exceeding Rs.10 Cr and achieving inter-agency coordination.
- Banks at the time of lodging a complaint with the CBI would also lodge a complaint with the Enforcement Directorate in those accounts where money laundering and FEMA violations also appear to be there. Similarly where the fraud also appears to involve violations in the export and / or import of goods and services, a report will also be lodged with DRI.

All PSBs were re-sensitized on 27.02.2018, by reiterating the contents of letter dated 13.05.2015, to ensure effective management of operational risk including technology risk.

The other measures taken by Government to control and prevent frauds in the banks, *inter-alia*, are as follows:

- PSBs have been advised to obtain a certified copy of the passport of the Promoters/ Directors and other authorized signatories of the companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore and above.
- Banks have been asked to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of

RBI's instructions, and as per their Board-approved policy.

- Banks have also been advised to ensure rotational transfer of officials / employees strictly.
- Central Fraud Registry (CFR)- a web based searchable database of frauds reported by the banks, containing data for the last 13 years, has been made operational in RBI with effect from January 20, 2016. The Registry is shared with the reporting entities and intended to serve as a tool for timely identification, control and mitigation of fraud risk as also for carrying out due diligence during credit sanction process.
- RBI has imposed penalty on banks for deficiencies observed in internal control leading to frauds in deposit accounts, cheque misuse etc. It had also issued 'Letter of Warning' to some banks with regard to the lapses in following the procedures / guidelines / reporting etc.
- Banks have been advised through circulars for rotation and mandatory leave of staff in sensitive positions and the same was advised to be covered in internal audit also in 2011.
- In the wake of SWIFT related frauds, RBI *vide* Press Release dated 20.02.2018 has reiterated its confidential instructions and mandated the banks to implement, within the stipulated deadlines, the prescribed measures for strengthening the SWIFT operating environment in banks. *

Rejuvenation of Rivers

700. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

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

(a) whether the number of polluted and critically polluted stretches of rivers in the country has increased as per the recent assessment by the Central Pollution Control Board;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes new strategy for rejuvenation of rivers and making a rejuvenation plan for selected stretches of rivers in initial stages for conservation as the present strategy is limited only to tackling pollution load from domestic wastewater and regulation of industrial pollution;

(d) if so, the details of the new plan; and

(e) whether any stretches have identified in this regard and if so, the list of the stretches of the rivers identified thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards is regularly monitoring the water quality of rivers across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. Based on monitoring results in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key

indicator of organic pollution, CPCB identifies the polluted river stretches in the country. As per the report published by CPCB in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches were identified on 275 rivers. In the latest CPCB report of September 2018, 351 polluted river-stretches have been identified on 323 rivers, as per details given in the enclosed Statement. The increase in polluted river stretches can be attributed to increase in number of rivers being monitored and number of water quality monitoring stations over the years (from 1275 monitoring stations in 2015 to 1822 monitoring stations at present) as well as increase in pollution loads, primarily due to rapid urbanization.

(c) to (e) The strategies for conservation and rejuvenation of rivers in the country are revised from time to time in consultation with the State Governments and is an ongoing process. Works are taken up in identified polluted river stretches under the National River Conservation Plan on the basis of conformity with the guidelines, pollution status, prioritization, willingness of the State Governments to contribute their matching share and availability of Plan funds, and incorporation of appropriate strategies.

Statement

State-Wise Polluted River Stretches

S. No.	Name Of State	Name Of Polluted River Stretches	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kundu, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali	5
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Borsola, Deepar Bill, Digboi, Kamalpur, Panchnai Brahamputra, Kharsang, Pagldia, Barak, Baroi Bega, Beki, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Borbeel, Bordoibam Beelmukh, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Dikhow, Dikrong, Diplai, Disang, Gabharu, Holudunga, Jai Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Killing, Kohora, Kulsi, Malini, Mora Bharali, Parashali, Puthimari, Ranga, Samaguri, Sankosh, Silsako, Sorusola, Son, Sonai, Tenga Pukhuri	44
3.	Bihar	Sirsia, Farmar, Ganga, Poonpun, Ram Rekha, Sikrahna	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath, Kelo	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damangang	
6.	Delhi	Yamuna,	1

S. No.	Name Of State	Name Of Polluted River Stretches	Number
7.	Goa	Sal, Mandovi, Talpona, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Sinqerim, Tiracol, Valvant, Zuari	11
8.	Gujarat	Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Bhogavo, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Dhadar, Triveni, Amravati (Tributary Of Narmada), Damanganga, Kolak, Mahi, Shedhi, Tapi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Kim, Meshwa, Mindhola, Narmada	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Sukhana, Markanda, Sirsa, Ashwani, Beas, Giri, Pabbar	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Devika, Banganga, Chunt Kol, Gawkadal, Tawi, Basanter, Chenab, Jhelam, Sindh	9
12.	Jharkhand	Garga, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Damodar, Jumar, Konar, Nalkari	7
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Cauvery, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Shimsha, Asangi Nalla, Bhima, Kumardhara, Netravathi, Tunga, Yagachi	17
14.	Kerala	Karamana, Bharathapuzha, Kadambayar, Keecheri, Manimaia, Pamba, Bhavani, Chitrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kallai, Karuvannur, Kavvai, Kuppam, Kuttiyady, Mogral, Periyar, Peruvamba, Puzhackal, Ramapuram, Thirur, Uppala	21
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Chambai, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa, Sone, Gohad, Kolar, Tapi, Bichia, Chamla, Choupan, Kalisot, Kanhan, Katni, Kunda, Malei, Mandakini (Mp), Newaj, Parvati, Simrar, Tons, Wainganga	22
16.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Kalu, Kundalika, Mithi, Morna, Mula, Mutha, Nira, Vel, Bhima, Indrayani, Mula- Mutha, Pawana, Wainganga, Wardha, Ghod, Kanhan, Kolar (Mah), Krishna, Mor, Patalganga, Pedhi, Penganga, Purna, Tapi, Urmodi, Venna, Waghur, Wena, Bindusar, Bori, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Girna, Hiwara, Koyna, Pehlar, Sina, Titur, Amba, Bhatsa, Gomai, Kan, Manjeera, Panchganga, Panzara, Rangavali, Savitri, Surya, Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Vashisti	53
17.	Manipur	Nambul, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujaikok, Lokchao, Manipur, Thoubal, Wangjing	9
18.	Meghalaya	Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Kyrhukhla, Nonbah, Umtrew, Lukha, Myntdu	7
19.	Mizoram	Tiau, Tlawng, Tuipui, Tuivawl, Chite, Mat, Saikah, Tuikual, Tuirial	9
20.	Nagaland	Dhansiri, Dzuna, Chathe, Dzu, Dzucha, Sano	6
21.	Odisha	Gangua, Guradih Nallah, Kathajodi, Nandirajhor, Daya, Kuakhai, Banguru Nallah, Bheden, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Kusumi, Mahanadi, Mangala, Nagavalli, Nuna, Ratnachira, Rushikulya, Sabulia, Serua	19

S. No.	Name Of State	Name Of Polluted River Stretches	Number
22.	Puducherry	Arasalar, Chunnambar	2
23.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj, Kali Bein, Beas	4
24.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambai,	2
25.	Sikkim	Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Sarabanga, Thirumanim Uthar, Vasista, Bhavani, Tambirapani	6
27.	Telangana	Musi, Manjeera, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Maner, Godavari, Kinnersani, Krishna	8
28.	Tripura	Burigaon, Gumti, Haora, Juri, Khowai, Manu	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindon, Kalinadi, Varuna, Yamuna, Gomti, Ganga, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghara, Rapti, Sai, Saryu	12
30.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Kichha, Kalyani, Ganga, Kosi, Nandour, Pilkhar	9
31.	West Bengal	Vindhadhari, Mahananda, Churni, Dwarka, Ganga, Damodar, Jalangi, Kanshi, Mathabhanga, Barakar, Dwarakeshwar, Kaljani, Karola, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta	17
Grand Total			351

Measures to Prevent Bank Frauds

701. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has recommended for taking corrective measures and bring regulations to plug loopholes and ensure that such frauds as happened in the PNB do not take place, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said Committee also recommended scrutiny of large loans in the cooperative sector, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has urged the Government to instil confidence of customers and investors in the credibility of State run banks to rub aside the cry to privatise Public Sector Units banks, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d)

The Fifty Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Finance made recommendation in this behalf.

With regard to prevention of frauds, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) mandated banks to implement certain measures for strengthening the SWIFT operating environment within stipulated deadlines. Further, Government issued instructions to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds", which provides, *inter-alia* that all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Assets, should be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud. Other measures taken to control and prevent frauds in banks, are as follows:

- (i) For deterring economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside Indian jurisdiction, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 to provide for attachment and confiscation fugitive

economic offender's property and has advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore.

- (ii) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (iii) To send a clear message that borrowers cannot wilfully default and continue to enjoy ownership of their assets, wilful defaulters and connected persons have been debarred from participating in the resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).
- (iv) Launch of Central Fraud Registry (CFR), a web-based searchable database of frauds reported by the banks, containing data for the last 13 years has been made operational by RBI in January 2016.

In addition, under the PSB Reforms Agenda announced by the Government, PSBs have committed to clean and commercially prudent business through Stressed Asset Management Verticals for focussed recovery, rigorous due diligence and appraisal for sanction by scrutinising group balance sheets, at least 10% share in consortium lending, ring-fencing of cash flows, initiating use of technology and analytics for comprehensive due diligence across data sources, building capacity for techno-economic valuation, clean and effective post-sanction follow-up on large-value accounts by tying up with Agencies for Specialised Monitoring, and strict segregation of pre- and post-sanction roles for enhanced accountability.

As regards scrutiny in the cooperative sector, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has informed that very few cooperative banks have issued large loans, and these loans are mainly financed by State Cooperative Banks and few District Cooperative Central Banks. The top 20 accounts of cooperative banks are examined by NABARD during the course of statutory inspections with reference to their appraisal, operations, monitoring,

documentation and asset classification. Thus, there is a system in place for scrutiny of large loans in cooperative banks.

To instil confidence of customers and investors in the credibility of State run banks, Government has followed a comprehensive 4 R's approach of Recognition, Resolution, Recapitalisation and Reforms *i.e.* Recognition of restructured standard assets as NPAs, initiated with Asset Quality Review in 2015, Resolution process has been strengthened by changing the creditor-debtor relationship through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, Recapitalisation amounting to Rs. 2,11,000 crore has been initiated in October 2017 to strengthen balance-sheets of public sector banks and PSB Reforms Agenda.

National Medical Commission Bill

702. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to appoint a Board of Governors (BG) for MCI instead of waiting for passage of National Medical Commission Bill in Parliament, if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of priorities/ responsibilities that may be entrusted to BG of MCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Medical Council of India (MCI) was established under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 to maintain minimum standards of medical education in the country. The working of MCI has been under scrutiny since long and the same was examined by various expert bodies including the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare, which in its Ninety-second Report, in March, 2016 severely indicted MCI. The Committee recommended that the Government should bring a new comprehensive Bill in Parliament at the earliest so as to restructure and revamp the regulatory system of medical education and medical practice and to reform the MCI. Accordingly, the National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 was

introduced in Lok Sabha in December, 2017 and the same is pending.

In the meantime, Ministry came across certain irregularities for which immediate steps were required to be taken by the Government to put an alternative mechanism in place of MCI so as to bring transparency, accountability and quality in the governance of medical education in the country. Hence, it has been decided to supersede the MCI and entrust its affairs to a Board of Governors (BoG) consisting of eminent doctors for a period of one year or until the MCI is reconstituted or some other arrangement is made, whichever is earlier.

As both the Houses of Parliament were not in session and urgent legislation was required to be made, the President promulgated the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 on 26th September, 2018.

(b) The BoG is vested with all the powers of MCI and also exercises the power to grant independently permission for establishment of new medical colleges, opening a new or higher courses of study or training, increase in admission capacity in any course of study or training after giving the person or college concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard, which earlier was under the domain of the Central Government under section 10A of the IMC Act, 1956.

[Translation]

ATM Frauds

703. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI OM BIRLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the issues faced by common people viz. transactional hassles, ATM frauds, siphoning off money from bank by cloning and phishing of card and stealing of sensitive personal information have been increasing in recent times;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address these issues;

(c) whether the Government intend to initiate specific steps towards formalization of a dedicated common 24x7 helpline with a view to resolving all queries related to dispute settlement and fixing of liability and accountability; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI), circular on 'Customer Protection - Limiting Liability of Customers in Unauthorised Electronic Banking Transactions' dated 6.7.2017, in case of unauthorised transactions occurring due to contributory fraud/negligence/deficiency on the part of the bank and due to third party breach with customer notifying the bank within three working days of receiving communication from the bank regarding the unauthorised transaction, the customer is entitled to zero liability

Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* its circular dated 21.6.2018 on 'Control measures for ATMs - Timeline for compliance', advised banks to initiate immediate action to implement the control measures for ATM, including up-gradation of software in a time bound manner and to closely monitor the compliance.

Further, RBI, *vide* its circular dated 27.8.2015 on 'Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Card Present and Electronic Payment Transactions - Issuance of EMV Chip and PIN Cards', advised banks to ensure that all active cards issued by them are EMV Chip and Pin based by December 31, 2018.

Further, *vide* the circular of RBI dated 6.7.2017 as mentioned above, banks are advised to provide customers with 24x7 access through multiple channels (at a minimum, via website, phone banking, SMS, e-mail, IVR, a dedicated toll-free helpline, reporting to home branch, etc.) for reporting unauthorised transactions that have taken place and/ or loss or theft of payment instrument such as card, etc.

[English]

Food Safety Mechanism

704. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that India lacks a robust food safety mechanism for the welfare of its citizens, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to create the same;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that poor implementation of the Food Laws has resulted in rampant food adulteration and various food scandals;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to address the issue of poor food safety infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established under Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 which consolidates various acts & orders that have hitherto handled food related issues in various Ministries and Departments. FSSAI has been created 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.

Food Safety and Standards Rules and Regulations, 2011 have been notified under the Act and came into force with effect from 5th August, 2011. The FSS Act, 2006 in its essentials involves having an effective enforcement machinery to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food to the consumers. The enforcement machinery in States/UTs includes Food Safety Commissioner, Designated Officers (DOs) and Food Safety Officers (FSOs). The Designated Officers at the District Level and Food Safety Officers at sub-district level assist

Food Safety Commissioner in enforcing the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. To make the food safety system robust, FSSAI has set norms and has continually been following up with States/UTs to increase manpower *i.e.* strength of DOs/FSOs for effective compliance of provisions of FSS Act, 2006. The frequency of Central Advisory Committee (CAC) meetings has been increased in recent years for better interaction and engagement.

Further, to strengthen the food safety surveillance system, Food Safety and Standards (Food Safety

Auditing) Regulations, 2018 had been notified and accordingly FSSAI has initiated audits of Food Business Operators through third party auditing agencies. Special Drives for Licensing/ Registration of Food Business Operators are carried out throughout the country from time to time to bring all food business operators under the ambit of FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made there under. In addition, regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection and sampling of food products are carried out by Food Safety Officers of State/UT Governments to check compliance of the provisions laid down under FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made there under.

Research to Develop Medicines from Natural Extracts

705. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is conducting any activity to encourage research in phytotherapy to develop medicines from natural extracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry is engaging in any activity to encourage research on traditional medicine, cow urine etc. to be published in peer-reviewed journals;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the Central Councils of Research under the Ministry namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurveda (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) & Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) conduct such type of research, though the name phytotherapy is not used in some such instances. In addition, the National Institute of Traditional Medicine (NITM), Belagavi which is a unit of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), under Department of Health Research is evaluating

selected traditional practices for their safety and efficacy, part of which is various plants extracts.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Not Applicable

(d) Yes.

(e) Cow urine (Pasu moothiram) is used by Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) an autonomous Council under Ministry of AYUSH, in the purification methods and various processing techniques of raw drugs for the preparations of Siddha medicines. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) an autonomous Council under Ministry of AYUSH is engaged with the research activities for some formulations, which involves cow urine as a part of drug preparation. The Council has also conducted a scientific study (safety/ toxicity and biological activity) on Panchgavya Ghrita an Ayurvedic formulation in which Cow urine is one of the ingredients. These research outcomes are being published in peer-reviewed journals.

(f) Not Applicable.

Statement

Details of Research Activities

CCRAS: The Council has undertaken the development of new coded formulations based on leads from classical texts and local health traditions. The 13 such coded formulations are at different phases of drug development.

CCRUM: The Council has undertaken various activities on phytotherapy viz., authentication of medicinal plants, development of quality standards, isolation of phyto-constituents, toxicological & pharmacological studies of single plants as well as compound formulations.

CCRS: Activities in this regard include: -

1. Anti-hyperlipidemic activity of D5 choornam.
2. Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Chembu (copper) in 'Chembu containing Plants' - A Scientific validation of Siddha claim.
3. Nephroprotective Effect of *Sphaeranthus amarathoides* Burm. f. (*Sivakaranthai*) against Gentamycin induced nephrotoxicity in Rats.

4. Isolation of chemical marker from selected plants used in Reproductive and Child Health.

5. Analysis of inorganic composition of selected plants used in Siddha system.

6. Pre-clinical safety and efficacy of Nuna kadugu (internal medicine) and Nuna thailam (external medicine) in venpadai (Viteligo)

7. Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Lead in 'Lead containing Plants' - A Scientific validation of Siddha claim.

8. Scientific validation of Serankottai (*Semecarpus anacardium*) before and after purification in Siddha system of medicine

9. Sarakku vaippu of a poly herbal formulation with Abini-like properties by Siddha methodology of Konganarar

ICMR: The preliminary evaluations of various extracts from *Alophylus cobbe* L., *Achyranthes coynei* Santapau, *Glycine max* L., *Piper nigrum*, *Nothapodytes nimmoniana*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Plumbago zeylanica* Linn, *Holoptelea integrifolia* Roxb., *Vinca pusilla* Murr., *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC, *Piper trichostachyon*, *Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br., *Saraca asoca*, *Theobroma cocoa*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Withania somnifera* Dun., *Sauropus androgynus* etc. have been-carried out.

Cesses and Surcharges

706. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various kinds of cesses and the various surcharges introduced since 2014 till date;

(b) the amount of funds collected by the Government through direct taxes, indirect taxes, cesses and surcharges w.e.f. 2014 to 2018, category and year-wise; and

(c) the amount collected and utilised since the introduction of cesses, cess-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of various kinds of cesses and the various surcharges introduced since 2014 till date are mentioned below:

Indirect Tax

New Cesses	Details
Swachh Bharat Cess (SBC)	Levied with effect from 15.11.2015 on all taxable services which are not exempt or in Negative List at the rate of 0.5%
Infrastructure Cess	Levied with effect from 01.03.2016 at the rates of 1%, 2.5% & 4% as a duty of central excise.
Krishi Kalyan Cess	Levied with effect from 01.06.2016 on all taxable sendees which are not exempt or in Negative List at the rate of 0.5%.
Social Welfare Surcharge	Levied w.e.f 02.02. 2018 on the aggregate of all duties of Customs at the rate of 10%

Direct Tax

- (a) The Finance Act, 2018 has replaced the existing 3% education cess (education cess at 2% and secondary & higher education cess @1%) by 4% "Health and Education cess on tax and surcharge payable by all taxpayers in order to take care of the needs of education and health of rural families.
- (b) Earlier, the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016 *inter alia*, provided for levy of tax and penalty @30% and 7.5% of undisclosed income respectively. The Scheme also provided for levy of surcharge under the name Krishi Kalyan Cess

@ 25% of the tax. The Scheme has since come to an end.

- (c) Also, any income taxable under section 115BBE of the Income-tax Act, 1961, from the Assessment year 2016-17 and onward, is subject to tax @ 60% and surcharge @25% of tax along with the applicable cess.
- (d) Further, *vide* Taxation laws (Second Amendment) Act, 2016, the Taxation and Investment regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib kalyan Yojana, 2016 (PMGKY) was introduced. Under PMGKY, a declarant was required to pay tax @30% & penalty @10% of the undisposed income respectively and surcharge under the name Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Cess @33% of tax." The Scheme has since come to an end.

(b) The amount of funds collected by the Government through direct taxes, indirect taxes including cesses; and surcharges are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)		
Financial Year	indirect Tax	Direct Tax
2014-15	544772	695792
2015-16	709825	741945
2016-17	861625	849713
2017-18(Provisional)	911467	1002741

(c) The amount collected by the Government through Cesses & Surcharges and its utilisation is given in enclosed Statement.

Statement*Collection and Utilisation of Various Cesses*

Cess collection during the last years						
						Rs. in crore)
Head	RE 2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary & Education Cess (abolished on excisable goods)	28119.35	20219.88	18782.66	24218.99	22236.54	20946.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Secondary & Higher Education Cess (abolished on excisable goods)	1018.50	10028.19	9240.37	11959.50	11266.12	9867.33
Clean Energy Cess (abolished)	12100.00	26117.25	12675.60	5393.46	3081.72	3053.19
Addl. excise duties on motor spirit	22000.00	18827.83	17300.66	5978.42	4712.00	4098.00
Addl. excise Duties on high speed diesel	63600.00	53571.70	52239.32	19143.53	15765.92	15881.291
National Calamity Contingent Duty* (abolished on excisable goods)	3660.00	6426.20	5172.93	3732.55	3546.07	3540.67
Cess on Sugar (abolished)	779.00	2881.61	1008.49	564.96	565.20	549.20
Cess on Feature films	...	0.86	4.13	3.84	2.13	2.24
Cess on iron Ore (abolished thro' Fin. Act, 2016)	....	7.52	15.84	16.16	17.21	16.44
Cess on Lime stone & Dolomite (abolished)	...	10.82	30.83	31.73	30.88	31.19
Cess on Beedi (abolished)	33.00	136.21	146.27	150.21	149.42	155.21
Cess on Exports	100.00	177.21	-529.01	1179.06	1820.30	345.20
Cess on coke & Coal (abolished)	400.00	640.04	610.67	597.24	565.40	556.86
Cess on Jute (abolished)		96.07	-99.24	-285.21	-218.00	-146.10
Cess on Tea (abolished)	...	62.28	60.12	57.38	58.93	56.44
Cess on Copra	...	0.21	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.07
Cess on Oil & Oil Seed	...	0.34	0.03	5.76	-38.71	0.10
Cess on Cotton	...	0.01	-0.04	0.04	-0.01	0.03
Handloom Cess	...	...	0.02	0.03	-1.66	0.16
Cess on Salt (abolished)	...	0.91	3.92	4.33	3.31	3.50
GST Compensation Cess	61331.00	...	...	...	...	...
Cess on tobacco (abolished)	...	0.12	0.38	0.44	0.3 d	0.51

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cess on Rubber (abolished)		92.00	102.30	100.23	104.99	115.54	125.94
Cess on Crude Oil		14000.00	12618.31	14310.69	14655.05	14533.20	14510.37
Cesson Coffee		...	1.10	0.02	0.72	1.41	1.60
Cess on Paper		...	72.13	68.86	66.64	64.35	55.60
Cess on Straw Board		...	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.04
Cesson Vegetable Oils		0.01	0.04	0.04	0.07
Cess on Automobiles (abolished)		96.00	408.55	386.36	370.35	310.49	315.94
Cess on Textile & Textile Machinery (abolished)		...	2.31	1.09	1.29	0.08	0.60
Cess on Matches		...	0.05	0.07	0.01	-1.27	0.02
Cess on Other Commodities		60.00	6.24	5.57	1.91	2.10	1.75
Receipts from Cess on other Acts		...	3.19	9.53	5.57	4.25	4.07
Krishi Kalyan Cess		4700.00	8379.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Infrastructure Cess		905.00	3917.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Swachh Bharat Cess (abolished)		4100.00	12475.39	3925.74		- Not Received -	
Receipts under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act (abolished)		146.27	215.84	242.97	251.22	261.73	226.19
Research & Development Cess (abolished)		450.00	1187.24	914.81	906.78	737.54	685.62
Grand Total		217690.12	178594.74	136629.96	89117.12	79592.61	74885.14
Note: Short transfer of cess collections to dedicted reserve/corpus funds is on account of absorbtive capacity of the Department to spend in a year. Standing Committee on Finance also recommended for write-back of unutilized balances available in the corpus/reserve funds to Consolidated Fund of India.							
^ No corpus fund has been created in the Public Account. However, the receipts realized were netted against the expenditure.							
Difference		36032.16	72940.33	62664.08	31383.66	32312.99	28978.58
Total difference				264311.80			

Utilization (transferred to the Fund)						
(Rs. in crore)						
Fund	RE 2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Prarambik Shiksha Kosh	19139.80	19732.47	19298.16	22323.19	19988.24	20667.34
Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh	11831.57					
Clean Energy Fund	5980.80	6466.75	100.00	4700.00	1650.00	1500.00
Central Road Fund	70382.00	51853.58	43175.10	25777.94	19433.72	19433.73
National Disaster Response Fund/ National Calamity Contingency Fund	3660.00	6450.00	7180.48	3460.88	4649.94	2810.29
Sugar Development Fund	917.52	2312.81	1352.66	854.97	847.82	926.32
Cine Workers Welfare Fund			1.93	1.73	6.81	1.63
Mines welfare Funds*			35.42	32.28	122.67	26.12
Beedi Workers Welfare Funds				155.93	160.00	150.00
GST Compensation Fund	60500.00					
* It is presumed that receipts from cess on lime stone and dolomite and cess on iron ore are transferred to Mines Welfare Funds						
Other Development & Welfare Fund			179.16	175.32	158.69	164.94
Krishi Kalyan Kosh	5000.00	8379.16		Not in operation		
Bharat Infrastructure Kosh	0.00	314.00		Not in operation		
Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh	4100.00	10000.00	2400.00	Not in operation		
Prevention and Control of Water Pollution [^]	146.27	145.64	242.97	251.22	261.73	226.19
Grand Total	181657.96	105654.41	73965.88	57733.46	47279.62	4590.56

Note: Short transfer of cess collections to dedicted reserve/corpus funds is on account of absorbtive capacity of the Department to spend in a year. Standing Committee on Finance also recommended for write-back of unutilized balances available in the corpus/reserve funds to Consolidated Fund of India.

[^] No corpus fund has been created in the Public Account. However, the receipts realized were netted against the expenditure.

[Translation]

Environmental Issues

707. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to raise awareness amongst the public regarding schemes/ policies on environmental issues;

(b) whether the Government has taken any specific steps to assess irreparable damage caused to environment by development works;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to compensate for the same; and

(d) the details of the cases registered with the National Green Tribunal during the last three years in the country including Bundelkhand 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 of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provides funds to Eco Club Schools for undertaking nature camps and capacity building under Environmental Education and Training programme. Presently over 90,000 schools have been granted Rs. 5000/- per school through the concerned State Nodal Agency. The scheme is also involved in taking up the Clean Air Campaign, Harit Diwali Swasth Diwali campaigns.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Environmental Impact Assessment (ELA) Notification, 2006 on 14.9.2006 with an aim to reduce and control potential damages caused to the environment by developmental projects. The notifications categorize the projects into two categories namely; Category 'A' and Category 'B' based on their impact potential. Category 'A' projects are being appraised at the Central level (MoEF&CC) while Category 'B' project at the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs). The SEIAAs have been constituted by the Ministry for the purpose of appraisal of Category 'B' projects. As per the EIA

Notification, 2006, only following project/activities require prior environment clearance:

(i) all new projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this information;

(ii) expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this notification with addition of capacity beyond the limits specified for the concerned sector, that is, projects or activities which cross the threshold limits given in the Schedule, after expansion or modernization; and

(iii) any change in product - mix in an existing manufacturing unit included in Schedule beyond the specified range, require prior environment clearance.

(d) Total 5530 no. of cases *i.e.* Appeals and Original Application filed in the National Green Tribunal Principal Bench and all Zonal Benches for last three years. As far as Bundelkhand area is concerned, the National Green Tribunal does not maintain data in this regard separately.

[English]

Cess on Bidis

708. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to raise cess on 'bidi' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include 'bidi' in demerit goods and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total increase in revenue collection as a result of imposing GST and cess on tobacco products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Certain representations have been received to raise GST Cess rate on 'Bidi'.

(b) There is no such categorisation as demerit goods in GST.

(c) Presently a simplified monthly return (GSTR-3B) has been prescribed in GST in which item wise details are not captured.

Toxic Air

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

- (a) whether four international agencies have agreed to help India to tackle toxic air in 102 cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether each financial body will be earmarked as a geographical area under the project; 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) Various International agencies such as World Bank, United Nation agencies, Bloomberg Philanthropies, GIZ, Swiss Development Corporation, AFD (French funding agency) etc. have indicated their intention to support National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) implementation in the country. Discussions have started with them to evolve Technical Assistance Programmes in order to expedite the implementation of NCAP in the country. As part of Technical Assistance Programme, two-four cities are expected to be taken up by each of these international agencies for providing necessary support under NCAP.

Forest Land

710. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

- (a) the details of actual forest land and that encroached by people in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether any complaint has been received from Karnataka regarding such encroachment by a community;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether any special scheme is being implemented for the States, having less forest land to bring them at par with national average; and

(e) if so, the details and the estimated amount likely to be spent 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 forest and tree cover in the country is assessed by Forest Survey of India Dehradun. As per the latest State Forest Report (ISFR), 2017 the forest and tree cover in the various States/UTs is given in Statement-I.

As per the data received from various States/UTs the forest land encroached upon in the various States is as per Statement-II.

The control and management of forest land rest with the State Government. The Ministry has written a letter to State/ UTs Government to remove encroachment and ensure that no further encroachment takes place as per the existing acts/rules.

(d) and (e) The National Forest Policy aims at maintaining one-third of the total land area of the country under forest cover. Various schemes are launched by the State/UTs Government to increase the forest cover in the respective State/UTs to bring forest area in the state at par with national average.

In order, to increase the forest cover in the country, afforestation programmes are taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which from 2015-16 has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)" and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

Statement – I*Forest and Tree Cover in Various States/UTs*

(AREA IN SQUARE KM)

State	Geographic Area	Total Forest cover as per ISFR-2017	Total Tree cover as per ISFR-2017	Total Forest and Tree cover as per ISFR-2017
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	3,753	31,900
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	807	67,771
Assam	78438	28,105	1,496	29,601
Bihar	94163	7,299	2,263	9,562
Chhattisgarh	135192	55,547	3,833	59,380
Delhi	1483	192.41	113	305.41
Goa	3702	2,229	323	2,552
Gujarat	196244	14,757	8,024	22,781
Haryana	44212	1,588	1,415	3,003
Himachal Pradesh	55673	15,100	822	15,922
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	23,241	7,815	31,056
Jharkhand	79716	23,553	2,922	26,475
Karnataka	191791	37,550	5,713	43,263
Kerala	38852	20,321	2,959	23,280
Madhya Pradesh	308252	77,414	8,073	85,487
Maharashtra	307713	50,682	9,831	60,513 |
Manipur	22327	17,346	220	17,566 |
Meghalaya	22429	17,146	657	17,803
Mizoram	21081	18,186	467	18,653
Nagaland	16579	12,489	379	12,868
Odisha	155707	51,345	3,993	55,338
Punjab	50362	1837	1,622	3,459
Rajasthan	342239	16,572	8,266	24,838
Sikkim	7096	3,344	35	3,379
Tamil Nadu	130060	26,281	4,671	30,952
Telangana	112077	20,419	2,669	23,088

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	10486	7,726	215	7,941
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14,679	7,442	22,121
Uttarakhand	53483	24,295	767	25,062
West Bengal	88752	16,847	2,136	18,983
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6,742	35	6,777
Chandigarh	114	21.56	10	31.56
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	30	237
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	10	30.49
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	2	29.10
Puducherry	490	53.67	27	84.67
Grand Total	32,87,469	708273	93,815	802088

Statement – II*Forest Area Encroached in State/UTs as per Report Received from State/UTs*

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area of Encroachment (in ha.)	As on Date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1690.72	31.03.2016
2.	Bihar	132.21	31.03.2015
3.	Chhattisgarh	19330.64	31.01.2016
4.	Gujarat	34791.00	19.03.2011
5.	Goa	Nil	25.02.2013
6.	Haryana	520.00	31.03.2016
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2339.02	31.03.2016
8.	Jharkhand	26496.00	07.08.2017
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10279.28	31.03.2017
10.	Karnataka	82734.81	31.03.2017
11.	Kerala	7801.10	31.03.2017
12.	Madhya Pradesh	534717.28	31.03.2016
13.	Maharashtra	67012.56	31.03.2016
14.	Odisha	78505.08	22.07.2011
15.	Punjab	8175.31	31.03.2017
16.	Rajasthan	10839.76	31.03.2017
17.	Tamil Nadu	15041.57	31.03.2017

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area of Encroachment (in ha.)	As on Date
18.	Telangana	3056.00	31.03.2017
19.	Uttar Pradesh	23954.41	31.03.2017
20.	Uttarakhand	9534.10	13.12.2017
21.	West Bengal	10214.80	31.03.2016
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	58636.13	31.03.2016
23.	Assam	317215.39	17.03.2015
24.	Manipur	6726.51	31.03.2017
25.	Meghalaya	9378.00	12.03.2011
26.	Mizoram	11408.16	28.11.2017
27.	Nagaland	2479.96	31.03.2017
28.	Sikkim	2817.21	31.03.2016
29.	Tripura	6.77	08.08.2014
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4068.69	31.03.2016
31.	Chandigarh	14.00	03.08.2017
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	614.40	31.03.2013
33.	Daman and Diu	87.83	28.09.2010
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	28.08.2010
35.	Delhi	629.51	11.04.2012
36.	Puducherry	Nil	21.10.2010
Total		1361248.21	

**Bhopal Memorial Hospital & Research Centre
(BMHRC)**

711. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge Bhopal Memorial Hospital & Research Centre (BMHRC) with AIIMS, Bhopal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details and status for various research projects being carried out during the last three years in BMHRC;

(c) whether Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission is being implemented in BMHRC, if so, the details thereof and the status of utilization of the said scheme for the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy; and

(d) whether there is shortage of nephrologists and lack of dialysis facilities on account of which patients are being referred to other hospitals, if so, the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) A core group under the chairmanship of Director, AIIMS Bhopal was constituted to examine the physical infrastructure, financials and

human resource of the BMHRC, Bhopal in detail and work out and recommend approach for merger. The Core Group has submitted its report on 1st October, 2018.

(b) A total of 87 projects have been carried out during the last three years in BMHRC. Status of IEC approved research projects being carried out during last three years is as below :

No. of projects closed	33
No. of projects ongoing	54

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding has already been signed with National Health Agency (NHA) of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (AB-PMJAY). The victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy are treated free of cost since the establishment of BMHRC.

(d) Presently, there is no regular Nephrologist in BMHRC. Recruitment rules for the above post have been notified on 13.02.2018. A proposal for filling up the vacant posts has been initiated.

Till regular recruitment is made, attempts have been made to engage contractual Nephrologist against the vacant posts. For this purpose, open advertisements have been published nine times with wide publicity. In the absence of any response, the remuneration offered has been enhanced in order to attract applicants.

Dialysis facilities are functional and are being provided to patients.

[Translation]

Child Nutrition Mission

712. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Child Nutrition Mission is being implemented in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the districts wherein this mission has been implemented;

(c) the funds allocated and released by the centre to Madhya Pradesh for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the shortcomings/challenges faced in implementing the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government to overcome the shortcomings and the challenges faced in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the National Nutrition Mission (renamed POSHAN Abhiyaan) is implemented in all districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Funds amounting to Rs. 3441.49 lakhs during financial year 2017-18 and Rs. 11474.12 lakhs during financial year 2018-19 have been released to Madhya Pradesh under POSHAN Abhiyaan.

(d) and (e) The Government has not yet encountered any major shortcomings/challenge in implementing the said scheme.

[English]

Non-Core Assets of CPSEs

713. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified huge tract of land and other assets of nine State owned companies which will be hived off before they are put on the block for strategic sale and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the sale process of these assets has to be taken forward by the concerned administrative Ministries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether most of the assets identified for separate disposal are land parcels and residential flats owned by the Central Public Sector Enterprises 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. Details of the CPSEs and their assets identified for hiving off

during the due diligence process of strategic disinvestment are given in enclosed Statement. The disposal of these assets shall be undertaken by the agencies including the administrative Ministries, as authorised by the Competent Authority, to be decided on a case to case basis.

Statement

List of Assets Identified for Hiving off During the Due Diligence Process of Strategic Disinvestment (Reference Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 713 for Reply on 14/12/2018).

S. No.	Name of CPSE	Name of the Asset identified to be hived off
1	2	3
1.	Project Development India Ltd.	& All the three divisions/units (Catalyst plant, Environmental Engineering and R&D) at Sindri land and the other entire infrastructure appurtenant thereto.
2.	Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL).	27.55 Acres Factory Land 1.09 Acres Cycle Stand Land 241.58 Sqm Flat No. C-19, Jangpura Ext 272.06 Sqyd Plot No. C-27, been executed. Jangpura Ext. 394.75 Sqm Office Space at SCOPE Minar, Laxmi Nagar Approx. 3.00 Acres, out of which a sub-way has been constructed by MCD for public Additional land in possession both side of Nizamuddin Ashram Bridge.
3.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	1 Flat-582 sq.ft Aradhana Co. op. Housing Society Ltd. Chembur, Mumbai-71

1	2	3
		1 Flat-1003 sq. ft. Maitri Park Co-op, Housing Society Ltd. Chembur, Mumbai-71.
		1 Flat - 1300 sq. ft. 1 Flat - 950 sq. ft. IOCL Housing Complex Noida, Uttar Pradesh
		27 Flats - 2100.90 sq. mtr. B&R House, Nerul, Navi Mumbai
		2 Flats - 710 sq.ft. each Sanjog Co-op. Housing Society Ltd. Vashi, Navi Mumbai-7
4.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	Rohini Heliport shall be demerged into a separate company. Bellman Hangar situated at Safdarjung airport which was taken on lease from AAI
5.	Scooters India Limited	Land of 89.69 acres Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow-226 008, Uttar Pradesh, India
6.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	119 acres of land shall be returned to U.P. Governments. Seven residential flats at Mumbai (one in Bandra and six in Goregoan)
7.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	20 Acres Land leased to Cochin Cements (P) Ltd. 9.51 Acres Land leased to Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. 1.67 Acres Land leased to Kendriya Vidhalaya (KV), Kaduthuruthy 2.8770 Hectares of land at Bhoothathankettu ernakulam district.

1	2	3
		Land consisting of residential, official buildings & plantation trees for production purposes.
		1186 Sq. mt. of Land at Kaloor, Ernakulam
		1.8687 Hectares of land at Ranni, Pathanamthitta
		6.4923 hectares of land at Vandiperiyar, Idukki
		843.00 sq. ft. (Super built-up) Residential Flat at Mumbai-Barla
		0.95 Ha of land in Munnar
8.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	66.13 acres of land Rudraram, District Sangareddy, Telegan
9.	Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV.	<p>AIESL - wholly owned subsidiary of AI, primarily involved in the maintenance, repair and overhaul of engines and airframe</p> <p>AIATSL - wholly owned subsidiary of AI, primarily involved in ground handling and cargo handling services</p> <p>HCI - subsidiary of AI which owns and operates two hotels in Delhi and Sringar as well as the Chef air Kitchen units in Delhi and Mumbai.</p> <p>AASL - provides connectivity to Tier II and Tier III cities in India and also links these cities to metro hubs.</p> <p>Rs. 1597.94 crore TOTAL INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES</p> <p>Rs. 73.07 crore TOTAL TRADE INVESTMENTS</p>

1	2	3
		Rs. 0.76 crore investment in France Telecom
		Airlines House, Gurudwara Rakabganj Road, New Delhi.
		11,285 Sq. mt. LMD Hangar, Mumbai
		34,125 sq mt Air India Complex, old Airport, Santa Cruz (East), Mumbai (where Operations, Finance, MMD, Space Control Personnel and Other Departments are housed.
		2,242.82 sq. mt. Hangar No.4, Terminal 1, Delhi
		39,347.00 sq. mt. Building Complex, GSD Terminal 2
		All other land and buildings owned, leased, licensed or possessed by AI,
		Various articles of arts and artefacts

Coastal Regulation Zone

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

(a) the details of the Coastal Community's organizations consulted before drafting Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), 2018 and their submissions to the drafting committee;

(b) the details of submissions of the other stakeholders, received before and during the preparation of draft CRZ, 2018;

(c) the reasons for acceptance and rejection of each items contained in the submissions of these stakeholders; and

(d) the details of official letter/order used to translate draft CRZ, 2018 in the local language of

coastal communities for the purpose of consultations with them?

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) Based on the recommendations of the Committee constituted to examine various issues and concerns of Coastal States/UTs and stakeholders and after having considered the concerns of various stakeholders, including Non-Governmental Organisations and State Governments, the draft CRZ Notification, 2018 have been published for public comments before finalisation after following due procedure. A total of 3833 comments/suggestions have been received.

The comments received have been examined and issues admissible on merit have been appropriately taken into consideration in finalising the draft CRZ Notification. The rule making process as prescribed in the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 does not mandate translation into local languages of all coastal communities on the draft CRZ Notification, 2018.

Working Condition of the Nurses

715. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the poor working conditions of the nurses in the private and Government hospitals across the country, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Supreme Court of India has directed the Government to fix the salary of the nurses in accordance with the recommendations of the expert panel constituted in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government would be constituting an expert panel and fix the salary and perks of the nurses employed in private hospitals across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court

vide their judgement dated 29th January, 2016 in Writ Petition (C) No. 527/2011 directed Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to look into the grievances of nurses working in private hospitals/institutions by forming a committee. In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare constituted a committee *vide* order No. Z.29011/15/2013-N dated 24th February, 2016. Recommendations of the committee have been sent to States/UTs for making legislation/guidelines. Recommendations of the Committee are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Recommendations of the Committee Constituted in Compliance of Hon'ble Apex Court Judgement Dated 29.01.2016 in W.P. (C) 527/2011 vide Ministry's Order No. Z- 29011/15/2013-N dated 24.02.2016.

Committee examined all the information collected from various states, All India Government Nurses Federation (AIGNF) and Trained Nurses Association of India (TNAI) and felt that adequate salary and basic facilities are not provided to nurses employed in private hospitals/nursing homes. Their pay and working condition is really pathetic and some steps are required to be taken to uplift the standard of working conditions in respect of nurses. After deliberations and discussions, the Committee has made following recommendations:

1. Salary:

- In case of >200 bedded hospitals, salary given to private nurses should be at par with the salary of State Govt, nurses given in the concerned State/ UT for the similar corresponding grade.
- In case of >100 bedded hospitals, salary given to private nurses should not be more than 10% less in comparison of the salary of State Govt, nurses given in the concerned State/UT for the similar corresponding grade.
- In case of 50-100 bedded hospitals, salary given to private nurses should not be more than 25% less in comparison of

the salary of State Govt, nurses given in the concerned State/UT for the similar corresponding grade.

- Salary given to private nurses should not be less than Rs.20000/- pm in any case even for <50 bedded hospitals.

2. Working conditions:

- Working conditions viz. leave, working hours, medical facilities, transportation, accommodation etc. given to nurses should be at par with the benefits granted to State Govt. nurses working in the concerned State/UTs.

3. Steps should be taken by all States/UTs for formulating legislation/guidelines to be adopted for implementation of the above recommendations in case of Nurses working in private hospitals / institutions.

New Buildings for Ayush Dispensaries

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct new buildings for AYUSH dispensaries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to declare Ayurveda colleges in Kerala as centres of excellence and provide them with financial aid so as to enhance the quality of education imparted by them, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to open any centre in Kerala in order to encourage research in Ayurveda, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Health is a State Subject. Opening of new AYUSH Dispensary comes under purview of State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance

for upgradation of Government/ Panchayat/ Government aided AYUSH Dispensaries for undertaking addition/ alteration of existing premises, furniture, fixtures, equipments etc. State/UT Governments are eligible for seeking grant-in-aid under this activity as per NAM guidelines.

(b) There is no proposal for declaring Ayurveda colleges as Centre of Excellence in Kerala by the Central Government. However, under National AYUSH Mission there is provision of financial assistance for Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and post-Graduate AYUSH Educational Institutions. State Government of Kerala may avail eligible financial assistance by projecting the same through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guideline.

(c) No. However, there are two Ayurveda Research Institutes namely Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Lifestyle related Disorders, Trivandrum and Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Neuromuscular and Musculo-Skeletal disorders, Cheruthuruthy which are presently functioning in Kerala under the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, New Delhi.

Anganwadi Kendras/Centres

717. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) the total number of Anganwadi Kendras functioning in the country along with the number of beneficiaries enrolled therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is planning to provide packaged nutrients to replace the existing take-home rations and supplementary nutrition as part of its integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is implementing a pilot project for conditional cash scheme in lieu of take home rations and hot cooked meals provided at anganwadis, if so, the details thereof and the number of States where such pilot project is being implemented;

(d) whether the Government has decided the amount to be paid to each beneficiary under the cash for food plan for Anganwadis and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide better quality of food in anganwadi kendras; and

(f) whether it is true that there is a difference of opinion among various stakeholders in the implementation of the said scheme 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) The total number of Anganwadi Kendras functioning in the country along with the number of beneficiaries enrolled therein, State/UT-wise is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) No Madam.

(e) To ensure better quality of food in Anganwadi centres an Operational Guidelines for Food Safety and Hygiene in ICDS have been issued by the Ministry to all the States/UTs on 24.12.2013, followed by a circular dated 26.09.2014. The guideline dated 24.12.2013 provide for periodical test checking of the food so as to ensure quality.

The Government has introduced a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels for which guidelines were issued on 31.3.2011. Under these guidelines, monitoring of quality of supplementary nutrition is one of the roles of the State, District, Block and Anganwadi Level Committees.

The supplementary food provided under ICDS is tested through four quality control laboratories of FNB located at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Further, the States/UTs have also been advised to identify and involve Government Food Analysis Laboratories to get the SNP samples analyzed

(f) No Madam.

Statement

Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter Ending June 2018 (as on 16-11-2018)

S. No	State/Uts	No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition			
		Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55606	1498794	854861	2353655	608489
2.	Telangana	35700	35634	892662	473713	1366375	347558
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	92437	96623	189060	24517
4.	Assam	62153	62153	1673917	1888756	3562673	683549
5.	Bihar	115009	91677	2480438	2460202	4940640	1163378

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	50596	977075	747782	1724857	401130
7.	Goa	1262	1258	36940	19690	56630	15050
8.	Gujarat	53029	53029	1697190	1407503	3104693	744902
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	590561	286163	876724	262724
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	246279	157196	403475	97103
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	321937	409739	731676	133140
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	1706563	927553	2634116	758842
13.	Karnataka	65911	65911	2347804	1688891	4036695	1055470
14.	Kerala	33318	33244	361619	386035	747654	259178
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	97132	3369992	3237804	6607796	1443235
16.	Maharashtra	110486	109779	2660163	2495705	5155868	990951
17.	Manipur	11510	11510	163401	177583	340984	67208
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5896	222832	256116	478948	79600
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	72283	82939	155222	28150
20.	Nagaland	3980	3980	142188	145408	287596	45662
21.	Odisha	74154	72587	1871082	2047340	3918422	725129
22.	Punjab	27314	26988	395846	275650	671496	186289
23.	Rajasthan	62010	61974	1638725	977381	2616106	866794
24.	Sikkim	1308	1308	18000	12500	30500	6000
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	1743313	650930	2394243	665067
26.	Tripura	10145	10145	155005	189854	344859	71074
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	8956689	5378063	14334752	3882027
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	20067	424337	155150	579487	165199
29.	West Bengal	119481	115515	3096410	2946359	6042769	1298800
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	7777	2791	10568	2621
31.	Chandigarh	500	450	21822	25516	47338	7716
32.	Delhi	10897	10897	316581	128931	445512	114089
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	8888	10475	19363	3523
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107	2762	2388	5150	1451

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	2607	843	3450	1148
36.	Puducherry	855	855	24210	2596	26806	9157
	All India	1399697 (-253*) (1400000 earlier Sanctioned)	1363300	40239129	31007029	71246158	17215920

* 253 AWCs surrendered by NCT of Delhi accepted in MWCD *vide* order no. 33/2015-CD-I Dated 16 Nov 2018.

S. No	State/Uts	No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition	Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)
1	2	3	4	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55606	2962144	425547	430765	856312
2.	Telangana	35700	35634	1713933	314551	319759	634310
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	213577	48662	47961	96623
4.	Assam	62153	62153	4246222	953976	934780	1888756
5.	Bihar	115009	91677	6104018	1322649	1359236	2681885
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	50596	2125987	383582	389108	772690
7.	Goa	1262	1258	71680	9765	9925	19690
8.	Gujarat	53029	53029	3849595	731345	711848	1443193
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	1139448	143252	142911	286163
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	500578	51485	51587	103072
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	864816	234136	204869	439005
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	3392958	579557	654976	1234533
13.	Karnataka	65911	65911	5092165	756722	761405	1518127
14.	Kerala	33318	33244	1006832	193994	192041	386035
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	97132	8051031	1844474	1851942	3696416

1	2	3	4	9	10	11	12
16.	Maharashtra	110486	109779	6146819	1217612	1233191	2450803
17.	Manipur	11510	11510	408192	89622	87961	177583
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5896	558548	103636	103444	207080
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	183372	27851	28483	56334
20.	Nagaland	3980	3980	333258	73034	71226	144260
21.	Odisha	74154	72587	4643551	1044813	1002527	2047340
22.	Punjab	27314	26988	857785	140745	135223	275968
23.	Rajasthan	62010	61974	3482900	477419	490282	967701
24.	Sikkim	1308	1308	36500	6285	6215	12500
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	3059310	320166	312138	632304
26.	Tripura	10145	10145	415933	100527	89327	189854
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	18216779	2529879	2383416	4913295
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	20067	744686	77836	79570	157406
29.	West Bengal	119481	115515	7341569	1462145	1428195	2890340
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	13189	1392	1399	2791
31.	Chandigarh	500	450	55054	13185	12331	25516
32.	Delhi	10897	10897	559601	63863	65619	129482
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	22886	5185	5290	10475
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107	6601	1156	1232	2388
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	4598	406	437	843
36.	Puducherry	855	855	35963	1309	1287	2596
	All India	1399697 (-253*) (1400000 earlier Sanctioned)	1363300	88462078	15751763	15601906	31353669

* 253 AWCs surrendered by NCT of Delhi accepted in MWCD *vide* order no. 33/2015-CD-I Dated 16 Nov 2018.

ATM Robberies

718. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any statistics regarding attack/robbery of ATMs across the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents occurred in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is planning to close down more than 2500 ATMs across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), specific information on attack/robbery of ATMs is not available

with them. However, data on robbery/dacoity/burglary/theft reported by banks during the last five years and the current year (till September 30, 2018), State/UT-wise is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

Statement

Data on Burglary/Dacoity/Robbery/Theft Reported by Bank Operating in India During the Last Five Years and Current Year (Till September 30, 2018); State/UT-wise

States	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Number of Incidents	Amount Involved (Rs. in crore)	Number of Incidents	Amount Involved (Rs. in crore)	Number of Incidents	Amount Involved (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	30	0.59	29	0.14	46	3.87
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.66	1	0.42	0	0.00
Assam	12	1.25	33	3.95	28	3.88
Bihar	25	3.87	26	3.33	23	1.13
Chandigarh	6	1.73	5	0.06	3	1.34
Chhattisgarh	10	0.01	21	0.56	21	1.28
Daman and Diu	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Delhi	25	1.59	25	2.19	31	0.95
Goa	3	0.00	3	0.01	1	0.12
Gujarat	29	0.43	25	0.06	44	1.58
Haryana	36	1.34	50	1.40	58	1.17
Himachal Pradesh	5	0.25	11	1.01	5	0.05
Jammu and Kashmir	12	0.39	6	0.13	18	0.11
Jharkhand	12	0.35	22	0.39	19	0.41
Karnataka	30	1.86	28	6.40	47	4.06
Kerala	14	0.00	10	0.10	23	0.06
Madhya Pradesh	30	0.75	40	0.95	62	1.53
Maharashtra	39	8.65	62	5.26	95	2.88
Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.18
Meghalaya	0	0.00	7	0.80	2	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	0	0.00	1	0.25	0	0.00
Odisha	13	1.27	28	0.59	19	1.50
Puduchery	1	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
Punjab	81	2.99	77	2.13	78	2.79
Rajasthan	56	0.97	69	2.44	117	2.01
Tamil Nadu	22	0.25	26	14.54	29	1.04
Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tripura	1	0.01	1	0.00	0	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	58	1.44	61	2.23	89	5.45
Uttaranchal	7	0.31	8	0.24	7	0.07
West Bengal	28	3.29	23	2.11	56	2.56
Grand Total	578	34.34	698	51.72	922	40.10

Source: RBI

States	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (April 2018 - Sept 2018)	
	Number of Incidents	Amount Involved (Rs. in crore)	Number of Incidents	Amount Involved (Rs. in crore)	Number of Incidents	Amount Involved (Rs. in crore)
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	38	11.59	5	0.22	6	0.40
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00
Assam	50	1.64	39	0.94	27	0.28
Bihar	119	3.09	147	3.35	94	2.19
Chandigarh	1	0.00	1	1.33		0.00
Chhattisgarh	13	0.69	13	0.63	9	0.48
Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00
Delhi	31	6.09	53	2.25	21	1.81
Goa	1	0.00	5	0.35	1	0.08
Gujarat	46	1.75	51	1.89	27	4.07
Haryana	70	4.03	49	3.34	30	0.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	13	1.18	8	0.00	2	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	38	2.00	32	0.87	6	0.12
Jharkhand	31	1.59	29	2.22	27	0.72
Karnataka	25	0.99	29	9.38	20	2.19
Kerala	14	0.29	6	0.13	5	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	35	0.51	51	0.99	36	0.62
Maharashtra	64	10.18	76	7.81	68	1.84
Manipur	2	2.65	2	0.25	1	0.00
Meghalaya	2	0.13	1	0.00		0.00
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00
Nagaland	0	0.00	1	0.14	1	4.35
Odisha	61	5.81	47	0.48	36	8.43
Puduchery	0	0.00	1	0.00		0.00
Punjab	70	2.15	56	2.47	23	1.09
Rajasthan	47	0.78	26	0.75	37	0.51
Tamil Nadu	23	0.80	20	0.26	10	8.25
Telangana	1	0.00	19	0.09	7	0.20
Tripura	2	0.00	4	0.06		0.00
Uttar Pradesh	98	5.36	85	2.09	49	1.54
Uttaranchal	12	0.32	11	0.45	6	0.49
West Bengal	105	1.68	105	1.74	54	1.00
Grand Total	1012	65.30	972	44.49	605	41.56

Source: RBI

[Translation]

Demand for Human Organs

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

(a) the details of human organ donation policy being implemented under the Ministry;

(b) the demand for human organs in the country and the availability of the same, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of paraplegia institutes functional at present in the country for the development of artificial human organs; and

(d) the number of medical colleges wherein Orthotics and Prosthetics courses are being conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL: (a) The Government of India has enacted Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues

Act, 1994 (as amended in 2011) and made rules thereunder for regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and tissues for therapeutic purposes. Further, the following guidelines/regulations have been issued in recent past for facilitating organ donation and transplantation in the country:

- Allocation Criteria for major organs and tissues Kidney, Heart, Liver, Lung, Heart-Lung and Cornea Transplant (Guidelines) has been formulated in 2016.
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/protocols for management of brain stem dead donors and retrieval of different Organs.

These are available in public domain on the website of National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) *i.e* www.notto.gov.in.

(b) The exact data regarding demand for human organs in the country and the availability of the same, State/UT-wise is not available. However, the estimated need for major human organs viz. kidney, heart and liver donations and the number of organ transplants done is as under:

Organs	Need for transplants of new cases of organ failure every year	Estimated No. of Organ Transplants done per year (2017 Estimates)
Kidney	2,00,000	8000-10000
Liver	30,000	1800-2000
Heart	50,000	339

(c) and (d) Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. It manufactures prosthetics for distribution amongst persons with disabilities free of cost according to need of the beneficiaries under Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) scheme of Government of India.

As informed by Rehabilitation Council of India, the Council gives approval to the institutions for running courses in the area of Prosthetics and Orthotics in the country. There are 17 institutes approved by the council which are running Master/Bachelor/Diploma courses in Prosthetics and Orthotics.

[English]

Ease of Doing Business

720. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken various measures to provide greater ease of doing business across various departments;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes automation of certain services for faster handling of procedures;

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

(e) the aims and objective of the Central Registration System, timeline for implementation and features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken a number of measures to improve the ease of doing' business in the Country. Some of the steps taken include: introduction of the integrated Simplified Pro-forma for Incorporating Companies Electronically (SPICe) Form for name reservation, incorporation of companies, allotment of Director Identification Number (DIN) and allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN) and first Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN) for a company; doing away with requirement for minimum paid up capital; making common seal for companies optional; zero fee being charged by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for incorporation of all companies with authorized capital

upto Rs. 10 lakh or upto 20 members where no share capital is applicable,

(e) The Central Registration Centre (CRC) was established in 2016 under Section 396 of the Companies Act, 2013 for speedier processing of incorporation related e-forms *i.e.* reservation of name and incorporation of companies. The CRC is already functioning.

[English]

Funds for Development of Ayush System of Medicine

721. SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated exclusive funds to various States for overall development of AYUSH system of medicine and for discovering new medicines;

(b) if so, the details of such allocation during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate support to Siddha and Ayurvedic systems of Medicine in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) through States/UTs including Tamil Nadu for promotion and development of AYUSH system including Siddha and Ayurvedic systems of Medicine. Further, NAM 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 raw-materials for ASU & H Drugs in the States/UTs. The details of funds allocated and released to the States/UTs during the last three years, year-wise is furnished in enclosed Statement. However under NAM, no dedicated fund has been allocated to States/UTs for discovering new medicines.

Statement

Status of Funds Allocated and Released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the Year 2015-16, State/UT-wise

(Rs. In lakhs)						
S. No.	Name of The State/UT	Initial allocation of Central Share for the year 2015-16	Final Grant- in-aid (Instalment) released against SAAP 2014-15 during 2015-16	Central Share of Approved for the year 2015-16	Grant-in aid released for the year 2015-16	*Total Grant-in-aid released during 2015-16
	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900,693	549.931	890.483	850.452	1,400.383
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	199.982	70.113	457.446	457.441	527.554
3.	Assam	1270.051	399.378	1,011.13	1,011.130	1,410.508
4.	Bihar	2663.677	-	2,066.889	313.975	313.975

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
5.	Chhattisgarh	1027.007	549.257	786.736	309.000	858.257
6.	Gujarat	1130.817	577.493	867.759	215.200	792.693
7.	Haryana	713.774	399.218	541.192	180.573	579.791
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496.251	-	425.571	421.480	421.480
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.049	392.192	460.766	399.958	792.150
10.	Jharkhand	969.402	-	672.734	624.723	624.723
11.	Karnataka	923.196	682.476	920.798	877.777	1,560.253
12.	Kerala	851.184	457.878	848.47	815.900	1,273.778
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2064.515	1,303.980	2,005.47	1,949.361	3,253.341
14.	Meghalaya	309.635	93.400	281.719	281.719	375.119
15.	Manipur	486.509	146.405	682.399	682.396	828.801
16.	Mizoram	349.968	73.855	331.838	331.838	405.693
17.	Maharashtra	1385.245	945.934	865.986	336.800	1,282.734
18.	Nagaland	483.359	76.115	799.983	796.98	873.095
19.	Odisha	1262.531	850.847	1,084.54	1,014.43	1,865.281
20.	Punjab	602.763	269.289	414.229	30.218	299.507
21.	Rajasthan	1778.285	1,130.724	1,751.18	1,688.882	2,819.606
22.	Tripura	294.512	143.371	328.983	328.983	472.354
23.	Telangana	748.878	360.979	746.964	730.484	1,091.463
24.	Tamil nadu	971.501	-	687.273	87.700	87.700
25.	Uttrakhand	487.251	153.457	485.554	467.781	621.238
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4843.104	-	4,878.44	4,539.27	4,539.270
27.	West Bengal	1216.025	900.458	1,152.97	1,024.39	1,924.852
28.	Sikkim	245.985	43.692	564.463	564.459	608.151
29.	Delhi	355.506	266.598	327	327.000	593.598
30.	Goa	469.849	-	339.13	118.725	118.725
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131.069	151.777	127.816	-	151.777
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255.561	-	91.797	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	328.328	-	54.654	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	252.055	189.223	166.5	-	189.223

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
35.	Puducherry	135.014	12.525	131.663	131.650	144.175
36.	Chandigarh	622.469	-	451.69	-	
	Total	31,700.000	11,190.565	28,702.216	21,910.683	33,101.248

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

*Status of Funds Allocated and Released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the Year 2016-17, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of The State/UT	Initial allocation of Central Share for the year 2016-17	Final Grant- in-aid (Instalment) released against SAAP 2015-16 during 2016-17	Central Share of Approved for the year 2016-17	Grant-in aid released for the year 2016-17	*Total Grant-in-aid released during 2016-17
	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,013.500	40.031	1,085.500	1,085.500	1,125.531
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	354.400		468.155	465.450	465.450
3.	Assam	1,380.200		1,631.649	1,631.649	1,631.649
4.	Bihar	3,630.200	1,752.914	-	-	1,752.914
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,143.500	477.736	1,156.350	1,147.001	1,624.737
6.	Gujarat	1,153.700	652.559	880.487	880.487	1,533.046
7.	Haryana	643.400	360.619	673.776	673.777	1,034.396
8.	Himachal Pradesh	472.500	4.091	619.420	610.121	614.212
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	734.100	60.808	708.400	708.400	769.208
10.	Jharkhand	1,378.200	48.011		-	48.011
11.	Karnataka	1,223.600	43.020	1,216.683	1,198.435	1,241.455
12.	Kerala	889.900	32.570	858.634	858.634	891.204
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,622.600	56.114	2,610.768	2,589.219	2,645.333
14.	Manipur	577.500		1,230.000	1,229.987	1,229.987
15.	Meghalaya	435.600		823.806	802.743	802.743
16.	Mizoram	349.000		609.635	603.754	603.754
17.	Maharashtra	1,961.500	529.186		-	529.186
18.	Nagaland	421.000		522.140	521.284	521.284

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
19.	Odisha	1,620.400	70.103	1,151.198	1,151.198	1,221.301
20.	Punjab	788.600	384.011	933.799	933.800	1,317.811
21.	Rajasthan	2,491.500	62.301	2,162.908	2,162.908	2,225.209
22.	Tripura	429.100		334.065	334.062	334.062
23.	Telangana	791.400	16.480	1,319.758	1,314.216	1,330.696
24.	Tamil nadu	1,326.000	599.573	1,399.216	1380.968	1,980.541
25.	Uttarakhand	551.100	17.773	1,180.448	1,170.156	1,187.929
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,513.000	339.167	8,127.458	8,127.458	8,466.625
27.	West Bengal	1,673.000	128.574	1,169.482	1,169.482	1,298.056
28.	Sikkim	253.200		889.373	874.071	874.071
29.	Delhi	397.200			-	-
30.	Goa	218.300	220.405	402.192	402.192	622.597
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356.800	127.816	267.005	267.005	394.821
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	512.600	91.797			91.797
33.	Daman and Diu	603.800	54.654	58.530	58.530	113.184
34.	Lakshadweep	508.100	166.500	343.229	343.229	509.729
35.	Puducherry	202.800		170.069	170.000	170.000
36.	Chandigarh	318.700	451.690	57.630	57.630	509.320
	Total	39940.000	6788.503	35061.763	34923.346	41711.849

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

*Status of Funds Allocated and Released Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the Year 2017-18, State/UT-wise (Rs. In lakhs)*

S. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2017-18	Final Grant-in-aid (Instalment) released against SAAP 2016-17 during 2017-18	Central Share approved for the year 2017-18	Grant-in-aid released for the year 2017-18	*Total Grant-in-aid released during 2017-18
	1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,118.400		1,176.012	1,176.012	1,176.012
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	481.000	2.701	543.026	543.005	545.706

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
3.	Assam	3,087.400		2,390.692	2,390.692	2,390.692
4.	Bihar	3,462.000				-
5.	Chhattisgarh	937.300	9.349	1,217.406	1,217.406	1,226.755
6.	Gujarat	970.900	204.000	1,070.394	1,070.394	1,274.394
7.	Haryana	871.000		848.442	848.442	848.442
8.	Himachal Pradesh	596.400	9.299	709.628	709.628	718.927
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	632.700		992.584	992.584	992.584
10.	Jharkhand	1,235.800				-
11.	Karnataka	1,298.400	18.248	2,041.618	2,041.618	2,059.866
12.	Kerala	1,415.500		2,096.234	2,096.234	2,096.234
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,364.500	21.549	3,038.135	3,038.135	3,059.684
14.	Manipur	711.000	-	1,339.333	1,339.326	1,339.326
15.	Meghalaya	720.700	21.059	717.199	717.195	738.254
16.	Mizoram	767.900	5.875	687.612	687.603	693.478
17.	Maharashtra	1,866.400		1,784.285	1,784.285	1,784.285
18.	Nagaland	823.800	0.855	1,516.068	1,516.061	1,516.916
19.	Odisha	1,561.000		1,561.020	1,561.020	1,561.020
20.	Punjab	546.700	801.642	547.020	547.020	1,348.662
21.	Rajasthan	2,640.300	2,971.704	3,921.552	3,921.552	6,893.256
22.	Tripura	608.200		1,195.542	1,195.541	1,195.541
23.	Telangana	625.100	5.544	1,049.567	1,049.567	1,055.111
24.	Tamil nadu	1,504.100	684.992	2,104.080	2,104.080	2,789.072
25.	Uttrakhand	1,024.300	10.293	1,975.804	1,975.804	1,986.097
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,499.300		6,280.230	6,280.230	6,280.230
27.	West Bengal	1,829.900		1,654.943	1,654.646	1,654.646
28.	Sikkim	200.000	15.300	164.790	164.787	180.087
29.	Demi	800.000				-
30.	Goa	200.000		262.469	262.468	262.468
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	602.700		302.330	302.330	302.330
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	381.100		143.403	143.403	143.403
33.	Daman and Diu	338.600				-

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
34.	Lakshadweep	244.600		63.747	63.747	63.747
35.	Puducherry	200.000	0.069	239.926	239.926	239.995
36.	Chandigarh	773.000		490.520	490.520	490.520
	Total	43940.000	4782.479	44125.611	44125.261	48907.740

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

[Translation]

Disbursal of Farm Loans

722. SHRI A.T. NANA PATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of banks that disbursed 18 per cent of loans to farmers as per prescribed norms in Maharashtra and other States;

(b) whether there have also been cases of frauds by some banks in this regard to meet their targets and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to ensure timely disbursal of loans to the farmers and to stop frauds by certain banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) 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. Against the said target, agriculture advances by Public Sector Banks as on 31.03.2018 is 17.96%, as reported by RBI.

In regard to frauds in scheduled commercial banks, RBI has reported that separate data for the category- loans to farmers, is not centrally maintained.

In regard to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that no case of frauds have been reported with regard to meeting the targets by RRBs in disbursement of Priority Sector and Agriculture loans.

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

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.
- Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets.
- The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops; Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Consumption requirements of farmer household; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities. The KCC Scheme provides for issue of ATM enabled RuPay debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.
- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural

loans upto Rs.1,00,000/-. The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans up to Rs.50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.

The measures taken to control and prevent frauds in the banks, *inter-alia*, are as follows:

- (i) In May, 2015, the Government of India 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. A report would be placed before the Bank's Committee for review of NPAs on the findings of this investigation. The above instructions have been reiterated in February, 2018.
- (ii) RBI has issued Master Direction on "Frauds - Classification and reporting" dated July 01, 2016. To compress the time taken in detection of fraud, a framework for handling loan frauds has been put in place. Objective of this framework is to direct the focus of banks on the aspects relating to prevention, early detection, prompt reporting to the RBI and the investigative agencies (for instituting criminal proceedings against the fraudulent borrowers) and timely initiation of the staff accountability proceedings.
- (iii) For deterring economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside Indian jurisdiction, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 to provide for attachment and confiscation fugitive economic offender's property and has advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore.
- (iv) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has

initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

- (v) To send a clear message that borrowers cannot wilfully default and continue to enjoy ownership of their assets, wilful defaulters and connected persons have been debarred from participating in the resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

Commercial Tax Department

723. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no office of commercial tax department in Chakradharpur sub-division of West Singhbhum of Jharkhand State due to which the tax payers have to go to Chaibasa;

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

(c) the efforts made by the Government to set up the office of commercial tax department in the Chakradharpur sub division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, there is no office of Commercial Tax Department in Chakradharpur.

(b) Earlier there was Chakradharpur Circle. Since, there were less numbers of tax payers and the revenue collection was low, the office was merged with Chaibasa Circle.

(c) Currently no such effort is being made by the Government.

[English]

National Nutrition Mission

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

(a) the progress made by the Government to create region-specific meal plans using locally available

ingredients and medicinal plants as a part of the National Nutrition Mission in collaboration with the AYUSH Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has begun the process of dissemination of knowledge about these locally available foods through community health workers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The dietary usage of many medicinal plants for the prevention of malnutrition and promotion of health as described in Ayurvedic literature is being advised to the patients who visits Ayurveda hospitals and dispensaries. Further, State/UT Governments, National institutes, Research organizations under Ministry of AYUSH has actively participated in the Poshan Maah (National Nutrition Month) celebration in the month of September 2018 as per the suggestion of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India and focused to create awareness about the importance of nutrition through AYUSH systems.

[Translation]

**Opening of all India Institute of
Yoga and Naturopathy**

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

(a) whether the Government has a plan to open an All India Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a plan to open a Centre in Madhya Pradesh to encourage research in Ayurveda, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch a scheme of constructing new building for AYUSH dispensaries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI,

SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Presently there is no proposal under consideration for opening an All India Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No.

(d) Health is a State subject. Opening of new AYUSH Dispensary comes under the purview of State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) there is a provision of financial assistance for upgradation of Government/Panchayat/Government aided AYUSH Dispensaries for undertaking addition/alteration of existing premises, furniture, fixtures, equipments etc. State/UT Governments are eligible for seeking grant-in-aid under the activity as per NAM guidelines.

[English]

Devaluation of Indian Rupee

726. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great fall/unprecedented devaluation in the value of Indian rupee during the last few months resulting in pressure in foreign trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for instability of Indian rupee in comparison to dollar and other major currencies;

(c) whether the Government has identified any reasons behind such a recurring process of devaluation and assessed the economic impact of such drastic devaluation, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of effects of fall in prices of Indian currency on the prices of essential commodities and specific steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken by the Government to check the fall in the prices of rupee and the effects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The average exchange

rate of rupee to US dollar during H1 (April-September) in 2017-18 was 64.37, which depreciated by 6.1 per cent in H1 of 2018-19 to 68.57. Trade Deficit as per cent of GDP increased to (-) 7.3 per cent in H1 of 2018-19 as compared to (-) 6.2 per cent in H1 of 2017-18, indicating a deterioration in trade balance by 1.1 percentage points. The recent episode of depreciation of the rupee vis-à-vis US\$ can be mainly ascribed to adverse global developments viz increase in the prices of crude oil in the international market, escalation of protectionist sentiments in some countries; rising interest rate and balance-sheet normalisation by the US Fed along with expansionary fiscal policy in the United States. These factors, among others, led to the strengthening of US\$ vis-à-vis a large number of currencies, including the Indian rupee.

The deprecation of Indian Rupee with respect to other major currencies in H1 of 2018-19 over H1 of 2017-18 is shown below:

Table: Depreciation of Indian rupee vis-à-vis Other Currencies in H1 of 2018-19 over H1 of 2017-18

Major Currencies	Depreciation (in percent)
US Dollar	-6.1
Pound Sterling	-8.8
Euro	-9.3
Japanese Yen	-6.7

Source: RBI, FBIL Reference Rate

(d) The Wholesale Price Index increased by 4.7 percent during H1 of 2018-19 as compared to 2.5 percent in H1 of 2017-18. This may have been due to several factors, and depreciation of the rupee could be one of them.

(e) The exchange rate of the rupee is market determined. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), however, intervenes in the domestic foreign exchange market to

manage excessive volatility and maintain orderly conditions without having any fixed target or band for the exchange rate. The RBI will continue to monitor the evolving situation and take appropriate steps to bring stability during periods of forex market volatility.

'Sale of Electoral Bonds'

727. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated the fourth, fifth and sixth phase of sale of Electoral Bonds under the aegis of the Electoral Bond Scheme 2018 as authorised to the State Bank of India to issue and encash electoral bonds through its 11 authorised branches;

(b) if so the details thereof including the total amount collected through purchase of electoral bonds by the authorised bank, branch-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government regarding the amount of bonds that was not redeemed during the previous sale of electoral bonds in all the phases of the sale of bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Government as per the terms & conditions of the Notification (issued on 2.1.2018) on Electoral Bond Scheme, 2018, the fourth (July 02-11, 2018), fifth (Oct. 01-10, 2018) and sixth (Nov. 01-10, 2018) phase of sale of electoral bonds were initiated through State Bank of India (authorised Bank) during July 02-11, 2018, Oct. 01-10, 2018 and Nov. 01-10, 2018, respectively. The sale of electoral bonds was through 11 branches in fourth phase and 29 branches in fifth & sixth phase. Bank-wise details with amounts received against each branch of SBI are provided below:

Table: Details of Sale of Electoral Bonds (EB) in 4th, 5th & 6th Phase

(Rs. crore)				
S. No.	Branch Name	Phase IV	Phase V	Phase VI
1.	Bangaluru Main Branch	-	29.00	2.00
2.	Bhubaneshwar Main Branch	-	15.00	-

S. No.	Branch Name	Phase IV	Phase V	Phase VI
3.	Chandigarh Main Branch	-	1.00	0.30
4.	Chennai Main Branch	-	25.00	-
5.	Gandhinagar Branch	0.50	0.50	5.00
6.	Guwahati	2.50	-	-
7.	Hyderabad Main Branch	-	47.90	57.40
8.	Jaipur Main Branch	-	21.50	-
9.	Kolkata Main Branch	1.50	62.62	97.00
10.	Mumbai Main Branch	13.00	150.70	6.00
11.	New Delhi Main Branch	15.00	46.01	12.50
12.	Raipur Main Branch	-	2.50	4.00
Total		32.50	401.73	184.20
Total Sale of EBs in phase IV, V and VI:				618.43

No amount was received in the 17 other authorised branches by sale of electoral bonds.

(c) As per para 12 (2) of the Notification dated 12.1.2018, the amount of bonds not encashed within the validity period of fifteen days be deposited to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Accordingly, Rs. 11.20 crore relating to electoral bonds, which were not encashed by political parties had been remitted to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund by the completion of 6th phase.

Violation of Income Tax Laws

728. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director General of Income Tax (Investigation), New Delhi have received complaints from some Public Representatives regarding evasion of Taxes/ TDS and blatant violation of Income Tax Laws by some individuals/NRIs in respect of stashing of unaccounted money in HDFC bank, Malviya Nagar, non-deposit of 20 percent TDS in sale of property in South Delhi including Malviya Nagar and transfer of money to New Zealand during the last five years through Hawala transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on these complaints by initiating appropriate proceedings in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Complaints of tax evasion, including complaints from Public Representatives, containing allegations of evasion of Taxes/ TDS by some individuals/NRIs in respect of stashing of unaccounted money, non-deposit of TDS in sale of property and transfer of money to foreign countries through Hawala transactions are received by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and its field offices, including Director Generals of Income Tax (Investigation). However, there is no centralised database maintaining allegation-wise details of such complaints received by field offices of the CBDT. In complaints received from public representatives, a communication is sent to them upon completion of investigation.

(b) The complaints received in CBDT and its field offices are forwarded to the respective jurisdictional authorities for appropriate action, including investigation. Investigation on complaints of tax evasion is an ongoing process and each complaint containing

allegations of violations of provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as well as the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income And Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 is examined and necessary action as per the provisions of the applicable Act is taken by the jurisdictional Income-tax authorities depending upon the nature of allegations, evidences supplied, quantum of tax evasion alleged and other relevant facts and circumstances of the case. Based upon the outcome of investigation and evidence gathered on the relevant issues, including the issues emanating from complaints, determination of income (including undisclosed income, if any) and tax liability is done at the time of assessment of income, following the quasi-judicial process under the applicable Act. Applicable penalties are levied and prosecutions instituted in appropriate cases. Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

Funds for Afforestation

729. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has recently notified rules for utilization of afforestation funds by States/UTs

and for setting up authorities to monitor its use for afforestation and conservation;

(b) If so, details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government has any mechanism for scrutinizing/monitoring the funds utilization under various afforestation schemes; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 has been notified on 03rd August, 2016 which came into effect from 30th September 2018 *vide* notification in Gazette. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules 2018 has been notified on 10th August 2018 and Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules 2018 have been notified on 20th November 2018.

The copies of these Gazette Notifications are given in enclosed Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively Mechanism for scrutinizing/monitoring the fund utilization schemes under various Afforestation under Compensatory Afforestation Fund is provided in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Acts and Rules annexed here with.

Statement – I

Copy of Gazette Notification of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016

REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—16

EXTRAORDINARY

PART II — Section I

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 3rd August, 2016/
Shravana 12, 1938 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 3rd August, 2016, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION
FUND ACT, 2016 No. 38 OF 2016

[3rd August, 2016.]

An Act to provide for the establishment of funds under the public accounts of India and the public accounts of each State and crediting thereto the monies received from the user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value and all other amounts recovered from such agencies under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; constitution of an authority at national level and at each of the State and Union territory Administration for administration of the funds and to utilise the monies so collected for undertaking artificial regeneration (plantations), assisted natural regeneration, protection of forests, forest related infrastructure development, Green India Programme, wildlife protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Whereas the Supreme Court in its order in T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India and Others [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995], dated the 30th October, 2002, observed that a Compensatory Afforestation Fund be created in which all the monies received from the user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of the diverted forest land or catchment area treatment plan shall be deposited;

And whereas it had also been observed that the money received from the user agencies in cases where forest land diverted falls within protected areas, that is, the areas notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for undertaking activities related to protection of biodiversity or wildlife shall also be deposited in the Fund;

35 of 1972.

And whereas the Supreme Court has directed that, besides artificial regeneration (Plantations), the Fund shall also be utilised for undertaking assisted natural regeneration, protection of forests, infrastructure development, wildlife protection and other related activities and an independent system of concurrent monitoring and evaluation should be evolved and implemented through the Compensatory Afforestation Fund to ensure effective and proper utilisation of funds;

And whereas the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 26th September, 2005 in the said Writ Petition observed that the Fund generated for protecting ecology and providing regeneration should not be treated as a Fund under article 266 and article 283 of the Constitution;

And whereas in its direction dated the 5th May, 2006, the Supreme Court had directed that since the Government has not constituted a Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (hereinafter referred to as Authority), an ad hoc Authority should be constituted till the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority becomes operational and directed to centrally pool the money recovered on behalf of the said Authority lying in the States and Union territories into the ad hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority;

And whereas Central Government formulated guidelines dated the 2nd July, 2009 on the subject of State Authority for utilisation of funds lying with the ad hoc Authority;

And whereas in its direction dated the 10th July, 2009, the Supreme Court had directed that the guidelines and structure of the State Authority prepared by the Central Government may be notified and implemented;

And whereas in its directions dated the 10th July, 2009, the Supreme Court further directed that till an alternative system is put in place, after obtaining permission from the Supreme Court, the money towards compensatory afforestation, net present value and protected areas (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries) shall continue to be deposited in the ad hoc Authority;

And whereas in compliance of the directions of the Supreme Court including its order dated the 5th May, 2006, over rupees thirty eight thousand crores as collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations have been placed under the ad hoc Authority, and deposited in the nationalised banks;

And whereas absence of permanent institutional mechanism for utilisation of funds collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations is the main reason for accumulation of huge unspent funds in the ad hoc Authority;

Now, therefore, based on the above orders, directions and observations of the Supreme Court to ensure safety, security and expeditious utilisation in a transparent manner of funds accumulated with the ad hoc Authority and the funds to be collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, it is proposed to create a National Compensatory Afforestation Fund and a National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority at the national level, and a State Compensatory Afforestation Fund and a State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority in each State and Union territory, by an Act of Parliament.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (7) This Act may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016.

Short title, extent and commencement

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, it shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) “ad hoc Authority” means the ad hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted under the order dated the 5th May, 2006 of the Supreme Court in T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India and Others, [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995];

(b) "Chairperson, National Authority" means the Chairperson of the governing body of the National Authority;

(c) "Chairperson, State Authority" means the Chairperson of the governing body of the State Authority;

69 of 1980.

(d) "compensatory afforestation" means afforestation done in lieu of the diversion of forest land for non-forestry use under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(e) "environmental services" includes—

(i) provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest products, fuel, fodder, water and provision of services such as grazing, tourism, wildlife protection and life support;

(ii) regulating services such as flood moderation, carbon sequestration and health of soil, air and water regimes;

(iii) supporting such other services necessary for the production of ecosystem services, biodiversity, nutrient cycling and primary production including pollination and seed dispersal;

69 of 1980.

(f) "Head of the regional office" means the senior-most officer appointed by the Central Government at regional office to deal with the forest conservation matters 69 of 1980. under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(g) "monitoring group" means a group of experts to monitor the activities undertaken from amounts released from the National Fund and State Fund constituted under sub-section (3) of section 9;

(h) "National Authority" means National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted under section 8;

(i) "National Fund" means the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund established under sub-section (1) of section 3;

(j) "net present value" means the quantification of the environmental services provided for the forest area diverted for non-forestry uses, as may be determined by an expert committee appointed by the Central Government from time to time in this regard;

69 of 1980.

(k) "penal compensatory afforestation" means afforestation work to be undertaken over and above the compensatory afforestation specified in the guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in lieu of the extent of area over which non-forestry activities have been carried out without obtaining prior approval of the competent authority under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(l) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments under this Act;

(m) "State Authority" means the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted under section 10;

(n) "State Fund" means the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund established by each State under sub-section (1) of section 4;

(o) "State Government" includes Union territory Administration;

(p) "user agency" means any person, organisation or company or department of the Central Government or State Government making a request for diversion or de-notification of forest land for non-forest purpose or using forest land for non-forest purpose in accordance with the provisions contained in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the rules made and guidelines issued, thereunder.

69 of 1980.

CHAPTER II

ESTABLISHMENT, MANAGEMENT AND UTILISATION OF NATIONAL COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUND AND STATE COMPENSATORY AFFORESTATION FUNDS

Establishment of
National Fund.

3. (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be established for the purposes of this Act, a special Fund to be called the "National Compensatory Afforestation Fund" under the public account of India.

(2) The National Fund shall be under the control of the Central Government and managed by the National Authority in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) On the date of establishment of the National Fund, all monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the ad hoc Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks shall be transferred to the National Fund.

(4) There shall also be credited into the National Fund, by each State on yearly basis, ten per cent, of the funds realised from the user agencies in respect of the forest land diverted in their favour, which have been credited directly into the State Fund.

(5) There shall also be credited to the National Fund—

- (a) grants-in-aid received, if any, by the National Authority;
- (b) any loan taken or any borrowings made by the National Authority;
- (c) any other sums received by the National Authority by way of benefaction, gift or donations.

(6) The monies received in the National Fund shall be an interest bearing fund under public accounts of India.

(7) The balance in the National Fund shall be non-lapsable and get interest as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

Establishment of
State Fund.

4. (1) With effect from such date as each State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be established for the purposes of this Act, a special Fund to be called the "State Compensatory Afforestation Fund- (name of State)" under public accounts of such State:

Provided that in case of Union territory having no legislature, such fund shall be established under the public account of Union of India with effect from such date as the Union territory Administration may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(2) The State Fund in each State shall be under the control of the State Government of such State and managed by the State Authority of such State, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) There shall be credited into the State Fund of a State—

- (i) the unspent balance of all monies which has been transferred by ad hoc Authority to the State Compensatory Afforestation Funds Management and Planning Authority constituted in such State in compliance of guidelines dated the 2nd July, 2009;
- (ii) all monies transferable from the National Fund under clause (a) of section 5;
- (iii) all monies realised from user agencies by such State towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value, catchment area treatment plan or any money for compliance of conditions stipulated by the Central Government while according approval under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and
- (iv) the funds recoverable from user agencies by such State in cases where forest land diverted falls within the protected areas, that is, areas notified under sections 18, 26A or 35 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for undertaking activities relating to the protection of biodiversity and wildlife.

69 of 1980.

53 of 1972.

(4) A State Government may also credit to the State Fund constituted by it—

- (i) grants-in-aid received, if any, by the State Authority;
- (ii) any loan taken or any borrowings made by the State Authority;
- (iii) any other sums received by the State Authority by way of benefaction, gift or donations.

(5) The monies received in the State Fund shall be an interest bearing fund under public accounts.

(6) The balance in each State Fund shall be non-lapsable and get interest as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

5. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the monies available in the National Fund shall be disbursed and utilised in the following manner, namely:—

Disbursement and utilisation of National Fund.

(a) ninety per cent, of the all monies collected by a State, which has been placed under the ad hoc Authority and the interest accrued thereon, shall be transferred to the State Fund established in such state under sub-section (7) of section 4;

(b) the balance ten per cent, of all monies collected by the States and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the ad hoc Authority and the interest accrued thereon, and all fresh accrual to the National Fund, as provided in sub-section (4) of section 3, and the interest accrued thereon, shall be utilised for meeting—

- (i) the non-recurring and recurring expenditure for the management of the National Authority including the salary and allowances payable to its officers and other employees;
- (ii) the expenditure incurred on monitoring and evaluation of works executed by the National Authority and each State Authority;
- (iii) the expenditure incurred on specific schemes approved by governing body of the National Authority.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, “scheme” includes any institute, society, centre of excellence in the field of forest and wildlife, pilot schemes, standardisation of codes and guidelines and such other related activities for the forestry and wildlife sector.

6. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the monies available in a State Fund shall be disbursed and utilised in the following manner, namely:—

Disbursement and utilisation of State Fund.

- (a) the money received for compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan and for any other site specific scheme may be used as per site-specific schemes submitted by the State along with the approved proposals for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;
- (b) the monies received towards net present value and penal net present value shall be used for artificial regeneration (plantation), assisted natural regeneration, forest management, forest protection, forest and wildlife related infrastructure development, wildlife protection and management, supply of wood and other forest produce saving devices and other allied activities in the manner as may be prescribed;

69 of 1980.

- (c) the interest accrued on funds available in a State Fund and the interest accrued on all monies collected by the State Governments, which has been placed under the ad hoc Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks, in compliance of the directions of the Supreme Court dated the 5th May, 2006, shall be used for conservation and development of forest and wildlife in the manner as may be prescribed;
- (d) all monies realised from the user agencies in accordance with the decision taken by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life constituted under section 5 A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 or the orders of the Supreme Court involving cases of diversion of forest land in protected areas shall form the corpus and the income therefrom shall be used exclusively for undertaking protection and conservation activities in protected areas of the State including facilitating voluntary relocation from such protected areas and in exceptional circumstance, a part of the corpus may also be used subject to prior approval of the National Authority;
- (e) ten per cent, of amount realised from the user agencies, which has been credited directly into the State Fund in a year shall be transferred to the National Fund to meet expenditure as provided in clause (b) of section 5;
- (f) the non-recurring and recurring expenditure for the management of a State Authority including the salary and allowances payable to its officers and other employees may be met from a part of the interest accrued on the amounts available in the State Fund, in the manner as may be prescribed;
- (g) in case of trans-boundary forestry or environmental implication of diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes in a particular State, if found expedient and necessary by the National Authority, it may, in consultation with the concerned State Authorities order that such sum as may be justified for reparation of the trans-boundary effects, be transferred to State Fund of such State or States;
- (h) State Authority shall release monies to agencies identified for execution of activities in pre-determined installments as per the annual plan of operation finalised by steering committee of such State Authority and executive committee of the National Authority.

35 of 1972.

Accounting
procedure.

7. The accounting procedure to regulate the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Fund in a year shall be in such manner as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL AUTHORITY AND STATE AUTHORITIES

Constitution of

National Authority.

8. (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted a National Authority to be called the "National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority".

(2) The National Authority shall manage and utilise the National Fund for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The National Authority shall consist of a governing body and shall be assisted by an executive committee, monitoring group and administrative support mechanism.

(4) The governing body of the National Authority shall consist of the following, namely:—

- (i) Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India— Chairperson, ex officio;
- (ii) Secretaries of Ministries dealing with Environment, Forest, Climate Change, Finance (Expenditure), Rural Development, Land Resources, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj, Tribal Development, Science, Technology, Space and Earth Sciences and Chief Executive Officer, National Institution for Transforming India Ayog, Government of India—Members, ex officio;
- (iii) Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India— Member, ex officio;
- (iv) Additional Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India—Member, ex officio;
- (v) Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India— Member, ex officio;
- (vi) Mission Director, National Mission for a Green India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India— Member, ex officio;
- (vii) Financial Adviser, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India—Member, ex officio',
- (viii) five Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, not more than one from each of the ten regions, to be nominated by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India on rotation basis for a period of two years, at a time— Members, ex officio;

- (ix) Inspector General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India—Member, ex officio;
- (x) five experts, one each from environmentalists, conservationists, scientists, economists, and social scientists appointed by the Central Government for a period of two years subject to not more than two consecutive terms—Members.

(5) The Central Government may appoint an officer of the rank of an Additional Director General of Forests as the Chief Executive Officer of the National Authority who shall be the Member- Secretary of the governing body and the executive committee of the National Authority.

9. (1) The governing body of the National Authority shall, in performance of its functions and powers under the Act, be assisted by the executive committee and the monitoring group.

Executive committee and monitoring group of National Authority.

(2) The executive committee of the National Authority shall consist of the following, namely:—

- (i) Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India—Chairperson, ex officio;
- (ii) Additional Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India—Member, ex officio;
- (iii) Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India—Member, ex officio ;
- (iv) Mission Director, National Mission for a Green India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India—Member, ex officio;
- (v) Financial Adviser, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India—Member, ex officio;
- (vi) Head of all regional offices of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India —Members, ex officio;
- (vii) Inspector General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India—Member, ex officio;
- (viii) a professional ecologist, not being from the Central Government, to be appointed by the Central Government— Member;
- (ix) three experts, one each in the fields of forestry, tribal development, forest economy development, not being from the Central Government, to be appointed by the Central Government— Members;

(x) Chief Executive Officer of the National Authority—Member-Secretary.

(3) The monitoring group shall consist of six experts in the field of environment, economics, wildlife, forest, remote sensing and geographical information system and social sector and the Director General, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.

(4) The following officers shall be appointed by the National Authority for a period not exceeding five years, to assist the executive committee in performance of its functions and powers under the Act, namely:—

- (i) Joint Chief Executive Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Forests;
- (ii) Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer of the rank of Director in the Government of India; and
- (iii) Deputy Chief Executive Officers of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Forests.

(5) The governing body of the National Authority may with the prior concurrence of the Central Government create posts in the National Authority at the level of Assistant Inspector General of Forests and other officials to assist the executive committee and monitoring group in performance of its functions under the Act.

Constitution of State Authority.

10. (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted a State Authority to be called the "State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority" in each State.

(2) The Central Government may, if so desires, appoint different dates for constitution of State Authority in each of the States.

(3) The State Authority constituted in a State shall be responsible for the management of the State Fund of such State and its utilisation for the purposes of the Act.

(4) The State Authority shall consist of a governing body and shall be assisted by a steering committee and an executive committee.

(5) The governing body of a State Authority shall consist of the following, namely:—

- (i) Chief Minister of the State and in case of a Union territory having no legislature, the Lieutenant Governor or the Administrator, as the case may be— Chairperson, ex officio;
- (ii) Minister of Forests—Member, ex officio;

- (iii) Chief Secretary—Member, ex officio;
- (iv) Principal Secretaries of the Departments dealing with Environment, Finance, Planning, Rural Development, Revenue, Agriculture, Tribal Development, Panchayati Raj, Science and Technology—Members, ex officio;
- (v) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forest Force)—Member, ex officio;
- (vi) Chief Wildlife Warden—Member, ex officio;

(6) Principal Secretary in-charge of the Forest Department in a State shall be Member Secretary of the State Authority in such State.

(7) The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank not below the rank of a Chief Conservator of Forests as the Chief Executive Officer of the State Authority who shall be the Member-Secretary of the steering committee and the executive committee of the State Authority.

11. (1) The governing body of the State Authority shall, in performance of its functions and powers under the Act, be assisted by the steering committee and the executive committee.

Steering committee and executive committee of State Authority.

(2) The steering committee of a State Authority shall consist of the following, namely:—

- (i) Chief Secretary—Chairperson, ex officio;
- (ii) Principal Secretaries of the Departments dealing with Forests, Environment, Finance, Planning, Rural Development, Revenue, Agriculture, Tribal Development, Panchayati Raj, Science and Technology—Members, ex officio;
- (iii) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forest Force)—Member, ex officio;
- (iv) Chief Wildlife Warden—Member, ex officio;
- (v) Nodal Officer, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980—Member, ex officio;
- (vi) Head of the concerned regional office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change—Member, ex officio;
- (vii) Nodal Officer, State Forest Development Agency—Member, ex officio;
- (viii) an expert on tribal matters or a representative of tribal communities to be appointed by the State Government—Member;
- (ix) Chief Executive Officer, State Authority—Member-Secretary.

(3) The executive committee of a State Authority shall consist of the following, namely:—

- (i) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forest Force)—Chairperson, ex officio;
- (ii) Chief Wildlife Warden—Member, ex officio;
- (iii) an officer not below the rank of a Chief Conservator of Forests dealing with forest and wildlife related schemes—Member, ex officio;
- (iv) an officer not below the rank of a Chief Conservator of Forests dealing with forestry research—Member, ex officio;
- (v) Nodal Officer, State Forest Development Agency—Member, ex officio;
- (vi) a representative each of the Departments dealing with Environment, Finance, Planning, Rural Development, Revenue, Agriculture, Tribal Development, Panchayati Raj, Science and Technology—Members, ex officio;
- (vii) Financial Controller or Financial Adviser, to be nominated by the Finance Department—Member, ex officio;
- (viii) two eminent non- government organisations to be appointed by the State Government—Members;
- (ix) two representatives of district level Panchayati Raj Institutions to be appointed by the State Government—Members;
- (x) an expert on tribal matters or a representative of tribal community to be appointed by the State Government—Member;
- (xi) Chief Executive Officer, State Authority—Member-Secretary.

(4) The State Authority may appoint the following officers for a period not exceeding five years, to assist the steering committee and executive committee in performance of its functions under the Act, namely:—

- (i) Joint Chief Executive Officer of the rank not below the rank of a Conservator of Forests;
- (ii) Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer of the rank not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary in the State Government;
- (iii) Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the rank not below the rank of a Deputy Conservator of Forests.

(5) The governing body of the State Authority may with the prior concurrence of the State Government create posts in the State Authority at the level of Assistant Conservator of Forests and other officials to assist the steering committee and executive committee in performance of its functions under the Act.

Term of office and conditions of service of members. 12. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the terms of office and other conditions of the service of the members of the National Authority, executive committee, monitoring group, Chief Executive Officer and officials appointed by the National Authority, members of State Authority, steering committee and executive committee of each State Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

Disqualifications. 13. A person shall be disqualified for being appointed as a member of the National Authority, executive committee of the National Authority, a State Authority, steering committee and executive committee of a State Authority, monitoring group, if he—

- (i) has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude; or
- (ii) is an undischarged insolvent; or
- (iii) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by the competent court; or
- (iv) has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Government or organisation or undertaking owned by the Government; or
- (v) has, in the opinion of the Central Government, such financial or other interest in the National Authority or the concerned State Authority as is likely to affect the duties discharged by him of his function as a member.

CHAPTER IV

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL AUTHORITY AND STATE AUTHORITIES

Powers and functions of National Authority.

14. (1) The governing body of the National Authority shall—
- (i) formulate broad policy framework for functioning of the National Authority and State Authorities as may be notified by the Central Government;
 - (ii) approve the annual report and audited accounts of the National Authority;
 - (iii) review reports on decision taken by executive committee and monitoring group of the National Authority including investment decisions;
 - (iv) approve the proposal for the schemes specified in sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of section 5;
 - (v) approve the proposals for creation of posts in the National Authority, subject to prior permission of the Central Government;
 - (vi) provide a mechanism to State Authorities to resolve issues of inter-State or Centre-State character;

- (vii) formulate such procedures for delegation of financial and administrative powers to the National Authority and State Authorities as may be notified by the Central Government.

(2) The governing body of the National Authority shall meet at least once in six months.

(3) The governing body and executive committee of the National Authority and the monitoring group of the National Authority shall meet at such places and shall observe such rules and procedures in regard to transaction of business at its meeting, including the quorum thereat, as may be prescribed.

15. (1) The executive committee of the National Authority shall—

- (i) approve within three months from the date of receipt, annual plan of operations of State Authorities, with such amendments as it deems fit and proper;
- (ii) formulate proposals for schemes specified in sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of section 5;
- (iii) execute schemes specified in sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of section 5;
- (iv) deploy staff on contract or on deputation basis to the posts in the National Authority;
- (v) formulate proposals for creation of posts in the National Authority at the level of Assistant Inspector General of Forests and other officers;
- (vi) invest surplus amounts available in the National Fund;
- (vii) execute other day-to-day work in respect of receipt of amounts in the National Fund;
- (viii) maintain books of account and such other records;
- (ix) facilitate scientific, technological and other assistance that may be required by State Authorities;
- (x) present its decisions to the governing body of the National Authority for information;
- (xi) maintain and update a public information system on the National Authority and present all information on its transaction in the public domain;
- (xii) undertake any other work as may be assigned by the governing body of the National Authority or the Central Government, from time to time.

(2) The executive committee of the National Authority shall meet at least once in every three months.

Powers and functions of executive committee of National Authority.

16. (1) The monitoring group shall—

- (i) evolve independent system for concurrent monitoring and evaluation of the works implemented in the States and Union territories utilising the funds released by the National Authority and State Authorities to ensure effective and proper utilisation of funds by utilising the services of the regional offices, of the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

Provided that the Central Government may also undertake third party monitoring and evaluation of the works implemented in the States and Union territories utilising the funds released by the National Authority and State Authorities through individual and institutional experts including remote sensing agencies;

- (ii) inspect and undertake financial audit of works executed by utilising the funds released by the National Authority and State Authorities in the State and Union territories;
- (iii) devise measures for transparency and accountability.

(2) The monitoring group shall meet at least once in three months.

17. (1) The governing body of a State Authority shall—

- (i) lay down the broad policy framework for the functioning of such State Authority within the overall framework notified by the Central Government on the recommendations of the National Authority;
- (ii) review the working of the State Authority from time to time.

(2) The governing body of a State Authority shall meet at least once in six months.

(3) The governing body, steering committee and executive committee of a State Authority shall meet at such places and shall observe such rules and procedures in regards to transaction of business at its meeting, including the quorum thereat, as may be prescribed.

18. (1) The steering committee of a State Authority shall—

- (i) scrutinise and approve with such amendments as it may deems fit and proper the annual plan of operations prepared by the executive committee of such State Authority and send the same to the executive committee of the National Authority for final approval;
- (ii) monitor the progress of the utilisation of funds released from the State Fund;
- (iii) review reports on decision taken by executive committee including investment decisions;

Functions of monitoring group.

Powers and functions of State Authority.

Powers and functions of steering committee of State Authority.

- (iv) approve, subject to prior concurrence of the State Government, proposals formulated by the executive committee for creation of posts in the State Authority;
- (v) approve annual report of the State Authority and send the same to the State Government to lay it, each year, in each House of the State Legislature;
- (vi) ensure inter-departmental coordination.

(2) The steering committee of a State Authority shall meet at least once in every three months.

Functions and powers of executive committee of State Authority.

19. (1) The executive committee of a State Authority shall—
- (i) formulate and submit annual plan of operations to the steering committee of the State Authority for its concurrence;
 - (ii) undertake qualitative and quantitative supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the works being implemented from amounts available in the State Fund;
 - (iii) invest surplus amounts available in the State Fund of such State;
 - (iv) maintain books of account and other records;
 - (v) submit reports to the steering committee of the State Authority;
 - (vi) prepare annual report of the State Authority;
 - (vii) deploy staff on contractual basis or on deputation to the posts in the State Authority;
 - (viii) formulate proposals for creation of posts in the State Authority;
 - (ix) be responsible for delegation of financial or administrative powers;
 - (x) be responsible for other day-to-day working in respect of the State Authority;
 - (xi) maintain and update public information system on the State Authority and present all information on its transaction in the public domain;
 - (xii) undertake any other work as may be assigned by the governing body or steering committee of the State Authority or the State Government, from time to time.

(2) The executive committee of a State Authority shall meet at least once in every three months.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS, AUDIT AND ANNUAL REPORT

Budget of National

20. (1) The National Authority shall prepare its budget for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the

Authority.

National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed.

(2) The National Authority, shall adopt financial regulation and procedures, in particular the procedure for drawing up and implementing the budget of the National Authority as may be prescribed.

21. The National Authority may invest its funds, including any reserve fund, in the securities of the Central Government and in scheduled banks in such manner as may be prescribed:

Investment of funds
by National Authority.

Provided that the grants received from the Central Government shall not be invested and shall be utilised for the purposes and in the manner attached to it.

22. (1) The National Authority shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Accounts and audit
of National Authority.

(2) The accounts of the National Authority shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at such intervals as may be specified by him and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the National Authority to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General and any other person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the National Authority shall have the same right and privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General generally has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect the office of the National Authority.

(4) The accounts of the National Authority as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government by the National Authority.

(5) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of the all monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the ad hoc Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and submit the report to the Central Government under this section.

(6) The Central Government shall have the power to conduct the special audit or performance audit of the National Fund and of the National Authority through the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

23. (1) The National Authority shall prepare, its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government, in such form and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed.

Annual report of National Authority.

(2) The annual report shall, *inter alia*, provide for—

- (i) the summary of monitoring and evaluation of activities undertaken from amounts released from the National Fund and State Funds during the year;
- (ii) the summary of specific schemes specified in sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) of section 5 executed during the year;
- (iii) the amount of money received and expended.

24. The Central Government shall cause the annual report and audit report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein to be laid as soon as may be after the reports are received before each House of Parliament.

Annual report and audit report of National Authority to be laid before Parliament.

25. (1) Each State Authority shall prepare its budget for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State Authority and forward the same to the State Government, in such form and at such time, in each financial year, as may be prescribed.

Budget of State Authority.

(2) Each State Authority shall adopt financial regulation and procedures, in particular the procedure for drawing up and implementing the budget of the State Authority as may be prescribed.

Investment of funds by State Authority.

26. State Authority may invest funds available in the State Fund of such State in the securities of the Central Government and in scheduled banks in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the grants received from the State Government shall not be invested and shall be utilised for the purpose and in the manner prescribed.

Accounts and audit of State Authority.

27. (1) Each State Authority shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(2) The accounts of each State Authority shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General at such intervals as may be specified by him and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the State Authority to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(5) The Comptroller and Auditor-General and any other person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the State Authority shall have the same right and privileges and authority in

connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor- General generally has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers, other documents and papers and to inspect the office of the State Authority.

(4) The Accounts of the State Authority as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor- General or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the State Government by the State Authority.

(5) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of all the monies which have been transferred by the ad hoc Authority to the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities constituted in the States in compliance of guide lines dated the 2nd July, 2009 and submit the report to the State Government under this section.

(6) The Central Government and the State Government concerned shall have the power to conduct the special audit or performance audit of the State Fund and of the State Authority through the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

28. (7) Each State Authority shall prepare its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year and forward a copy thereof to the concerned State Government, in such form and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed.

Annual report of State Authority.

(2) The annual report of a State Authority shall, *inter alia*, provide for—

- (i) the number and location of each reforestation, afforestation and conservation activity subject to the requirement of this section;
- (ii) the amount and location of lands in hectares, cleared, conserved and planted in connection with the activity; and
- (iii) the amount of afforestation money collected and expended.

29. The State Government shall cause the annual report and the audit report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein to be laid as soon as may be after the reports are received before each House of the State Legislature:

Annual report and audit report of State Authority to be laid before State Legislature.

Provided that in case of a Union territory having no legislature, the Central Government shall cause the annual report and the audit report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein to be laid as so on as may be after the reports are received before each House of the Parliament.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

30. (7) The Central Government in consultation with the State Governments may, after previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the management of the National Fund by the National Authority under sub-section (2) of section 3;
- (b) the management of State Fund by the State Authorities under sub-section (2) of section 4;
- (c) the manner of using the money for purposes specified in clause (b) of section 6;
- (d) the manner of utilising the money for purposes specified in clause (c) of section 6;
- (e) the manner of payment of the salary and allowances payable to the officers and other employees of the State Authority under clause (f) of section 6;
- (f) the accounting procedure regulating the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Funds under section 7;
- (g) the terms of office and other conditions of the service of the members of the National Authority, executive committee, monitoring group, Chief Executive Officer and officials appointed by the National Authority, members of State Authority, steering committee and executive committee of each State Authority under section 12;
- (h) the rules and procedures in respect of the transaction of business of the governing body and executive committee of the National Authority and monitoring group of the National Authority and the place of meeting, including the quorum under sub-section (3) of section 14;
- (i) the rules and procedures in respect of the transaction of business of the governing body, steering committee and executive committee of a State Authority and the place of meeting, including the quorum under sub-section (5) of section 17;
- (j) the preparation of the budget of the National Authority under sub-section (7) of section 20;
- (k) the financial regulation and procedures, in particular the procedure for drawing up and implementing the budget of the National

Authority under sub-section (2) of section 20;

- (l) the investment of the funds of the National Authority under section 21;
- (m) the maintenance of the accounts and other relevant records and preparation of an annual statement of accounts by the National Authority under sub-section (7) of section 22;
- (n) the preparation of the annual report by the National Authority under sub-section (7) of section 23;
- (o) the preparation of the budget of the State Authority under sub-section (7) of section 25;
- (p) the financial regulation and procedures, in particular the procedure for drawing up and implementing the budget of the State Authorities under sub-section (2) of section 25;
- (q) the investment of funds by the State Authorities under section 26;
- (r) the maintenance of the accounts and other relevant records and preparation of annual statement of accounts by each State Authority under sub-section (1) of section 27;
- (s) the preparation of the annual report by the State Authorities under sub-section (1) of section 28; and
- (t) any other matter which is required to be, or may be prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall, thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Transfer of
assets, liabilities,
etc.

31. (1) On and from the date of constitution of the National Authority—

- (i) all the assets and liabilities of the ad hoc Authority shall stand transferred to, and vested in, the National Authority;

Explanation.—The assets of the ad hoc Authority shall be deemed to include all rights and powers, all properties, whether movable or immovable, including in particular, cash balances, deposits, and all other interests and rights in, or arising of, such properties as may be in the possession of the ad hoc Authority and all books of account and other documents relating to the

same, and liabilities shall include all debts, liabilities and obligations of whatever kind;

- (ii) without prejudice to the provisions of clause (i), all debts, obligations and liabilities incurred, all contracts entered into and all matters and things engaged to be done by, with or for the ad hoc Authority immediately before constitution of the National Authority, for or in connection with the purpose of the ad hoc Authority, shall be deemed to have been incurred, entered into or engaged to be done by, with or for, the National Authority;
 - (iii) all sums of money due to the ad hoc Authority immediately before constitution of the National Authority shall be due to the National Authority;
 - (iv) all suits and legal proceedings instituted or which could have been instituted by or against the ad hoc Authority may be continued or may be instituted by or against the National Compensatory Authority.
- (2) On and from the date of constitution of a State Authority—

- (i) all the assets and liabilities of the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted in such State in compliance of guidelines dated the 2nd July, 2009 shall stand transferred to, and vested in, the State Authority.

Explanation.—The assets of the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted in such State in compliance of guidelines dated the 2nd July, 2009 shall be deemed to include all rights and powers, all properties, whether movable or immovable, including in particular, cash balances, deposits, and all other interests and rights in, or arising of, such properties as may be in the possession of the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted in such State in compliance of guidelines dated the 2nd July, 2009 and all books of account and other documents relating to the same, and liabilities shall include all debts, liabilities and obligations of whatever kind;

- (ii) without prejudice to the provisions of clause (i), all debts, obligations and liabilities incurred, all contracts entered into and all matters and things engaged to be done by, with or for the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted in such State in compliance of guidelines dated the 2nd July, 2009 before this Act came into force, for or in connection with the purpose of the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted in such State in compliance of guidelines dated the 2nd July, 2009, shall be deemed to have been incurred, entered into or engaged to be done by, with or for, the State Authority;

- (iii) all sums of money due to the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted in such State in compliance of guidelines dated the 2nd July, 2009 before constitution of the State Authority shall be due to the State Authority;
- (iv) all suits and legal proceedings instituted or which could have been instituted by or against the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted in such State in compliance of guidelines dated the 2nd July, 2009 may be continued or may be instituted by or against the State Authority.

32. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court, the amount credited to the National Fund shall be deemed to be credited and shall always be deemed to have been credited to the public account of India within the meaning of articles 266 and 283 of the Constitution, and it shall be regulated by law made by Parliament in this behalf.

Validation.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment or order of any court, all the monies collected by the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the ad hoc Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and the interest accrued thereon shall stand transferred to the National Fund.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment or any order of any court, the amount credited to the State Fund shall be deemed to be credited and shall always be deemed to have been credited to the public account of the State within the meaning of articles 266 and 283 of the Constitution, and it shall be regulated by law made by the State Legislature in this behalf.

33. (1) The Central Government may, if it finds necessary or expedient in the public interest, issue such policy directives to the National Authority or any State Authority, in writing and such policy directives shall be binding upon the National Authority or the State Authority, as the case may be.

Power of Central Government to issue directions.

(2) The decision of the Central Government, whether a question is one of policy or not, shall be final.

DR. G NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CORRIGENDA

In the Appropriation Acts (Repeal) Act, 2016, (No. 22 of 2016) as published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated the 9th May, 2016 (Issue No. 25),—

Page No.	Column	Line(s) No.	For	Read
8	3	3	The Appropriation (Railways) (Vote on Account) Act, 1972	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 1972

Page No.	Column	Line(s) No.	For	Read
10	3	51	The Appropriation No. 3 Act, 1983	The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1983
10	3	52	The Appropriation No. 4 Act, 1983	The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1983
11	3	15	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) 1985	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1985

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MANOJ KUMAR

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(Forest Conservation Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2018

G.S.R. 766(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), published the draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 *vide* the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change notification number G.S.R. 172(E), dated the 16th February, 2018, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (i), dated the 17th February, 2018 for inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the general public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette in which the said notification was published, were made available to the general public on the 17th February, 2018;

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules within the specified period have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, the Central Government in consultation with the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.—These rules may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018.
2. **Definitions.**—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-
 - (a) “**Act**” means the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016);
 - (b) “**annual plan of operation**” means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or State Authority as the case may be, which describes milestones, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing *inter alia*, brief description, estimated cost, basis for

- cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from State Fund during a year;
- (c) “**Form**” means a form appended to these rules;
- (d) “**section**” means a section of the Act;
- (e) “**third party monitoring**” means monitoring and evaluation of works executed from National Fund and State Fund by the parties which are external to a project’s direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by the National Authority over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved and undesirable impacts avoided;
- (f) “**Village Forest Management Committee**” means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the State;
- (g) “**working plan**” means the management plan of forest land prepared and approved by the competent authority under the National Working Plan Code published by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India;
- (2) The words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the Act, the Indian Forest Act 1927 (16 of 1927), the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980), the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (18 of 2003) and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the rules made under these Acts, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts and rules.
3. **Management of National Fund.**—The National fund shall be managed according to the provisions of the Government Accounting Rule 1990 and the General Financial Rules, 2017 as applicable from time to time.
4. **Management of State Fund.**—The State Fund shall be managed according to the provisions of the State Financial Rules or any such rules applicable from time to time in a State.
5. **Manner of utilisation of net present value.**—(1) The monies received towards net present value deposited in the State Fund shall be used in the manner provided in sub-rule (2) and sub-rule (3).
- (2) Not less than eighty per cent, of the monies referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be used for following activities for the forest and wildlife management in a State, namely:—
- (a) assisted natural regeneration;
 - (b) artificial regeneration;
 - (c) silvicultural operations in forests;
 - (d) protection of plantations and forests;
 - (e) pest and disease control in forest;
 - (f) forest fire prevention and control operations;
 - (g) soil and moisture conservation works in the forest;
 - (h) voluntary relocation of villages from protected areas;
 - (i) improvement of wildlife habitat as provided in the approved wildlife management plan or working plan;
 - (j) planting and rejuvenation of forest cover on non-forest land falling in wildlife corridors;

- (k) establishment, operation and maintenance of animal rescue centre and veterinary treatment facilities for wild animals;
- (l) supply of wood-saving cooking appliances and other forest produce saving devices in forest fringe villages as specified by the National Authority from time to time;
- (m) management of biological diversity and biological resource.

Explanation.—In cases where funds towards wildlife management and conservation plans are specifically collected and deposited in State Fund, then the same shall be spent for wildlife management in specified wildlife area and not from the net present value.

(3) Not more than twenty per cent, of the monies referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be utilised for strengthening of the forest and wildlife related infrastructure, capacity building of the personnel involved in utilisation of State Fund namely: -

- (a) establishment, up-gradation and maintenance of modem nurseries and other planting stock production facilities for production of quality planting materials;
- (b) promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land and folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.
- (c) purchase and maintenance of equipment or devices used for communication and information technology for the purpose of protection of forest and wildlife;
- (d) construction, up-gradation and maintenance of inspection paths, forest roads in forest area, fire lines, watch towers, check posts and timber depots;
- (e) construction of residential and official buildings in forests for front line staffs deployed for protection of forest and wildlife;
- (f) casual engagement of local people or labours to assist regular staff of State Forest Department for works for protection of forest and wildlife undertaken from State Fund;
- (g) survey and mapping of forest areas for forest fire control, compensatory afforestation works, soil and moisture conservation, catchment area treatment and wildlife management for preparing annual plans to be executed from the State Fund;
- (h) independent concurrent monitoring and evaluation and third party monitoring of various works undertaken from State Fund;
- (i) publicity-cum-awareness programme and exhibition on the various schemes being implemented by the State Authority from State Fund;
- (j) production and distribution of quality planting material through certified nurseries at subsidised price for promotion of trees outside forests on Government lands promoted by State Government;
- (k) forest certification and development of certification standards:

Provided that in case the activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (3) are to be undertaken in the forest land under the administrative control of the Forest Department of State Government, then the said activities shall be carried out as per the working plan:

Provided further that the said activities over forest land under the control of State Forest Department of State Government and being managed as per the working plan shall be taken up in consultation with the

Gram Sabha or Village Forest Management Committee, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable:

Provided also that in case the said activities are to be undertaken in areas not covered by the approved working plan then activities referred to in sub rules (2) and (3) shall be taken up in consultation with concerned Gram Sabha or Village Forest Management Committee or any authority having jurisdiction over that area, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) and guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable.

- (4) The monies referred to in sub-rule (1) shall not be used for following activities, namely:-
- (a) payment of salary, travelling allowances, medical expenses, etc. to regular, contractual and casual employees of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund;
 - (b) undertaking foreign visits;
 - (c) payment for legal services for defending cases filed in Tribunals or Courts not related to the management of State Authority;
 - (d) purchase of vehicles or staff cars for officers and heavy vehicles and machines for the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund;
 - (e) construction of residential and official buildings for officers above the Forest Range Officer of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund;
 - (f) leasing, hiring and purchase of land for afforestation purposes;
 - (g) purchase of furniture, office equipment, fixtures including air conditioners, and generator sets for residences and offices of the State Forest Department for implementing programmes in various forest divisions undertaken from the State Fund;
 - (h) mandatory afforestation as per the working plan in the forest in blanks created by commercial felling of trees for revenue generation undertaken under working plan prescription;
 - (i) undertaking forest and wildlife conservation and other activities undertaken under other schemes of the Government for the purpose of part financing the scheme for completing left over works or complementary works of such schemes;
 - (j) establishment, expansion and up-gradation of zoo and wildlife safari;
 - (k) providing financial support, either by way of grant or equity to existing or for setting up new forest corporations, boards, etc.

Explanation 1.-While preparing the annual plan of operation for activities referred to in this rule,-

- (a) priority shall be given to undertake identified activities in those villages which have been affected due to diversion of forest land;
- (b) priority shall be given to undertake those identified activities which has employment potential for local communities and creates community assets for the benefit of local community;

- (c) afforestation and plantation of indigenous plant species shall be undertaken in consultation with the local community dependent on forest.

Explanation 2.—The mixing of the monies received towards net present value shall not be allowed with any other state schemes under implementation from any other budget either for capital or spill over works and the works undertaken under sub-rule (2) and sub-rule (3) shall be on standalone basis and there shall not be any duplication of permitted works under different components.

6. **Utilisation of interest accrued on deposits in State Fund.**—The interest accrued on monies in the State Fund shall be used in the following manner:—

- (a) not less than sixty per cent. of the interest transferred to the State Fund and further accrued on the amount available in the State Fund referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be spent on activities for the purpose of conservation and development of forest and wildlife namely:-
- (i) to offset the incremental cost of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation at the increased wage rates;
 - (ii) to offset the incremental cost of catchment area treatment plan at the increased wage rates;
 - (iii) to offset the incremental cost of wildlife management plan at the increased wage rates;
 - (iv) for disbursement of salary and allowances of members and staffs, both regular and contractual, of the State Authority;
 - (v) for disbursement of sitting fees and allowances to nominated members of the State Authority;
 - (vi) activities referred to in sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 5;
- (b) not more than forty per cent. of the interest transferred to the State Fund and further accrued on the amount available in the State Fund shall be spent for the non-recurring and recurring expenditure of the State Authority, namely:—
- (i) management of office establishment;
 - (ii) office equipment including computers and peripherals and its maintenance for the State Authority;
 - (iii) hiring of staff cars for the use of the officers and officials of the State Authority;
 - (iv) hiring of buildings on lease for the office establishment and residences of the officers of State Authority;
 - (v) other contingencies for management of the State Authority, with the approval of the steering committee of the State Authority;
 - (vi) any other activity for management of the forests and wildlife not referred to in sub-rules (2) and (3) with the prior approval of the steering committee of the State Authority and included in the annual plan of operation.

Explanation.—Under no circumstances mixing of the interest accrued on the monies in the State Fund shall be allowed with any other State budget either for capital or spill over works and the works undertaken under this rule shall be on standalone basis and there shall not be any duplication of permitted works under different components.

7. **Appointment of Chief Executive Officer of National Authority.**—The Chief Executive Officer of the National Authority referred to in sub-section (5) of section 8 shall be appointed on deputation basis for a period not exceeding five years under Central Staffing Scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

8. **Appointment of Officers of National Authority.**—The officers referred to in sub-section (4) and sub-section (5) of section 9 shall be appointed on deputation basis from the Central Government, State Government or Union territory under Non-Central Staffing Scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
9. **Appointment of Chief Executive Officer of State Authority.**—The Chief Executive Officer of the State Authority referred to in sub-section (7) of section 10 shall be appointed on deputation basis for a period not exceeding five years by the State Government.
10. **Appointment of Officers of State Authority.**—The officers referred to in sub-section (4) and sub-section (5) of section 11 shall be appointed on deputation basis by the State Government.
11. **Pay and allowances of officers.**—The officers referred to in rules 7,8,9 and 10 shall be entitled to such pay and allowances as are admissible to the equivalent officers of the Central Government of Group 'A'.
12. **Pay and Allowances of Officials.**—The officials referred to in sub-section (5) of section 9 and sub-section (5) of section 11 and appointed on deputation basis shall be entitled to such pay and allowances as are admissible to the equivalent officials of the Central Government of Group "B" or Group 'C', as the case may be.
13. **Pay and Allowances of Officials appointed on Contract Basis.**—The officials referred to in sub section (5) of section 9 and sub-section (5) of section 11 and appointed on contract basis shall be entitled to such pay and allowances as are specified in their contract.
14. **Sitting Fees and Allowances of non-official Members.**- (1) The non-official members of the National Authority and State Authority shall be paid such sitting fees and allowances, for attending the meetings and for any other work assigned to them, as may be specified in the order of their appointment.
- (2) The sitting fee and allowances to be paid to the non-officials member of the National Authority referred to in the sub-rule (1) shall be paid from the National Fund as provided in sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of section 5.
- (3) The sitting fee and allowances to be paid to the non-officials member of the State Authority referred in the sub rule (1) shall be paid from the interest referred to in clause (a) of rule 6.
15. **Selection of non-official Members of National Authority.**—(1) The Central Government shall seek nomination from various Ministries or Departments of the Central Government, State Government and Union territory Administration for non-official members of National Authority.
- (2) The Ministry or Department referred to in sub-rule (1) shall forward the names of the non-official members with full credentials for consideration to the Central Government.
- (3) The non-official members referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be resident of India holding a Bachelor's Degree from a recognised University or equivalent in related field having work experience of ten years in the related field in the Central Government, State Government, Non-Government Organisation, Recognised Research Institute or University.
- (4) The non-official members referred to in sub-rule (1) shall not be employees of the Government:
Provided that educational qualification and experience for the Scheduled Caste and the Schedule Tribe nominee may be relaxed by the Central Government on recommendation of the National Authority.
16. **Selection of non-official Members of State Authority.**—(1) The Department of the State Government dealing with forests shall seek nomination from various Departments of the State Government, or Union territory Administration for non-official members of State Authority.

- (2) Departments of the State Government, District Administration of the State or Union territory shall forward the names for the non-official members of the State Authority with full credentials to the Department of the State Government dealing with forests for consideration.
- (3) The non-official members referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be resident of India holding a Bachelor's Degree from a recognised University or equivalent in related field having work experience of ten years in the related field in the Central Government, State Government, Non-Government Organisation, Recognised Research Institute or University.
- (4) The non-official members referred to in sub-rule (1) should not be employees of the Government:
Provided that educational qualification and experience for the Scheduled Caste and the Schedule Tribe nominee may be relaxed by the State Government on recommendation of the State Authority.

17. **Selection Committee.**—(1) The Selection Committee to prepare the panel of eligible candidates for appointment of non-official members of the National Authority shall comprise of the following, namely:-

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------|
| (i) | Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India | -Chairman; |
| (ii) | One Secretary from any other Ministry of the Central Government to be nominated by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India | - Member; |
| (iii) | One Chief Secretary from the State Government to be nominated by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India | -Member; |
| (iv) | Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India | -Member; |
| (v) | Additional Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India | -Member; |
| (vi) | Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India | -Member; |
| (vii) | Chief Executive Officer of the National Authority | -Member-Secretary. |

(2) The Selection Committee to prepare the panel of eligible candidates for appointment of non-official members of the State Authority shall comprise of the following, namely:-

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------|
| (i) | Chief Secretary of the State | -Chairman; |
| (ii) | Additional Chief Secretary or Principal Secretary in-charge of the Forest Department in the State | -Member; |
| (iii) | One Additional Chief Secretary or Principal Secretary or Secretary in the State Government nominated by the State Government. | -Member; |
| (iv) | Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forest Force) | -Member; |
| (v) | Chief Wildlife Warden of the State | -Member; |
| (vi) | Head of the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | -Member; |
| (vii) | Chief Executive Officer of the State Authority | -Member-Secretary. |

18. Disqualifications of non-official members of National Authority and State Authority

- (1) A person shall be disqualified for being appointed as a non-official member of the National Authority and State Authority, if he -
 - (i) has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, involves moral turpitude; or
 - (ii) is an un-discharged insolvent; or
 - (iii) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by the competent court; or
 - (iv) has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Government or other organisation or undertaking owned by the Government; or
 - (v) has, in the opinion of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, such financial or other interest in the National Authority and State Authority, as the case may be, as is likely to affect the duties discharged by him as a member.
- (2) No order of removal shall be made by the Central Government or the State Government under this section unless the member concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the same.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, a member who has been removed under this section shall not be eligible for re-nomination as a member.
- (4) If a non-official member of the National Authority or State Authority becomes subject to any of the disqualifications referred to in sub-rule (1), his seat shall become vacant.

19. Meeting of the Governing Body, Executive Committee and monitoring group of the National Authority.—(1)

The governing body of the National Authority shall meet on such date and place as may be decided by its Chairperson in consultation with the Member-Secretary of the governing body to consider the issues listed in the agenda prepared by the Member-Secretary.

- (2) The executive committee of the National Authority shall meet on such date and place as may be decided by its Chairperson in consultation with the Member-Secretary of the executive committee to consider the issues listed in the agenda prepared by the Member-Secretary.
- (3) The monitoring group of the National Authority shall meet at on such date and place and agenda as may be decided by the Director General, Forest survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India.

20. Notice of Meeting.—For any meeting of the governing body, executive committee or monitoring group five days clear notice shall be given to the members, excluding the day of the posting of notice and day of the meeting:

Provided that in case of urgency, the Member-Secretary of the governing body, executive committee and monitoring group of the National Authority, as the case may be, shall be competent to convene the meeting at a short notice with the approval of the Chairperson of the respective body.

21. Quorum of Meeting.—One half of the members including the Chairperson shall constitute the quorum at any meeting of the governing body, executive committee or monitoring group, as the case may be, and any fraction shall be rounded off to the next higher number.**22. Adjournment of Meeting.—**Where a quorum is not present within thirty minutes of the time notified for the commencement of the meeting, the same shall stand adjourned to the same day, time and place the following week, and the members present at the adjourned meeting shall form the quorum.

23. **Decision in Meeting.**—The decisions in the meeting shall be by a simple majority of the members present and voting.
24. **Meeting to be Chaired by Chairpersons, etc.**—Every meeting of the National Authority shall be chaired by the Chairperson and in his absence, by any member of the concerned body as decided by the said body.
25. **Meetings of Governing Body, Steering Committee and Executive Committee of State Authority.**—(1) The governing body of the State Authority shall meet on such date and place as may be decided by its Chairperson in consultation with the Member-Secretary of the governing body to consider the issues listed in the agenda prepared by the Member-Secretary.
- (2) The steering committee of the State Authority shall meet on such date and place as may be decided by its Chairperson in consultation with the Member-Secretary of the steering committee to consider the issues listed in the agenda prepared by the Member-Secretary.
- (3) The executive committee of the State Authority shall meet on such date and place as may be decided by its Chairperson in consultation with the Member-Secretary of the executive committee to consider the issues listed in the agenda prepared by the Member-Secretary.
26. **Notice of Meeting.**—For any meeting of the governing body, steering committee or executive committee five days clear notice shall be given to the members, excluding the day of the posting of notice and the day of the meeting:
- Provided that in case of urgency, the Member-Secretary of the governing body, steering committee or executive committee as the case may be shall be competent to convene the meeting at a short notice with the approval of the chairperson of the respective body.
27. **Quorum of Meeting.**—One half of the members including the Chairperson shall constitute the quorum at any meeting of the governing body, steering committee or executive committee, as the case may be, and any fraction shall be rounded off to the next higher number.
28. **Adjournment of Meeting;**—Where a quorum is not present within thirty minutes of the time notified for the commencement of the meeting, the same shall stand adjourned to the same day, time and place the following week, and the members present at the adjourned meeting shall form the quorum.
29. **Decision in Meeting.**—The decisions in the meeting shall be by a simple majority of the members present and voting.
30. **Meeting to be Chaired by Chairpersons, etc.**—Every meeting of the State Authority shall be chaired by the Chairperson and in his absence, any member of the concerned body as decided by the said body.
31. **Financial regulation and procedures of National Authority.**—The financial regulation and procedures, in particular the procedure for drawing up and implementing the budget of the National Authority shall be in accordance with the General Financial Rules 2017 and the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time in this regards.
32. **Preparation of Budget of National Authority.**—The National Authority shall prepare its budget for the next financial year showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of National authority in Form- I based on the annual plan of operation including various schemes of the National Authority prepared and approved by the governing body for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government in each financial year by the 31st December.
33. **Maintenance of accounts and preparation of annual statement of accounts by National Authority.**—The monthly statement of accounts for the receipt and payment and expenditure shall be prepared in Form-II and annual

statement of accounts of the National Authority shall be prepared in Form-III, and the National authority shall maintain the records and accounts in Form-IV.

34. **Annual Reports.**—The annual report shall be prepared by the National Authority giving brief description of all activities undertaken from National Fund with separate headings and compiled in separate chapters and the reports shall include summary of works undertaken and schemes prepared and approved in annual plan of operation, and the annual report shall be in Form-V.
35. **Financial regulation and procedures of State Authority.**—The financial regulation and procedures, in particular the procedure for drawing up and implementing the budget of the State Authority shall be in accordance with the General Financial Rules 2017 and the orders issued by the Central Government and State Government from time to time in this regards.
36. **Preparation of budget of State Authority.**—The State Authority shall prepare its budget for the next financial year showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of State Authority in Form-VI based on the annual plan of operation prepared and approved by the governing body for the next financial year, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State Authority and forward the same to the State Government and Central Government in each financial year by the 31st December.
37. **Maintenance of accounts and preparation of annual statement of accounts by State Authority.**— The monthly statement of accounts shall be prepared in Form-VII; the monthly statement of the State Authority on physical and financial achievements shall be prepared in Form-VIII and annual statement of accounts of the State Authority shall be prepared in Form-IX, and the State Authority shall maintain its records and accounts in Form-X.
38. **Annual reports.**—The annual report shall be prepared by the State Authority giving brief description of all activities undertaken from State Fund with separate headings and compiled in separate chapters and the reports shall include summary of works undertaken and schemes prepared and approved in annual plan of operation, and the annual report shall include the statement in Form-XI.

The annual plan of operation of State Authority.—The annual plan of operation of the State Authority shall be prepared in Form-XII and shall be submitted by the State Authority before the 31st December of every year to the National Authority for the next financial year.

Form-I

Annual Budget proposal of National Authority for financial year

[see rule 32]

S. No.	Description	Current Financial Year (in Rs)	Last Financial Year (in Rs)
1	2	3	4
1.	a. Opening Balance of funds received from adhoc Authority as on 1st April		
	b. Opening Balance of amount received from State Authority as on 1st April		
	c. Opening Balance of loans/grants etc. received as on 1st April		
2.	Total funds available with National Authority (as on 1st April)(1+2)		

1	2	3	4
3.(i)	Annual Expenditure of National Authority out of National Fund		
	a. Recurring Management Expenditure		
	i. Personnel services and benefits		
	ii. Administrative Expenses		
	iii. Other Administrative Expenses		
	iv. Any other expenditure		
	b. Non recurring Management Expenditure like Creation of Capital Asset		
	c. Expenditure on Ongoing Schemes		
	d. Expenditure on New Schemes		
	e. Monitoring and Evaluation Expenditure		
3. (ii)	Total estimated expenditure out of grants/loans etc.		
4. (i)	Estimated Gross Total Expenditure {3(i)+3(ii)}		
(ii)	Estimated payments to State Authorities out of funds received from ad hoc Authority.		
5.	Total closing balance with National Authority		
	a. Closing balance of funds received from ad hoc Authority		
	b. Closing balance out of receipt from State Authority		
	c. Closing balance of grants/loans etc.		

Declaration

The budget proposal as mentioned above has been approved and adopted by the National Authority.

Date:

Member-Secretary

National Authority

Form-II

Monthly Statement of Accounts of National Authority for the Receipt and Payment/Expenditure Month _____
Financial year _____.

[see rule 33]

S. No.	Head	Current month (in rupees)	Last month (in rupees)	Cumulative amount till this mont (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Total Opening balance of National Fund (a+b+c+d)			

1	2	3	4	5
<p>a. Opening Balance of Principal Amount of National Fund out of 10% share of ad hoc Authority</p> <p>b. Opening balance amount of 10% share received by National Fund from State Fund</p> <p>c. Opening balance amount of interest accrued to National Fund</p> <p>d. Opening balance amount of grants, loans, etc. unspent by National Authority</p> <p>II. Opening balance amount of share of State Fund, under ad hoc Authority still lying with National Fund (a+b)</p> <p>a. Opening balance amount of 90% share of ad hoc Authority due to State Fund, still lying with National Fund (Mention names of states)</p> <p>b. Opening balance amount of Interest on 90% share of ad hoc Authority due to State Funds, still lying with National Fund (mention names of states)</p> <p>III. Total Amount received by National Fund during the year (a+b)</p> <p>a. Amount of interest accrued to National Fund</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. Amount of interest accrued to National Fund out of 10% share of ad hoc Authority and under Act</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii. Amount of interest accrued to National Fund out of 90% share of ad hoc Authority still not transferred from National fund to State Fund</p> <p>b. Amount of receipt by National Fund (other than ad hoc Authority) (i + ii)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. Receipt of funds from State Funds (10% as share of National Fund)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii. Amount of grants, loans etc. received</p> <p>IV. Amount of 10% share of National Fund collected by States under the Act with interest thereon and not transferred to National Fund (mention names of states)</p> <p>V. Total payment by National Fund to State Fund out of ad hoc Authority (a+b)</p> <p>a. Payments by National Fund to State Fund (Out of 90% of ad hoc Authority) (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1. Compensatory Afforestation</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation</p>				

1	2	3	4	5
	3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation			
	4. Net Present Value			
	5. Penal Net Present Value			
	6. Catchment Area Treatment Charges			
	7. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges			
	8. Safety Zone Treatment Charges			
	9. Others (please specify)			
	b Payment from National Fund to State Fund out of interest accrued on ad hoc Authority			
VI.	Total Expenditure by National Authority during the year out of Principal and Interest amount (a+b)			
(a)	Administrative Expenditure (i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi)			
	i. Personnel services and benefits			
	ii. Administrative Expenses			
	iii. Other administrative expenses			
	iv. Monitoring and Evaluation Expenditure			
	v. Other administrative expenses			
	vi. Non recurring Management Expenditure like Creation of Capital Asset			
(b)	Expenditure on Schemes (i+ii+iii)			
	i. Expenditure on ongoing schemes			
	ii. Expenditure on New Schemes			
	iii. Others			
II	Total closing balance of National Fund (a+b+c+d)			
	a. Closing Balance of Principal Amount of National Fund (10% share of ad hoc Authority)			
	b. Closing balance amount of 10% share received by National Fund from State Funds under the Act.			
	c. Closing balance amount of interest accrued to National Fund			
	d. Closing balance amount of grants, loans, etc. received by National Authority			
VIII	a. Closing balance amount of 90% share of ad hoc Authority due to State Funds, still lying with National Fund (mention names of States)			

1	2	3	4	5
	b. Closing balance amount of Interest on 90% share of ad hoc Authority due to State Funds, still lying with National Fund (mention names of States)			

Declaration

The above Report has been verified and found correct. The report has been adopted by National Authority

Date:

Signature

Member-Secretary, National Authority.

Form -III

Annual statement of Accounts of National Authority for Financial Year _____

[see rule 33]

As on 31st March

S. No	Description	Current Financial Year (in Rs.)	Last Financial Year (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
I.	Total Opening balance of National Fund (a+b+c+d+e+f)		
a.	Opening Balance of Principal Amount of National Fund (10% share of ad hoc Authority)		
b.	Opening balance amount of 10% share received by National Fund from State Fund under the Act		
c.	Opening balance amount of interest received by National Fund (Both ad hoc Authority and under the Act)		
d.	Opening balance amount of grants, loans etc. received by National Authority		
e.	Opening balance amount of 90% share of ad hoc Authority due to State Funds, still lying with National Fund (mention names of States)		
f.	Opening balance amount of Interest on 90% share of ad hoc Authority due to State Funds, still lying with National Fund (Mention names of States)		
II.	Total Opening balance of State Funds (a+b+c+d)		
a.	Opening balance of principal amount component wise of all states after expenditure (90% share of ad hoc Authority) (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)		
	1. Compensatory Afforestation		
	2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation		
	3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation		

1	2	3	4
	4. Net Present Value		
	5. Penal Net Present Value		
	6. Catchment Area Treatment Charges		
	7. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges		
	8. Safety Zone Treatment Charges		
	9. Others (please specify)		
	b. Opening balance amount of interest received by State Funds (both on ad hoc Authority and deposit under the Act)		
	c. Opening balance amount of grants, loans, etc. received by State Authority		
	d. Opening balance amount of 10% share of National Fund collected under the Act by States and not transferred to National Fund		
III.	Total amount received by National Fund during the year (a+b)		
	a. Amount of interest accrued to National Fund		
	i. Amount of interest accrued to National Fund out of 10% share of ad hoc Authority		
	ii. Amount of interest accrued to National Fund out of 90% share of ad hoc Authority still not transferred by National Fund to State Fund		
	b. Amount of receipt by National Fund (Other than ad hoc Authority) (i + ii)		
	i. Receipt of funds from State Funds (10% as share of National Fund) under the Act		
	ii. Amount of grants, loans etc. received		
IV.	Outstanding dues of National Fund, received by State Fund under the Act		
	i. Amount of 10% share of National Fund under the Act collected by States and not transferred to National Fund (Mention names of states)		
	ii. Amount of interest accrued to State Fund (on outstanding National Fund's 10% share not transferred to National Fund)		
V.	Total Amount received by State Fund during the year (a+b)		
	a. Amount of interest accrued to State Fund (on State Fund deposits)		
	b. Amount of received by State Fund (Other than ad hoc Authority) (i + ii)		
	i. Receipt of funds by State Fund (90% as share of State Fund under the Act)		
	ii. Amount of grants, loans etc. received by State Fund		
VI.	Total payment by National Fund to State Fund out of ad hoc Authority (a+b)		
	a. Payments by National Fund to State Fund (Out of 90% of ad hoc Authority) (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)		

1	2	3	4
	1. Compensatory Afforestation		
	2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation		
	3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation		
	4. Net Present Value		
	5. Penal Net Present Value		
	6. Catchment Area Treatment Charges		
	7. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges		
	8. Safety Zone Treatment Charges		
	9. Others (please specify)		
	b. Payment by National Fund to State Fund out of interest accrued of ad hoc Authority		
VII.	Total expenditure by National Authority during the year out of principal and interest amount (a+b)		
	(a) Administrative Expenditure (i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi)		
	i. Personnel services and benefits		
	ii. Administrative Expenses		
	iii. Other administrative expenses		
	iv. Monitoring and Evaluation Expenditure		
	v. Other administrative expenses		
	vi. Non recurring Management Expenditure like Creation of Capital Asset		
	(b) Expenditure on Schemes (i+ii+iii)		
	i. Expenditure on Ongoing Schemes		
	ii. Expenditure on New Schemes		
	iii. Others		
VIII.	Total Expenditure from State Fund (i+ii)		
	i. Total expenditure from State Fund out of ad hoc Authority		
	ii. Total expenditure from State Fund under the Act		
IX.	Total Closing balance of National Fund (a+b+c+d+d+e+f)		
	a. Closing Balance of principal amount of National Fund (10% share of ad hoc Authority)		
	b. Closing balance amount of 10% share received by National Fund from State Fund under the Act		
	c. Closing balance amount of interest received by National Fund		
	d. Closing balance amount of grants, loans, etc. received by National Authority		

1	2	3	4
	<p>e. Closing balance amount of 90% share of ad hoc Authority due to State Fund, still lying with National Fund (Mention names of states) (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)</p> <p>1. Compensatory Afforestation</p> <p>2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation</p> <p>3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation</p> <p>4. Net Present Value</p> <p>5. Penal Net Present Value</p> <p>6. Catchment Area Treatment Charges</p> <p>7. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges</p> <p>8. Safety Zone Treatment Charges</p> <p>9. Others (please specify)</p> <p>f. Closing balance amount of Interest on 90% share of ad hoc Authority due to State Fund, still lying with National Fund (Mention names of states)</p>		
X.	<p>Total Closing balance of State Fund (a+b+c+d)</p> <p>a. Closing balance of principal amount component wise of all states after expenditure (90% share of ad hoc Authority) (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)</p> <p>b. Closing balance amount of interest received by State Fund (both on ad hoc Authority and under the Act)</p> <p>c. Closing balance of grants, loans, etc. received by State Authority</p> <p>d. Closing balance amount of 10% share of National Fund collected by States under the Act and not transferred to National Fund along with interest</p>		
XI	<p>Cumulative figure of National Fund outstanding dues from states (Out of 10% share of National Fund collected by States under the Act and not transferred to National Fund along with interest)</p>		

Declaration

The above report has been verified and found correct. The report has been adopted by National Authority.

Date

Signature

* Member-Secretary,
National Authority.

Form-IV

Records and Accounts to be maintained by the National Authority

[see rule 33]

The following accounts/records will be maintained:

1. Cash Book, Ledger, Journal, Public Fund Accounts Register

2. Stock Register, Fixed Asset Register.
3. Registers showing expenditure by Heads of Accounts.
4. Monthly financial statement of Accounts and physical output
5. Quarterly Monitoring Register
6. Register for Annual Share of National Fund from the State Fund (State wise)
7. Register of Grants/Loans etc.
8. Records of schemes approved and executed by the National Authority including statement of funds released to beneficiaries of the scheme.

Form-V**Statement of Accounts of National Authority for the financial year ending on 31st March, 20—****[see rule 34]****(Separate Forms for other Grants/Loans etc. are to be submitted)**

As on 31st March —

S. No.	Head	Physical output as approved in annual plan of operation (in units)	Actual physical achievement during the year (in units)	Cumulative physical achievement till date, (in units)	Budget allocation during the year (in Rs)	Actual amount spent (in Rs)	Cumulative amount till date (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Schemes						
	a. Ongoing schemes						
	i.						
	ii.						
	iii.						
	iv.						
	v.						
	b. New Schemes						
	i.						
	ii.						
	iii.						
	iv.						
	v.						

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	vi.						
	c. Others (specify)						
	i.						
	ii.						
	iii.						
	iv.						

S. No.	Head	Budget Allocation (in Rs.)	Actual amount spent during the year (in Rs.)	Actual amount spent during last year (in Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
II a.	Administrative Charges*				
b.	Other Administrative Expenses*				
c.	Others*				
III	Monitoring and Evaluation				
a.	Annual Audit				
b.	Comptroller and Auditor General Audit				
c.	E-green Watch Outcome				
d.	Third Party Monitoring				

Declaration:

The above Report has been verified and found correct. The Report has been adopted by National Authority

Date:

Signature

Member-Secretary, National Authority

Notes: IIa * Administrative charges include - Staff salary and wages, Pay and Allowances, Overtime Allowances, Pensionary charges, Medical Treatment, Administrative Expenses, Domestic Travel, Foreign Travel, Office Expenses, Electricity and Power, Water Charges, Rent, Rates and Taxes (including property tax), Hire, Purchase and Maintenance of Staff Car including petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL).

IIb* Other administrative charges include - Sitting fee and admissible allowances to the non-official members of the National Authority, Expenditure on conference, seminar, workshop, etc., Training Programme, Advertisement & Publicity, Minor works, Professional Services, Other contractual Services.

IIIc* Others include Cartage and Carriage inwards (on purchase of fixed assets/non-recurring items), Printing and Publications (other than academic), Subscription Expenses (other than academic), Non recurring management expenditure like, creation of Capital Asset of National authority, any other expenditure.

Form-VI**Annual Budget proposal of State Authority for financial year****Submitted along with the Annual Plan of Operation****[see rule 35]**

S. No.	Description	Current Financial Year (in Rs)	Last Financial Year (in Rs)
1	2	3	4
1.	a. Opening Balance of funds received from National Authority as on 1st April		
	b. Opening Balance of loans/grants etc. received as on 1st April		
2.	Estimated Annual receipt of State Authority		
	(a) Receipt of Fund by State Authorities from User agencies		
	(b) Receipt of accrual of interest on State Fund		
	(c) Receipt of Grants/loans/others of State Authority		
	(d) Any Other Income		
3.	Total estimated funds available with State Authority (as on 1st April)(1+2)		
4.(i)	Annual proposed expenditure of State Authority out of State Fund		
	Activities to be undertaken from interest (specify) under rule 6		
	Recurring Management Expenditure		
	i. Personnel services and benefits*		
	ii. Administrative Expenses**		
	iii. Other Administrative Expenses***		
	iv. Any other expenditure		
	Activities to be undertaken from Net Present value (specify) under rule 5		
	a. Non recurring Management Expenditure like Creation of Capital Asset/		
	b. Afforestation and other permissible activities		
	c. Expenditure on Ongoing works		
	d. Expenditure on New works		
	e. Monitoring and Evaluation Expenditure		
4(ii)	Compensatory Afforestation works		
4(iii)	Catchment Area Treatment works		

1	2	3	4
4(iv)	Wildlife Management works		
4(v)	Other (specify)		
4. (vi)	Total estimated expenditure out of grants/loans etc.		
5. (i)	Estimated Gross Total Expenditure {4(i)+4(ii)+4(iii)+4(iv)+4(v)+4(vi)}		
(ii)	Estimated payments to National Authorities out of funds received from use agency.		
6.	Total closing balance with State Authority		
	a. Closing balance of funds received from National Authority		
	b. Closing balance out of receipt from User agencies		
	c. Closing balance of grants/loans etc.		

Declaration

The budget proposal as mentioned above has been approved and adopted by the State Authority.

Date:

Member-Secretary

State Authority

Note-1: for the purpose of budget estimate (referred in serial number 1, 2 and 3) for the year under consideration the opening balance refers to the fund available as on the 1st April of the previous year.

Note 2:*Personnel services and benefits includes -Staff salary and wages, Pay and Allowances, Travelling Allowances, Overtime Allowances, Pensionary charges, Medical Treatment etc.

Notes-2: ** Administrative expenses include - Office Expenses, Electricity and Power, Water Charges, Rent, Rates and Taxes (including property tax), Hire, Purchase & Maintenance of Staff Car including petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) of the State Authority.

Note-3: *** Other administrative expenses include - Sitting fee and admissible allowances to the non-official members of the National Authority, Expenditure on conference, seminar, workshop, etc. Training Programme, Advertisement and Publicity, Minor works, Professional Services, Other contractual Services.

Form-VII

Monthly Account of State Authority for the Month

[see rule 37]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Total opening balance of State Funds (a+b+c+d)	Out of 90% share of State Fund under ad hoc Authority	Out of 90% share of State Fund under the Act	Current month (in rupees)	Last month (in rupees)	Cumulative amount till this month (in rupees)
a.	Opening balance of principal amount component wise (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Compensatory Afforestation						
2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation						
3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation						
4. Net Present Value						
5. Penal Net Present Value						
6. Catchment Area Treatment Charges						
7. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges						
8. Safety Zone Treatment Charges						
9. Others (please specify)						
b. Opening balance amount of interest received by State Fund (both from ad hoc Authority and under the Act)						
c. Opening balance amount of grants, loans etc. received by State Authority						
d. Opening balance amount of 10% share of National Fund with interest on delay, collected by States under the Act and not transferred to National Fund.						
II. Total Amount received by State Fund during the month (a+b+c+d)						
a. Amount of interest accrued to State Fund (on State Funds deposits under the Act and from ad hoc Authority transferred by National Fund)						
b. Total Receipt by State Funds from ad hoc Authority and under the Act		Out of 90% share of State Fund under ad hoc Authority	out of 90% share of State Fund under the Act			
Principal Amount Component wise (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)						
1. Compensatory Afforestation						
2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation						
3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4. Net Present Value					
	5. Penal Net Present Value					
	6. Catchment Area Treatment Charges					
	7. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges					
	8. Safety Zone Treatment Charges					
	9. Others (please specify)					
	c. Amount of grants, loans etc. received by State Fund					
	d. Amount of interest on National Fund 10% share under the Act not transferred to National Fund					
	III. Total Expenditure by State Fund (a+b)					
	a. Total expenditure by State Funds under ad hoc Authority and under the Act	Out of 90% share of State Fund received from ad hoc Authority	Out of 90% share of State Fund under the Act			
	Principal Amount Component wise of all states (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)					
	1. Compensatory Afforestation					
	2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation					
	3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation					
	4. Net Present Value					
	5. Catchment Area Treatment Charges					
	6. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges					
	7. Others (please specify)					
	b. Total Expenditure by State Funds out of interest transferred from ad hoc Authority and under the Act					
	i. Amount Spent by State Fund (60% of interest accrued)					

1	2	3	4	5
ii. Amount Spent by State Fund (40% of interest accrued)				
IV. Payment to National Fund				
i. Out of principal amount of 10% share of National Fund under the Act				
ii. Out of Interest amount on delayed payment of National Fund share				
V. Total Closing balance of State Fund (a+b+c+d)				
a. Closing balance component wise of all State Fund		Out of ad hoc Authority	State Fund share under the Act	
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)	Principal amount			
1. Compensatory Afforestation				
2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation				
3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation				
4. Net Present Value				
5. Penal Net Present Value				
6. Catchment Area Treatment Charges				
7. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges				
8. Safety Zone Treatment Charges				
9. Others (please specify)				
b. Closing balance amount of interest received by State Fund (both on fund from ad hoc Authority and under the Act)				
c. Closing balance amount of grants, loans etc. received by State Authority				
d. Closing balance amount of 10% share of National Fund under the Act and interest collected by State on delayed payment to National Fund and not transferred to National Fund.				
VI. Cumulative figure of under the Act's outstanding dues from states (out of 10% share under the Act and interest, collected by States on delay and not transferred to under the Act)				

Declaration

The above report has been verified and found correct. The report has been adopted by State Authority.

Date:-

Signature

Member-Secretary

State Authority

Form-VIII**Monthly Statement of State Authority on Physical and Financial achievements by the State**

[see rule 37]

S. No.	Description	Physical outcome Target as approved in annual plan of operation (in hectare/ trees)	Actual physical achievement during the year (in hectare/ trees)	Cumulative achievement till date, (in hectare/ trees)	Current Month (in rupees)	Last Month (in rupees)	Cumulative amount till this month (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Total Expenditure out of ad hoc Authority funds [Total Component wise works from Principal Amount] (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)						
	1. Compensatory Afforestation						
	2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation						
	3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation						
	4. Net Present Value						
	5. Penal Net Present Value						
	6. Catchment Area Treatment Charges						
	7. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges						
	8. Safety Zone Treatment Charges						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9.0thers (please specify)						
II.	Amount of expenditure from State Fund out of 90% share [Total component wise works from principal amount] (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)						
	Total Component wise Principal Amount works						
	1. Compensatory Afforestation						
	2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation						
	3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation						
	4. Net Present Value						
	5. Penal Net Present Value						
	6. Catchment Area Treatment Charges						
	7. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges						
	8. Safety Zone Treatment Charges						
	9. Others (please specify)						
III.	Total Expenditure by State Funds out of interest transferred from ad hoc Authority						
IVa.	Amount Spent by State Fund (60% of interest accrued)[1+2+3+4+5+6]						
	1 .to offset the incremental cost of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation at the increased wage rates;						
	2. to offset the incremental cost of catchment area treatment plan at the increased wage rates;						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. to offset the incremental cost of wildlife management plan at the increased wage rates						
	4. Disbursement of salary and allowances of members and staffs, both regular and contractual, of the State Authority constituted under the Act;						
	5. Disbursement of sitting fees and allowances to nominated members of the State Authority constituted under the Act;						
	6. activities referred in sub rule (2) and (3) of rule 5						
IVb.	Amount Spent by State Fund (40% of Interest accrued)						
	Total Administrative Expenditure (i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi)						
	i. Personnel services and benefits						
	ii. Administrative Expenses						
	iii. Other administrative expenses						
	iv. Monitoring and Evaluation Expenditure						
	v. Non recurring management expenditure like creation of capital asset						
	vi. Other expenditures referred in sub-rule (b) of rule 6						
V.	Outstanding dues to be paid to National Fund under the Act (out of 10% share and accrued interest on the National Fund share not transferred)						

Declaration

The above report has been verified and found correct. The report has been adopted by State Authority.

Date:

Signature
Member-Secretary
State Authority

Form-IX**Annual Statement of State Authority on Physical and Financial achievements by the State****[see rule 37]**

S. No.	Description	Physical Target as approved in annual plan of operation (in units)	Actual physical achievement during the year (in units)	Physical Target (others)	Physical Achievements (others)	Financial Target (in Rs)	Financial Achievement (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Total expenditure out of ad hoc Authority funds						
	[Total Component wise works from Principal Amount]						
	(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)						
	1. Compensatory Afforestation						
	2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation						
	3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation						
	4. Net Present Value						
	5. Catchment Area Treatment Charges						
	6. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges						
	7. Others (please specify)						
II.	Amount of expenditure by State Fund out of 90% share						
	[Total Component wise works from Principal Amount]						
	(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)						
	Total Component wise Principal Amount works						
	1 .Compensatory Afforestation						
	2.Additional Compensatory Afforestation						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation						
	4. Net Present Value						
	5. Catchment Area Treatment Charges						
	6. Wildlife Conservation Plan Charges						
	7. Others (please specify)						
III.	Total Expenditure by State Funds out of interest transferred from ad hoc Authority						
IVa.	Amount Spent by State Fund (60% of interest accrued)[1+2+3+4+5+6]						
	1. to offset the incremental cost of compensatory afforestation and penal compensatory afforestation at the increased wage rates;						
	2. to offset the incremental cost of catchment area treatment plan at the increased wage rates;						
	3. to offset the incremental cost of wildlife management plan at the increased wage rates						
	4. Disbursement of salary and allowances of members and staffs, both regular and contractual, of the State Authority constituted under the Act;						
	5. Disbursement of sitting fees and allowances to nominated members of the State Authority constituted under the Act;						
	6. activities referred in sub rule (2) and (3) of rule 5						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IVb. Amount Spent by State Fund (40% of Interest accrued)							
Total Administrative Expenditure (i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi)							
vii. Personnel services and benefits							
viii. Administrative Expenses							
ix. Other administrative expenses							
x. Monitoring and Evaluation Expenditure							
xi. Non recurring management expenditure like creation of capital asset							
xii. Other expenditures referred in sub-rule (b) of rule 6							
V. Outstanding dues to be paid to National Fund under the Act (out of 10% share and accrued interest on the National Fund share not transferred)							

Declaration

The above report has been verified and found correct. The report has been adopted by State Authority.

Date:

Signature

Member-Secretary

State Authority

Form-X

Records and Accounts to be maintained by the State Authority

[see rule 37]

The following accounts/records shall be maintained:

1. Cash Book, Ledger, Journal, and Public Fund Accounts Register.
2. Stock Register and Fixed Asset Register.
3. Registers showing expenditure by Heads of Accounts.
4. Monthly financial statement of Accounts and physical outputs.
5. Quarterly Monitoring Register.
6. Register for Annual Share of National Fund from the State Fund (State wise)
7. Register of Grants/Loans, etc.
8. Work register recording all physical works and corresponding expenditure carried out State Fund.
9. Plantation journal.

Form-XI**Statement of Accounts of State Authority for the financial year ending on 31st March, _____****[see rule 38]****(Separate Forms for other Grants/Loans etc. are to be submitted)**

As on 31st March _____

S. No.	Head	Physical output as approved in annual plan of operation (in units)	Actual physical achievement during the year (in units)	Cumulative physical achievement till date. (in units)	Budget allocation during the year (in Rs)	Actual amount spent (in Rs)	Cumulative amount till date (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Schemes						
	1. Compensatory Afforestation						
	2. Additional Compensatory Afforestation						
	3. Penal Compensatory Afforestation						
	4. Net Present Value						
	5. Catchment Area Treatment Charges						
	6. Improvement/ protection of forest						
	7. Publicity and Education						
	8. Training						
	9. Movable assets						
	i						
	ii						
	iii						
	10. Immovable assets						
	i						
	ii						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Other (specify)							
i.							
ii							

	Budget Allocation (in Rs.)	Actual amount spent during the year (in Rs.)	Actual amount spent during last year (in Rs.)	Remarks
II a.	Administrative Charges*			
b.	Other Administrative Expenses*			
c.	Others*			
III	Monitoring and Evaluation			
e.	Annual Audit			
f.	Comptroller and Auditor General Audit			
g.	E-green Watch Outcome			
h.	Third Party Monitoring			

Declaration

The above Report has been verified and found correct. The Report has been adopted by State Authority.

Date:

Signature

Member-Secretary

State Authority

Notes: IIa * Administrative charges include - Staff salary and wages, Pay and Allowances, Overtime Allowances, Pensionary charges, Medical Treatment, Administrative Expenses, Domestic Travel, Foreign Travel, Office Expenses, Electricity and Power, Water Charges, Rent, Rates and Taxes (including property tax), leasing and hiring of Staff Car including petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL), leasing and hiring of buildings for State Authority

IIb* Other administrative charges include - Expenditure on conference, seminar, workshop, etc. Training Programme, Advertisement and Publicity, Minor works, Professional Services, Other contractual Services.

IIc* Others include Cartage and Carriage inwards (on purchase of fixed assets/non-recurring items), Printing and Publications (other than academic), Subscription Expenses (other than academic). Non recurring management expenditure like, creation of Capital Asset of State Authority, any other expenditure.

Form-XII**[see rule 39]****Annual Plan of Operation****[To be submitted by the 31st December of current year for next financial year]**

The annual plan of operation (APO) shall be prepared in the following parts:

1. Part-1: Brief history and past performance**Part-I of APO shall contain:**

- (a) Brief description of forests and forestry sector in the State.
- (b) Compensatory afforestation, other forestry and related schemes (physical and financial) including catchment area treatment, wildlife management and community development works and activities carried out therein in the State in last five years from the State Fund, in tabular form.
- (c) Forestry and other related schemes (physical and financial) and activities carried out therein in the state in previous years from the fund received under other schemes of the Government in tabular form.
- (d) Year wise total forest area diverted in the various districts/ forest divisions of the State since 1980, in tabular form.
- (e) Year wise total compensatory afforestation carried out in the State since 1980, in tabular form.
- (f) Brief description and abstract of the monitoring work done by the Monitoring and Evaluation Wing of the State Forest Department.
- (g) Brief description and abstract of the monitoring work done by the independent monitor (Third Party Monitoring) in the State
- (h) Any other important information for consideration relevant for preparing APO.

2. Part-II: Activities to be undertaken for compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan and for any other site specific scheme may be used as per site-specific schemes submitted by the State along with the approved proposals for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) referred to in clause (a) of section 6 of the Act:

- (a) District/ forest division wise details of new compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment plan works, wildlife management activities to be done as per the conditions imposed under forest clearance granted by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- (b) Location, estimated cost and implementation schedule of each activity proposed to be executed from State Fund to be provided district / division wise.
- (c) Details of maintenance works in physical and financial terms proposed to be undertaken in the current financial year in the case of compensatory afforestation work, catchment area treatment plan works, wildlife management activities and other such activities undertaken in previous years which need maintenance for its survival and sustainability.

Note: Details of only those districts may be provided where the compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment, wildlife management and other activities referred to in section 6 of the Act have to be undertaken during the current financial year under consideration.

3. Part-III: Activities to be undertaken from net present value and interest component referred in rule 5 and rule 6:

- (a) District/ forest division wise details of activities to be done in the State on specified activities referred to in rule 5 and rule 6.
- (b) Location, estimated cost and implementation schedule of each activity proposed to be executed from State Fund to be provided district / division wise.
- (c) Details of maintenance works in physical and financial terms, proposed to be undertaken in the current financial year in the case of activities undertaken in the State on specified activities referred to in rule 5 and rule 6 undertaken in previous years which needs maintenance for its survival and sustainability.

Note: Details of only those districts may be provided where these activities referred to in rule 5 and rules 6 have to be done during the current financial year under consideration.

4. Part-IV: Measurable output of all physical activities and targets of each permissible activity along with the period required for achieving the measurable output:

- (a) Physical and financial targets of each activity to be undertaken in measurable quantity along with the estimated cost of such activities in tabular form including details provided in part II and part III.
- (b) Measurable output of all physical activities to be undertaken along with the period required for achieving the measurable output.
- (c) Details of the concurrent monitoring and evaluation report including third party monitoring undertaken in past with photographs.

Note: The APO duly approved by the State Authority shall be submitted by the State Authority before the 31st December of every year to the National authority for the next financial year.

Declaration

The above annual plan of operation has been adopted by the State Authority.

Signature

Member-Secretary

State Authority

[F. No 11-100/2015-FC (Vol. III)]

DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA, Inspector General of Forests

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Date: 2018.08.11 16:59:57 +05'30'

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**(Forest Conservation Division)****NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2018

G.S.R. 1133(E).—Whereas, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016), published the accounting procedure as required under section 7 of the said Act *vide* the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R. 82(E), dated the 17th August, 2018, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), for inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of thirty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the general public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette in which the said notification was published, were made available to the general public on the 17th August, 2018;

And whereas, the objections and suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules within the specified period have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 30 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (38 of 2016) (hereafter in this notification referred to as the said Act), the Central Government in consultation with the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely: -

1. (1) These rules may be called the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette.

2. The accounting procedure to regulate the manner of crediting the monies to the National Fund and State Fund in a year shall be in such manner as given below:

(1) Consequent upon issue of notification in the Official Gazette for establishment of the 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund' by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 and in terms of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations which has been placed under the ad hoc Authority and deposited in the nationalised bank shall be transferred to the interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct Minor Head with the nomenclature 'National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' below the 'Major Head 8336- Civil Deposits' and Sub-Head opened thereunder for each State and Union territory.

Note : This is a Deposit Account as 90 percent of the monies transferred from the ad hoc Authority belong to State Governments and Union territories and not the Central Government.

(2) While remitting money, the ad hoc Authority shall provide detailed State wise break-up for which the Office of the Controller General of Accounts should, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change propose standard sub heads or detailed head for this purpose so that said standard heads are reflected under Major Heads 8336-Civil Deposits, 8121- General and other Reserve Funds and 2406-Forestry and Wildlife.

(3) The one-time 10 percent share of the Central Government shall be credited/transferred to National Fund under interest bearing section of Public Account of India under a distinct minor head 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)' for the purpose below the 'Major Head 8121- General and other Reserve Funds'.

- (4) Consequent upon issue of notification for establishment of respective State Compensatory Afforestation Funds by the concerned State Governments in terms of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, State share (90 percent of the monies with ad hoc Authority) so credited to the National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits under Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits, shall be transferred to State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) as per each State share.
- (5) While transferring respective State share to State Fund, breakup shall be provided at an appropriate level below the Minor Head 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)' and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across all the States/Union Territories.
- (6) The monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies shall be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' at Minor Head level below 'Major Head 8336-Civil Deposit' in Public Account of State. Out of which 90 percent shall be transferred to the Major Head 8121 in Public Account of State and 10 percent credited into the National Fund on yearly basis as per sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act; provided that, the credit of 10 percent Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.
- (7) The expenditure of the National Authority shall be provided for under the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the specific schemes to be financed from the National Fund shall be formulated by the National Authority and provisions shall be made for the same in the Ministry's Budget.
- (8) Similarly, the State Budget shall have provision for State Schemes financed from State Fund based on the Annual Plan of Operation of the State Authority.
- (9) The Pay and Accounts officer of the Ministry or the State treasury, as the case may be, shall debit the concerned Functional Head under Consolidated Fund of India/Consolidated Fund of State and thereafter make the accounting adjustment at regular intervals with the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund or State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure is adjusted from the National Fund or the State Fund, as the case may be, and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

3. Detailed Accounting Entries.-

The accounting entries for transfer of the existing monies with ad-hoc Authority shall be as below: -

- (i) Initially, amount lying with ad hoc Authority shall be transferred to distinct minor head below 'MH 8336-Civil Deposits' under interest bearing section of Public Account of India.

Debit			
Major Head	Existing	8658	Suspense Accounts
Minor Head	Existing	108/138	Public Sector Bank Suspense/Other Nominated Banks (Private) Sector Banks Suspense
Credit			
Major Head	Existing	8336	Civil Deposits
Minor Head	New	102	National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits
Sub Head	New	XX	State /UT

Note 1: Each State or Union territory shall be a separate Sub-Head. Each Sub-Head may be divided into Detailed Head for various activities viz. Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Interest etc.

Note 2: While remitting money, the ad hoc Authority shall provide detailed State wise breakup.

- (ii) **At the time of payment of 90 percent share to State Government or Union territory, the accounting entry shall be as follows:**

Debit			
Major Head	Existing	8336	Civil Deposits
Minor Head	New	102	National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits
Sub Head	New	XX	State /UT
Credit			
Major Head	Existing	8658	Suspense Account
Minor Head	Existing	110	Reserve Bank Suspense -CAO

- (iii) Respective States shall credit the amounts to dedicated Minor Head '129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)' below Major Head '8121 -General and other Reserve Funds' and this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities, namely the Compensatory Afforestation, Catchment Area Treatment Plan, Net Present Value of Forest Land, Interest etc and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

Note 1: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under 'National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under '8336-Civil Deposits' and 'National Compensatory Afforestation Fund' under 8121-General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

Note 2: The applicable rate of interest on balances available under 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under '8336-Civil Deposits' and 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund' under 8121- General and other Reserve Funds shall be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

- (iv) **At the time of transfer of 10 percent share to National Fund:** 10 percent share pertaining to Central Government shall be transferred to National Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Public Account of India from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits below Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits and the accounting entry shall be-

Debit			
Major Head	Existing	8336	Civil Deposits
Minor Head	New	102	National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits
Sub Head	New	XX	State/UT
Credit			
Major Head	Existing	8121	General and other Reserve Funds
Minor Head	New	128	National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)

- (v) **Accounting entry for 10 percent yearly receipts transferred from the User Agencies.-** I. The yearly receipts transferred from the user agencies shall initially be accounted by States in the below mentioned head

Major Head	Existing	8336	Civil Deposits
Minor Head	New	103	State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits

Provided that this Minor Head may be divided into Sub-Head for various activities and thereafter, 90 percent of the receipts shall be transferred to **Minor Head '129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)'** under the Major Head 8121—General and other Reserve Funds in Public Account; provided further that break up shall be maintained and provided at **Sub-Head level under new Minor Head '8121.129 - State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)** and these heads of accounts shall be uniformly applicable across the States.

II. Balance 10 percent shall be transferred to the National Fund by the States from their Deposit Head of Account on monthly basis.

III. The following accounting entry shall be made in the books of the Central Government on receipt of the same.

Credit			
Major Head	Existing	8121	General and other Reserve Funds
Minor Head	New	128	National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)

4. Expenditure from the Fund-

After due appropriation of funds, the expenditure on schemes to be financed from National Fund shall be incurred from the Major Head 2406.

- (i) On the basis of sanctions issued, the Pay and Accounts Officer shall make the payment by debiting government account as below:

Debit			
Major Head	Existing	2406	Forestry and Wild Life
Sub Major Head	Existing	04	Afforestation and Ecology Development
Minor Head	New	102	National Compensatory Afforestation (NCA)
Sub Head	New	01	National Authority

Credit			
Major Head	Existing	8670	Cheques and Bills
Minor Head	Existing	102	PAO cheques

Note: Appropriate primary units of appropriations shall be opened as per Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978 under National Authority.

- (ii) A new Minor Head '103-State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)' is opened under Major Head '2406-Forestry and Wildlife' below Sub-Major Head '04-Afforestation and Ecology Development and the appropriate head of accounts and primary units of appropriation shall be opened under State Authority.

5. Recoupment from National Fund/State Fund-

- (i) The Pay and Account Officer of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall make the accounting adjustment with the National Fund as deduct recoveries and this ensures that the expenditure

is adjusted from the National Fund and the balance continues to remain in the interest bearing, non-lapsable fund in Public Account.

(ii) The following entry shall be made in the books of Pay and Accounts Officer-

Debit	Code	Description	
Major Head	Existing	8121	General and other Reserve Funds
Minor Head	New	128	National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)
(-Debit)			
Major Head	Existing	2406	Forestry & Wild Life
Sub Major Head	Existing	04	Afforestation and Ecology Development
Minor Head	Proposed	903	Deduct Amount met from National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF)
Object Head		70	Deduct recoveries

Note: The arrangement for State Government(s) shall be similar to that of Central Government and the Minor Head for "Deduct Amount met from State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)" is '904'.

6. Budget of the National Authority-

The National Authority shall prepare its budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the National Authority and forward the same to the Central Government, in such form and at such time in each financial year as may be prescribed and similar arrangement shall be applicable in respect of the State Authorities also.

7. Accounts of National Authority-

- (i) The Pay and Accounts Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall maintain a broadsheet of receipts and payments from the National Fund and effect reconciliation on monthly basis with the National Authority and it should be ensured that there are no adverse balances under the Reserve Fund at any time.
- (ii) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act, audit the accounts of all the monies collected by the State Governments and Union territory Administrations, which has been placed under the ad hoc Authority and deposited in the nationalised banks and submit the report to the Central Government.

8. Audit of National Authority.-

- (i) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the power to conduct the audit including special audit or performance audit of State or National Fund and State or National Authority.
- (ii) The Internal Audit Wing under Chief Controller of Accounts shall also conduct audit at regular intervals of the National Fund and National Authority.

[F. No. 11-100/2015-FC (Vol. III)]

DEEPAK KUMAR SINHA, Inspector General of Forest

Digitally signed by ALOK KUMAR

Date: 2018.11.22

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Wild Animals

730. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

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

(a) whether many wild animals including Tigers and elephants have been killed in controversial operations in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such wild animals died/killed during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a central inquiry into the matter, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government is banking on an Indo-German Human Wildlife conflict mitigation project to halt animal deaths and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the States that are presently covered under the Indo-German pilot project and the time by which this project will be replicated at the national level?

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 is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments. Report of deaths of wild animals including tigers and elephants in the recent past are collated in the Ministry are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II.

(c) As per information received by the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The rigor which goes into inquiry of tiger deaths in India is as follows:

- (i) No tiger death is entered into the database, unless an authentic source from the State Government reports a tiger mortality.
- (ii) Even if a tiger death is reported from third party sources to the NTCA, a confirmation is obtained from the State before recording it. It is subsequently made available in public domain at www.tigernet.nic.in. at the earliest.
- (iii) All tiger deaths are dealt as per SOP issued by the NTCA in this regard (available in public domain) under suitable provisions of India's Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Non compliance is viewed seriously and in certain cases, if the situation so warrants, an inquiry is instituted by the Regional Office of the NTCA.
- (iv) The onus of proving a case as natural or poaching, (with adequate evidences like Necropsy report, Pathology report, Coloured photographs, Forensic reports and other report as per the SOP format) rests with the State.
- (v) There may be instances, wherein, the necropsy report provides clinching evidence to ascertain cause of death.
- (vi) However, in absence of such evidences, supporting reports as listed above are used to come to a conclusion.
- (vii) This analysis is done at the NTCA Headquarters at Delhi. Once ascertained, a cause is finally ascribed to a tiger's death. In the event of any doubt, in spite of the evidences, the case is closed as poaching.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in partnership with the German Development Cooperation (through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)) has approved the Indo- German technical cooperation project on 'Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in India'. The project aims at providing technical support to the Government of India at the National level and in selected sites as pilot States like Karnataka, Uttarakhand and West Bengal only.

Statement – I*Details of Tiger Mortality During the Last Two Years and Current Year*

S. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Number of tiger mortality		
		2016	2017	2018 (Upto 04.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-
3.	Assam	7	16	-
4.	Bihar	4	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	17	16	10
13.	Kerala	5	2	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32	22	13
15.	Maharashtra	15	21	4
16.	Manipur	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	1
20.	Odisha	1	1	1
21.	Punjab	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	2	1	6
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	3	4
25.	Tripura	-	-	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	8	3
27.	Uttarakhand	14	16	-
28.	West Bengal	1	-	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
33.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
34.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	2	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-
36.	Telangana	2	-	-

Statement – II*Elephant Casualties in Train Accidents During Last Two Years and Current Year*

S. No.	State	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018-19 (Upto 15.11.2018)
1.	Assam	10	14	
2.	West Bengal	3	2	
3.	Tamil nadu	2	0	0
4.	Jharkhand	2	0	
5.	Kerala	2	0	
6.	Odisha	0	2	5
7.	Tripura	0	0	
8.	Uttarakhand	2	NR	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	
10.	Karnataka	0	1	2
Total		21	19	13

*Elephant Casualties by Electrocutation
During Last Two Years and Current Year*

S. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 15.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	
3.	Assam	10	24	
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	
5.	Jharkhand	0	1	
6.	Karnataka	6	10	6
7.	Kerala	5	4	
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	
9.	Meghalaya	1	3	1
10.	Nagaland	0	0	
11.	Odisha	6	9	18
12.	Tamil Nadu	7	3	6
13.	Tripura	0	0	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	
15.	Uttarakhand	4	NR	
16.	West Bengal	9	2	2
Total		55	58	35

*Elephant Deaths by Poaching
During Last Two Years and Current Year*

S. No	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 15.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	
3.	Assam	0	5	
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Jharkhand	0	2	
6.	Karnataka	4	0	0
7.	Kerala	2	0	
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	
9.	Meghalaya	1	0	0
10.	Nagaland	2	1	
11.	Odisha	2	2	3
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
13.	Tripura	0	0	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	
15.	Uttarakhand	0	NR	
16.	West Bengal	1	0	0
Total		12	10	3

*Elephant Deaths By Poisoning
During Last Two Years and Current Year*

S. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 15.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	
3.	Assam	0	8	
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	
6.	Karnataka	0	1	0
7.	Kerala	0	0	
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	
9.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
10.	Nagaland	0	0	0
11.	Odisha	0	1	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Tripura	0	0	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	
15.	Uttarakhand	0	NR	
16.	West Bengal	0	0	0
Total		2	10	0

Awareness of Homoeopathy and Ayurveda

731. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government, if any, to spread awareness regarding Homoeopathy and Ayurveda and encourage their use;

(b) the State/UT-wise number of AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals;

(c) the State/UT-wise number of AYUSH educational institutions and the steps taken to strengthen them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government, if any to increase access to Ayurveda and Homoeopathy systems of healthcare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI,

SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Under Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information, Education and Communication in AYUSH, the Ministry takes up initiatives for propagation, promotion and awareness of AYUSH systems of medicine including Homoeopathy and Ayurveda by organizing Arogya Fairs/Melas, Ayurveda Parv, Conferences, Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops, Symposium, celebration of Ayurveda Day & Homoeopathy Day and also undertaking publicity activities through electronic multimedia and print media amongst the citizens all over the country.

(b) The State/UT-wise number of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries is given in Statement-I.

(c) The State/UT-wise number of AYUSH educational institutions is given in Statement-II. To Strengthen these education institutions, the minimum standards are prescribed to be fulfilled according to the existing AYUSH Regulations.

(d) The Ministry has setup Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) for coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy respectively to increase access to Ayurveda and Homoeopathy systems of healthcare.

Statement – I

State wise/System wise number of AYUSH hospitals as on 01.04.2017

S. No.	State / UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo- pathy	Homoeo- pathy	Sowa- Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. States/Union Territories									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4.	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	1	0	1	0	3	0	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
8.	Gujarat	42	0	0	0	6	16	0	64
9.	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13.	Karnataka	170	18	0	3	6	16	0	213
14.	Kerala	126	0	1	0	1	34	0	162
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	64	6	0	0	0	1	0	71
17.	Manipur	2	1	0	1	0	6	0	10
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
20.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23.	Rajasthan	117	11	0	1	2	6	0	137
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	288	1	0	1	0	293
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	204	0	0	0	8	0	2316
28.	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
29.	West Bengal	6	1	0	0	0	15	0	22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	9	4	0	0	1	6	0	20
Total (A)		3165	256	290	8	17	157	0	3893
B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations		21	8	7	5	2	7	0	50
Total (A+B)		3186	264	297	13	19	164	0	3943

State Wise/System Wise Number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 01.04.2017

S. No.	State /UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homoeo-pathy	Sowa Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	467	112	0	0	20	266	0	865
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	1	0	0	0	95	0	113
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	0	456
4.	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	644	0	2175
5.	Chhattisgarh	956	26	0	0	0	112	0	1094
6.	Delhi	40	20	0	0	0	103	0	163
7.	Goa	99	0	0	0	0	83	0	182
8.	Gujarat	560	0	0	16	14	216	0	806
9.	Haryana	483	19	0	0	0	22	0	524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1150	3	0	0	0	14	4	1171
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	25	442
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	0	366
13.	Karnataka	592	50	0	0	5	43	0	690
14.	Kerala	806	1	6	0	1	659	0	1473
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	213	0	1773
16.	Maharashtra	466	25	0	0	0	0	0	491
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	13
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	24
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	0	1336
22.	Punjab	489	35	0	1	0	111	0	636
23.	Rajasthan	3577	120	0	0	3	252	0	3952
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	12
25.	Tamil Nadu	97	64	784	121	0	106	0	1172
26.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	73	0	109
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	49	0	0	0	1575	0	3728
28.	Uttarakhand	142	3	0	0	0	60	3	208
29.	West Bengal	502	7	0	0	0	1520	0	2029
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	13	0	0	2	0	18	0	33
31.	Chandigarh	10	1	0	0	0	10	0	21
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	20
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
35.	Puducherry	27	0	24	4	0	17	0	72
36.	Telangana	418	183	1	0	28	196	0	826
Total (A)		17128	1473	815	179	101	7275	33	27004
B.CGHS & Central Government Organizations		288	38	33	55	10	269	1	694
Total (A+B)		17416	1511	848	234	111	7544	34	27698

Statement – II*State-wise Number of Under Graduate AYUSH Colleges/Institutes in India as on 01.04.2017*

S. No.	States/ UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1		2	5	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					1	1
3.	Assam	1				3	4
4.	Bihar	8	5			15	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1		1	3	10
6.	Delhi	2	2			2	6
7.	Goa	1				1	2
8.	Gujarat	19			2	19	40
9.	Haryana	11				1	12
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3				1	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2				3
12.	Jharkhand	1				4	5
13.	Karnataka	66	4		5	11	86
14.	Kerala	18	1	1		5	25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19	4		2	23	48
16.	Maharashtra	71	6			49	126
17.	Meghalaya	1					1
18.	Odisha	6				6	12
19.	Punjab	16	1			4	21
20.	Rajasthan	12	3		3	8	26
21.	Tamil Nadu	6	1	8	5	12	32
22.	Telangana	6	2		1	4	13
23.	Uttar Pradesh	48	14		3	9	74
24.	Uttarakhand	10	1		1	2	14
25.	West Bengal	3	1			12	16
26.	Chandigarh	1				1	2
27.	Puducherry	1	0				1
	All India	338	49	9	25	201	622

State-wise Number of Post Graduate AYUSH Colleges/Institutes in India as on 01.04.2017

S. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0			3	4
2.	Assam	1					1

S. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
3.	Bihar	3				2	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	1					1
5.	Delhi	2	2			1	5
6.	Gujarat	5				4	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1					1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1					
9.	Jharkhand	1					1
10.	Karnataka	35	1		2	6	44
11.	Kerala	10				2	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7				3	10
13.	Maharashtra	40	2			17	59
14.	Odisha	2				0	2
15.	Punjab	3				1	4
16.	Rajasthan	4				3	7
17.	Tamil Nadu	1		2	1	2	6
18.	Telegana	2	1			1	4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10	5			2	17
20.	Uttarakhand	5					5
21.	West Bengal					3	3
All India		135	11	2	3	50	201

* These number of PG College and inclusive of UG Colleges.

State-wise Number of Post Graduate AYUSH Colleges/Institutes in India as on 01.04.2017

S. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0			3	4
2.	Assam	1					1
3.	Bihar	3				2	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	1					1
5.	Delhi	2	2			1	5
6.	Gujarat	5				4	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1					1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1					1

S. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
9.	Jharkhand	1					1
10.	Karnataka	35	1		2	6	44
11.	Kerala	10				2	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7				3	10
13.	Maharashtra	40	2			17	59
14.	Odisha	2				0	2
15.	Punjab	3				1	4
16.	Rajasthan	4				3	7
17.	Tamil Nadu	1		2	1	2	6
18.	Telegana	2	1			1	4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10	5			2	17
20.	Uttarakhand	5					5
21.	West Bengal					3	3
All India		135	11	2	3	50	201

* These number of PG College and inclusive of UG Colleges.

Income Tax Collection

732. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Income Tax collected during the financial year 2017-18 along with the estimated tax likely to be collected during the financial year 2018-19;

(b) whether the Government has any estimates of the revenue collection for the financial year 2018-19 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people filing return under the Income Tax in the country, slabwise during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps to bring the people earning above the exemption of income limit under the Income tax net and to reduce the burden of paying income tax on the existing income tax payers; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard along with the other steps

taken by the Government to boost income tax collection in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The details of income-tax collected during the financial year 2017-18 along with the Budget Estimates for Financial Year 2018-19 are as under:

Head of Taxes	Rs. in crore	
	Actual direct tax collections during 2017-18 (Provisional)	Budget Estimates for Financial Year 2018-19
Corporation Tax	5,71,202	6,21,000
Taxes on Income	4,31,539	5,29,000
Total	10,02,741	11,50,000

(c) The number of individuals filing return of income-tax in the country, slab-wise, during the last three years is as under:

Range/Slab	Assessment year 2015-16	Assessment year 2016-17	Assessment year 2017-18
Up to Rs. 5.00 lakh of Gross Total Income (Tax slab of 5%)	2,96,58,558	3,29,33,385	3,05,48,685
Between Rs. 5.00 lakh and Rs. 10.00 lakh of Gross Total Income (Tax slab of 20%)	81,30,631	1,16,59,354	1,16,02,132
Above Rs. 10.00 lakh of Gross Total Income (Tax slab of 30%)	29,50,610	17,87,122	45,24,297

(d) and (e) Several legislative, administrative and enforcement measures have been taken by the Government to boost direct tax collections and widen the tax net including-

- (i) Expansion of scope of TDS and TCS to cover more types of financial transactions.
- (ii) Expansion and strengthening of third-party financial transaction reporting to obtain wider range of data to identify tax-evasion or under-reporting of income.
- (iii) Implementation of Non-filers Monitoring System (NMS) to identify potential tax-payers on the basis of third-party data.
- (iv) Follow up of data of cash deposits in bank accounts after demonetization to detect unaccounted income.
- (v) Action against generation and use of black money, both inside and outside the country, through new legislations and stern enforcement.
- (vi) Promotion of voluntary compliance through high level of taxpayer service expeditious resolution of grievance, ease of paying taxes and filing returns recognition of honest taxpayer through issue of a certificate etc.

[Translation]

GST Evasion

733. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Goods and Services Tax (GST) evasion identified so far during the current financial year;

(b) the details of total amount of GST evasion in rupees which has been come to the light till the month of November of this year along with the amount which has been recovered State-wise;

(c) the details of measures taken by the Government to check GST evasion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) During the current financial year (between April 2018 to November 2018) 3196 cases involving an amount of Rs. 12766.85 Cr have been identified.

(b) Suspected GST Evasion amounting to Rs. 12766.85 has come to the light till the month of November, 2018. An amount of Rs. 7909.96 Cr. has been recovered during the period April 2018 to November 2018. The state-wise details of detection of GST Evasion cases and recovery are as under:

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T	Detection		Recovery	
		No. Of Cases	Amount (in Cr)	No. Of Cases	Amount (in Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	359.01	26	235.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	17.19	15	10.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	21	46.17	19	44.73
4.	Bihar	182	490.01	167	484.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	36	180.18	34	158.57
6.	Goa	31	30.95	27	17.9
7.	Gujarat	303	548.16	232	405.55
8.	Haryana	210	757.19	172	301.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	37.7	8	4.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	109.67	20	40.45
11.	Jharkhand	145	494.6	105	246.27
12.	Karnataka	127	844.17	66	594.99
13.	Kerala	54	447.03	43	278.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	252	499.16	259	384.92
15.	Maharashtra	418	3898.72	363	2475.27
16.	Manipur	2	0.18	2	0.05
17.	Meghalaya	7	34.35	7	33.89
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	80	237.78	58	155.45
21.	Punjab	75	60.69	70	40.19
22.	Rajasthan	207	427.76	192	302.11
23.	Sikkim	1	6	1	0.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	148	757.34	101	426.47
25.	Telangana	103	244.25	71	95.83
26.	Tripura	8	3.85	4	0.19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	233	998.62	185	605.59
28.	Uttarakhand	24	119.82	19	59.08
29.	West Bengal	225	336.36	209	157.73
30.	Delhi	144	741.52	119	331.27
31.	Chandigarh	7	2.8	5	3.23
32.	Daman and Diu	10	8.44	10	8.64
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	6	1.75	5	1.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Puducherry	35	25.43	20	5.4
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Total		3196	12766.85	2634	7909.96

(c) The following measures are being taken by Government to check GST evasion:

- (i) Intelligence based enforcement
- (ii) E-Way bill squads
- (iii) Systematic analysis of data
- (iv) Setting up of Directorate General (Analytics & Risk Management)

Growth of Corporate Sector

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

(a) the details of growth rate achieved by the Indian corporate sector during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Indian corporate sector has played its role in reducing unemployment in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the growth of corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The growth of Indian Corporate Sector in terms of number of active companies for the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 up to 31st October, 2018 is given below:

Financial year	Number of active companies
2015-2016	10,88,780
2016-2017	11,69,303
2017-2018	11,59,945
Up to 2018-2019	11,16,362

(b) The impact on employment due to Indian Corporate Sector has not been assessed.

(c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken a number of measures to boost the growth of the corporate sector in the country. Some of the steps taken include introduction of the integrated Simplified Pro forma for Incorporating Companies Electronically (SPICe) Form for name reservation; incorporation of companies; allotment of Director Identification Number (DIN) and allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN) and first Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN) for a company; doing away with requirement for minimum paid up capital; making common seal for companies optional; zero fee being charged by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for incorporation of all companies with authorized capital up to Rs. 10. lakh or upto 20 members where no share capital is applicable. The Central Registration Centre was established in 2016 under Section 396 of the Companies Act, 2013 for speedier processing of incorporation related e-forms *i.e.* reservation of name and incorporation of companies. Other departments have also taken steps with emphasis on simplification of existing rules and procedures and use of information technology for automation to the extent feasible with a view to ease doing business.

The Government is also continuously taking steps to boost industrial production. Key initiatives taken, *inter-alia*, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Further, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively.

*[English]***“Urban Development Authority”**

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

(a) Whether the Government has agreed that Urban Development Authorities are statutory authorities and perform planning and development functions for the welfare of society and their activities cannot be termed as being in the nature of trade, commerce or business, if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether these authorities enjoyed complete exemption from Income Tax u/s 10(20-A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 till 2002-2003 and their income has been made taxable *w.e.f.* 01.04.2003, if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Gujarat Government has taken up the issue with his Ministry on 26/11/2014 for favourable action on this crucial issue to enable Urban Development Authorities to become financially more viable for development of the Urban periphery; and

(d) If so, the action taken / being taken by his Ministry for making the Uroan Development authorities viable for development work ?”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The formation of Urban Development Authorities (‘UDAs’) and the nature of activities undertaken by them are governed by their respective constituting Acts. These entities now claim to fall within the purview of section 2(15) of Income-tax Act, 1961 (‘Act’) (which defines the term ‘charitable purpose’) and claim tax exemption u/s 11 of the Act. Subject to conditions in the prescribed provisions, entities engaged in the advancement of certain objects of general public utility are not eligible for tax exemption if their activities are in the nature of trade, commerce or business etc., irrespective of the nature of use/application or retention of the income from such activities. The activities undertaken by UDAs, which include sale and purchase of land, developing and selling residential/commercial properties, leasing/letting out premises on rent and earning revenue through leasing out of hoardings etc. are

generally of such nature and hence do not qualify for tax exemptions u/s 11 of the Act.

(b) Yes, till 31.03.2003 any income of an authority constituted in India by or under law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both was exempt u/s 10(20A). This provision was discontinued *w.e.f.* 01.04.2003. Thereafter, unless such entities qualify for tax exemption u/s 11 [read with section 2(15) and 12A] or section 10(46) of the Act, their income does not qualify for exemption.

(c) and (d) A representation dated 26.10.2015 stating that the issue of exemption to Urban Development Authorities (UDA) was raised by the Hon’ble Finance Minister, Government of Gujarat (GoG) in his meeting with Hon’ble Finance Minister, Government of India (GoI) on 26.12.2014, was received from the Addl. Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat. Further representations were also received in this regard. It has been stated that the income of UDAs enjoyed complete exemption from taxation, till 2002-03 under section 10(20A) of the Act prior to its omission; and later, by obtaining registration under section 12AA of the Act; before it became taxable due to modification of the provisions relating to charitable purpose *w.e.f.* 01.04.2009. The issue of exemption to UDAs was examined and not found feasible in view of the stated policy of the Government to do away with the exemptions and deductions in a moderate tax regime.

*[Translation]***Tax Irregularities**

736. SHRI. SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation has been initiated against e-bay company;

(b) if so, the present status of the investigation and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) Whether investigation officer has not approached the complainant so far and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) Whether bills of Apple phone's sold since 2016 onwards have been called from e-bay company, so that it could be proved that e-bay has not committed tax irregularities and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reasons for not initiating investigation in such matters.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, an investigation has been initiated against M/s E-bay India Pvt Ltd (presently known as M/s Mintkart India Pvt Ltd), which is essentially about sale of an apple phone purportedly sold to one Sh Sachin Kumar on 07.08.2016, and is underway. This investigation was initiated on the basis of a reference received in the office of Minister of State(Finance) on 08.06.2018 from Shri Ravindra Kumar Ray, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) in respect of an alleged sale of Apple i-Phone without bill by the online company e-bay.

(b) Data of sale of mobile phones through E-bay India Pvt Ltd in proximate to the date of sale of mobile phone to Mr. Sachin Kumar on 07.08.2016 has been obtained and investigated. It emerges from investigation that on 07-08-2016 only one 'Sony' mobile phone has been sold to one buyer named Mr. Sachin Kumar. No apple phone has been sold to any person named as Sachin Kumar, as per the records. The referred transaction of 'Sony ' phone was made by a vendor of Tamil Nadu, and the matter has been referred to VAT Department of Tamil Nadu.

(c) Yes, attempts were made by the investigation team to contact Mr. Sachin Kumar, the purchaser of 'Sony' mobile phone. However, he could neither be contacted through phone nor was he available at his known address.

(d) As informed at part (b) of the answer, the data of sale of mobile phones through E-bay India Pvt. Ltd in proximate the date of sale of apple phone to Mr. Sachin Kumar on 07.08.2016 has been obtained and analyzed. It is observed that M/s E-bay Pvt. Ltd themselves do not sell any goods but provide their network/platform to different vendors/sellers who use the network/platform of E-bay to sell their products. Since, M/s E-bay themselves are not selling any goods they are not

chargeable to any VAT. However, further investigation regarding any suspected Service Tax Liability by M/s E-bay India Pvt. Ltd is underway.

(e) All possible steps to investigate the matter have been taken and the investigation is in progress.

[English]

Nominee for Bank Account

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

(a) whether there is lack of uniformity in the rules regarding the number of nominees that can be permitted for bank accounts, fixed deposits, public provident fund and mutual funds;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether uniformity in rules will be introduced permitting multiple nominees with pre-determined percentages, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Nomination for bank deposit accounts (including fixed deposits) is provided for under rules made by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), nomination for mutual funds is provided for under regulation made by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), and nomination for Public Provident Fund (PPF) is provided for under the rule made by the Ministry of Finance.

In respect of nominations in deposit accounts in banks (including fixed deposits), RBI has informed that Section 45ZA of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with the Banking Companies (Nomination) Rules, 1985, provides for nomination of one person to whom in the event of the death of the depositors, the amount of deposit may be returned by the banking company.

In respect of nominations in mutual fund accounts, SEBI has informed that Regulation 29A (1) and (2) of the Mutual Fund Regulations require asset management companies to provide an option to the unitholder to nominate a person in whom the units held by the investor shall vest in the event of his death, and where the units are held by more than one person jointly, the joint unitholders may together nominate a

person in whom all the rights in the units shall vest in the event of death of all the joint unit holders. These Regulations do not specify the number of nominees that can be permitted in mutual funds. However, as per prevalent industry practice, the maximum number of nominees is limited to three, and the percentage allocation / share in favour of each nominee should be clearly indicated in whole number without any decimals making a total of 100 percent.

In respect of PPF, under the PPF Scheme, 1968, a subscriber to the fund may nominate one or more persons to receive the amount standing to his credit in the event of his death before the amount has become payable.

[Translation]

Mission Madhumeha

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

(a) the details of 'Mission Madhumeha' and the strategies identified by the Government to provide treatment to patients under the programme;

(b) the States identified by the Government for implantation of the scheme and the places, where this facility is being provided in the State of Bihar; and

(c) the number of people benefited so far from the said Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Mission Madhumeha was formally launched formally on 28th October, 2016 on the occasion of first National Ayurveda Day. A protocol on 'Prevention and Control of Diabetes through Ayurveda' was released for implementing the 'Mission Madhumeha'.

In addition, the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda (CCRAS), an autonomous Research Council under the Ministry has been engaged in extending research oriented Ayurveda based an integrative health

care services for the management of Madhumeha which is Diabetes Mellitus.

CCRAS had developed the AYUSH82 formulation for diabetes through scientific process of drug development and commercialized through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) for wider public utility.

(b) The Integration of AYUSH with NPCDCS Programme was implemented in six states viz. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, which included treatment of diabetes.

(c) Total number of 7,61,363 patients have benefited from the said activities so far.

Incidents of Abortion

739. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of illegal abortions have increased in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of such cases which have come to light during the last three years and the current year including in Rajasthan and the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Data on the number of illegal abortions in the country is not presently available in any National Level Survey.

Security at ATMs

740. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of many cases of ATM machine theft and ATM frauds, if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported particularly in Gujarat;

(b) whether people residing in major cities of the country are afraid of using ATM due to lack of adequate security covers at most of the ATMs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to take any step to ensure the security of ATMs located in sensitive, secluded and other places in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), specific information on ATM machine theft or ATM fraud is not available. However, data on robbery/dacoity/burglary/theft reported by banks during 2017-18, State/UT-wise is given in enclosed Statement. Further, as per RBI, in 2017-18, 900 Debit card related ATM frauds (amount involved Rs. 1 lakh and above) have been reported by the banks. This information is not available State/UT-wise.

(b) to (e) RBI has advised banks from time to time to enhance security arrangements at their branches and ATMs. These include coverage of ATM sites by CCTVs, verification of credentials of private security guards, ensuring adequate training of security staff posted at ATMs etc. Banks have also been advised to review and strengthen the security arrangements in their branches and ATMs to deal with instances of robbery, etc and for dealing with risk perceptions emerging from such incidents.

Further, RBI, *vide* its circular on 'Control Measures for ATMs - Timeline for Compliance' dated 21.6.2018, have advised banks to initiate immediate action to implement the control measures for ATMs, including upgradation of software in a time bound manner and to closely monitor the compliance.

The Government has also instructed the banks to comply with the timelines prescribed by the RBI for upgradation of software for ATMs and to closely monitor the progress.

Statement

*Data on Burglary/Dacoity/Robbery/Theft
Reported by Banks Operating in India
During 2017-18 : State/UT-wise*

States	Number of Incidents	Amount Involved (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	5	0.22
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00
Assam	39	0.94
Bihar	147	3.35
Chandigarh	1	1.33
Chhattisgarh	13	0.63
Daman and Diu	0	0.00
Delhi	53	2.25
Goa	5	0.35
Gujarat	51	1.89
Haryana	49	3.34
Himachal Pradesh	8	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	32	0.87
Jharkhand	29	2.22
Karnataka	29	9.38
Kerala	6	0.13
Madhya Pradesh	51	0.99
Maharashtra	76	7.81
Manipur	2	0.25
Meghalaya	1	0.00
Mizoram	0	0.00
Nagaland	1	0.14
Odisha	47	0.48
Puduchery	1	0.00
Punjab	56	2.47

1	2	3
Rajasthan	26	0.75
Tamil Nadu	20	0.26
Telangana	19	0.09
Tripura	4	0.06
Uttar Pradesh	85	2.09
Uttaranchal	11	0.45
West Bengal	105	1.74
Grand Total	972	44.49

Source: RBI

[English]

Gross Advances by Banks

741. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gross advances by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased significantly between 2008 to 2014;

(b) if so, the details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of various PSBs as on date, bank-wise;

(c) whether between April 2014 and April 2018, the country's 21 State-owned banks ended up writing off Rs. 3,16,500 crore of loans even as they recovered Rs. 44,900 crore written off on a cumulative basis or less than one-seventh the write-off amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on domestic operations, the aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from Rs. 16,98,109 crore as on 31.3.2008 to Rs. 45,90,570 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter-alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default /

loan frauds / corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. During the financial year 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs (GNPAs) of PSBs have increased. Bank-wise details of GNPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on domestic operations, as on 30.9.2018 (provisional data), are given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) 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. Banks write-off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, 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 Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), and Debts Recovery Tribunals. Therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower. As per RBI data on global operations for PSBs, during the financial years 2014-15 to 2017-18, the aggregate amount of reduction in NPAs due to write-offs (including compromise) was Rs. 3,16,515 crore. Recovery under relevant legal processes from written-off accounts may extend beyond the financial year in which the account is written off. As per RBI data on global operations for PSBs, during the financial years 2014-15 to 2017-18, PSBs recovered Rs. 2,33,339 crore, of which Rs. 32,693 crore was from written-off accounts. Bank-wise, year-wise details of written off amount and recoveries are given in Statement II and III. respectively.

Statement - I

*Gross Non-Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks,
as on 30.9.2018*

Amounts in crore Rs.

S. No.	Bank	Gross NPAs
1.	Allahabad Bank	27,065
2.	Andhra Bank	27,623
3.	Bank of Baroda	46,454
4.	Bank of India	50,338
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	16,873
6.	Canara Bank	41,907
7.	Central Bank of India	37,411
8.	Corporation Bank	22,400
9.	Dena Bank	16,140

S. No.	Bank	Gross NPAs
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	50,690
11.	Indian Bank	12,015
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	35,607
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	25,673
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	7,202
15.	Punjab National Bank	80,993
16.	Syndicate Bank	24,922
17.	UCO Bank	28,822
18.	Union Bank of India	48,575
19.	United Bank of India	15,163
20.	Vijaya Bank	7,557
21.	State Bank of India	2,02,179

Source: RBI (domestic operations, September 18 provisional data)

Statement - II

Reduction in NPAs of Public Sector Banks — Due to Write-offs (Including Compromise)

Amounts in crore Rs.

S. No.	Bank	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,109	2,126	2,442	3,635
2.	Andhra Bank	1,124	814	1,623	1,666
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,563	1,554	4,348	4,948
4.	Bank of India	866	2,374	7,346	8,976
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	264	903	1,374	2,460
6.	Canara Bank	1,472	3,387	5,545	8,310
7.	Central Bank of India	1,386	1,334	2,396	2,924
8.	Corporation Bank	779	2,495	3,574	8,228
9.	Dena Bank	515	760	833	661
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	1,609	5,459	2,868	12,515
11.	Indian Bank	550	926	437	1,606
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,087	2,067	3,066	6,908
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	925	1,668	2,308	6,357

S. No.	Bank	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	263	335	491	460
15.	Punjab National Bank	5,996	6,485	9,205	7,407
16.	Syndicate Bank	1,055	1,430	1,271	2,400
17.	UCO Bank	0	1,573	1,937	2,735
18.	Union Bank of India	931	792	1,264	3,477
19.	United Bank of India	761	649	714	1,867
20.	Vijaya Bank	791	510	1,068	1,539
21.	State Bank of India (SBI)	21,303	15,955	20,339	39,151
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	363	643	1,560	Merged with SBI
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	355	1,204	1,430	
24.	State Bank of Mysore	740	588	161	
25.	State Bank of Patiala	755	1,156	3,528	
26.	State Bank of Travancore	456	398	556	

Source: RBI (global operations)

Statement – III
Recoveries of Public Sector Banks

S. No. Bank	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		Amounts in crore Rs.
	Actual recovery	Recovery from WA*	Actual recovery	Recovery from WA*	Actual recovery	Recovery from WA*	Actual recovery	Recovery from WA*	
1. Allahabad Bank	827	257	2,465	0	1,612	0	2,086	0	* Write-offs are done after full provisioning, and as per RBI's guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, <i>inter-alia</i> , 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. Further, the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in such loan accounts continues and, therefore, the write-off does not benefit the borrower.
2. Andhra Bank	1,156	76	729	0	1,204	0	1,598	128	Recovery under relevant legal processes
3. Bank of Baroda	1,493	0	1,481	221	4,088	327	1,416	621	
4. Bank of India	2,985	363	3,555	243	4,640	255	13,940	408	
5. Bank of Maharashtra	430	98	645	68	810	38	1,765	138	
6. Canara Bank	1,896	1,693	1,279	313	1,278	489	2,241	236	
7. Central Bank of India	3,430	0	3,087	111	2,600	121	3,077	410	
8. Corporation Bank	318	99	477	106	491	136	697	318	
9. Dena Bank	595	34	728	66	1,120	115	931	142	
10. IDBI Bank Limited	1,159	54	875	140	1,413	159	6,840	219	
11. Indian Bank	562	0	526	353	739	150	575	249	
12. Indian Overseas Bank	2,602	0	1,806	7	2,117	1	4,505	3	
13. Oriental Bank of Comm.	1,010	431	1,149	234	1,348	291	2,235	264	
14. Punjab and Sind Bank	190	42	217	34	190	26	418	49	
15. Punjab National Bank	4,220	1,017	6,009	2,298	10,677	2,133	4,443	981	

16.	Syndicate Bank	1,087	465	1,260	387	1,500	376	2,207	488	written-off accounts may extend beyond the financial year in which the account is written off.
17.	UCO Bank	0	0	1,369	0	2,039	0	1,680	182	
18.	Union Bank of India	1,130	317	844	186	1,388	19	1,835	28	
19.	United Bank of India	1,237	61	1,095	111	1,026	127	942	107	
20.	Vijaya Bank	646	137	288	127	575	153	828	154	
21.	State Bank of India (SBI)	9,235	41	4,392	2,859	7,337	3,477	9,847	5,333	
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	575	92	756	28	554	79	Merged with SBI		
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1,981	105	2,503	88	1,234	59			
24.	State Bank of Mysore	1,014	0	490	0	507	0			
25.	State Bank of Patiala	1,411	78	1,405	119	1,636	150			
26.	State Bank of Travancore	1,197	0	1,474	0	1,126	0			

Source: RBI (global operations) *Written-off Accounts (WA)

Structural Reforms

742. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced string of structural reforms;

(b) if so, the details of the various reforms introduced during the last three years and the current year, sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to study the impact of the said reforms on the economy and overall development of the country; 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) The utmost priority of the Government is to improve the economy through implementation of a number of reforms. These reforms, *inter-alia*, include; introduction of the Goods and Service tax (GST) from 1st July 2017 which has provided a significant opportunity to reduce fiscal vulnerability by strengthening of cooperative federalism; phased programme for bank recapitalization to strengthen the balance sheets of the public sector banks; Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 to consolidate the laws relating to insolvency of companies and limited liability entities; Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2017 adding provisions for handling cases related to stressed assets or non-performing assets (NPAs) of banks; Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Act, 2017 and Model Contract Farming and Services Act, 2018 to improve the incomes of farmers, Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 enabling payment of Wages to employees by Cash or Cheque or crediting it to their bank accounts; Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 provides for complete ban on employment of children below 14 years in any occupation or process; launch of the Ujjawal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to bring reforms in power sector; expenditure rationalization and

progressive elimination of leakages in public delivery through stress on targeting and direct benefit transfer; instituting a profoundly impactful financial inclusion programme etc.

(c) and (d) There is no study done by the Government to assess the impact of structural reform measures. However, Economic Survey of 2016-17 and 2017-18 have highlighted the consequences of these reform measures on the economy.

[Translation]

Safe City Project

743. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Centre has allocated funds for the implementation of 'Safe City Project' in eight cities to take strategic measures for women safety in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines issued, if any, for the utilization of said funds; and

(c) whether the Government has fixed any deadline for the completion of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has appraised projects on Safe City worth Rs. 2919.55 crores under Nirbhaya fund for eight major cities of the country to make them safer for women. The city-wise details are as follows:

S. No.	City	Appraised amount (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	663.67
2.	Mumbai	252.00
3.	Chennai	425.06
4.	Ahmedabad	253.00
5.	Kolkata	181.32

1	2	3
6.	Bengaluru	667.00
7.	Hyderabad	282.50
8.	Lucknow	195.00
Total		2919.55

The guidelines including funding aspect for Safe City Projects as framed by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is given in Statement enclosed. The projects are proposed to be implemented by MHA during the period from 2018-19 to 2020-21.

Statement

Guideline Regarding Safe City Projects

Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India
(Women Safety division)

Safe City - Framework & Guidelines

1. Safe Cities Project under Nirbhaya Fund

1.1 Even though Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and the responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens' rest primarily with the respective State Governments, post unfortunate Nirbhaya incident in NCR Delhi, the Central Government decided to intervene to supplement States/UTs endeavors in strengthening measures to ensure safety of women in large/metro cities.

1.2 While Safe City as a concept is evolving, the Ministry has issued advisories to States/UTs on measures to be taken to curb crime against Women. The same has been considered in Justice Verma Committee Report and some of the important features prescribed for increasing security for women in rural and urban places, *inter-alia*, include:

- (a) Providing well lit up roads, streets in common spaces

- (b) Sanitation facilities for women
Provision of counseling centers and shelters for victims
- (c) Safety in Public Transportation systems
- (d) Gender sensitization of police, and setting up of Women cell in Police stations, Telephone booths/hotlines, for ease of access to victims
- (e) Surveillance through CCTV and technology based interventions

1.3 In this context, Central Government has set up a Nirbhaya Fund which is available to States/UTs for projects for women safety and security within public spheres. As part of the several initiatives which have been conceptualized under Nirbhaya Fund projects, "Safe City projects" is a pilot initiative for Large/Metro cities, presently in 8 selected cities namely Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai, As the primary drivers of the Safe City projects, States/UTs have a critical role to play in the identification of gaps in their cities/Metros. The Nirbhaya Fund may be used to strengthen the critical gaps for increasing efficiency of Cities/metros in providing safe and secure environment for women.

2. Objectives of Safe City' project

- 2.1 Ensuring security of women in metro/large cities by strengthening:
- (a) Civil amenities for women in public places;
- (b) Facilitating easy access for women to law enforcement agencies, counselors and legal assistance;
- (c) Enhanced use of IT in surveillance in hotspots, tracking of offenders and response to women in cases of sexual assault;

- (d) Community sensitization on Gender issues, especially on sexual assault matters relating to awareness on safety measures, reporting of assault and community support to victims.

3. Components in a Safe City Project

3.1 **Minimum desirable input components in Safe City projects:** Taking into account recommendations in Justice Verma Committee report and MHA advisories to all States/UTs in the past in the matter, the following components are being seen as minimum desirable components for ensuring safety and security of Women & Children against crime:

- (a) Smart surveillance
- (b) Safe zone cluster (smart lighting, ECB etc.)
- (c) Sanitation facility for women
- (d) Enhanced safety in public transport for women.
- (e) Community outreach & awareness on gender neutrality and sexual crimes
- (f) Integrated Support Centers for women & children (Law Enforcement Agency, Legal & Counseling)
- (g) GIS based crime mapping

3.2 **Components/innovative components where convergence is possible with other projects/schemes:** It is desirable that in the following components of Safe City projects a convergence with other ongoing projects/schemes in the cities, like Smart City project or Swachh Bharat may be explored by the States/UTs during the implementation of Safe City projects:

- (a) Mobile Device Terminals
- (b) Emergency Response Vehicles
- (c) Strengthening Forensic evidence collection & handling facilities
- (d) Command & Control centre activities including CCTV monitoring, storage etc.
- (e) Networking & Bandwidth for IT infrastructure
- (f) Migration support centers- Transit dorms etc.
- (g) Strengthening all women police stations

3.3 Components which may be supported by States/UTs from their own budget:

Safe City projects may have components which could be funded by State/UTs out of their own budgets even though they are being conceptualized as part of Safe City project under Nirbhaya Fund. These components, which cannot be covered in the para 3.1 and 3.2 above may be included by the States/UTs, and include manpower costs etc.

4. Outcomes of Safe City Projects

4.1 The desirable outcomes in the Safe Cities projects relate to increased comfort for women to move in public spaces with reduced threat perceptions. Critical outcomes of the Safe City projects, *inter-alia*, include:

- (a) Increase in approachability of women to police stations for counseling and reporting sexual crime (as evidenced in footfalls)
- (b) Increase in confidence of women to visit public places (evidenced in increased footfalls), even in early mornings and late night
- (c) Reduction in sexual crimes against women and children-in cities

- (d) Reduction in response time by the law enforcement agencies to react to crisis or to track and identify criminals
- (e) Safety audits by Third party agency at regular intervals

5. Appraisal and Approval of Safe City Projects

- 5.1 Safe City, especially in context of women & children safety, is an evolving concept for which standards are yet to be defined globally. While there are several reports, including Justice Verma Committee report, which emphasized on improving civic amenities; security and Law Enforcement machinery in the country for increasing women safety, specific requirements identifying the gaps in each city is a factor for preparation of plan for Safe City projects. Keeping this in view, MHA has taken this initiative to fast track implementation of Safe City project under Nirbhaya Funds. In this approach, rather than prescribing a set of mandatory norms for Safe Cities (which will be done eventually in future after learning from the present Safe City projects), States/UTs have been invited to submit their proposals taking into account their requirements.
- 5.2 The project proposals for Safe City received from the States/UTs shall be scrutinized in MHA by a Sub-Committee headed by Joint Secretary, MHA, with representatives from M/o WCD, M/o Urban Development, MeitY, Police Departments and NGOs. The Sub-Committee shall submit its recommendations on project proposals for appraisal to a Steering Committee in MHA headed by Union Home Secretary, with members from M/o WCD, M/o Urban Development, MeitY, M/o Road Transport & Highways, BPR&D, and representatives from Civil Societies.

- 5.3 The recommendations on the Steering committee in MHA post appraisal shall be sent to the Empowered Committee in M/o WCD in terms of Nirbhaya Fund Guidelines for approval. Where a Safe City project is approved by the said Committee, MHA shall take necessary approvals from Competent Authority after EFC/SFC approvals, as the case may be, and issue Sanction orders.

6. Funding for the Safe City Projects

- 6.1 Funding for the Safe City projects shall be undertaken through Nirbhaya Funds. Funds for the projects shall be shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 60:40 respectively, including in UTs with legislature. However, in case of projects in the North- East States and Hilly region States (Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Uttarakhand), the funds shall be shared in the ratio of 90:10. In case of UTs without own legislature, the funding shall be 100% by the Central Government.
- 6.2 Central share of funds shall be released as Grants-in-aid to States/UTs for a project after it is approved by Competent Authority at Center post EFC/SFC recommendation(s). Considering the fact that Safe City projects have a majority component of capital expenditure requiring procurements of equipment/materials for project to commence, funds for the project shall be released in the following manner:
- (i) First installment- 67% of the total project funds approved or total amount of funds sought by State as first installment, whichever is less, shall be released in advance to the States/UTs.
 - (ii) Second installment- 28% of the total project funds or remaining project funds after deducting third

instalment, whichever is less, shall be released to the States/UTs on utilization of 60% of the funds released as first installment.

- (iii) Third installment- 5% of the funds for the projects shall be released to States/UTs on furnishing of Evaluation Study report to MHA (as mentioned in section 8 below), along with utilization of 90% of the total funds released for the project.

- 6.3 States may utilize 25% of project funds (Central and State share) to meet the local needs and requirements as a Flexi-fund component (a copy of guidelines on Flexifunds issued by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, GOI, is at Appendix-I).
- 6.4 Each State/UT shall ensure that, it follows transparent and fair methods of procurement for the safe city project in terms of prescribed procedures in the State/UTs.
- 6.5 Each State/UTs shall furnish Utilization Certificate for the project fund received from the Centre on an annual basis in Format GFR 12-C in terms of Rule 239 of GFR 2017 at Appendix-II.

7. Monitoring of implementation of Safe City Projects

- 7.1 State Level Apex Committee:** The States/UTs shall constitute an Apex Committee for purpose of Project Implementation & Monitoring to be headed by Chief Secretary, and including Secretary, Home Department; City Police Commissioner/City Municipal Commissioner; representatives from the State Nodal / Line Departments whose items of work are being under taken in the approved 'Safe City Project'. The States/UTs may also invite representatives from M/o WCD and MHA. States/UTs may monitor the implementation of Safe City projects on a monthly basis and shared the report with M/o WCD and MHA. Details on progress of assets created and set-up shall be

uploaded on the Safe City Implementation Monitoring Portal set up by MHA.

- 7.2 **Central level Committees:** The M/o WCD has setup an Empowered Committee of Officers on Nirbhaya Fund under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, M/o WCD. This Committee will undertake regular monitoring of the progress and fund release for the project. Women Safety Division in the MHA shall provide updates to the Empowered Committee on progress in the Safe City Projects after taking inputs from concerned States/UTs.
- 7.3 **Audit:** The Accounting Records and related documents relating to Safe City projects may be subject to statutory audit as well as audits by the Internal Audit Party of MHA. State Government will provide all information and records for such audit, if necessary.

8. Evaluation of outcomes of Safe City Projects

- 8.1 State shall undertake an independent Third-Party evaluation of the project outcomes on parameters given, in para 4.1 above, or any other additional parameter as may be decided by the States/UTs. State shall also undertake a mid-term/evaluation of the project implementation for any mid-term course correction, if necessary, with due approval of MHA.

Appendix – I

F. No. 55(5)/PF-II/2011

Ministry of Finance

Department of Expenditure

Plan Finance-11 Division

New Delhi, dated 6th September, 2016

Office Memorandum

Subject: Guidelines for Flexi-Funds within Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Reference is invited to this Department OM of even no. dated 6th January, 2014 on the subject

mentioned above. It was stipulated that the Central Ministries should provide 10% of their budget under each CSS as a flexi-fund, except for schemes which emanate from a legislation or where the whole or a substantial proportion of the budgetary allocation is flexible.

2. Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers and consultations with stake holders, NITI Aayog has issued instructions for Rationalization of CSS, *vide* OM No. 0-11013/02/2015-CSS & CMC dated 17th August, 2016. As per para 6 of the said OM, flexi-funds available in each CSS has been raised from the current level of 10% to 25% for States, and '30% for UTs, of the overall annual allocation under each scheme.
3. These instructions will be applicable for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, except those which emanate from a legislation (e.g. MGNREGA), or, schemes where the whole or a substantial proportion of the budgetary allocation is flexible (e.g. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, Border Area Development Program, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission etc.). The provisions of this Department's OM No.55(5)/PF-II/2011 dated 6th January, 2014 *ibid* are substituted as follows:

Objectives

4. The flexi-fund component within the Centrally Sponsored Schemes can be used to achieve the following objectives:
 - (i) To provide flexibility to States to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of any given Scheme at the sub-head level;
 - (ii) To pilot innovation to improve efficiency within the overall objective of any given Scheme at the sub-head level;
 - (iii) To undertake mitigation/ restoration activities in case of natural calamities, or to satisfy local requirements in areas affected by internal security disturbances.

Fund Allocation and Approval

5. States may, if they so desire, set aside 25% of any Centrally Sponsored Scheme (including the central and state share for any given scheme in a financial year) as flexi fund to be spent on any sub-scheme or component or innovation that is in line with the overall aim and objectives of the approved Scheme.
6. The States, who want to avail of the flexi-fund facility, should constitute a State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) on the lines of RKVY to sanction projects or activities under the flexi-fund component. However, participation of the concerned Central Ministry would be mandatory in the SLSC before the flexi-fund facility is marked under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
7. It may be noted that the Name, Acronym and the Logo are the core feature of any Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which must be retained for the flexi fund component as well. If the States change any of these core features, the central contribution will cease and the flexi fund component will become a purely state scheme.

Use of flexi-funds

8. The flexi-fund would continue to be part of the parent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It may be operated at the level of the Scheme, Sub-scheme and its Components, but not at the level of the Umbrella Program, for example, flexi-funds can be spent on any sub-scheme or component, including creation of a new innovative component, under the primary education scheme, but cannot be used to move primary education funds to the higher education or to any other sector. However, it would be permissible to use flexi-funds to converge different schemes under an umbrella program to improve efficiency and effectiveness of outcomes, for example, nutrition mission can be used to converge anganwadi services with maternity benefits, and health care networks can be used to provide a continuum of health care

services across the primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

9. It may also be noted that the purpose of flexi-funds is to enable the States to satisfy local needs and undertake innovations in areas covered by the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Flexi-funds should not be used to substitute State's own schemes and project expenditures. It should also not be used for construction/repair of offices/residences for government officials, general publicity, purchase of vehicles/furniture for offices, distribution of consumer durables/non-durables, incentives/rewards for staff and other unproductive expenditures

Monitoring, Evaluation & Audit

10. Web-based reporting for the use of flexi-funds may be designed by adding modules to the existing MIS. Outcomes (medium term) and outputs (short term) should be part of the MIS along with pictures/images and good practices to ensure greater transparency and learning across States.

11. Evaluation of flexi-funds may be done through the existing evaluation mechanism, including those set by the Ministries, NITI Aayog, or by independent third parties. Terms and conditions for evaluation may be designed in such a manner that outcomes of the Scheme as a whole, as well as the flexi-funds are well identified and measurable.
12. Flexi-funds within each CSS will be subject to the same audit requirements as the parent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, including audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General.
13. These guidelines issue with the approval of the Finance Minister and come into force with immediate effect.

(Arunish Chawla)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

1. Secretaries, All Departments/Ministries Government of India.
2. Chief Secretaries, All State/Union Territories.

Appendix – II

GENERAL FINANCIAL RULES 2017

Ministry of Finance

Department of Expenditure

GFR 12 - C

[(See Rule 239)]

FORM OF UTILIZATION CERTIFICATE (FOR STATE GOVERNMENTS)

(Where expenditure incurred by Govt. bodies only)

S. No.	Letter No. and date	Amount	Certified that out of Rs. Of grants sanctioned during the year..... in favour of..... under the Ministry/Department Letter No. given in the margin and Rs on account of unspent balance of the previous year, a sum of Rs has been utilized for the propose of for which it was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs remaining unutilized at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government (vide No..... dated .....)/will be adjusted towards the grants payable during the next year
	Total		

2. Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the grants-in-aid was sanctioned have been duly fulfilled/ are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the propose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of checks exercised

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Signature.....

Designation.....

Date.....

PS: The UC shall disclose separately the actual expenditure incurred and loans and advances given to suppliers of stores and assets, to construction agencies and like in accordance with scheme guidelines and in furtherance to the scheme objectives, which do not constitute expenditure at the stage. These shall be treated as utilized grants but allowed to be carried forward.

[English]

Death of Children Due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea

744. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deaths of children caused due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea in the country from 2016-18; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to bring down such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Details of deaths in under-five children due to pneumonia and diarrhea in the country from 2016-18 is not maintained centrally.

However, as per National Health Profile Reports for 2016, 2017 and 2018, information on deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhea in total population, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), the following vaccines are provided to prevent pneumonia and diarrhoea among children:

- Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) provides protection against pneumococcal pneumonia. PCV was introduced in a phased manner in 2017 and is available, in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- Pentavalent vaccine (DPT+HepB+Hib) also provides protection against pneumonia.
- Measles vaccine protects children from measles disease and its complications such as pneumonia.
- Rotavirus vaccine (RVV) provides protection against diarrhea. Presently the vaccine has been introduced for 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam, Tripura, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Statement*No of Deaths Caused Due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea from 2016-18*

S. No.	State/UT	Death due to Diarrhoea			Death due to Pneumonia		
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	13	21	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11	50	31	25	346	159
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	3	1	0
4.	Assam	282	239	164	133	127	79
5.	Bihar	8	19	3	18	11	12
6.	Chandigarh	61	42	25	113	175	84
7.	Chhattisgarh	33	25	7	39	27	29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12	0	37	31	8
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	115	117	12	927	875	196
11.	Goa	4	11	0	0	106	26
12.	Gujarat	0	28	0	5	4	0
13.	Haryana	14	20	24	10	11	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	56	26	7	127	107	45
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5	1	5	11	7
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	2	4	5	3
17.	Karnataka	4	15	3	353	248	61
18.	Kerala	15	6	0	67	33	13
19.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	122	102	14	152	102	33
21.	Maharashtra	52	23	5	11	3	0
22.	Manipur	21	18	8	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	30	4	4	198	112	18
24.	Mizoram	16	11	2	79	41	19
25.	Nagaland	0	3	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	104	78	8	334	232	69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Puducherry	5	7	4	31	56	25
28.	Punjab	44	35	15	21	24	15
29.	Rajasthan	7	1	1	109	58	38
30.	Sikkim	0	0	1	5	3	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	9	2	3	25	0	133
32.	Telangana	19	1	0	18	5	1
33.	Tripura	6	6	7	25	27	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	304	302	95	171	138	52
35.	Uttarakhand	7	6	5	10	2	0
36.	West Bengal	192	115	35	401	339	286
All India		1555	1331	486	3469	3281	1439

[Translation]

Facilities Provided Under Siddha Therapy

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

(a) the details of facilities provided for treatment under Siddha therapy in the country;

(b) the details of places where these facilities are likely to be provided under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS); and

(c) the details of the steps being taken to provide these facilities in those parts where these facilities have not been provided so far in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Ministry of AYUSH is providing Siddha treatment through the following autonomous Research Council/Institutes under it: -

Name of the Research Council/Institutes	Number of Centres
Centres under Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS)	06
National Institute of Siddha	01

In addition 49 Siddha Therapies are available under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(b) The CGHS intend to provide these facilities through all Government Siddha Hospitals, National Institute of Siddha Chennai, Tamilnadu.

(c) The National AYUSH Mission (NAM) *inter-alia* makes following provision for providing Siddha facilities to different part of the country:

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities including Siddha system at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries including Siddha system.
- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Siddha system.

Further, CGHS under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is empanelling AYUSH Hospitals for providing these facilities - NABH accredited and teaching Siddha hospitals are eligible for empanelment.

[English]

Speedy Disposal of Environmental Clearance

746. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government for speedy disposal of environmental clearance required to set up any industry;

(b) whether single window system has been started for all type of clearances;

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

(d) the details of proposals pending due to delay in issuance of environmental clearance from his Ministry at present; and

(e) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved?

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 has taken several steps to expedite the process of environmental and forest clearances which *inter-alia* include introduction of Single window clearance portal- PARIVESH(Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single window Hub), online system of processing of environmental clearances, introduction of Short Message Service (SMS) functionality for Project proponent, auto alert system; separate module to track the progress of recommended projects, delegation of powers to Regional Empowered Committee (REC) to finally dispose of proposals seeking forest clearance to linear projects, etc.

(d) and (e) Currently 162 proposals are pending at Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and are being appraised, as per the timelines mentioned under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendment from time to time.

Consolidation of RRBs

747. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to consolidate the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country and intends to bring down the number of banks

to strengthen efficiency, productivity and robust financial health of RRBs and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has taken the opinion of the State Governments as they are the sponsors of RRBs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) With a view to enable Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to minimize their overhead expenses, optimize the use of technology, enhance the capital base and area of operation and increase their exposure, the Government has initiated the process of consolidation of RRBs in the country. NABARD has suggested a road map which proposes to bring down the number of RRBs to 38 from the present 56.

The views of the concerned State Governments and Sponsor Banks have been sought on individual cases of amalgamation included in the roadmap and the same are considered, in consultation with NABARD, before taking a final decision.

Financial Irregularities in Kalawati Saran Children Hospital

748. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding financial irregularities/scam in Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and punitive measures taken in this regard; and

(c) the other preventive measures taken/being 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) A complaint dated 26.11.2017 of Shri Sanjay Dhotre, Hon'ble MP (Lok Sabha) was received in the Ministry through Central Vigilance Commission *vide* OM dated 18.12.2017 requesting to initiate an enquiry to unearth scam in Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, a Central Government Hospital under the administrative control of Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.

The said Hospital has informed that a 3 members Inquiry Committee was constituted to investigate into the matter. The said Committee has submitted its findings to Directorate General of Health Services, Department of Health & Family Welfare for taking appropriate decisions.

(c) The Government has a well established mechanism to prevent any administrative and financial irregularities in the hospital. Appropriate action as per rules and procedures are taken against the erring officials.

Non-Communicable Diseases

749. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is unlikely to meet the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 to reduce premature deaths due to four major Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one million women and 1.46 million men died due to NCDs in the age group between 30 and 70 years in 2016 and if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiatives about creating awareness regarding non-communicable diseases which are mostly linked with lifestyle, food habits and lack of exercise, specifically among the youth and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has launched e-healthcare initiatives for awareness, treatment support, etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) The Government of India is taking several steps to prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) regarding premature deaths due to four common NCDs.

As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), according to Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study, there were 1.2 million deaths among women and 1.8 million among men due to NCDs in the 30-70 years age group in India in 2016.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions upto district level under the National Health Mission (NHM). The objectives of the programme include awareness generation on risk factor of NCDs. An initiative of population based prevention, control, screening and management of common five disease conditions viz. Hypertension, Diabetes, Oral, Breast and Cervical cancer is also started under NHM. Under this, service of frontline health workers and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) will be used for risk profiling and screening of population. This will generate awareness on risk factors of NCDs as well.

Further, Government has launched various programmes like National Tobacco Control Programme, National Mental Health Programme, Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme *inter alia* with a view to prevent and control four common NCDs.

A national Multisectoral Action Plan has been developed in consultation with 39 Departments of Union Government. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has launched Eat Right India movement to promote healthy diet. Print, electronic and social media are used to promote healthy living and to generate awareness on risk factors of NCDs.

Services for prevention and control of NCDs are also included under Health and Wellness Centres under Ayushman Bharat, Comprehensive Primary Health Care.

For Population Based initiative for prevention control, screening and management of common NCDs, a mobile application and website is developed. Two mobile based applications, m-Diabetes and M-Cessation provide information on Diabetes and tobacco Cessation. Some of other E-Initiatives launched by the Government are National Medical College Network, National Health Portal for health awareness, Swasthya

Bharat Mobile Application, E-Blood Bank and Online registration in Hospitals.

Demarcation of State Boundaries of Karnataka

750. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala regarding demarcation of State boundaries of Karnataka in connection with construction of roads and bridges in Thalassery- Mysoor road;

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status of proposal;

(c) Whether the Forest Department, Karnataka has submitted a factual reports in this regard to his Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No. Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Posting of Doctors in Rural Areas

751. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural health statistics report shows a crippling shortage of specialists in Community Health Centres (CHCs), if so, the necessary steps taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that doctors are reluctant to take rural postings, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of specialists doctors posted in CHCs under National Rural Health Mission since its launch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2018, there is shortage of specialist in

Community Health Centres (CHCs). State/UT-wise specialist doctors and shortfall thereof is given in Statement I.

Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of specialist doctors in public health facilities lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for insourcing or engagement of specialist doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

The Government has taken various steps to increase number of doctors and Specialists in the country. These steps include:

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Prof. is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.
- (ii) Diplomate of National Board (DNB) qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (iv) relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (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.

(viii) Strengthening of districts hospitals to run DNB/CPS courses.

(b) Shortage of specialist doctors varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context.

However, as stated above, public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of specialist doctors in public health facilities lies with the State/UT Governments.

Support is provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to specialist doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

Also, in order to encourage doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India, with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

(i) 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses shall be reserved for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, the Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult areas; and

(ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote of difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

(c) State/UT wise details of specialist doctors under NRHM, posted at CHCs on contractual basis are given in Statement-II.

Statement – I

Total Specialists at CHCs

Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]

S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	384	149	388
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3.	Assam	688	NA	158	NA	530
4.	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA	518
5.	Chhattisgarh	676	652	57	595	619
6.	Goa	16	5	10	*	6
7.	Gujarat	1452	1177	118	1059	:334
8.	Haryana	452	59	17	42	435
9.	Himachal Pradesh	364	NA	4	NA	360
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	256	88	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	684	684	92	592	592
12.	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13.	Kerala	908	30	40	*	868
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	248	988	988
15.	Maharashtra	1444	823	485	338	959
16.	Manipur	92	4	3	1	89
17.	Meghalaya	112	3	9	*	103
18.	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20.	Odisha	1508	1529	253	1276	1255
21.	Punjab	604	593	105	488	499
22.	Rajasthan	2352	1731	565	1166	1787
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	210	NA	1330
25.	Telangana	364	320	112	208	252
26.	Tripura	88	0	2	*	86
27.	Uttarakhand	268	268	29	239	239
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	192	1907	3096
29.	West Bengal	1392	669	125	544	1267
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	8
33.	Daman and Diu	8	6	3	3	5
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36.	Puducherry	12	4	5	*	7
All India ² / Total		22496	13635	4074	10051	18422

Notes:

NA: Not Available.

¹ Four per Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms

*All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs Surplus.

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

Statement – II

Specialists (Contractual- In -position) at CHC Level under NRHM

S. No.	States/UTs	Specialists at CHC level
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	52
2.	Chhattisgarh	4
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
5.	Jharkhand	25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	34
7.	Odisha	0
8.	Rajasthan	11
9.	Uttar Pradesh	134
10.	Uttarakhand	0
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
12.	Assam	90
13.	Manipur	0
14.	Meghalaya	1
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Nagaland	3
17.	Sikkim	0
18.	Tripura	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	13
20.	Goa	2
21.	Gujarat	35
22.	Haryana	32
23.	Karnataka	9
24.	Kerala	2
25.	Maharashtra	331
26.	Punjab	73
27.	Tamil Nadu	0

1	2	3
28.	Telangana	35
29.	West Bengal	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
33.	Daman and Diu	6
34.	Delhi	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	4
Total		929

Source: NHM-MIS report as on June 2018

CSR by Dormant Companies

752. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of registered companies in Telangana;

(b) the details of companies which are declared as dormant and the companies out of them that are filing their statutory returns regularly; and

(c) the contributions of those companies in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding and the details of their utilization during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The number of Companies registered in the state of Telangana under the jurisdiction of Registrar of Companies, Hyderabad as on 10.12.2018 is 1,01,035.

(b) The number of companies declared as dormant under section 455 of the Companies Act, 2013(e-Form MSC-3)in the state of Telangana under the jurisdiction of Registrar of Companies, Hyderabad as on 10.12.2018 is 44.

(c) As per filings made by companies upto 30.06.2018 in the MCA21 registry for the years

2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the details of CSR expenditure by the companies registered in Telangana is given in the Table below:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of companies which reported CSR expenditure	CSR Expenditure (in Rs. Crores)
1.	2014-15	296	263.32
2.	2015-16	422	446.01
3.	2016-17	431	316.42

[Translation]

Public Vs Private Banks

753. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are lagging behind private sector banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to promote the functioning of PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The preambles to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 and the State Bank of India Act, 1955 commit PSBs to serve economic development in conformity with national policy and objectives, expand banking facilities on large scale particularly in underserved areas, and fulfil other public purposes. In line with the legislative intent, PSBs have played an important role in nation-building as the principal source of finance for several segments and areas insufficiently served by other lenders. PSBs have led in contributing, *inter alia*, to the following:

(i) 77.3% of rural/semi-urban branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) other than Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) (as on 30.6.2018, as per RBI data)

(ii) 67.1% of the business of SCBs (as on 30.9.2018, as per provisional RBI data)

(iii) 69.3% of the deposits mobilised by SCBs (as on 30.9.2018, provisional RBI data)

(iv) 69.5% of the priority sector advances by SCBs (as on 30.9.2018, provisional RBI data)

(v) 76.4% of the agriculture and allied activities advances by SCBs (as on 30.9.2018, provisional RBI data)

(vi) 67.3% of the retail housing advances by SCBs (as on 30.9.2018, provisional RBI data)

(vii) 87.51% of the number of education loan accounts SCBs other than RRBs (for financial year 2017-18, as per RBI data)

(viii) 26.91 crore (80.4%) accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.

Further, PSBs have been in the lead in lending for long-gestation projects for core industries and infrastructure, which have relatively lower financial returns but high economic and social returns.

While recognising the importance and the role of PSBs, Government has also recognised the need for greater competition to foster higher productivity and efficiency in the banking system and, accordingly, through an amendment to the Banking Regulation Act in 1993, allowed the setting up of new private sector banks. As a result, the banking system in the country today has both public and private sector banks, which fulfil different objectives.

(c) To strengthen banks and foster a culture of clean and responsible banking, Government has followed a comprehensive 4 R's approach of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms:

- Recognition of restructured standard assets as NPAs, initiated with Asset Quality Review in 2015, have declined from the peak of 6.5% in March 2015 to 0.49% as of September 2018.
- Resolution process has been strengthened by changing the creditor-debtor relationship through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and debarment of wilful defaulters and connected persons, which has resulted in record recovery.

- Recapitalisation amounting to Rs. 2,11,000 crore has been initiated in October 2017 to strengthen balance-sheets of public sector banks.
- Reforms have accompanied recapitalisation through a comprehensive PSB Reforms Agenda adopted by PSBs.

A number of steps have been taken to promote the functioning of PSBs, including, *inter alia*, the following:

1. Reforms, as per the PSB Reforms Agenda adopted by PSBs—
 - (i) increasing access to banking services from home and mobile through digital banking and enhanced customer ease,
 - (ii) enabling easy accessibility to senior citizens and the differently-abled, through online update of pension life certificates, etc.
 - (iii) instituting efficient practices for effective coordination in large consortium loans by restricting number of lenders in consortium and by adoption of standard operating procedures,
 - (iv) strict segregation of pre- and post-sanction roles and responsibilities for enhanced accountability,
 - (v) ring-fencing of cash flows and use of technology and analytics for comprehensive diligence across data sources for prudent lending,
 - (vi) institution of transparent and robust one-time settlement mechanism with automated escalation and monitoring,
 - (vii) monitoring of loans above Rs. 250 crore through specialised agencies' for effective vigil,
 - (viii) establishment of stressed asset management verticals in banks for focussed recovery and timely and effective management of stressed accounts,

- (ix) institution and implementation of a risk appetite framework for a structured approach to manage, measure and control risk and check aggressive and imprudent lending,
 - (x) monetisation of non-core assets for strengthening capital base,
 - (xi) enabling faster bill realisation for MSMEs through discounting by banks on the Trade Receivables electronic Discounting System (TReDS),
 - (xii) enabling proactive reach-out to borrowers and stepping-up cluster-based financing to MSMEs, and
 - (xiii) developing human resources by rewarding top performers and enabling specialisation through job-families, and role based learning for executives.
2. Comprehensive checking of all accounts above Rs. 50 crore that turn NPA being checked for wilful default and fraud.
 3. In-principle approval for MSME loans up to Rs. 1 crore within 59 minutes by PSBs through the 59 minutes portal (www.psbloansin59minutes.com).
 4. Strengthening governance through professional and arms-length top-level appointments of Whole Time Directors (WTDs) and Non-executive Chairmen of PSBs through the Banks Board Bureau, institution of performance-based extension in WTD appointments and bifurcation of the position of Chairman and Managing Director (MD) into those of non-executive Chairman and an MD & CEO.

The steps taken by the Government have resulted in positives for PSBs, including, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) The Gross NPAs peaked in March 2018 and have begun declining with reduction being nearly Rs. 23,860 crore in the first half of the current financial year to Rs. 8,71,741 crore from Rs. 8,95,601 as on 31.3.2018,
- (ii) Record recovery of Rs. 67,026 crore in the first half of the current financial year, being more

than double the amount recovered in the first half of last year and nearly at par with the amount of Rs. 67,107 crore recovered during the whole of the preceding financial year,

- (iii) Non-NPA accounts overdue by 31 to 90 days have declined for five successive quarters, reducing from Rs. 2.84 lakh crore as of March 2017 to Rs. 1.10 lakh crore as of September 2018, reducing credit at risk, and
- (iv) Provision Coverage Ratio of banks has risen steadily from 49.31% at the time of AQR to a healthy level of 67.17% as of September 2018.

Upgradation of Medical College of Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh

754. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal/request from Chhattisgarh to upgrade the hospital affiliated to present medical college of Jagdalpur-Bastar and make it a super speciality hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. Government Medical College, Jagdalpur has been approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 03.08.2016 for the upgradation under Phase -IV of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). The cost approved for GMC, Jagdalpur is Rs. 200 crore with Central share constituting of Rs. 120 crore and State share constituting of Rs. 80 Crore.

Gramin Bank Branches

755. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gramin Bank branches in Maharashtra are overcrowded and customer services in these branches are pathetic;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government is considering to increase the number of bank branches due to soar in accounts and overcrowding at the Gramin Bank branches; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Two Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) namely Maharashtra Gramin Bank (MGB) and Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank (VKGB) are functioning in the State of Maharashtra. As reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and VKGB, VKGB and MGB have 326 and 409 branches, respectively, in the State. In addition, VKGB and MGB have deployed 418 and 898 Business Correspondents (BCs) respectively, to cater to the banking services in rural areas.

As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) guidelines on "Rationalising the Branch Authorisation Policy" dated 18.05.2017, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), to open banking outlets at any place in the country without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres with population less than 10,000.

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), *inter alia*, focussed on providing banking services in rural areas. To achieve this object, the villages were mapped into 1.59 lakh sub-service areas (SSA) of 1,000 to 1,500 households each. Out of these SSAs, 0.33 lakh are served by bank branches and 1.26 lakh are served by BCs. As allowed by RBI, scope of Financial Inclusion has been further widened by roping in Common Service Centres (CSCs), Fair Price Shops (FPS), Self Help Group members, Gramin Dak Sewaks etc. as BCs to provide banking services throughout the country.

[English]

III-Effects of Tobacco Consumption

756. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures and campaigns initiated by the Government to spread awareness about the ill-effects of tobacco consumption especially among youth and children;

(b) whether the outcome of such initiatives would affect the livelihood of millions of tobacco farmers and farm labourers and if so, the measures taken by the Government to safeguard their interests;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to promote and encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternate crops/cropping systems;

(d) whether the Government has carried out campaigns recently on adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various media; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The stakeholders are being made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various anti-tobacco campaigns *vide* different mode of communication including TV, Radio, Print media, social media, films, train wrap etc. and by displaying awareness material in trade fair, mela etc.

Government of India has 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.* 1st April, 2016.

(b) and (c) The initiatives taken by the Government are aimed at spreading awareness about

the harms and adverse health consequences of tobacco use, with a view to promoting public health.

The Crop Diversification Programme, an ongoing sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) run by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, has been extended to 10 tobacco growing states *w.e.f.* 2015-16 to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternate crops/cropping systems.

(d) and (e) Recently, a tobacco control spot, namely 'Sunita' on the harmful effects of tobacco use was aired on Doordarshan channels for a period of one month during September- October, 2018.

SFIO Probe

757. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken efforts to step up further the scam cases involving Mumbai based diamond jewellers and a leading private bank in the country through Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and to expedite the probe;

(b) if so, the details and the present status of the probe; and

(c) the time by which the probe will be complete and the absconders will be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (c) The Ministry has ordered investigation into the affairs of 114 entities directly or indirectly associated with Jewellers Mr. Nirav Modi, Mr. Nishal Modi, Smt. Ami Nirav Modi and Mr. Mehul Chinubhai Choksi on 17.02.2018 and has assigned the same to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) with most of these entities having their registered offices in Mumbai /Maharashtra. SFIO has not yet submitted the investigation report to the Central Government.

Currency Shortage

758. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government has taken note of currency shortage in Public Sector Banks in many regions of the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) Whether the Government have taken prompt action to rectify the situation 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) RBI has not received any reference from public sector banks regarding currency shortage in the recent past. Position of fresh/ re-issuable notes in currency chests of banks are being monitored on regular basis by RBI and adequate supply of cash is being ensured.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

New Capital Framework for the RBI

759. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new capital framework for the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has had a joint meeting with RBI board for transfer of passing the excess contingency reserves to the Government, if so, the details thereof and the types of reserve funds RBI is maintaining during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government with RBI has jointly decided on the panel constitution to identify the excess capital, along with its terms of reference, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government seeks to reduce reserves of the RBI, if so, the details of the excess reserve threshold determined by it along with the operational challenges that might arise in doing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The Government did ask RBI for a review of its Economic Capital Framework adopted in 2016. The matter was discussed by the

Central Board of RBI, in its meeting held on November 19,2018 and the Board has decided to constitute an Expert Committee to examine the Economic Capital Framework of RBI. The Terms of Reference and Composition of the Expert Committee are to be jointly determined by the Government and RBI.

Corporate Frauds

760. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take steps to check corporate frauds including Multinational Corporations (MNCs) across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the investigation undertaken by the Government during the last three years, company-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has levied penalty after such investigation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government has established Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to look into serious corporate frauds including those by Multinational Companies (MNCs). 67 investigations involving 520 companies were assigned to SFIO in last three years. Further, 124 investigations have also been assigned to Regional Directors (RDs) and Registrars of Companies (ROCs) in last three years.

(c) During the last three years, 95 complaints were filed before various courts of appropriate jurisdiction in respect of the offences/ non compliances reported in the investigation reports. Further an amount of Rs. 6,90,140/- has been collected as fine ordered by the courts during the above said period.

Debt Burdened Farmers

761. SHRI K.R.P.PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the debt burden of farmers is higher than the average per capita income and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for such high indebtedness of the farmers;

(b) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the debt burden of the farmers and also the quantum of loans taken by the farmers from private money lenders and if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any plan/package to bail out the indebted farmers and rescue them from the private money lenders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to wipe out the debt burden of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the provisional estimates of National Income for the financial year 2017-18 released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the per capita income at current prices during 2017-18 is estimated to be at the level of Rs.1,12,835. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 70th round (January, 2013-December 2013) in the rural areas of the country for the reference period of the agricultural year July 2012-June 2013. Based on the results of the survey, estimated average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household as on date of the Survey was Rs.47,000/-. The Survey estimated that at all-India level, 25.8 percent of the loans were sourced from 'agricultural/professional money lender'. State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has, *inter alia*, taken the following major initiatives to reduce the debt burden of farmers and for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers:

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides,

additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. Further, in order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post-harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in Warehouses accredited by Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA).

- Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- Reserve Bank of India has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. In addition, Loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as per directions issued by RBI.

- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
- For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in DAC&FW, is implementing various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:
 - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
 - National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
 - National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
 - National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Statement

Details of Average outstanding Loan per agricultural Households Taken from 'Agricultural/Professional Money Lender'

State	Approximate average amount of outstanding loan* per agricultural household (Rs)	Average outstanding Loan per agricultural households taken from 'Agricultural/Professional Money lender' (Rs)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	123400	61032
Arunachal Pradesh	5400	299
Assam	3400	127
Bihar	16300	8360

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	10200	2375
Gujarat	38100	2498
Haryana	79000	16805
Himachal Pradesh	28000	418
Jammu and Kashmir	12200	386
Jharkhand	5700	1477
Karnataka	97200	20164
Kerala	213600	4775
Madhya Pradesh	32100	7774
Maharashtra	54700	2727
Manipur	6100	1211
Meghalaya	1400	32
Mizoram	2900	
Nagaland	600	
Odisha	28200	2668
Punjab	119500	17924
Rajasthan	70500	30921
Sikkim	9900	
Tamil Nadu	115900	29597
Telangana	93500	56362
Tripura	5000	118
Uttarakhand	35600	2299
Uttar Pradesh	27300	6125
West Bengal	17800	3142
Group of UTs	47700	3339
All-India	47000	12130

* (i) Information on loan included all kinds of outstanding loans irrespective of the purpose for which loans were taken.

(ii) Outstanding loan of the agricultural households as on the date of survey i.e; the day on which the data was collected from individual households

@ Figures are negligible or with insufficient sample size

Source: NSSO

Neela Kurinji

762. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has announced Scheme for protection of exotic Neela Kurinji (*Strobilanthus Kunthianus*) plants recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has noted that these rare and ecologically unique flowers are being packaged and sold on the commercial basis; 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, Madam. The Tamilnadu Government has announced a scheme for protection of exotic Neela Kurinji (*Strobilanthus Kunthianus*). The Neela Kurinji, native to the Western Ghats, is a major attraction to foreign and native tourists and one of the prime foreign exchange earners from tourism. Though the taxon has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List, the Tamilnadu government has recently announced a scheme for the protection of the unique Neela Kurinji plants (confined to South Western Ghats in India) that flower only once in 12 years.

(c) and (d) Yes, complaints have been reported regarding selling of these flowers on commercial basis. Following such complaints, the State department has warned that strict fines will be imposed on offenders. Placards, announcing the new initiative, have been placed in various vantage points of the Nilgiri district of Tamilnadu.

Implementation of National Clean Air Programme

763. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing or proposes to implement National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) at national level for reduction in

air pollution levels at both regional and urban scales and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has invited comments on NCAP from various stakeholders/States/UTs in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response/comments received from various stakeholders/States/UTs in this regard along with the total cost for implementation of NCAP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) In order to address the increasing air pollution across the country in a comprehensive manner, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has finalized the National Clean Air Program (NCAP) as a pan India time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner. Overall objective of the NCAP is comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting the air quality monitoring network across the country. The main components of NCAP include City specific air pollution abatement action plan for 102 polluting cities of the country, increasing number of monitoring stations, creation of Technical Assessment Cell, technology support, public participation on planning and implementation, setting up of Air Information Centre for data analysis, resource apportionment studies, setting up of national inventory, guidelines for Indoor Air Pollution and setting up of Rural Monitoring stations etc.

(b) Since Collaborative and participatory approach with focus on all sources of pollution form crux of the Programme, extensive consultation with all the relevant stakeholders forms the foundation for formulation of NCAP. The NCAP has been finalized after due consultation with various stakeholders which *inter-alia* include general public, State Government, Central Ministries, local bodies, industries, civil societies etc. The mechanism of consultation involves uploading the draft NCAP document on Ministry's website, sharing with major stakeholders viz. State Government,

Resident Commissioners, relevant Ministries, industry associations etc. and extensive stakeholder consultation workshops. In addition to significant inputs from State Governments, various international best practices were also shared by international experts during these consultation workshops which have also, been taken into account for finalization of NCAP.

(c) The responses of the stakeholders mainly revolve around sectoral integration, mainstreaming of NCAP in existing policies of government of India including national action plan on climate change, some additional cities in the list of non-attainment cities, target for reduction, timelines, enforcement mechanism, mechanism for involvement of states and cities in implementation etc. The total budget proposed for implementation of NCAP for the financial year 2018-19 and 2019-20 is Rs.300 crore.

Growth Rate

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

(a) whether the growth in India is firming up and projected to accelerate to 7.3 per cent in the 2018-19 fiscal and 7.5 per cent in the next two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to World Bank, it appears to have recovered from the temporary disruptions caused by demonetisation and the introduction of GST; 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) As per the estimates available from Central Statistics Office, the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices was 6.7 percent (Provisional Estimate) in 2017-18. The growth momentum of the economy picked up with the GDP growth increasing to 7.6 per cent in the first half (April-September) of 2018-19. The Economic Survey 2017-18 had projected the growth rate of GDP for the year 2018-19 to be in the range of 7.0 to 7.5 percent. In fifth bi-monthly monetary policy statement, 2018-19, Reserve Bank of India projected India's GDP

growth for 2018-19 at 7.4 per cent. India's growth projections by international organizations are in the table below.

India's growth projections by international organizations			
Organization	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
International Monetary Fund	7.3	7.4	7.7
World Bank	7.3	7.5	7.5
Asian Development Bank	7.3	7.6	NA

Note: NA: Not available

(c) and (d) The India Development Update (March 2018) and Global Economic Prospects (June 2018) published by World Bank mention that the temporary disruptions caused by the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax and demonetization have dissipated and the growth of the economy has improved significantly since then. The report mentions that India's GDP growth bottomed out in the middle of 2017 after slowing for five consecutive quarters, and has since improved significantly, with momentum carrying over into 2018.

Streamlining Neet Entrance Examination

765. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NEET has achieved the target of regulating medical education in medical colleges and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the demands from various quarters to streamline NEET entrance test, if so, the details thereof and necessary steps taken in this regards;

(c) whether the Government proposes to further bring down the cut-off percentile of NEET from the coming academic year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Central

Government amended the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the Dentists Act, 1948 in the year 2016 to provide for a common entrance examination *i.e.* National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) from the academic year 2016-17. Such an exam will also lead to better and uniform standards of medical education, save students from appearing in multiple exams conducted by various admission authorities and mitigate litigation in various courts of law with respect to the examination process.

Further, amendments have also been carried out in the regulations of MCI to make the provisions of common counseling wherein the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the authorities of the State Governments have been designated for conducting common counselling for their respective quota seats in all Under Graduate/Post Graduate /Super - specialty courses.

Common Counselling is a logical corollary to a common exam (NEET). It eliminates any scope for malpractices in the admission process and ensures admissions to medical colleges in a transparent manner and the students are not required to apply to individual colleges, thus saving money and opening greater choice of colleges to them.

(c) and (d) The regulations on Graduate Medical Education and Post Graduate Medical Education have the provisions for lowering the cut-off percentile in the case when sufficient number of candidates belonging to respective categories fail to secure minimum marks as prescribed in NEET in any academic year and the marks so lowered shall be applicable for the said year only.

Gobal Hunger Index

766. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes run by the Ministry apart from the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the welfare of mother and children and expenditure incurred by it during each of the last three years;

(b) whether as per Global Hunger Index-2016, one in five Indian children under the age of five are wasted due to malnutrition, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the proposed action plan for protecting the health of the children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Improving health of mother and children is one of the top most priorities under National Health Mission (NHM) of Government of India. To reduce maternal and child mortality as well as to improve nutritional status among mothers and children, various programmes under National Health Mission are being implemented by States/ UTs, which are attached in the annexure.

Public health is a State subject. The above interventions are being implemented by the States and UTs, and funds are being provided comprehensively under National Health Mission for improving health and wellbeing of vulnerable population including mother and children as per proposals received from the States and UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan.

(b) As per Global Hunger Index-2016, 15.1% of Indian children under the age of five years are wasted. The causes of malnutrition are multi-factorial. The immediate causes are inadequate access to food in appropriate quantity and quality and frequent childhood infections such as diarrhoea and pneumonia. Poor infant young child feeding practices, poor personal and community hygiene backed by lack of awareness of caregivers on appropriate diet, poverty, and gender based discriminations are also responsible for childhood malnutrition.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Initiatives under National Health Mission for Welfare of Mother and Children

- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been implemented since 2016 to ensure quality antenatal care to pregnant women in the country on the 9th of every month.
- Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women

- delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services are being undertaken under the newly implemented LaQshya programme.
 - Facilities have been operationalized as First Referral Units (FRUs) to provide comprehensive emergency obstetric care services and blood transfusion services to mothers.
 - Essential newborn care is being provided at all delivery points by establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings in high caseload facilities. For this purpose, Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies are being operationalized.
 - Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
 - Home based Young Child Programme has been launched in April 2018 with provision of additional 5 home visits by ASHAs starting from 3 months of age till 15 months of age of the child.
 - Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted under Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme.
 - Anemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) programme has been launched in April 2018 for preventing wide-spread anaemia among women, children and adolescents.
 - Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) for children till the age of 5 years.
 - National De-worming Day is being implemented as a fixed day strategy to administer Albendazole tablets to all the children in the age group of 1-19 years through the platform of AWCs and Schools.
 - Childhood diarrhoea control activities are being undertaken during intensified diarrhoea control fortnights (IDCF) which is being organized across the country.
 - Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
 - Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
 - Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against diseases pan India and for diseases in selected States and UTs. "Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush" was launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.
 - Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
 - Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays and early intervention services have been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
 - Health and nutrition education through Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote healthy practices and create

awareness to generate demand and improve service uptake.

- For promotion of food fortification, Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) have published guidelines for fortification of food with essential micronutrients such as iron, vitamin A and D etc. Iodization of edible salt has been undertaken by National Iodine Deficiency Programme and nationwide consumption of the iodized salt is also being promoted under this programme.

Capital Requirement of Banks

767. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State run banks require an urgent Rs. 1.2 lakh crore in capital in the next five months and the Government will have to take a bulk of the tab due the weak market valuations of these Non Performing Assets (NPA) saddled banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had already used up over 95 per cent of the deficit target or the market borrowings as of October, 2018; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) announced recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to the tune of Rs. 2.11 lakh crore in October 2017, through infusion of capital by the Government and raising of capital by banks from the markets. PSBs meet their capital requirement through various sources including, *inter alia*, mobilisation of capital from the market through issuance of capital instruments and monetisation of non-core assets, internal capital generation including through recovery in written-off accounts, and capital infusion by the Government. Rs. 88,139 crore was infused by the Government in PSBs during financial year 2017-18 after the recapitalisation announcement and provision of Rs. 65,000 crore has been made in the budget for the current financial year for infusion. Since the recapitalisation announcement till November 2018,

PSBs have been recapitalised to the tune of Rs. 1,28,861 crore through infusion and mobilisation of capital from the market.

(c) and (d) Department of Economic Affairs has informed that the fiscal deficit figure shown in monthly accounts during a financial year is not necessarily an indicator of the fiscal deficit for the year as it gets impacted by temporal mismatch between flow of not-debt receipts and expenditure up to that month on account of various transitional factors, both on receipt and expenditure side, which may get substantially offset by the end of the financial year.

Forest Fire

768. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives in coordination with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) to strengthen the Forest Fire Early Warning and Control Mechanism in the country, making it more effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government along with the Forest Protection Division with National Disaster Management Authority, National Institute of Disaster Management and Ministry of Defence took any exigent measures and coordinated with the State Governments to effectively control and douze the forest fires taking the shape of disaster and beyond the capacity of State Forest Department; 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) The Forest Survey of India monitors the fire incidences in the country based on the data received from various sources including National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC). Based on analysis of data, it provides fire alerts to various authorities and the public in the States/UTs on registered mobile numbers at an interval of 6 hours every day. Early Warning System for

forest fire is functional at FSI since 2016. The Early Warning alerts are generated every Friday during the Fire season (January- June) and are valid during the ensuing week. The Early Warning alerts are sent to the Nodal officers of concerned States/UTs for taking requisite action in the alerted forest areas. These alerts are based on parameters like Forest Cover, Forest Type, Climate Variables like (Temperature and Rainfall) and recent fire incidences over the area (raw fire hotspots received from NRSC and processed at FSI. The Forest Survey of India (FSI) continuously observes the forest fire incidents and provides information to State Authorities for prevention and control of forest fire.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has prepared a National Action Plan on Forest Fire which has been sent to various States/UTs Government for taking appropriate action. The Forest Protection Division of the Ministry is the Nodal Division for Disaster Management related to forest fires. The Forest Protection Division coordinates with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and Ministry of Defence to take any exigent measure to effectively control and douse forest fires taking the shape of disaster which are beyond the capacity of State Forest Department. The Ministry has also constituted a Crisis Management Group under the chairmanship of Secretary (EF&CC), which has representatives of various Ministries as its members to deal with crisis arising due to disaster caused by forest fire.

Environmental Conditions for Construction of Buildings

769. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued a notification recently for allowing local bodies to stipulate environmental conditions while granting building permission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be achieved as a result thereof;

(c) whether as per the said notification, municipalities, development authorities and district panchayats can stipulate environmental conditions while granting building permission for building or construction projects measuring more than 50,000 square metre and less than 1,50,000 square metre of built up area; 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) Yes Madam. The Ministry has issued a Notification *vide* S.O.5733 dated 14th November 2018 wherein in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986(29 of 1986), the Central Government has delegated the power to local bodies such as Municipalities, Development Authorities, District Panchayats as the case may be, to ensure the compliance of the environmental conditions as specified in the Appendix of the Notification in respect of building or construction projects with built-up area >20,000 sq. mtrs. to 50,000 sq. mtrs. and industrial sheds, educational institutions, hospitals and hostels for educational institutions \geq 20,000 sq.mtrs. upto 1,50,000sq.mtrs.along with building permission and to ensure that the conditions specified in the Appendix are complied with, before granting the occupation certificate/completion certificate.

The benefits likely to be achieved as a result of the Notification are streamlining the permissions for buildings and construction sector while simultaneously strengthening efforts to improve the environment through greater objectivity and transparency.

However, the operation of the notification has been stayed by the Hon'ble High Court *vide* order dated 26th November 2018 in the matter of Social Action for Forest and Environment vs. Union of India in W.P.(C) 12570/2018 and by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench *vide* order dated 3rd December 2018 in the matter of Shashikant Vitalkamble vs. Union of India &Ors in O.A. no 1017/2018.

Promotion of Naturopathy

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

(a) whether Government has proposed to introduce new schemes to promote & spread naturopathy treatment in the country on the occasion of the Naturopathy Day organized by the Ministry and the International Naturopathy Organisation (INO);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to spread the benefits of Naturopathy treatment among the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There is no such scheme launched to promote & spread naturopathy treatment in the country on the occasion of the Naturopathy Day.

(c) Ministry of AYUSH through its Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN) has taken following steps to spread benefits of Naturopathy in the country:

1. **Establishment of Post Graduate Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER) with 200 bedded Yoga and Naturopathy hospital** at Jhajjar, Haryana and Nagmangala, Karnataka.
2. Establishment of **Central Research Institutes of Yoga & Naturopathy** in Odisha, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir along with 100 bedded indoor hospital facilities to carry out in depth research studies to establish the efficacy of Yoga and Naturopathy in various remedies.
3. **Collaborative Research Centre** to verify the efficacy of Yoga & Naturopathy in various diseases.

4. Establishment of Yoga and Naturopathy

OPDs: - The Council has already opened 14 Yoga and Naturopathy OPDs in Govt. Hospitals/Institutes of Delhi, Haryana, Odisha, Tripura, Kerala, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand.

5. Training, Propagation and Promotional Activities:

Council participates in Health melas/exhibition organized by Ministry of AYUSH and other organizations for promotion of the system.

6. Establish and run Yoga & Naturopathy Clinics and Hospitals

(OPD, 10 beds, 20 beds, 30 beds, 50 beds and 100 beds).

7. Setting up of Yoga Park:

Council has already set up 50 Yoga Park in various states of the Country.

8. Organising workshops/seminars

in North Eastern states of India.

Scheme for Development of Ayush Clusters

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

(a) whether the Government assessments indicate a three-fold increase in market size of ayurvedic products from \$ 2.5 billion to \$ 8 billion by the year 2022;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme for promotion/ development of AYUSH clusters across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, estimates indicate approximately three-fold increase in the market size of Ayurveda products by 2022 at a compound annual growth rate of about 16.2%.

(b) and (c) Implementation of a 'Central Sector Scheme for Development of AYUSH Industry Clusters'

was initiated in the 11th Five Year Plan period for filling in the critical gaps related to standardization, quality assurance and control, productivity, marketing, infrastructure Certification and capacity building of AYUSH industry. Objective of the cluster based approach was to encourage the level of organization in the sector thereby by creating social capital for sustainability of collective initiatives by way of grant to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by group of entrepreneur from AYUSH sector. The scheme funded ten projects in different parts of the country till 31st March, 2017 and has been discontinued thereafter.

Department of Pharmaceuticals is also operating a Cluster Development Scheme for providing financial assistance to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to develop common facilities. Minimum three members of SPV must be pharmaceutical manufacturers is the eligibility condition to avail the scheme. Subject to fulfillment of the prescribed conditions, AYUSH drug manufacturers can also avail the benefits of common facilities of the cluster.

Bamboo Mission

772. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total land area brought under Bamboo Mission during each of the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target for Bamboo Mission under the various Environmental Protection Schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the total land area earmarked for Bamboo Mission in the country, 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) to (c) The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been launched in April, 2018 under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. NBM focuses on the development of complete value chain of

bamboo sector to link growers with consumers starting from planting material, plantation, creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing, micro, small & medium enterprises, skill development and brand building initiative in a cluster approach mode in order to enhance farmer's income.

The earlier Bamboo Mission implemented from 2006-07 to 2014-15 largely focused on bamboo plantations in both forest and non-forest areas. This was merged with Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in 2014-15. No new plantation of bamboo was done under NBM during 2016-17 and 2017-18 and funds were released under NBM to maintain plantations undertaken in previous years.

The scheme is being implemented in non-forest Government land and private farmers field and in States where it has social, commercial and economical advantage, including the bamboo rich States of North Eastern region and Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The details of plantation raised under NBM are given in Statement-I.

The details of State-wise plantation target approved as per Approved Action Plans received from States so far under restructured National Bamboo Mission for 2018-19 are given in Statement-II.

Statement – I

Details of Plantation Raised Under Earlier National Bamboo Mission from 2006-07 to 2015-16

		Plantation (in hectare)
S. No.	States	Total Plantation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1083
2.	Bihar	3952
3.	Chhattisgarh	18508
4.	Goa	11
5.	Gujarat	14566
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4868
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1716

S. No.	States	Total Plantation
8.	Jharkhand	4404
9.	Karnataka	16343
10.	Kerala	1041
11.	Madhya Pradesh	12044
12.	Maharashtra	6710
13.	Odisha	16020
14.	Punjab	800
15.	Rajasthan	7511
16.	Tamil Nadu	3123
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6248
18.	Uttarakhand	6028
19.	West Bengal	390
SUB TOTAL NE STATES		125366
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	38577
21.	Assam	20391
22.	Manipur	49724
23.	Meghalaya	5914
24.	Mizoram	56673
25.	Nagaland	44430
26.	Sikkim	13401
27.	Tripura	7315
SUB Total (NE States)		236425
GRAND TOTAL		361791

* No New plantation was done during 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Statement – II

Details of State-wise Approved Plantation Area During the Current Year Under Restructured National Bamboo Mission for 2018-19.

(Area in hectare)

S. No.	State	Total Plantation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	600

S. No.	State	Total Plantation
3.	Assam	1200
4.	Jharkhand	110
5.	Karnataka	1904
6.	Kerala	780
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4331
8.	Maharashtra	2596
9.	Mizoram	270
10.	Sikkim	200
11.	Tripura	500
12.	Uttarakhand	1005
Total		13946

Kishori Cards

773. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements/success made in increasing the nutritional intake of girls and bringing girls back to school as reported from Kishori Cards under the Adolescent Girls (AG) scheme; and;

(b) the details of the best practices followed with regard to Information, Education and Communication (IEC) along with the community mobilisation aspect of the AG Scheme?;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Government is implementing, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (AGs), a Centrally-sponsored scheme, to provide nutrition support of 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients @ Rs. 9.5 per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year to out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years). The non-nutrition component of the scheme has an built-in factor to motivate out of school girls to go back to formal schooling or skill training.

Kishori Health Cards for all Adolescent girls are maintained at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC). The

details of achievements/success made under the scheme are marked on Kishori Card. Under the Nutrition component, as reported by States 5.9 lakh out of school Adolescent Girl of age 11-14 years have been provided nutrition, 1.97 lakh received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, 1.67 lakh received Nutrition and Health Education and Life Skill Education during 2018-19.

The Card also carries important milestones of AGs life including mainstreamed back to school. Information/guidance about entry/re-entry into formal schools and motivation to do the same is provided in coordination with Education Department and with the support from School Management Committees (SMCs) and teachers. The school authorities are invited to address the out of school AGs on days pre-decided, to motivate these AGs by explaining to them the benefits of education and motivate them to enrol to schools or skill training. In 2018-19, as reported by States/UTs 17590 girls have been mainstreamed to schools.

(b) Flexibility under the scheme is provided to States to promote best practices for the benefit of AGs. The best practices followed with regard to Information, Education and Communication (IEC) along with the community mobilisation aspect of the AG Scheme are Celebration of Kishori Diwas (Special Day) once in three months at every Anganwadi centre for IEC and mobilizing the community under the scheme. Monthly Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND) Session is also organized under which the Community is mobilized on the issues related to Adolescent Girl Scheme. The Community mobilization undertaken under SAG is to garner community support to nurture the potential of AGs through community based structures and other communication activities such as mid-media activities, kala jathas, street plays and others.

[Translation]

Private Sector Investment in Healthcare

774. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a recent survey infrastructure in Health Sector is quite poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase investments for Healthcare infrastructure from private sector, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that private sector is reluctant in providing healthcare facilities in rural areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the necessary remedial steps taken 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 is a state subject. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has not conducted survey in the recent past regarding the status of infrastructure in health sector. However, as per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin 2017-18, the shortfall of public health infrastructure in India is 18% for Sub centres, 22% for Primary Health Centres and 30% for Community Health Centres.

(c) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the responsibility of ensuring the adequacy of healthcare infrastructure lies with the respective States/UTs. Under National Health Mission (NHM) technical and financial support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems, including for strengthening existing or setting up new public health facilities based on proposals of States/UTs Governments in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. Some of the measures to facilitate increase investments for Healthcare infrastructure from private sector include:

(i) Support under NHM is provided for provision of healthcare services in PPP mode

(ii) NITI Aayog has issued guidelines for a PPP model of NCD facility collocated at District Hospital.

(iii) Health infrastructure has been included under Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA).

(iv) The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana PMJAY also creates a conducive climate to facilitate private sector investment.

(d) and (e) Public health and Hospitals being a State subject, no such data is maintained centrally.

[English]

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

775. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that private investment *i.e.* Gross Fixed Capital Formation has remained stagnant for the last four years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government's measures for incentivising private sector investments had any effect in boosting private investment, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether according to the Reserve Bank of India's OBICUS report the capacity utilization remains low in various sectors such as steel, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) (at constant prices (2011-12) has registered a growth of 2.6 % in 2014-15; 5.2% in 2015-16; 10.1% in 2016-17 and 7.6% in 2017- 18. Details of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) during the last four years are given in Statement-I

The Government aims at creating conducive environment by streamlining existing regulations and processes and is continuously taking initiatives to boost industrial growth like 'Make in India' - under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' & 'Ease of Doing Business'. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively. Further, several steps have been taken to mobilize private investment in infrastructure sectors like launching of innovating financial vehicles such as Infrastructure Debt Funds, Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)/Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), developing new Public Private Partnership (PPP) models like Toll-Operate-Transfer and Hybrid Annuity Model, periodic review of Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors, and establishment of the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF). As a result of this, ranking of India has improved from 142 (year 2014) to 77 (year 2018) in the Ease of Doing Business Index.

(c) Estimates of capacity utilization for the Indian manufacturing sector based on Reserve Bank of India's quarterly Order Books, Inventories and Capacity Utilisation Survey (OBICUS) since Q1:2015-16 are given in Statement-II. Estimates of capacity utilisation based on OBICUS are compiled at the aggregate level and sectoral estimates are not compiled due to limited coverage.

Statement – I

Details of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

	Rs. In Crore				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18#
At current prices					
Public sector	796950	872482	1009258	1091536	-
Private Corp. Sector	1312544	1374301	1652411	1874900	-
Household sector	1406127	1503609	1256568	1386062	-
Total Economy	3515621	3750392	3918237	4352498	4778894

	Rs. In Crore				
At (2011-12) constant prices	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18#
Public sector	717650	764149	890919	951235	-
Private Corp. Sector	1238677	1214634	1452433	1646183	-
Household sector	1238598	1299314	1104841	1200457	-
Total Economy	3194925	3278097	3448193	3797875	4087557

Provisional estimates of Annual National Income and Quarterly estimates of GDP for the fourth Quarter of 2017-18 published on 31.05.2018. The break up for the financial year 2017-18 is not available

Statement – II

Estimates of Capacity Utilization (Manufacturing Sector) from Survey Data (RBI's OBICUS)

OBICUS Round	Quarter	Number of Responding Companies	Capacity Utilization# (in %)
30.	Q1:2015-16	1265	72.3
31.	Q2:2015-16	1002	72.2
32.	Q3:2015-16	1007	73.8
33.	Q4:2015-16	770	75.5
34.	Q1:2016-17	872	71.7
35.	Q2:2016-17	902	72.0
36.	Q3:2016-17	710	71.0
37.	Q4:2016-17	724	74.6
38.	Q1:2017-18	805	71.2
39.	Q2:2017-18	756	71.8
40.	Q3:2017-18	940	74.1
41.	Q4:2017-18	921	75.2
42.	Q1:2018-19	850	73.8

#: The OBICUS collects quantitative data from sampled manufacturing sector companies. The survey coverage varies for each round and, therefore, the estimates are indicative and do not represent any official statistics.

Implementation of PMSSY at AIIMS

776. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN:

SHRI B.V. NAIK:

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

(a) whether cardiology department, one of the speciality area under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), has not been set up at various AIIMS till now;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether emergency services like Blood Banks and post-mortem services are not available at various AIIMS till now; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure proper implementation of PMSSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No. The Cardiology department has already been set up in all the six AIIMS functional under Phase-I of PMSSY viz., AIIMS Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Blood bank services are available in all the six AIIMS set up under Phase-I of PMSSY viz., AIIMS Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Further, the post mortem services are also available in all the above AIIMS except at AIIMS, Patna

(d) Process of procuring post-mortem table has been initiated at AIIMS Patna and the post-mortem services will soon be available in AIIMS Patna also.

Following steps have been taken by the Union Government to ensure proper implementation of PMSSY:

- I. The system of assigning the construction work to executing agencies on turn key basis with empowerment to handle all contractual matters at their end has been introduced.
- II. The functional AIIMS have been empowered with greater delegation of powers in construction, procurement and administrative matters.
- III. The procedure for procurement of medical equipment has been simplified and made more efficient with greater delegation and empowerment of the Procurement Support Agency (PSA).
- IV. Several measures have also been taken to improve the faculty availability at National level.
- V. An online dash board has been created to facilitate closer monitoring of the progress of all PMSSY projects.

PSB Branches Abroad

777. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 159 branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are operating in foreign countries and of which 41 branches made losses in 2016-17; and

(b) if so, the the details of fresh initiatives taken/being taken towards capital conservation exercise of these PSB branches abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per input received from PSBs, 172 branches of PSBs were operating in foreign countries as on 31.3.2017, out of which 36 branches were in loss in the financial year 2016-17. Banks have apprised that various initiatives have been taken by them in this regard, including, *inter alia*, improving branch profitability through cost reduction, reduction of risk-weights through rebalancing the lending portfolio, sale of non-core assets, improving recovery efforts, and

rationalisation of foreign branches through merger/closure of operations.

Slow GDP Growth

778. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Quarter 2 GDP growth is very slow due to higher fuel prices and weaker rupee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken serious measure on this particular issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices for India in second quarter (July-September) of 2018-19 was 7.1 percent, higher as compared to the growth of 6.3 percent recorded in the second quarter of the previous year. The growth rate of GDP in the first quarter (April-June) of 2018-19 was 8.2 percent. Attaining and sustaining high economic growth depends on number of factors viz. structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors. However, there is no strict one to one correspondence of economic growth to each one of these factors. The higher international crude oil prices and weaker rupee in the second quarter of 2018-19 may have affected the performance of the external sector of the economy. Despite higher crude oil prices and weaker rupee, the economy grew at a robust rate of 7.6 percent in the first half of 2018-19.

(c) and (d) The crude oil price of the Indian Basket is determined by the international crude oil prices. To cushion the impact of rising international crude oil prices for domestic consumers, the government reduced the central excise duty on petrol and diesel in October 2018. The exchange, rate of Rupee is market determined. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), however, intervenes in the domestic foreign exchange market to manage excess volatility and maintain orderly conditions without having any fixed target or band for

the exchange rate. In November 2018, crude oil price (Indian basket) declined by around US\$ 15 per barrel, as compared to that of in October 2018. In addition, the exchange rate appreciated from Rs. 73.99 per US\$ in October 2018 to Rs. 69.66 per US\$ in November 2018. With the recent decline in oil prices and stability in the exchange rate, the prospects of the Indian economy look bright.

[Translation]

PMJDY Accounts in Rural Banks in Bihar

779. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bank accounts opened so far under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in Bihar since its inception;

(b) whether these bank accounts have resulted in stress for the rural banks and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has increased the number of bank branches of rural banks to mitigate this pressure and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reaction/steps taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per information provided by the banks total number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in Bihar as on 28.11.2018 is 3.73 crore.

(b) Public Sector Banks (PSB) have apprised that like all other accounts in banking business, there is a cost for maintaining PMJDY accounts as well. However, deposits under PMJDY accounts are low cost source of fund for banks which compensates the maintenance cost for these accounts.

(c) and (d) As per RBI, the number of functioning branches of Public Sector Banks in the rural centres (with population less than 10,000) for the last five years is as below.

Date	No. of functioning branches of PSBs in rural centres
31.03.2014	25,275
31.03.2015	27,280
31.03.2016	28,362
31.03.2017	29,023
31.03.2018	29,182

Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), all villages are mapped into 1.59 lakh Sub Service Areas (SSA), where each SSA covered 1,000 to 1,500 households. In 1.26 lakh SSAs, interoperable Bank Mitras have been deployed whereas 0.33 lakh SSAs have been covered with bank branches.

[English]

Procedural Impediments of CGHS Beneficiaries

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

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory for the CGHS beneficiaries who have been referred to CGHS empanelled hospitals, to report back to the concerned wellness centre to endorse investigations advised by the specialists at empanelled hospitals and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of inconvenience and harassment being faced by CGHS beneficiaries who have to visit dispensaries time and again for endorsement of such investigations and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has received representations in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to simplify/change the procedure in this regard in the interest of sick people, pensioners and serving employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes; The Government vide its Office Memorandum No. Z.15025/117/2017/

DIR/CGHS/EHS, dated the 15th January, 2018 permitted all CGHS beneficiaries to seek OPD consultation from Specialists at Private Hospitals empanelled under CGHS after being referred by any Medical Officer/CMO of CGHS Wellness Centre. After consultation at empanelled hospitals beneficiary shall report back to concerned Wellness Centre, where Medical Officer/CMO would endorse listed investigation and issue medicines.

The Government has reviewed the matter and issued revised guidelines.

(c) Yes; some representations were received for permitting investigations on the advice of Specialist of Private Hospitals empanelled under CGHS.

(d) The guidelines for referral issued *vide* Office Memorandum No. Z. 15025/117/2017/DIR/CGHS/EHS, dated the 15th January, 2018 have been modified *vide* Office Memorandum No. Z. 15025/117/2017/DIR/CGHS/EHS, dated the 10th December, 2018 and the following modifications have been made in the interest of sick people, pensioners and serving employees:-

- > The referral shall be valid for consultations upto 3 times in the same hospital within 30 days.
- > CGHS beneficiaries have been permitted to consult upto 3 Specialists, if required during a single visit.
- > Investigations advised by Specialist of Private Empanelled Hospitals may be undertaken if they are required in emergency as certified by Specialist without endorsement by CGHS.

[Translation]

Transaction Charges by Banks

781. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks charge a fee for every transaction due to which bank deposits are declining and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether banks charge fee for both Automated Teller Machine and cheque transactions due to which small saving account holders are closing their bank accounts; and

(c) the number of account holders in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) from the year 2015 till February 2018, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per guidelines issued by RBI, basic banking services like deposit, withdrawal of cash at bank branch as well as ATMs, receipt/credit of money through electronic payment channels or by means of deposit/collection of cheques drawn by Central/State Government agencies and departments, etc. are provided without any charges for Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts, including accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

For accounts other than BSBD accounts, as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s Master Circular on "Customer Service in Banks" dated July 1, 2015, banks are permitted to fix service charges on various services rendered by them, as per their Board approved policy, while ensuring that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. Further, banks have been advised to identify basic services and the principles to be adopted/ followed by them for ensuring reasonableness in fixing such charges. Banks are also advised to take steps to ensure that customers are made aware of the service charges upfront and changes in the service charges are implemented only with the prior notice to the customers.

The deposits in Savings accounts in Scheduled Commercial Banks during financial year 2013- 14 to 2016-17 are provided below:

Deposits in Saving accounts in Scheduled Commercial Banks(in Rs. crore)	
As on 31.3.2014	21,04,350
As on 31.3.2015	23,46,659
As on 31.3.2016	26,68,439
As on 31.3.2017	34,31,556

(b) As per guidelines issued by RBI, BSBD account holders including small account holders are eligible for deposit, withdrawal of cash at bank branch as well as ATMs, receipt or credit of money through electronic payment channels or by means of

deposit/collection of cheques drawn by Central/State Government agencies and departments free of charge. As per the guidelines, BSBD account holders are allowed a maximum of four withdrawals in a month, including ATM withdrawals.

As per frequently asked questions (FAQ) issued by RBI, BSBD accounts do not envisage cheque book facility in the minimum facilities provided to BSBD account holders.

(c) As per RBI, the total number of Savings accounts in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during financial year 2013-14 to 2016-17 are provided below:

The number of savings accounts in PSBs(in Rs. crore)	
As on 31.3.2014	73.48
As on 31.3.2015	88.39
As on 31.3.2016	101.37
As on 31.3.2017	112.88

[English]

Electronic Waste

782. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has given direction to conduct an inspection of the premises of power distribution companies where electronic waste (e- waste) is being collected by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken therein;

(c) whether the e-waste is causing air pollution in the area: and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective 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) In pursuance of the directions of the Principal Bench of National Green Tribunal, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Delhi Pollution Control

Committee (DPCC) had jointly inspected twenty installations of power distribution companies in March-April, 2017 and reported non availability of any stock of e-waste except at Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, Mangolpuri. The joint report was submitted to the Hon'ble NGT.

(c) and (d) Disposal of e-waste without processing it in an environmentally sound manner may result in pollution. However, such incidence of air pollution from the premises of power distribution companies due to collection of e-waste is not reported. The Government has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016 for providing environmentally sound systems for disposal of e-waste. The Rules assign responsibility to producers of electrical and electronic equipment for collection and channelizing of electronic waste in the form of extended producer responsibility (EPR), setting up of producer responsibility organizations (PROs) and e-waste collection centres. Power firms are the bulk consumers of the electrical and electronic equipment. The rules assign specific responsibility to bulk consumers for safe disposal of electrical and electronic equipment and other measures which include maintaining records and filing annual returns to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards.

Research Activities in Ayurveda

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

(a) the details of the study and research activities in Ayurveda including literary and conceptual study, clinical and therapeutic research and drug development research during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether toxicity has been reported in Ayurvedic products which lead to health problems like epilepsy, encephalopathy, sensory neural deafness, etc. among the users and if so, the details thereof along with preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details and status of research and development activities in Ayurveda and herbal medicines conducted/being conducted in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of AYUSH, Govt, of India has setup Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences for undertaking coordinating formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurveda. The details of the research activities carried out by the Council during the past three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, Institute National Institute of Traditional Medicine (NITM), Belagavi under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is involved in conducting study entitled "Evaluation of add-on efficacy & safety of an ayurvedic formulation AYUSH PJ-7 in the management of dengue fever & prevention of its complications - a double blind clinical study", which is on Ayurvedic formulation

ICMR has also funded 05 extramural projects in Ayurveda.

(b) No toxicity has been reported in the studies.

(c) CCRAS is carrying out research activities in Karnataka through its two regional institutes *i.e.* Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders (RARIMD), Bengaluru and Advanced Centre for Ayurveda in Mental Health & Neurosciences (ACAMH&NS), Bengaluru. The Council has completed Research in 23 projects & Research in 13 projects is ongoing. The details are as indicated below:

S. No.	Name of the Institutes	Research Projects completed	Ongoing Research Projects
i.	RARIMD	23	13
ii.	ACAMHNS	32	04

In addition, the following research activities on Ayurveda/ herbal medicines are in progress in NITM, Belagavi:

- Evaluation of anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities of *Plumbago zeylanica* L. root paste in osteoarthritis of knee joints

- Evaluation of add-on efficacy & safety of an ayurvedic formulation AYUSH PJ-7 in the management of dengue fever & prevention of its complications - a double blind clinical study
- Cocoa against adverse effects of Doxorubicin
- Preclinical toxicological and pharmacological evaluation of selected traditional herbal medicines
- Micro propagation of *Curcuma pseudomontana* and *Iphigenia stellata*: Endangered medicinal plants from Western Ghats

Statement

Research Activities of Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), New Delhi During the Last Three Years and Current Year

S. No.	Name of the Research project	No. of Project/ Study	Year
1	2	3	4
1.	Intra Mural Clinical Research (IMR)	09 - completed 19 - ongoing	2015-16
2.	Collaborative Clinical Research	01 - completed 03 - ongoing	
3.	Medicinal Plant Research	03 - completed 16 - ongoing	
4.	Drug Standardization	01 - completed 10 - ongoing	
5.	Pharmacological Research	05 - completed 10 - ongoing	
6.	Literary Research	03 - completed 06 - ongoing	
7.	Intra Mural Clinical Research (IMR)	10 - completed 17 - ongoing	2016-17
8.	Collaborative Clinical Research	04 - ongoing	
9.	Medicinal Plant Research	05 - completed 12 - ongoing	

1	2	3	4
10.	Drug Standardization	03 - completed 07 - ongoing	
11.	Pharmacological Research	01 - completed 14 - ongoing	
12.	Literary Research	03 - completed 07 - ongoing	
13.	Intra Mural Clinical Research (IMR)	10 - completed 20 - ongoing	2017-18
14.	Collaborative Clinical Research	05 - ongoing	
15.	Medicinal Plant Research	13 - completed 08 - ongoing	
16.	Drug Standardization	3 - completed 4 - ongoing	
17.	Pharmacological Research	10 - completed 07 - ongoing	
18.	Literary Research	05 - completed 05 - ongoing	
19.	Intra Mural Clinical Research (IMR)	04 - completed 27 - ongoing	2018-19
20.	Collaborative Clinical Research	02 - completed 05 - ongoing	
21.	Medicinal Plant Research	24 - ongoing	
22.	Drug Standardization	01 - completed 07 - ongoing	
23.	Pharmacological Research	01 - completed 10 - ongoing	
24.	Literary Research	08 - ongoing	

Borrowing Limit of Kerala

784. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government received request from the State of Kerala for hike in borrowing

limit of the State for raising funds for flood rehabilitation activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The Ministry has received request from the State of Kerala for raising the borrowing limit to 4.5% for the year 2018-19 and 3.5% for the year 2019-20.

As per Action Taken Report on the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission (FFC) laid in the both houses of Parliament, fiscal roadmap for each State including Kerala for its award period 2015-20 has anchored fiscal deficit of all States to an annual limit of 3% of GSDP. Further, the year-to-year flexibility for additional fiscal deficit is available to the States for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20 to a maximum of 0.5% over and above the normal fiscal deficit limit of 3% in any given year subject to the States maintaining the debt-GSDP ratio within 25% and interest payments-revenue receipts ratio within 10% in the previous year. The State of Kerala was permitted to borrow as per the above dispensation.

Mudra Loans in North Eastern States

785. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people benefited by Mudra Loans in North Eastern States; and

(b) the details of beneficiaries, category and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As on 30.11.2018, over 56.13 lakh loans amounting to Rs. 22156.23 crore have been sanctioned to borrowers in the North Eastern States under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since the inception of the scheme. Category-wise details of loan sanctioned in North Eastern states are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Category - wise Report on Loan Accounts (08.04.2015 to 30.11.2018) in North Eastern States under PMMY.

State Name	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	WOMEN	TOTAL (All Categories including Gen, OBC)
	No Of A/Cs	No Of A/Cs	No of A/c	No of A/c	No Of A/Cs	No Of A/Cs
Arunachal Pradesh	1505	4857	895	2137	2350	30674
Assam	240691	154476	716125	492053	2388880	4402709
Manipur	4451	12647	13611	5357	52968	118526
Meghalaya	4442	31017	3073	19898	45612	88245
Mizoram	2238	24271	325	4379	16687	34591
Nagaland	330	7830	292	5274	19031	34234
Sikkim	2289	3645	2663	3579	21771	65553
Tripura	171598	156414	123354	68004	614683	839445
Total	427544	395157	860338	600681	3161982	5613977

Source: As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions on Mudra portal

[Translation]

GST

786. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to charge 18 per cent GST on pollution under control certificate for vehicles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Supply of any service, unless specifically exempt is taxable. However, no GST is payable by the supplier of service if aggregate turnover in a financial year does not exceed twenty lakh rupees. There is no plan to change rate of GST on issuance of Pollution Control Certificate for vehicles.

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

[English]

Anti-Diabetes Medicines

787. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about a report on the adverse drug reactions associated with the use of a new class of anti-diabetes medicines (SGLT-2 inhibitors) in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against this;

(c) whether the Drug Controller of India has given the permission to market this medicine in India and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry is having any details of these medicines being used and its adverse effects reported in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among millions of diabetic patients in the country against the usage of SGLT-2?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) notified by the concerned company about a Health Canada communication to all Sodium-Glucose Co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor Marketing Authorization Holders regarding a Summary Safety Review (SSR) on the potential risk of pancreas inflammation (acute and chronic).

United State Food & Drugs Administration (USFDA) in its Drug Safety Communications (DSC) stated that cases of rare but serious infection of the genitals and area around the genitals have been reported with use of SGLT2 inhibitors. This serious rare infection, called necrotizing fasciitis of the perineum, is also referred to as Fournier gangrene. USFDA was examining addition of a new warning about the risk to the prescribing information of all SGLT2 inhibitors and to the patient Medication Guide.

The issue was deliberated in the 48th Subject Expert Committee (SEC)'s meeting held on 27.09.2018 in CDSCO.

The committee noted that both the health authorities (Health Canada & USFDA) had not issued any label changes or restriction in SGLT-2 inhibitors. The committee, *inter-alia*, recommended close monitoring for any new information /development with regard to the use of SGLT-2 inhibitors.

Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) through Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI) keeps watch on pattern of Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) induced by SGLT-2 inhibitors.

(c) CDSCO has given permission to Import/market formulation of following SGLT-2 inhibitors: Canagliflozin, Dapagliflozin & Empagliflozin including FDC like Canagliflozin + Metformin, Dapagliflozin + Metformin, Empagliflozin + Metformin & Empagliflozin + Linagliptin.

(d) and (e) The adverse effects in respect of SGLT-2 inhibitors reported under the Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI) from Karnataka are given in the enclosed Statement.

These drugs are marketed in many countries like the USA, Canada, European Union, etc. As opined by the SEC mentioned in part (a) & (b) above, none of the Health Authorities have either banned or issued any label change or advisory against the use of these drugs.

Statement

Details of Adverse Effects in Respect of SGLT-2 Inhibitors under PvPI.

S. No.	SGLT-2 Inhibitor	No. of Reports	Adverse Effects
1.	Canagliflozin	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renal impairment, Diabetic ketoacidosis, Sepsis, Encephalopathy • Muscular weakness • Urinary tract infection
2.	Dapagliflozin	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epigastric discomfort, Dyspepsia, Burning sensation mucosal • Genital infection, Urinary tract infection, Ketoacidosis • Ketoacidosis • Glycosuria
3.	Empagliflozin	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balanoposthitis • Urinary tract infection • Urinary tract infection

Deposit Insurance Cover

788. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the final proposal from the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) on the risk-based deposit insurance premium structure;

(b) if so, the details of date of receipt of the proposal and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government desires to enhance the deposit insurance ceiling limit from the existing Rs. one lakh limit to benefit the depositors and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government desires to attract private insurance players in the field of deposit insurance sector and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Government has not received any proposal from the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) on the risk-based deposit insurance premium structure.

(c) and (d) DICGC has informed that as per Core Principle (CP) 8 of Effective Deposit Insurance prescribed by the International Association for Deposit Insurance (IADI), coverage should be limited, credible and cover the vast majority of depositors but leave a substantial amount of deposits exposed to market discipline. As on March 31, 2018, 92% of the deposit accounts in number and 29% of the deposits in value are covered by DICGC. This is higher than the guidance of IADI which recommends coverage of 80% in number of accounts and 20-30% in value terms. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to enhance the deposit insurance ceiling limit or to attract private insurance players in the field of deposit insurance.

[Translation]

Credit Limit under PMJDY

789. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the credit limit of such Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts which have got credit under welfare schemes of the Government;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has issued revised guidelines of overdraft facility under PMJDY on 26.9.2018. *Vide* these revised guidelines, earlier existing overdraft limit to PMJDY account holders of Rs. 5000 has been raised to Rs. 10,000. Further, there is no condition attached for OD upto Rs. 2,000.

PMJDY accounts which are operated satisfactorily for atleast 6 months, active with regular credits from direct benefit transfer (DBT) or from any other sources, etc. are eligible for the OD facility.

[English]

Capital Infusion of PSBs

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

(a) whether the Government is likely to finalise the second round of capital infusion of about Rs. 54,000 crore for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) soon and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government had earlier this year provided capital infusion of Rs. 11,336 crore to five PSBs to help them meet their interest payment commitments and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the infusion was part of the remaining Rs. 65,000 crore out of Rs. 2.11 lakh crore capital infusion over two financial years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Government, in October 2017, announced its decision to recapitalise Public Sector Banks to the tune of about Rs. 2,11,000 crore, through capital infusion by the Government amounting to Rs. 1,53,139 crore over the

financial years (FYs) 2017-18 and 2018-19, and the balance through mobilisation capital from the market Pursuant to this, Rs. 88,139 crore was infused in the second half of FY 2017-18, and budget provision for the balance amount of Rs. 65,000 crore has been made for this purpose in the 2018-19 budget, out of which Rs. 22,904 crore has been infused in banks so far for helping them meet regulatory requirements.

CSR Funds under SAGY

791. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panchayat-wise data of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure has not been captured under MCA 21 Registry and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of contribution made towards rural development projects under Schedule VII for the last three years and the number of panchayats which have been provided funds under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Panchayat-wise data of CSR expenditure is not maintained by the Ministry.

(b) As per the filings made by companies upto 30.06.2018 in the MCA21 registry, the contribution made towards 'rural development projects' under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 by the companies for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was Rs. 1059.35 crore, Rs. 1369.53 crore and Rs. 1507.40 crore respectively. The data regarding funds provided to panchayats under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is not available in the filings made by companies on MCA21.

Stubble Burning

792. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has denied minimum support price to farmers who are involved in stubble burning in all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether field stubble burning is main cause of air pollution and if so, the details thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) NGT in its Order dated 12.11.18 mentions that "the existing Minimum Support Price (MSP) Scheme must be so interpreted so as to enable the concerned States to wholly or partly deny the benefit of MSP to those who contribute to burn the crop residue."

Further, NGT in its Order dated 15.11.18 took note of the meeting organised by the Ministry of Agriculture on 14.11.18 with the Chief Secretaries of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The Order mentions that "The steps considered in the meeting. Incentives and dis-incentives with reference to MSP will not be practical." The Order further mentions "The Tribunal had a chamber meeting, before the hearing, attended by all the members of the Tribunal, Chief Secretaries of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, Secretary, Agriculture Department, Govt, of India and also the representative of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and the Chairman of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), wherein the issue was discussed for about two hours to emphasize the need for monitoring at highest level, in view of seriousness of the issue, impacting to the public health and environment. It was unanimously agreed that multi-pronged approach will be adopted for in-situ and ex-situ management with a view to stop burning of crop residue in the light of experience, apart from the management strategies." Subsequently, the Order mentions "We direct the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt, of India, to continue to monitor the steps in contribution of its meeting held on 14.11.18 and furnish a status report to this Tribunal on or before 30.04.2019 by e-mail at ngt.filing@email.com."

(c) Stubble burning in Northern States contributes to air pollution in Delhi and NCR in winter season as per the report of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology

(IITM), Pune, Ministry of Earth Sciences. System of Air Quality & Weather Forecasting & Research (SAFAR) has analysed the contribution of stubble burning in the total PM_{2.5} for the kharif season of this year. The estimated % share of stubble burning in PM_{2.5} reached to a high of 36% on 26th October, 2018 and 33% on 5th November, 2018.

(d) To stop burning of crop residue that leads to higher level of air pollution in Delhi and NCR especially during adverse meteorological conditions in early winter in North India, the Central Government has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1151.80 crore. This year's allocation of Central funds is Rs. 591.65 crore.

Ministry of Power has brought out the policy for Biomass Utilization for Power Generation through Co-firing in Pulverised Coal Fired Boilers in November, 2017. As per the policy, all fluidized bed and pulverized coal units (coal based thermal power plants) except those having ball and tube mill, of power generating utilities, public or private, located in India, shall endeavour to use 5-10% blend of biomass pellets made, primarily, of agri residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility, viz. safety aspects etc. In line with the policy, Central Electricity Authority has issued an Advisory to all concerned State Governments, power plant utilities, power equipment manufacturers and other stake holders to promote use of biomass pellets.

Sewage Treatment Plants

793. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the capacity of existing sewage treatment plants or install more sewage treatment plants to meet the gap in demand and supply in Odisha;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to decentralize more sewage treatment plants;

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

(e) the plans of the Government to tackle the issue of underutilization of the existing sewage treatment plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) As per a report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in March, 2015, the sewage generation in urban areas in Odisha is 1121 mid, against which available sewage treatment capacity is 385.54 mid.

It is the responsibility of State Governments/ concerned local bodies to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated so that the untreated sewage is not discharged in rivers and other water bodies, thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, including Odisha, in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

Proposals are received from the State Governments, including Odisha, from time to time for taking up various pollution abatement works, including setting- up/upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in towns along identified stretches of polluted rivers under NRCP and sanctioned after due appraisal on the basis of the prescribed guidelines as well as availability of budgetary allocation under the programme. River pollution abatement works at a sanctioned cost of Rs.92.74 crore have been taken up in the towns of Puri, Cuttack, Talchar, Chandbali and Dharamshala in Odisha and sewage treatment capacity of 48 mid has been created so far under the NRCP.

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 Namarni Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

Adoption of decentralised or centralised STPs are decided by the State Governments/concerned local bodies based on sewage generation and other local conditions such as availability of land and regular power for the STP, configuration of the existing sewerage system, topography of the area, treatment technology selected, etc.

CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country to make it mandatory for local bodies to establish STPs of adequate capacity and provide sewerage system to cover the entire local/urban areas to bridge the treatment capacity gap alongwith enforcement of standards for sewage treatment. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 66 metropolitan cities and State capitals under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

(c) and (d) Representations are received from time to time from various unions of CEL regarding the proposed strategic disinvestment. The unions have been informed from time to time about the policy of the Government with regard to the strategic disinvestment.

[Translation]

Demand/Availability of Blood

795. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Disinvestment of CEL

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

(a) whether the Government is proposing a strategic disinvestment or sale of Central Electronics Limited (CEL), if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether CEL has earned profits during the past five years, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) Whether the employees of CEL have opposed the proposal of disinvestment or sale; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor along with the response of the Government to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Aayog has been mandated to identify the CPSEs for strategic disinvestment. Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) gave 'in principle' approval for disinvestment of 100 percent shareholding of Government of India to strategic buyer in identified CPSEs which includes Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL).

(b) Yes Madam, The details are as under:

	Rs. in Crores				
Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Profit After Tax	3.08	4.06	8.56	16.82	21.71

(a) whether the maximum demand for blood occurs for the patients in the country during May- July every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to meet the demand of life saving issues/components;

(c) the details of the proposals/ schemes for setting up of blood banks in all the Primary Health Centres in the country; and

(d) whether the poor in metro cities donate blood to earn money, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure the adequacy of blood services. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including for blood services based on proposals received from State/UT Governments within their resource envelope.

Support under NHM is provided for strengthening/ setting up of blood banks at District hospitals and blood storage units at Sub- District public health facilities.

(d) As per the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945, the licensee blood bank shall not collect blood from paid donors. No such instances that the poor in metro cities donate blood to earn money have been reported.

[English]

Assessment of Demonetisation

796. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed/studied the impact and after effects of demonetisation on the economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of money returned to the Reserve Bank of India along with the details thereof;

(d) whether there have been several challenges faced by the Indian economy, like continuous fall in the

value of rupee, decrease in forex, low credit growth, increase in current account deficit etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps 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) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per data published in Annual Report 2017-18 of the Reserve Bank of India, the total value of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) in circulation as on November 08, 2016, post verification and reconciliation, was Rs.15,417.93 billion, and the total value of SBNs returned from circulation was Rs.15,310.73 billion.

(d) and (e) The rupee witnessed two-way movement in 2018, showing a general depreciating trend up to early October, 2018 and appreciating since then. The rupee touched an intra-day low of Rs.74.49 per US dollar on October 11, 2018, depreciating by 14.3 percent in 2018 mainly reflecting the rising crude oil prices and foreign portfolio investment outflows due to the rising interest rates in the US, international trade concerns and geo-political issues. However, the rupee recovered subsequently and closed at Rs.69.58 per US dollar on November 30, 2018, reducing the extent of depreciation to 8.20 per cent. The general appreciating trend of the rupee since October, 2018 was driven by the easing of crude oil prices and foreign portfolio inflows of US\$ 1.8 billion in the month of November, 2018.

As per Department of Commerce Press Release dated 15th November 2018 on "India's Foreign Trade October 2018", India's exports & imports increased by 13.3 per cent and 16.4 per cent during 2018-19 (April-October) as compared to corresponding period of the previous year.

As per RBI, Year-wise details of Foreign Exchange Reserve is as under:

Items	USD Billion (As on Nov 23, 2018)	USD Billion (As on Nov 24, 2017)	USD Billion (As on Nov 25, 2016)	USD Billion (As on Nov 20, 2015)
FCA	367.7	376.3	341.1	328.4
GOLD	20.9	20.7	20.5	18.7
SDR	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.0
RTP	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.3
FER (Total)	392.8	400.7	365.3	352.3

Growth of Credit extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Regional rural Banks) from the quarter-ended March 2016 to September 2018 is furnished below:

Table 1: Growth of Credit Extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Regional Rural Banks)

Quarter ended	Amount in Rs. Millions	Growth (y- o-y, %)
Mar-16	75209287	9.3
Sep-16	75178857	12.1
Dec-16	74959731	7.0
Mar-17	79270028	5.4
Jun-17	78253586	8.0
Sep-17	80059499	6.5
Dec-17	83015981	10.7
Mar-18	86825727	9.5
Jun-18	86976019	11.1
Sep-18	90579875	13.1

India's Current account deficit (CAD) increased to US\$ 35.0 billion in H1 of 2018-19 (2.7 per cent of GDP) as compared with US\$ 21.9 billion in H1 of 2017-18 (1.8 per cent of GDP).

The exchange rate of the rupee is market determined. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), however, intervenes in the domestic foreign exchange market to manage excessive volatility and maintain orderly conditions without having any fixed target or band for the exchange rate. The RBI will continue to monitor the

evolving situation and take appropriate steps to bring stability during periods of forex market volatility.

Nomenclature by Medical Professionals

797. DR. TAPAS MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons holding B.A.M.S., B.H.M.S., B.U.M.S., B.S.M.S., B.D.S., B.Y.N.S. and MBBS degrees are allowed to prefix 'Dr.' before their name;

(b) if so, the details of specific provisions in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which a common man can distinguish/identify the physicians/ surgeons from different systems of medicine *i.e.*, allopathy and AYUSH systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. The Central Government had constituted a 'Standing Committee of Experts' under the Chairmanship of Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research to consider & give its recommendations to the Government on the efficacy / merits of various streams of alternative medicine. The Committee had made various recommendations on the subject given to it and also suggested that the term 'Doctor' should be used only by practitioners of system of medicine recognized by the Government of India. The recommendations were accepted by the Government and an Executive Order in this regard was issued on 25th November, 2003.

(c) The Clause 1.4.2 of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 which is applicable for the medical practitioners provides that the Physicians shall display as suffix to their names only recognized medical degrees or such certificates / diplomas and membership / honours which confer professional knowledge or recognizes any exemplary qualification / achievements. Similar provisions are also available under the Revised Dentists (Code of Ethics) Regulations, 2014 applicable for the Dentists.

Spurious Medicines

798. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any machinery to detect and punish persons dealing in fake and spurious medicines and other medical products;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the companies found guilty during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise along with the punishment imposed; and

(c) the other measures being taken by the Government to check marketing of spurious, poor quality and expired medicines in open market across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated

under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provisions of the Act and Rules.

In order to ensure the quality of drugs in the country, both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the state drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are immediately notified by the Central or State regulator concerned.

Number of drug samples tested, number of drug samples reported spurious/adulterated and 'Not of standard quality' and action taken against the offenders by the CDSCO in the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I. Similar data in the case of States/UTs is at Statement-II.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

Statement - I

Number of Samples Tested and Enforcement Actions Taken by CDSCO During 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016 (CDSCO, Zonal and Sub-zonal Offices Data)

S. No.	Zones/Sub-Zone	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1.	CDSCO (EZ)	455	57	Nil	2	Nil	3	1.9 Crore	22	Annexure-A
2.	CDSCO (WZ)	158	5	Nil	3	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	CDSCO (SZ)	387	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	CDSCO (NZ)	1126	22	4	19	Nil	Nil	52,298/-	9	-
5.	CDSCO, Hyderabad	321	5	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	CDSCO, Ahmedabad	240.	10	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone Bangalore	Nil (83 Samples drawn)	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone Chandigarh	80	9	1	7	Nil	1	Approx 20 Lakh and Seizure done by Delhi Police at Zirakpur (Punjab)	11	Sample forwarded for Identification & Analysis to Laboratory as per Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 made thereunder.

9. CDSCO, Sub-Zone, Goa	38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. CDSCO, Sub-Zone Jammu	92	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	2897	115	5	38	Nil	4	21052298	42	-		

*Number of Samples Tested and Enforcement Actions Taken by CDSCO During 1st April, 2016 to 31st March, 2017
(CDSCO, Zonal and Sub-zonal Offices Data)*

S. No.	Zones/Sub-Zone	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of drugs samples declared for manufacturing and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases mentioned in the earlier column decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	CDSCO (EZ)	407	29	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
2.	CDSCO (WZ)	704	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	CDSCO (SZ)	903	9	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	CDSCO (NZ)	1080	23	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	15 Lakh	8	-
5.	CDSCO, Hyderabad	802	12	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	CDSCO, Ahmedabad	600	20	Nil	6(NSQ)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone Bangalore	179	4	Nil	1(2015)	1 (2014)	Nil	2411850	3	1 Prosecution launched and 2 Prodecution under process

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone, Baddi (Chandigarh)	219	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	41	Action taken as per Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945 made thereunder.
9.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone, Goa	66	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone Jammu	119	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
11.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone Indore	128	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		5207	146	Nil	21 (including 6 NSQ)	4	nil	3911850	56	

*Number of Samples Tested and Enforcement Actions Taken by CDSCO During 1st April, 2017 to 31st March, 2018
(CDSCO, Zonal and Sub-zonal Offices Data)*

S. No.	Zones/Sub-Zone	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufac-turing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	CDSCO (EZ)	1656	128	nil	nil	nil	4	78 lakhs (approx)	2	1. during raid Sh. Rabi das and ms. Shabani ballav were arrested by

<p>west bengal police, two portion of different oxytocin samples drawn for test and analysis. Oxytocin seized in amount of Rs. 48 lakhs (approx).</p>	<p>2. Sh. Pankaj kumar & Sh. Bachu Ghosh were arrested and oxytocin seized in amount Rs. 30 lakhs (approx)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>10 lakhs (approx)</p>	<p>nil</p>	<p>nil</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>nil</p>	<p>85</p>	<p>553</p>	<p>2. CDSO (WZ)</p>	<p>seized unlicensed manufacturing of sutures and furnished before the hon'ble court of concerned jurisdiction M/s. Mumbai Suture, Gala no. 6, sainath compound, village saundha, behind deli darbar dhaba, nasik road bhiwandi</p>
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	CDSCO (SZ)	987	30	nil	4	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
4.	CDSCO (NZ)	1672	49	nil	4	nil	2	nil	4	nil
5.	CDSCO, Hyderabad	470	26	nil	7 (yet to launch the prosecution)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
6.	CDSCO Ahmedabad	203	7	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
7.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone Bangalore	519	4	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
8.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone, Baddi	526	35	1	1	nil	nil	20385	nil	nil
9.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone, Goa	119	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	NA
10.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone Jammu	105	6	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
11.	CDSCO, Sub-Zone Indore	145	6	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
12.	CDSCO Sub-Zone Varanasi	66	2	nil	nil	under process	nil	nil	1	site were not present at specified location
13.	CDSCO Sub-Zone Guwahati	67	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total		7088	381	2	17	1	6	8820385	8	approx

Statement – II

Number of Samples Tested and Enforcement Actions Taken by State Drugs Controller During 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

S. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufac-turing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases(as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2711	113	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	1614601	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	231	17	2 (1 Surious + 1 misbranded)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	795	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar***	354	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	33	FIR-03 Suspend-01 Canceled-11 Prosecution-15
5.	Goa	521	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	13425	448	8	42	0	0	0	18	Under Investigation
7.	Haryana	2262	38	3	3	Nil	1	Nil	65	Licenses suspended/cancelled/prosecution launched, under Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	936	24	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Mostly Govt. Supply	1	(a) Under Investigation (b) FIR filed
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2565	54	1	1	Nil	Nil	27,04,443	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	8086	563	Nil	1	02 Cases filed earlier decided during this period	Nil	Value of NSQ drug seized Rs. 33,66,850	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	5220	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1622	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	3778	351	31	(31) In all cases, prosecution orders are issued	in investigation progress	1	Rs. 1,01,58,938/*	14	
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	131	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	98	7 (1 Sample is Misbranded)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs 15 Lacs.	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	25	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha*	3678	93	1	26	Nil	1	641583/- Spurious drugs	845	52 Seizure
19.	Punjab	2791	165	37	3 Action under process in rest of cases	Under trial	2	2,51,06,982/-	416	3 court cases have been launched, 18 FIR have

20.	Rajasthan	3297	208	3	26	-	2026.50	-	Rest of the cases are under investigation
21.	Sikkim	105	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sanction orders have been issued for launching prosecution before the concerned court (Cases detected before 01.04 2015)
22.	Tamilnadu	9842	478	4	3	Nil	Nil	555 raids have been conducted during the said period against the sales premises	460
23.	Tripura	627	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	persons arrested-48, Total seizure-Rs.85,32,071/-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7326	782	45	119	48	Rs 85,32,071/-	1316	FIR-56,
25.	West Bengal	722	24	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Puducherry	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	151	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. 22,976/-	4	Two
29.	Delhi	40	9	5	5	Nil	3	10 Lakhs	18**	Prosecution launched against the firm in the Hon'ble Court & remaining three under investigation 59 firms were found contraveningf various provision of D&C Rules, 1945. Action against erring firms has been militated as per rules. In 2 cases sub-standard/ spurious drugs worth approximately 59 lakhs were seized by delhi police and in one

case drug
(Oxytocin)
worth 10
laksh were
seized.

30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	7	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chattisgarh	33	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,000	2	Case is under investigation	2	Case is under investigation
34.	Jharkhand	573	29	Nil	26	Nil	Nil	-	52	-	18 FIR	18 FIR	52	18 FIR
35.	Uttarakhand	88	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Telangana	2462	25	3	2	3	2	661000/-	309	3-NSQ 2- Under Investigation 20 Seized under investigation 7 Prosecution Launched and others are under departmental Action taken	309	3-NSQ 2- Under Investigation 20 Seized under investigation 7 Prosecution Launched and others are under departmental Action taken	309	3-NSQ 2- Under Investigation 20 Seized under investigation 7 Prosecution Launched and others are under departmental Action taken
Total		74,586	3703	234	289	2	59	55313470.5 + Govt. Supply	3648					

(*) = Data as on April 2015 to Feb 2016

(**) = Includes 02 raids with Delhi Police officers

(***) = data as on 1st April 2015-30th Sept. 2015)

S. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases mentioned in the earlier column decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2979	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13567403	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	745	43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar*	397	11	Nil	Nil	6	16	26311817	78	47
5.	Goa	534	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	11071	535	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	under Investigation
7.	Haryana	1901	12	1	5	1	Nil	Nil	6890	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1001	36	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2958	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13983937	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	8217	468	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	21 Lakhs NSQ Drugs	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	8934	140	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1624	15	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Bihar#	169	14	Nil	2	Nil	9	4,84,048/-	35	FIR-13 Suspension - 2
5.	Chattisgarh	409	34	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
6.	Goa	765	10	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
7.	Gujarat	13221	395	4	2	nil	nil	19.92 lakhs	8	4
8.	Haryana	1313	29	2	nil	nil	nil	nil	2842	license suspended -5 license cancelled -9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1228	42	nil	1 (case of year 2016)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nit
10.	Jharkhand	14	3	1	1	nil	nil	72100	36	suspension- 26 prosecution-7 cancellation- 3 FIR-12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3312	69	nil	nil	nil	nil	22,47,745	nil	nil
12.	Karnataka	7539	480	nil	2	nil	nil	240250	nil	nil
13.	Kerala	8237	152	nit	nil	nil	nil	nil	nit	nil
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1715	38	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nit	nil
15.	Maharashtra	4760	361	38	In all cases prosecution orders are issued & in 5 cases prosecution	investigation in progress	19	62775034	162	nil

16. Manipur	53	2	nit	nit	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	994	Show cause notice issued
17. Meghalaya	75	10	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1787	cases are under investigation
18. Mizoram	263	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nit	nil	nil	U	nil
19. Nagaland	36	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
20. Odisha	3949	121	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	177	under investigation for taking legal active
21. Punjab	3720	66	19	11	2	nil	71484	1787	nil	26535506	NA
22. Rajasthan	2346	218	123	3	nil	nil	28 lakhs	2	proseution launched	20	16
23. Sikkim	25	nil	nit	nil	nil	nil	20 lakhs	8	105 FIR were lodged and 101 person were arrested	592	proseution started
24. Tamilnadu	11601	172	5	6	nil	nil	60314082	101	proseution started	2	3 lakhs
25. Telangana	2530	39	nil	nil	nil	nil	3 lakhs	3	proseution started	2	3 lakhs
26. Tripura	1303	19	nil	nil	nil	nil	3 lakhs	3	proseution started	2	3 lakhs
27. Uttarakhand	180	10	2	3	3	8	20 lakhs	20	proseution started	2	3 lakhs
28. Uttar Pradesh	9421	282	23	56	nil	101	60314082	592	proseution started	2	3 lakhs
29. West Bengal	515	40	3	2	nil	3	3 lakhs	2	proseution started	2	3 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Puducherry	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nit
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	nil	nil	nil	nit	nit	nil	nil	nil	nil
32.	Chandigarh	64	1	nil	nit	nil	nil	nil	1	under investigation
33.	Delhi	464	22	3	2	11	FIR-15	167 lakhs approx	82	269 firms were found contravening various provisio of D&C Act and Rules. Action against erring firm has been initiated as per said rules
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
35.	Daman and Diu	48	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
36.	Lakshadweep [#]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	82,599	2783	236	131	16	163	17,86,08,008	7067	

(*) including the cases of previous year

(#) data 1st Apr. 2017 to 30th Sept. 2017

[Translation]

Adulteration in Milk

799. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

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

(a) the details of the facilities available in the country to test adulteration in milk and the assistance being provided by Government to strengthen the said facilities;

(b) whether the quality of milk in India is as per globally approved standards;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any request/proposal for preparing quality standard of milk in the country to meet global standards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Presently, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has a network of 267 food laboratories under Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 in the Government as well as Private Sector. This comprises of 248 laboratories for primary testing and 19 laboratories for appellate (referral) testing of food items, including adulteration in milk.

FSSAI is implementing a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) for "Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country including Provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs" with an outlay of Rs.481.95 crore during the period from 2016-17 to 2018-2019. One of the components; of the scheme is strengthening of State Food Testing Laboratories to create a network of modern Food Testing Laboratories at the State Level. Under this scheme, nearly 42 State Food Testing Laboratories have been envisaged to be upgraded with high end equipment, subject to their readiness. So far, a total of 30 State Food Laboratories of 25 States/UTs

have been taken for upgradation and a grant of Rs. 127.95 crore has been sanctioned/ released.

Under another component of the CSS, nearly 50 Mobile Food Testing Laboratories (MFTLs) have been envisaged to be provided to States/UTs. So far, a total of 40 mobile laboratories have been sanctioned, of which 33 MFTLs have been delivered to 27 States/UTs. These mobile laboratories are executing the functions of surveillance and creating awareness regarding the food safety in remote areas in the States/UTs, large public congregations, schools, etc. and providing on the spot test facilities for qualitative adulteration in milk, water, edible oil and other common food items of daily consumption. FSSAI also provided Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machines (EMAT) to 29 States/UTs for analysis of milk parameters and to differentiate between genuine and spurious milk. EMAT machines can be easily used in remote areas where testing facilities are not available.

(b) and (c) Yes, quality and identity standards of milk are specified in sub-regulation 2.1.2 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. Microbiological standards of milk are specified in 'Appendix B' of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. Maximum limit of heavy metals and residues of pesticides and antibiotics/veterinary drugs in milk are specified in Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. Specific hygienic and sanitary practices to be followed by dairy business operators to ensure safety of milk are mentioned in Part III of Schedule IV in Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011. These standards of milk have been framed largely in accordance with the standards specified by Codex Alimentarius Commission (established by FAO and WHO to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade).

Further, a third party assisted National Milk Safety and Quality Survey, 2018 conducted in May 2018 with a sample size 6432 samples taken from 1100 towns for qualitative and quantitative analysis reveals that more than 90% of the milk is safe. Slightly less than 10% samples had contaminants (Aflatoxin MI-5.7%,

Antibiotics-1.2%, Pesticides-less than 0.1%, other adulterants-3.2%) in excess of specified limits coming mainly from poor farm practices.

(d) and (e) Standards of milk with respect to the quality parameters were revised on the basis of the requests received from various domestic stakeholders and were notified in Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 2017 on 12.10.2017.

In the revised Regulation, "General Standards for Milk and Milk Products" have been provided which includes definition for milk, reconstituted milk and recombined milk. These standards are in alignment with the Codex standards (General Standard For The Use Of Dairy Terms; Codex standard 206-1999). Further, "Standards For Milk" includes new definition of species identified milk and revised definitions for Full Cream Milk, Standardized Milk, Toned Milk, Double Toned Milk, and Skimmed Milk. In addition, quality standards for cow milk have been made uniform throughout the country and quality standards for camel milk have also been introduced. Further, work has also been initiated towards uniform standards of goat/sheep milk across the country and also on the development of the standards for lactose free/low lactose milk largely in alignment with the international standards.

[English]

The Cost of Modern Medicine

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

(a) whether the cost of modern medicine and related hospital expenses are on the rise, propelling the need to develop and alternate healthcare system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to introduce Yoga for disease Management in public healthcare system; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote Yoga and increase its acceptability as an alternate healthcare system in modern day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH)(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of AYUSH has not conducted any study to assess cost of Modern medicine and related Hospital expenses.

However, the National Health Policy, 2017 acknowledges the potential of AYUSH for effective prevention and therapy, that is safe and cost effective.

Further pluralism is one of the key policy principles under the document which envisages that patients who so chose and when appropriate would have access to AYUSH care provider based on documented and validated local, home and community based practices.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by the Government to promote Yoga and increase its acceptability including disease management in public healthcare system in modern day are as below:

- (i) Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH has completed 9 projects on health conditions related to Diabetes, Post Stroke rehabilitation, obesity, pregnancy, child health, back pain etc.. Further, a multi-centric trial on Yoga and Diabetes was conducted under which 2,40,975 persons were screened from 60 districts from 28 states.
- (ii) A Central Research Institute (CRI) providing health care services under Yoga and Naturopathy system is functioning at Rohini, Delhi. In addition, 1st phase construction of two more CRIs for yoga and naturopathy at Nagmangala in Karnataka and Jhajjar in Haryana has been completed.
- (iii) The Co-location of AYUSH facilities including Yoga & Naturopathy at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) & Districts Hospitals (DHs) and upgradation of exclusive AYUSH Hospitals including Yoga and Naturopathy facilities are included in the AYUSH Services component of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). Further, under flexible components of

NAM, a provision has also been kept for AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga.

- (iv) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH had established 5 Advanced Centres for Yoga Research in premier Medical Institutes where 5 monographs, 23 Research papers, 9 abstracts have been prepared in addition to organizing 46 Seminars/Workshops. More than 50,000 patients have been provided Yoga therapy every year in these centers during 12th Five year plan. The Institute has also completed one Clinical Research Project on Techno-Stress and another one on Philosophico-Literary Research Project.
- (v) National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has already developed integrated syllabi on Health Physical Education and Yoga for Class I to Class X. The content of Yoga has been included in the curriculum from Class VI onward. A separate syllabus on Yoga from Upper Primary to Secondary Stage has been developed.
- (vi) Ministry of AYUSH also promotes Yoga by carrying out campaigns through print and electronic media. AROGYA fairs at National and State level are organized to make public aware of the benefits of AYUSH systems of medicine including Yoga.
- (vii) The Ministry under its Central Sector Schemes of Information Education and Communication (IEC) and International Co-operation extends financial assistance to State Governments and other reputed Government/ Non-Governmental Organizations / Universities for conducting National/ International seminars/ workshops/ symposiums to promote Yoga.
- (viii) The Ministry of AYUSH also initiated a Scheme for Voluntary Certification of Yoga Professionals.
- (ix) The initiative of the Government has succeeded in adoption of 21st June, as the International Day of Yoga. Ministry of AYUSH has successfully celebrated the day for the last four

years successfully in which thousands of people participated every year.

- (x) Under Central Sector Scheme of International Cooperation (1C), the Ministry of AYUSH undertakes measures for global promotion and popularization of AYUSH systems of Medicine including Yoga.

[Translation]

CSR

801. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies spend two per cent of their annual profit on activities under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Act in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount incurred/spent by these companies including Public Sector Units under the said Act during the last three years and the current year, State/year-wise;

(c) whether these companies also made their contribution in the schemes being implemented by the Government during these previous years and if so, the expenditure incurred to them, scheme-wise;

(d) the details of CSR funds spent especially in the sectors like education, health during the said period: and

(e) the number of corporates which failed to spend any amount on CSR and spent less than 20 per cent of CSR in these years respectively and the action taken by the Government on these corporates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') mandates every company above the specified thresholds of turnover, or

net worth, or net profit to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act. As per the data obtained from the filings made by the companies upto 30.06.2018

in the MCA 21 registry for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the expenditure made by the companies on CSR is given in the Table below:

CSR Spend for the Three Financial Years

Year of Filing	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in Rs. Cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in Rs. Cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in Rs. Cr.)
PSUs	380	2816	438	4175	372	3242
Private Companies	16405	7249	21060	10190	19561	10222
Total	16785	10065	21498	14365	19933	13464

The State/UT-wise details of CSR expenditure for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 by the companies are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, CSR funds of companies can be contributed to any Government scheme provided the scheme permits participation by corporates. The Ministry does not maintain CSR spend data related to Government Schemes. The project-wise details of all companies are available on National CSR Data Portal

of this Ministry (www.csr.gov.in) which displays information based on disclosures made by the companies at MCA21 Registry.

(d) : As per the data obtained from the filings made by companies upto 30.06.2018 in MCA21 registry for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the details of amount spent on Education and Healthcare by the companies are as below:

CSR Expenditure (in Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Development Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Education	2630.85	4156.31	4277.03
2.	Healthcare	1847.74	2538.51	2284.89

(e) The details of companies which failed to spend any amount on CSR and spent less than 20 per cent of CSR in three years are as follows:

CSR Spent	No. of Companies which reported CSR expenditure		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
More than zero but less than 20 %	530	969	659
Zero Spent	9018	10563	9468

(Source: National CSR Data Portal)

Whenever, violation of CSR provision is noticed, the Registrar of Companies initiates action against such non-compliant companies after due examination of records. For the year 2014-15, prosecution against 284 companies were sanctioned, out of which 33 companies have filed application for compounding. Ministry has

established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism in April, 2018 for the financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions. Based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 5,382 companies for financial year 2015-16.

Statement

State/Ut-wise CSF Expenditure (in Rs. Crores)

S. No.	State/UT(s)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.29	0.55	0.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	414.28	1,241.98	729.95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.05	1.48	23.61
4.	Assam	134.78	167.47	268.88
5.	Bihar	36.69	108.67	94.40
6.	Chandigarh	1.77	5.13	23.80
7.	Chhattisgarh	161.30	237.95	77.88
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.41	12.03	5.13
9.	Daman and Diu	20.05	2.13	2.63
10.	Delhi	237.44	479.14	478.61
11.	Goa	27.11	30.53	34.96
12.	Gujarat	313.45	559.15	779.86
13.	Haryana	187.41	367.34	346.55
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10.95	52.36	16.41
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.71	103.03	41.04
16.	Jharkhand	79.56	118.17	94.62
17.	Karnataka	403.47	778.89	843.48
18.	Kerala	68.23	143.88	117.51
19.	Lakshadweep	-	0.30	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	141.88	183.27	282.04
21.	Maharashtra	1,445.92	2,013.02	2,222.20
22.	Manipur	2.44	6.28	11.72
23.	Meghalaya	3.53	5.63	7.55
24.	Mizoram	1.03	1.07	0.08

S. No.	State/UT(s)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
25.	Nagaland	1.11	0.96	0.92
26.	Odisha	252.18	618.91	311.95
27.	Puducherry	2.02	6.35	7.48
28.	Punjab	55.61	69.05	67.18
29.	Rajasthan	299.76	493.96	318.89
30.	Sikkim	1.19	1.89	4.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	539.64	615.71	470.51
32.	Telangana	101.96	254.02	221.27
33.	Tripura	1.33	1.47	1.25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	148.90	417.13	312.72
35.	Uttarakhand	74.79	72.42	94.65
36.	West Bengal	194.86	411.71	274.71
37.	NEC/ Not Mentioned*	26.94	-	6.72
38.	PAN India*	4,614.89	4,783.26	4,867.45
Grand Total		10,065.93	14,366.29	13,464.30

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

[English]

e>Returns Filed by the Individual Tax Payers

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

(a) whether there has been a growth in the number of e>Returns filed by the individual tax payers during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of average tax paid by the individual tax payers during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The number of income-tax returns filed and the annual growth rate during the last four financial years are as under:

Financial Year	Number of Income Tax Returns (including revise returns) filed by Individuals	Growth over previous year
2014-15	31,334,957	15.7%
2015-16	40,034,897	27.8%
2016-17	49,329,747	23.2%
2017-18	63,349,975	28.4%

(c) The average net tax liability in the e>Returns filed by individual taxpayers during the period under reference is Rs. 49,656/-.

Stand up India Scheme

803. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
 SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loans sanctioned and disbursed to women applicants and applicants from tribal and Scheduled Caste communities till date, under the Stand up India Scheme, State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the targets regarding number of beneficiaries under the Scheme;

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

(d) whether some banks have not given even a single loan under Stand up India Scheme to SCs/STs; and

(e) if so, the details of the names of such banks and the penal action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) 68,352 loans have been sanctioned under Stand Up India Scheme up to 09.12.2018. The State-wise number of loans sanctioned and disbursed to woman applicants and applicants from Scheduled Tribe (ST) and

Scheduled Caste (SC) under the Stand Up India Scheme including Karnataka as on 09.12.2018 is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Stand Up India Scheme is being implemented through all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to benefit 2.5 lakh borrowers at a minimum of two borrowers per bank branch comprising at least one SC/ST borrower and at least one woman borrower. The branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are progressively extending loans under the Scheme. The reason for not achieving the targets so far includes *inter alia*, requirement of handholding support by many first generation entrepreneurs to become eligible borrowers, limited availability of viable business proposals of requisite size in rural and semi urban areas, inability of borrowers to arrange margin money in the absence of convergence support etc.

(d) and (e) All Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have reported loans extended by them under the Stand Up India Scheme to SC/STs. However, certain Private Scheduled Commercial Banks, Scheduled Small Finance Banks, Foreign Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have so far not reported the loans extended by them. A list of these banks is placed at Statement-II. Government and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) have taken up the matter for vigorous implementation of the scheme with such banks directly or through the Indian Banks Association (IBA), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the sponsor bank (for RRBs) as the case may be.

Statement – I

State-wise Number of Loans Sanctioned and Disbursed under Stand Up India Scheme as on 09.12.2018

S. No.	State Name	Number of loans to SC		Number of loans to ST	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	5	3	2	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	772	575	165	118
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	9	108	99
4.	Assam	202	156	144	117

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	185	141	24	21
6.	Chandigarh	24	16	10	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	202	164	102	76
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	6	6
9.	Daman and Diu	3	3	0	0
10.	Goa	15	16	7	6
11.	Gujarat	553	422	209	160
12.	Haryana	261	231	15	13
13.	Himachal Pradesh	217	194	75	71
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	41	35	70	69
15.	Jharkhand	124	95	91	74
16.	Karnataka	556	407	140	98
17.	Kerala	86	75	9	8
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	484	399	127	110
20.	Maharashtra	790	576	139	102
21.	Manipur	13	8	42	30
22.	Meghalaya	12	3	93	79
23.	Mizoram	11	9	122	93
24.	Nagaland	12	10	153	136
25.	NCT of Delhi	191	154	18	16
26.	Odisha	235	177	71	56
27.	Puducherry	13	10	0	0
28.	Punjab	295	235	23	14
29.	Rajasthan	378	308	213	185
30.	Sikkim	14	11	54	45
31.	Tamil nadu	736	519	59	39
32.	Telangana	826	493	354	222
33.	Tripura	42	27	17	15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1296	1030	100	84
35.	Uttarakhand	116	98	49	39

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	West Bengal	755	653	46	40
	Total	9477	7263	2858	2248

Source: As reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks on Stand Up Mitra portal (www.standupmitra.in)

S. No.	State Name	Number of loans to Women		Total	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	50	41	57	46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3159	2143	4096	2836
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	7	129	115
4.	Assam	784	667	1130	940
5.	Bihar	2056	1505	2265	1667
6.	Chandigarh	239	178	273	198
7.	Chhattisgarh	1559	1253	1863	1493
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	10	24	17
9.	Daman and Diu	24	21	27	24
10.	Goa	222	158	244	180
11.	Gujarat	3814	2931	4576	3513
12.	Haryana	2089	1763	2365	2007
13.	Himachal Pradesh	593	514	885	779
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	184	164	295	268
15.	Jharkhand	1162	928	1377	1097
16.	Karnataka	2983	2360	3679	2865
17.	Kerala	1703	1503	1798	1586
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2408	2019	3019	2528
20.	Maharashtra	4064	2912	4993	3590
21.	Manipur	50	48	105	86
22.	Meghalaya	33	26	138	108
23.	Mizoram	8	6	141	108
24.	Nagaland	18	14	183	160

1	2	7	8	9	10
25.	NCT of Delhi	1959	1604	2168	1774
26.	Odisha	1696	1287	2002	1520
27.	Puducherry	107	83	120	93
28.	Punjab	1967	1542	2285	1791
29.	Rajasthan	2910	2437	3501	2930
30.	Sikkim	50	27	118	83
31.	Tamil nadu	5188	3914	5983	4472
32.	Telangana	2977	1759	4157	2474
33.	Tripura	75	63	134	105
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7161	5933	8557	7047
35.	Uttarakhand	1075	904	1240	1041
36.	West Bengal	3623	3049	4424	3742
Total		56017	43773	68352	53284

Source: As reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks on Stand Up Mitra portal (www.standupmitra.in)

Statement – II

*List of Banks which have not Yet Reported
Loans Extended to SCs/STs Entrepreneurs
under Stand Up India Scheme on the
Stand Up Mitra Portal as on 09.12.2018*

S. No.	Private Sector Banks
1.	Axis Bank Limited
2.	Bandhan Bank Limited
3.	Catholic Syrian Bank Limited
4.	City Union Bank Limited
5.	DCB Bank Limited
6.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited
7.	IDFC Bank Limited
8.	Karur Vysya Bank Limited
9.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited
10.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited
11.	Nainital Bank Limited

S. No.	Private Sector Banks
12.	RBL Bank Limited
13.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited
Scheduled Small Finance Banks	
1.	Au Small Finance Bank Limited
2.	Capital Small Finance Bank Limited
3.	Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited
4.	Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited
5.	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited
6.	Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited
Foreign Banks	
1.	AB Bank Limited
2.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC
3.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC
4.	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Limited

S. No.	Private Sector Banks
5.	Bank of America
6.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.
7.	Bank of Ceylon
8.	Bank of Nova Scotia
9.	Barclays Bank Pic
10.	BNP Paribas
11.	Citibank N.A.
12.	Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.
13.	Credit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank
14.	Credit Suisse A.G
15.	CTBC Bank Co. Limited
16.	DBS Bank Limited
17.	Deutsche Bank A.G.,
18.	Doha Bank
19.	Emirates NBD Bank PJSC
20.	First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC
21.	FirstRand Bank Limited
22.	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
23.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Limited
24.	Industrial Bank of Korea
25.	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.
26.	JSC VTB Bank
27.	KEB Hana Bank
28.	KEB Hana Bank
29.	Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Limited
30.	Mashreqbank PSC
31.	Mizuho Bank Limited
32.	National Australia Bank
33.	Qatar National Bank SAQ

S. No.	Private Sector Banks
34.	Sberbank
35.	SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited
36.	Shinhan Bank
37.	Societe Generale India
38.	Sonali Bank Limited
39.	Standard Chartered Bank
40.	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
41.	The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Limited
42.	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc.
43.	United Overseas Bank Limited
44.	Westpac Banking Corporation
45.	Woori Bank
	Regional Rural Banks
1.	RRB Bihar KGB
2.	RRB Chaitanya Godavari GB
3.	RRB Ellaquai Dehati Bank
4.	RRB Kaveri GB
5.	RRB Kerala GB
6.	RRB Madhyanchal GB
7.	RRB Malwa GB
8.	RRB Meghalaya Rural Bank
9.	RRB Mizoram Rural Bank
10.	RRB Nagaland Rural Bank
11.	RRB Purvanchal GB
12.	RRB Rajasthan Marudhara GB
13.	RRB Saurashtra GB
14.	RRB Sutlej GB
15.	RRB Telangana GB
16.	RRB Uttar Banga KGB
17.	RRB Uttar Bihar GB
18.	RRB Vananchal GB

Down Syndrome

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

(a) whether it is true that India has the highest number of people with Down Syndrome in the world and if so, the details, State/UT-wise;

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the cases of such genetic disorder and make available the information in public domain, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has proposed any new legislation on Down Syndrome in the 12th World Down Syndrome Congress in the year 2015 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No scientific study or survey has been carried out by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on the issue and as such there is no central database of people affected with Down Syndrome.

(b) The Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, which came into force *w.e.f.* 19/04/2017. Down Syndrome is covered under the RPwD Act, 2016 as an intellectual disability which has been recognized as a specified disability in the Act. The Act focuses on promoting health care and prevention of occurrence of disability. It mandates the Government and Local Authorities to take measures and make schemes and programmes in this regard which *inter alia* include undertaking survey/research concerning cause of occurrence of disability, promoting various methods for preventing disabilities, measures for pre-natal and peri-natal and post-natal care of mother and child, creating awareness on causes of disability and preventing disabilities etc.

(c) As informed by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, there is no proposal under consideration for bringing any new legislation on Down Syndrome.

PMJDY

805. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI):

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accounts created under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) during the year 2014 and each year thereafter till 2018;

(b) the details of credit-deposit ratio of the rural and urban population in various States including Kerala;

(c) the details of total number of accounts which are active, zero balance and inactive and the total cost involved in maintaining these accounts, for the period from 2014 to 2018. year- wise;

(d) the details of total amount deposited under the PMJDY accounts after demonetisation as well as before demonetisation, separately; and

(e) whether the Government has made any inquiry against those Jan Dhan accounts in which large amount of money was deposited after demonetisation and the Government is ready to withhold imposing penalty for excess transaction from these accounts, if so. the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to give a fillip to PMJDY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Following table shows the number of BSBDA accounts and but of them how many are opened under PMJDY at the end of the financial year during 2013-14 to 2017-18:

(In crore)

S. No.	Item	31.3.14	31.3.15	31.3.16	31.3.17	31.3.18
(1)	Number of BSBDA accounts	24.30	39.80	46.90	53.30	53.60
(2)	Out of (1), number of accounts opened under PMJDY	**	14.72	21.43	28.17	31.44

Source: RBI, Public Sector Banks & major Private Sector Banks ** PMJDY launched in August 2014

(b) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India, State/UT-wise credit-deposit ratio in 2017-18: Q4, is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Number of operative PMJDY accounts at the end of the financial year during 2013-14 to 2017-18 is given hereunder:

(In crore)				
Item	31.3.15	31.3.16	31.3.17	31.3.18
Number of operative PMJDY accounts	14.72	21.43	17.01	25.38

Source: Public Sector Banks & major Private Sector Banks

Depending upon transactions carried out by a Jan-Dhan account holder, the balance in any Jan-Dhan account can vary on day-to-day basis and may even become zero on a particular day. Hence zero balance accounts under PMJDY are not centrally monitored.

As far as cost involved in maintaining these accounts is concerned, it is informed that like all other accounts in banking business, there is a cost for maintaining PMJDY accounts as well. However, as informed by Public Sector Banks, deposits under PMJDY accounts are low cost source of funds for banks which compensates the maintenance cost of these accounts. Cost for maintaining PMJDY accounts is not centrally maintained.

(d) As reported by banks, deposit amount as on date in PMJDY accounts for pre and post demonetization period, is given hereunder:

Date	Deposit amount as on date (in Rs. crore)
1	2
2.11.2016	45302.48
9.11.2016	45636.60
30.11.2016	74321.55

1	2
28.12.2016	71036.58
29.3.2017	62972.42
28.3.2018	78493.99
5.12.2018	84814.53

Source: Public Sector Banks & major Private Sector Banks

(e) Department of Revenue apprised that based on information received from various reporting entities, Rs. 42,187 crore had been deposited in 3,74,14,844 PMJDY accounts during the period 8.11.2016 to 30.12.2016. A number of measures have been taken up by the Government, which *inter-alia* include collection of information on cash transactions, collating and analysis of such information, extensive use of information technology and data analytic tools for identification of high risk cases, expeditious verification of suspect cases, etc. The information is then disseminated to Law Enforcement Agencies for appropriate action at their end.

To consolidate the gains made through financial inclusion initiatives implemented so far and deepen it further to accelerate the participation of the masses in the economic growth of the country, PMJDY has been extended beyond 14.8.2018 with following modification:

- ❖ Existing Over Draft (OD) limit of Rs. 5,000 revised to Rs. 10,000.
- ❖ There will not be any conditions attached for OD upto Rs. 2,000.
- ❖ Age limit for availing OD facility revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.
- ❖ The accidental insurance cover for new RuPay card holders raised from existing Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018.

For opening of accounts under PMJDY, the focus has now been shifted to from "every household to every adult".

Statement*Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio - State/UTs-wise and Population Group-wise*

(Figures are in Percentage)

States / UTs	2017-18:Q4			
	Metropolitan	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	30.36	61.76	39.99
Andhra Pradesh	129.50	129.23	114.53	93.12
Arunachal Pradesh	-	19.85	27.10	-
Assam	-	53.45	46.45	36.51
Bihar	25.82	39.55	32.73	31.29
Chandigarh	-	24.40	22.97	109.13
Chhattisgarh	118.55	34.18	43.13	45.71
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	16.21	46.81	-
Daman and Diu	-	7.22	28.83	-
Goa	-	17.89	29.41	-
Gujarat	99.52	42.63	52.35	54.20
Haryana	51.82	76.19	69.17	56.17
Himachal Pradesh	-	30.66	37.17	21.45
Jammu and Kashmir	43.40	53.29	48.09	29.44
Jharkhand	27.86	26.61	19.18	38.01
Karnataka	67.64	93.37	82.13	60.65
Kerala	-	57.08	54.16	82.44
Lakshadweep	-	13.04	6.66	-
Madhya Pradesh	67.03	83.71	66.76	49.43
Maharashtra	112.33	70.44	60.92	59.56
Manipur	-	60.87	58.84	38.00
Meghalaya	-	42.33	28.72	20.16
Mizoram	-	50.24	66.21	27.61
Nagaland	-	55.67	28.59	36.80
Nct of Delhi	94.26	53.49	20.70	26.93
Odisha	-	32.54	34.17	40.68

1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	-	109.26	62.58	57.79
Punjab	95.73	66.52	55.06	48.82
Rajasthan	72.82	99.23	77.30	65.07
Sikkim	-	30.53	34.64	24.80
Tamil Nadu	115.50	112.63	99.35	92.75
Telangana	108.49	130.07	88.83	85.68
Tripura	-	40.95	50.36	35.14
Uttar Pradesh	36.92	47.94	42.39	40.24
Uttarakhand	-	36.08	42.82	34.16
West Bengal	84.17	31.43	26.84	24.22

Source: RBI

[*Translation*]

Zika Virus and Swine Flu

806. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):
SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P.R SUNDARAM:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
DR J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

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

(a) whether many cases of people falling ill due to Zika Virus and Swine Flu have been reported from some parts of the country in recent months, if so, the details thereof and the number of deaths reported due to Zika Virus and Swine Flu during the current year so far;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to control the diseases and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sent any expert team to assess the situation in areas which are affected by these diseases, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) the details of financial and technical assistance including drugs provided to affected States for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of these diseases; and

(e) the further steps being taken by the Government for proper management and creation of health infrastructure for early detection and treatment of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, in 2018, following States have reported cases of Zika virus diseases:

State	District	Laboratory confirmed cases	Total
Rajasthan	Jaipur	159	159
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	54	130
	Hoshangabad	2	
	Vidisha	50	
	Sehore	21	
	Sagar	2	
	Raisen	1	

Two laboratory confirmed Zika deaths reported from Madhya Pradesh. In both these cases death was due to concurrent co-morbid conditions (due to Septic shock with Dengue encephalitis in one case and Multi Organ Failure due to septic Shock in the other).

State wise details of cases and deaths due to Swine flu reported in country as on 02.12.2018 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Health is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare took the following steps to contain further spread of Zika virus disease:

- (i) The Zika action plan was implemented in all the affected States.
- (ii) Central teams were deployed to Jaipur (Rajasthan), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), and to Bhopal, Vidisha, Sehore and Sagar Districts of Madhya Pradesh to assist these States in containment operations.
- (iii) Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Senior officers of the Ministry reviewed the situation on regular basis and modulated the action for containment.
- (iv) Union Secretary(Health & Family Welfare) reviewed the situation and preparedness to Zika virus disease in all States through video conferencing with the States/UTs.

- (v) Advisory were issued to all States/UTs to strengthen vector control activities and surveillance for Zika virus disease.
- (vi) Senior officers of the ministry visited the states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to oversee the containment operations.
- (vii) Joint Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Services(DGHS) met regularly to review the current situation of Zika virus disease in the affected States/UTs.
- (viii) Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR) supported the Viral Research and Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDL) in the affected States for testing clinical samples.
- (ix) IEC material prepared by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare were provided to the three affected States.
- (x) Surveillance strategy to ensure that the disease has not spread beyond the containment zone has been provided to the State of Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh.
- (xi) Financial support was ensured through National Health Mission.

In addition, the Central Government has also been closely monitoring the Seasonal Influenza (swine flu) situation and is in regular touch with the States on the issue and has taken following steps:

- (i) The situation was reviewed by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare on 17.01.2018. The situation was again reviewed on 25.04.2018 and on 16.10.2018.
- (ii) Regular Video conferences are held with the nodal officers for H1N1 in high case reporting States and preparedness is reviewed on regular basis. A Video conferencing with Union Secretary (HFW) with the Principal Secretaries of 11 States/UTs was held on 17.10.2018 and 25.10.2018.
- (iii) The situation of the Seasonal Influenza is also regularly reviewed by the Joint Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of DGHS. Last meeting of this Expert group was held on 22.10.2018.

The situation was also monitored at the level of Additional Secretary (Health) on 15.10.2018.

- (iv) Information on details of manufactures for human influenza vaccine in India has been shared with all States/UTs on 22.10.2018.
- (v) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has provided guidelines on categorization of patients, treatment protocol and guidelines on Ventilatory management to the States/UTs which are also available on the website of the Ministry (www.mohfw.nic.in) and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) (ncdc.gov.in). State Governments have also been advised for vaccination of health care workers dealing with H1N1 cases.
- (vi) States have been requested to procure logistics and Government of India supports the States to tide over the shortage during crisis.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had deputed senior level Public Health Teams to Rajasthan to assess the situation and assist the State in managing the spurt witnessed in January 2018.

(d) Under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), funds are released to States/UTs as grant-in-aid (GIA) to perform surveillance and outbreak investigation activities with respect to epidemic prone diseases including Seasonal Influenza H1N1 (swine flu).

To ensure wider availability and accessibility of Oseltamivir, the drug for treatment of Influenza has been put in Schedule H1 so that it can be sold by all licensed chemist under prescription. The drug for seasonal influenza H1N1 (swine flu) "Oseltamivir" tablets and suspension are procured by States. However, in case of shortage of drug in the State, the same is also provided by Government of India.

(e) Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) assisted lab network of 12 Laboratories are providing laboratory support in terms of testing, quality assurance, guidance, providing viral transport mediums and diagnostic reagents. The diagnostic capacity has also been strengthened by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) through

more than 41 Virus Research Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDL) to test clinical samples (Out of which 6 labs are common to both IDSP and ICMR).

Statement

Seasonal Influenza (H1N1): Laboratory Confirmed Cases and Deaths: State/ UT-wise for 2018 (As on 02nd December, 2018)

S. No.	States/UTs	Cumulative Cases since 1st Jan, 2018	Cumulative Deaths since 1st Jan, 2018
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra [^]	2548	422
2.	Rajasthan	2084	203
3.	Gujarat	2037	87
4.	Tamil Nadu	2263	15
5.	Karnataka	1465	59
6.	Telangana	746	22
7.	Kerala	663	38
8.	Puducherry	307	10
9.	Andhra Pradesh	334	14
10.	Delhi	95	2
	Delhi (outside)	37	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	79	30
12.	Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu)	2	0
	(Kashmir)	50	12
13.	Goa	48	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh ^{\$}	38	6
15.	Haryana	30	4
16.	Punjab	32	10
17.	West Bengal [#]	21	0
18.	Odisha	29	6

1	2	3	4
19.	Chhattisgarh	9	3
20.	Uttarakhand	8	2
21.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1
22.	Jharkhand	4	1
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2
24.	Chandigarh	2	0
25.	Meghalaya	2	1
26.	Tripura	1	0
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
29.	Assam	0	0
30.	Bihar	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0
33.	Manipur	0	0
34.	Mizoram	0	0
35.	Nagaland	0	0
36.	Sikkim	0	0
Cumulative Total		12942	954

^As on 01.12.2018;

\$As on 30.11.2018;

#As on 19.08.2018

Cumulative cases and deaths reported on the existing week also include those of previous weeks.

Source: Prepared on the basis of Daily report received to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) from State Surveillance Unit (IDSP) and Concerned Department of Health of States/UTs

Bankruptcy of DCCBs

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

(a) whether a large number of District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) have become bankrupt in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such banks as on date, State-wise particularly in respect of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation into the cases of embezzlement in these banks and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c): National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that no District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) in the country is bankrupt.

NABARD has also informed that as part of its supervision function over State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and DCCBs, in terms of provisions of section 35(6) and 27(3) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949/ (AACS), it conducts On-site as well as Off-site inspection/ surveillance of StCBs and DCCBs, *inter-alia*, to ensure protection of depositors interest and to ensure that the business conducted by these banks is in conformity with the provisions of the relevant Acts, Rules and Regulations.

[English]

'Liquidity Squeeze of MSMEs'

808. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE :
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector is among the sectors worst affected by

demonetisation and banks are unable to meet entire credit demands of the MSME sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the MSMEs had increasingly relied upon the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) for financial transactions and loans, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the NBFCs are facing liquidity squeeze having adverse effect on MSMEs, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to meet the funds requirement of MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE . (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per MSME-Pulse Report September, 2018, prepared by TransUnion CIBIL and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Micro (credit exposure less than Rs.1 crore) and Small and Micro Enterprise (SME) (credit exposure in the range of Rs.1 crore to Rs.25 crore) exhibited Year on Year (y-o-y) growth of 21% and 14% respectively between June, 2017 and June, 2018.

(c) Credit to MSMEs from Deposit Taking and Non-Deposit Taking Systematically Important Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) has increased from Rs.1,10,400 crore in June 2017 to Rs.1,55,981 crore in June 2018 as per data compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(d) Asset Liability Management Guidelines are in place for NBFCs to manage their liquidity risk with particular emphasis on financing the gaps in stressed scenario. In addition, various measures have been taken to ease liquidity and meet funds requirements of stake holders including MSMEs. These, *inter-alia*, include, conduct of open market operations, regular Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) auctions, permitting banks to reckon certain additional Government securities held by them as High Quality Liquid Assets, higher single borrower exposure limit for NBFCs up to December 31, 2018, permitting banks to provide partial credit enhancement (PCE) for bonds of minimum tenor

of 3 years issued by Non- Deposit Taking Systematically Important NBFCs, relaxation in Minimum Holding Period (MHP) requirement for originating NBFCs in respect of loans of original maturity above 5 years, etc.

(e) Government and RBI have taken several steps to meet funds requirement of MSMEs. These *inter-alia*, include, advice to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, additional working capital limit to meet the requirements arising due to unforeseen/seasonal increase in demand, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district, simplified computation of working capital of MSE units to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits upto Rs.5 crore, setting up of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to solve the problem of delayed payment of MSMEs, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

809. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who joined the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) till date; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries who got the risk coverage in different categories as on 15 August, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per data uploaded by banks, the number of persons enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) as on 31.10.2018 is 14.27 Crores.

(b) The number of beneficiaries, who got the risk coverage in different categories as on 15 August, 2018 is as under:-

(Figures in Crores)

Category	Number of beneficiaries
Urban Male	4.08
Urban Female	2.42

Category	Number of beneficiaries
Urban Total:	6.50
Rural Male	4.42
Rural Female	3.05
Rural Total:	7.47
Grand Total:	13.97

Revamping of Companies Act

810. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment on the credibility of corporate India's book and governance and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government will make a comprehensive revamp of the Companies Act and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No such assessment has been carried out.

(b) On the basis of report of the Committee to review offences under the Companies Act, 2013 (CA-13), the Companies Amendment Ordinance (9 of 2018) has been promulgated on November 2, 2018. The twin objectives of the Ordinance are promotion of ease of doing business along with better corporate compliance. The main amendments are as under:-

(i) Shifting of jurisdiction of 16 types of corporate offences from the special courts to in-house adjudication. This is expected to reduce the case load of Special Courts by over 60%, thereby enabling them to concentrate on serious corporate offences. With this amendment, the scope of in-house adjudication has gone up from 18 Sections at present to 34 Sections of the Act.

(ii) The penalty for small companies and one person companies has been reduced to half of that applicable to normal companies.

(iii) Strengthening in-house adjudication mechanism by necessitating a concomitant order for making good the default at the time of levying penalty, to achieve the ultimate aim of achieving better compliance.

(iv) Declogging the NCLT by:

(a) enlarging the pecuniary jurisdiction of Regional Director by enhancing the limit up to Rs. 25 Lakh as against earlier limit of Rs. 5 Lakh under Section 441 of the Act;

(b) vesting in the Central Government the power to approve the alteration in the financial year of a company under section 2(41); and

(c) vesting in the Central Government the power to approve cases of conversion of public companies into private companies.

(v) Other Amendments relate to re-introduction of provision pertaining to declaration of commencement of business; reduced time for filing documents related to creation and modification of charges; non-maintenance of registered office to trigger de-registration process; and holding of directorships beyond permissible limits to trigger disqualification of such directors.

Money Deposited by Indians in Swiss Banks

811. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the money deposited by Indians in Swiss Bank rose over 50 percent in last 4 years period from 2014 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India has moved to 73rd placed in terms of the volumes of money deposited in Swiss Banks and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any report details of Swiss National Bank therein and if so, the year-wise growth and the deposit source thereof;

(d) the details of present status of bilateral pact on automatic exchange of transaction information with the Switzerland Government thereof; and

(e) the details of proactive steps initiated by the Governments to bring back the unaccounted black money from the Swiss Bank Accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (c) Swiss authorities have shared the following information regarding the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media *"The figures published by the SNB are regularly mentioned in the Indian media as a reliable indicator of the amount of assets held with Swiss financial institutions in respect of Indian residents. More often than not, the media reports have not taken account of the way the figures have to be interpreted, which has resulted in misleading headlines and analyses. Moreover, it is frequently assumed that any assets held by Indian residents in Switzerland are undeclared (so-called 'Black Money')."*

Further they have said *"To analyze Indian residents' deposits held in Switzerland, another data source should be used This is the so-called "locational banking statistics", which the SNB collects in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)."*

The data collected by Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that the loans and deposits of Indians, other than Banks, in the Swiss banks decreased by 34.5% in the year 2017 as compared to 2016. Further, there has been significant reduction in Swiss non-bank loans and deposits of Indians by 80.2% between 2013 and 2017.

(d) India and Switzerland are signatories to the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) and both countries have also signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) pursuant to which the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) is activated between the two countries for sharing of financial account information annually for calendar year 2018 onwards with first transmission in 2019.

(e) India has Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Switzerland which entered into force on 29th December, 1994. Protocol amending the agreement was signed on 30th August, 2010 and entered into force on 7th October, 2011. The provisions of the India-Switzerland DTAA amended by the Protocol facilitate exchange of information on request basis in the cases under investigation. The information exchanged is utilized to conclude the investigations and tax the unaccounted income and assets of the taxpayers. To enhance cooperation in this area, bilateral meetings are held between the Competent Authorities of the two sides on regular basis.

India and Switzerland are also signatories to the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC). India and Switzerland have, for automatic sharing of financial account information, signed a Joint Declaration on 22nd November, 2016 for activation of the AEOI in tax matters between the two countries. The necessary legal arrangements have been put in place and from 2019 onwards, India will receive information of financial accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland for the calendar year 2018 and subsequent years. This will be useful in tracing unaccounted income and assets of Indian residents in Switzerland and bringing the same to tax.

Pricing of Medical Devices

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

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

(a) whether the importers' lobby is pitching for increase of 18 per cent in Maximum Retail Price (MRP) for all medical devices simultaneously making a request to the Government to rationalise the trade margins, if so, the response of the Government thereon;

(b) whether there is an urgent need for an integrated and calibrated development policy to put

'Make in India' initiative in medical devices sector in topon foreign made devices;

(c) if so, the response of the Government thereon and the steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the reports in newspapers about unaffordable hospital bills and exorbitantly priced medical devices used in treatment which has created distrust in healthcare industry; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Department of Pharmaceuticals, which is mandated with the task of dealing with pricing issues of medical devices, has informed that it has not received any such representation from the industry for increase of 18 percent in medical devices.

(b) and (c) Realising the needs of medical devices sector, the Government has operationalized a sub-scheme, namely, Development of Common Facility Centre for Medical Devices (DCFC-MD). It aims to provide financial assistance to upcoming medical device parks for creation of Common Facility Centre (CFC). This move is expected to bring down the manufacturing cost of indigenous medical devices, thus making them competitive and giving a fillip to 'Make in India'. Further, Department of Pharmaceuticals has issued guidelines for implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017. The Department has also clarified in the guidelines that USFDA/CE Certifications, etc. shall not be mandatory for those medical devices for which Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standards exist. This move is also expected to boost manufacturing of indigenous medical devices.

(d) and (e) Health is a State subject. The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments with a view to prescribe the Minimum Standards of facilities and services provided by them.

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 follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments, display their rates at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedure and service 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. Further action lies within the purview of the State/UT Governments as the implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the remit of the State/UT Governments.

Currently, the Act is applicable in 11 States namely Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal 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.

Standoff between Government and RBI

813. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a standoff/rift reported between Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the recent past, if so, the details thereof and the major issues between the Government and the RBI;

(b) whether the Government has not respected the autonomy of RBI and destroyed it by interference in its functioning causing the said standoff, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has requested to RBI to release more funds from its reserves, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has statistics regarding funds released from its reserves by the RBI, if

so, the details thereof during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The autonomy for the Central Bank, within the framework of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, is an essential and accepted governance requirement. A press release was issued by the Government on 31.10.2018 as below:

“The autonomy for the Central Bank, within the framework of the RBI Act, is an essential and accepted governance requirement. Governments in India have nurtured and respected this. Both the Government and the Central Bank, in their functioning, have to be guided by public interest and the requirements of the Indian economy. For the purpose, extensive consultations on several issues take place between the Government and the RBI from time to time. This is equally true of all other regulators. Government of India has never made public the subject matter of those consultations. Only the final decisions taken are communicated. The Government, through these consultations, places its assessment on issues and suggests possible solutions. The Government will continue to do so.”

(c) and (d) The Government asked RBI for a review of its Economic Capital Framework (ECF) adopted in 2016. As per press release by RBI on 19.11.2018, the Board has decided to constitute an Expert Committee to examine the ECF, the membership and terms of reference of which will be jointly determined by the Government and RBI and that RBI should consider a scheme for restructuring of stressed standard assets of MSME borrowers with aggregate credit facilities of up to Rs. 25 crore, subject to conditions for ensuring financial stability.

The details of RBI surplus transferred to the Government during the last five years are as follows:

Financial year of RBI	Surplus transferred to Government (in crore Rupees)
1	2
2013-14	52,679
2014-15	65,896

1	2
2015-16	65,876
2016-17	30,659
2017-18	50,000

Rs. 2000 Currency Notes

814. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA) have expressed apprehension that currency note of Rs. 2000/- denomination has led to facilitate hoarders of black money, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government have given a serious thought to the issue, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government would consider reducing printing of Rs. 2000/- currency note and enhance currency notes of lower denomination in order to foil the bed of hoarders of black money, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The Government has not received such reference from All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA).

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise

(c) Printing of Currency note of particular denomination is decided by the Government in consultation with RBI, to maintain desired denomination mix demand, for facilitating transactional demand of public.

Welfare of ASHA Workers

815. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of number of ASHA workers enrolled and the monthly remuneration and other benefits given to ASHA workers;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that the remuneration given to the ASHA workers is very low considering that the duties and service rendered by them;

(c) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government for increasing the remuneration and other welfare measures of ASHA workers;

(d) whether the Government proposes to regularize the service of ASHA workers considering the essential and permanent requirement of their service, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give the ASHA workers salary and other benefits of Group D employees in the Central Government service; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of ASHA workers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State/ UT wise number of ASHAs is given in enclosed Statement. Under the National Health Mission, ASHAs are envisaged to be community health volunteers and are entitled only to task/activity based incentives. Apart from incentives approved for ASHAs at national level, States have the flexibility to design ASHA incentives. The quantum of incentives earned by the ASHAs depends on activities undertaken and the population covered by her.

(b) and (c) The incentives to ASHAs finalized at the national level are regularly reviewed by the Government and activities for which ASHAs would get incentives are expanded from time to time. In 2013

ASHA incentives were enhanced for many activities and new incentives for routine and recurring activities were introduced to ensure that ASHAs get at least Rs. 1000/- per month subject to her carrying out the activity. The Union Cabinet has recently approved increase in the amount of routine and recurring incentives under National Health Mission for ASHAs that will enable ASHAs to get at least Rs 2000/- per month subject to ASHAs carrying out the activities. The Union Cabinet has also approved inclusion of ASHAs and ASHA facilitators that meet the eligibility criteria to be enrolled in social security schemes implemented by Government of India namely, the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana. In addition, States also provide monetary and non-monetary incentives to ASHAs out of state budget

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal under consideration. As mentioned in reply to part (a), ASHAs are community health volunteers.

(f) As per guidelines, ASHAs are selected based on population norm of one ASHA per 1000 population. When the population exceeds one thousand, another ASHA can be engaged. However, in tribal, hilly and desert areas the norms are relaxed to one ASHA per habitation irrespective of population size, depending on the workload, geographic dispersion, and difficult terrain. In urban areas the selection norms is one ASHA for every 1000-2500 population and when the population covered increases to more than 2500 another ASHA can be engaged.

Statement

Status of ASHAs Selected/In-Position under NHM

S. No.	States/UTs	ASHAs Selected (Rural)	ASHA-In Position (Urban)	Total ASHAs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	87611	409	88020
2.	Chhattisgarh	66713	3295	70008
3.	Himachal Pradesh*	32342	32	32374
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11853	63	11916
5.	Jharkhand	40964	240	41204

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	70340	3749	74089
7.	Odisha	46757	1449	48206
8.	Rajasthan	58528	4098	62626
9.	Uttar Pradesh	154776	5072	159848
10.	Uttarakhand	11086	561	11647
11.	Arunchal Pradesh	3837	42	3879
12.	Assam	30619	1155	31774
13.	Manipur	4009	81	4090
14.	Meghalaya	6516	165	6681
15.	Mizoram	1091	79	1170
16.	Nagaland	1887	37	1924
17.	Sikkim	641	25	666
18.	Tripura	7590	356	7946
19.	Andhra Pradesh	39009	2660	41669
20.	Goa	0	0	0
21.	Gujarat	39237	4052	43289
22.	Haryana	17369	2484	19853
23.	Karnataka	37001	2672	39673
24.	Kerala	28115	1820	29935
25.	Maharashtra	60670	8407	69077
26.	Punjab	18904	2191	21095
27.	Tamil Nadu	3905	0	3905
28.	Talengna	29257	3142	32399
29.	West Bengal	54628	5380	60008
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407	0	407
31.	Chandigarh	14	16	30
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	456	59	515
33.	Daman and Diu	88	9	97
34.	Delhi	0	5749	5749
35.	Lakshadweep	110	0	110
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		966330	59549	1025879

Source: NHM-MIS report Note * Including Link worker

[Translation]

Villages in Forest Areas

816. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages situated in the forest areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any rehabilitation scheme for these villages, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds provided/to be provided for the rehabilitation of these villages, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any deadline for the rehabilitation of these villages; 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) The villages in forest areas may include forest villages, old habitations, unsurveyed villages and other villages in the forests, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages. However, as per information available in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the State-wise details of the forest villages/villages inside the core/critical tiger habitat in the country is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" and "Project Tiger" under which funds are provided to States/UTs for relocation and rehabilitation of forest villages. The details of funds provided for such relocation and rehabilitation are given in the Statement II and III

(d) and (e) Rehabilitation of villages is a voluntary process. Hence no deadline has been fixed.

Statement – I*Total No. of Forest Villages in Various States*

S. No.	State	Total No. of Villages
1.	Assam	499
2.	Chhattisgarh	425

S. No.	State	Total No. of Villages
3.	Gujarat	199
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0
5.	Jharkhand	24
6.	Madhya Pradesh	893
7.	Meghalaya	23
8.	Mizoram	85
9.	Odisha	20
10.	Tripura	62
11.	Uttarakhand	61
12.	Uttar Pradesh	13
13.	West Bengal	170
A	Sub total	2,474

Information Available for Number of Villages Only for Core/Critical Tiger Reserve Area in the Following States

S. No.	State	No. of villages inside the core/critical tiger habitat
13.	Andhra Pradesh	28
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
15.	Bihar	0
15.	Karnataka	102
16.	Kerala	0
17.	Maharashtra	33
18.	Rajasthan	82
19.	Tamil Nadu	49
20.	Telangana	37
21.	Uttrakhand	0
B	Sub total	3,34
	Grand Total (A+B)=	2,808

Statement – II

State-wise details of funds released during last three years for the voluntary relocation of families from the Protected Areas under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Development of Wildlife Habitats" during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of State	Village/sanctuary	Year		
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Kerala	Kurchiyat	270.00	-	-
		Chettiyalathur	-	1108.80	-
2.	Mizoram	Kawanpuri West, Darangawn West and Thorangthlang Wildlife Sanctuary		1044.00	
		Kawanpuri West, Darangawn West and Thoranthlang Wildlife Sanctuary			261.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaitpur Village, Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary			748.00
Total			270.00	2152.80	1009.00

Statement – III

State-wise Fund Allocated/Provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Project Tiger" for Voluntary Village Relocation During Last Three Years and the Current Year

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State	Name of Tiger Reserve/State	Year			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (30.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	Kali (DandeliAnshi)	0.00	786.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Bandhavgarh	0.00	1338.00	0.00	0.00
		Satpura	0.00	630.00	2076.00	0.00
		Sanjay Dubri	0.00	8209.96	6610.00	2580.00
3.	Maharashtra	Tadoba Andhari	0.00	0.00	858.00	0.00
		Melghat	2532.00	2856.00	2886.00	5908.00
		Pench	0.00	1020.00	0.00	0.00
		Bor	0.00	1860.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai	1410.00	0.00	1530.00	0.00
5.	Rajasthan	Sariska	810.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	Achanakmar	0.00	0.00	798.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Odisha	Satkosia	0.00	0.00	468.00	0.00
8.	Telangana	Kawal	0.00	0.00	0.00	852.00
Total			4752.00	16699.96	15226.00	9340.00

[English]

Environmental Clearance for Construction of Dams/Check Dams

817. SHRI GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals relating to construction of dams/check dams is pending with the Government for environmental clearance;

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

(c) whether environmental clearance for construction of dam in Andhra Pradesh has been given despite opposition by the State Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) Twenty one (21) project proposals relating to construction of dams/barrages are under consideration in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for environmental clearance (EC). A State-wise details of these projects are give in enclosed Statement.

(c) No. Madam

(d) Not applicable, in view of the part-(c) above.

Statement

S. No.	Details of the Projects
Assam	
1.	Lower KopiliHEP Project, District KarbiAnglong& North Cachar Hill, Assam by Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd

S. No.	Details of the Projects
Andhra Pradesh	
2.	Pinnapuram pumped storage project in lumool District, Andhra Pradesh by Greenko Energy Pvt Ltd
Bihar	
3.	Kosi-Mechi Inter-state Link Project in Bihar by Water Resources Department by Government of Bihar
Himachal Pradesh	
4.	Luhri Stage-I HEP Project, District Kullu by SJVN Ltd
5.	Nakthan HEP Project in District: Kullu, Himachal Pradesh by HPPC Ltd
6.	Thana-Plaun HEP in District Mandi, Himachal Pradesh by HPPCLtd
Jammu and Kashmir	
7.	Bursar HEP Project, District: Kishtwar, Jammu and Kashmir by NHPC Ltd
8.	Kirthai Stage-I HEP90 MW) in Kishtwar District, Jammu and Kashmir by JKPDC Ltd
9.	Kirthai Stage-II HEP in Kishtwar District Jammu and Kashmir by JKPDC Ltd
Jharkhand	
10.	Kanhar Barrage Project in Garhwa, Jharkhand by Water Resources Department by Government of Jharkhand
Karnataka	
11.	Upper Krishna Stage-III Project District: Chickmagalur, Karnataka by Krishna BhagyaNala Nigam Ltd

S. No.	Details of the Projects
12.	Veerabhadreshwara Lift Irrigation Scheme, District: Bagalkot, Karnataka by Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Ltd
13.	Basaveshwara (Kempawada) Lift Irrigation Scheme, District: Belgavi, Karnataka by Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Ltd
Madhya Pradesh	
14.	Majhgaon Medium Project in Panna District, Madhya Pradesh by Water Resources department, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Morand-Ganjil Irrigation Project in Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh by Narmada Development Authority
Maharashtra	
16.	Asthi LIS-3 project in beed District of Maharashtra by Godavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation
Meghalaya	
17.	Mawphu HEP Stage-II Project, District East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd
Rajasthan	
18.	Kalisindh Major Multipurpose Irrigation Project, District Jhalawar, Rajasthan by Minor Irrigation Project, Government of Rajasthan
Telangana	
19.	Sita Rama Lift irrigation Project Phase-I in BhadradiKothagudem District of Telangana by Irrigation & CAD Department, Government of Telangana
Uttarakhand	
20.	Pancheswar Multipurpose Project, Uttarakhand by Pancheswar Development Authority, MoWR, RD & GR
21.	Devsari HEP project in Chamoli District, Uttarakhand by SJVN Ltd

[Translation]

Rise in Temperature

818. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of threats of rising temperature;

(b) whether the Government has taken any measures to curb the rise in temperature;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Inter-Government Panel for Climate Change has drawn the attention of the world towards its report which insists on the ill-effects of rising temperature due to the emission of green house gases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the World Meteorological Organization, Global mean temperatures in 2017 were 1.1 °C ± 0.1 °C above pre-industrial levels. The average global temperature for 2013-2017 is close to 1°C above that for 1850-1900 and is also the highest five-year average on record. According to India Meteorological Department (IMD), in line with rising temperatures across the globe, All India mean temperature has risen by nearly 0.64°C over the last 110 years. Changes in many extreme weather and climate events including heat waves have been observed since 1950 and their incidence has risen in the last 30 years.

(b) and (c) In order to combat the adverse effects of temperature rise due to climate change, the Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises eight National Missions being implemented by different ministries in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and

Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. Also, 32 States and Union Territories have prepared the State Action Plan on Climate Change to address state-specific issues. The Government is also supporting adaptation actions of States and Union Territories through National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change.

(d) and e) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has brought out a Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C. The report was in response to decision 1/CP.21 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). India participated in the 48th Session of the IPCC at Incheon, Korea from October 1-6, 2018 wherein this report was formally adopted. The Government has taken due note of the report.

[English]

ANM/GNM Schools

819. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

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

(a) the number of nursing schools functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more such colleges/training centres in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to start nursing training centre at Godda (Jharkhand) and Deoghar (Jharkhand); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of Nursing Schools functioning in the country is given in Statement-I

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Upgradation/strengthening of Nursing Services (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives/General Nurse Midwives), the Government has approved and released funds to 112 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) and 136 General Nurse Midwives (GNM) Schools in the country. The details are enclosed as Statement-II

(c) and (d) An Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) School has been approved at Godda, Jharkhand in the year 2011-12.

Statement - I

State-wise Distribution of Nursing Schools and the Admission Capacity as on 20th November, 2018

States	ANM						GNM							
	Government			Private			Government			Private			Total	
	Instt.	Seats	Instt.	Seats	Instt.	Seats	Instt.	Seats	Instt.	Seats	Instt.	Seats	Instt.	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Andaman and Nicobar	1	20	0	0	1	20	1	20	0	0	1	20	1	20
Andhra Pradesh	4	140	30	870	34	1010	9	460	152	6400	161	6860		
Arunachal Pradesh	4	80	3	80	7	160	4	110	3	100	7	210		
Assam	13	398	22	595	35	993	23	1154	29	910	52	2064		
Bihar	20	525	90	3025	110	3550	7	371	16	640	23	1011		
Chandigarh	1	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chattisgarh	5	210	1	30	6	240	14	430	70	2425	84	2855		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Delhi	2	80	8	240	10	320	3	70	17	675	20	745		
Goa	1	40	1	60	2	100	1	50	0	0	1	50		
Gujarat	29	900	90	2610	119	3510	25	970	118	5015	143	5985		
Haryana	7	190	80	2520	87	2710	3	60	81	3280	84	3340		
Himachal Pradesh	3	90	6	190	9	280	7	220	34	1310	41	1530		
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	14	465	14	465	0	0	16	635	16	635		
Jharkhand	9	290	58	1690	67	1980	6	210	22	835	28	1045		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	12	360	15	425	27	785	19	851	468	21556	487	22407
Kerala	9	225	11	320	20	545	16	425	169	5315	185	5740
Madhya Pradesh	19	600	76	2480	95	3080	20	1045	384	14385	404	15430
Maharashtra	32	750	520	11330	552	12080	39	1189	229	6435	268	7624
Manipur	2	70	6	160	8	230	1	30	15	460	16	490
Meghalaya	1	20	2	45	3	65	2	60	5	145	7	205
Mizoram	3	90	1	30	4	120	3	60	3	100	6	160
Nagaland	1	30	1	30	2	60	3	100	2	60	5	160
Odisha	20	760	111	3195	131	3955	10	630	70	2395	80	3025
Puducherry	1	30	6	150	7	180	2	60	7	270	9	330
Punjab	8	290	167	5495	175	5785	10	450	208	9883	218	10333
Rajasthan	20	540	10	290	30	830	11	620	165	7730	176	8350
Sikkim	1	20	0	0	1	20	1	20	1	30	2	50
Tamilnadu	13	630	28	700	41	1330	23	2050	188	5230	211	7280
Telangana	3	60	14	435	17	495	6	300	85	3722	91	4022
Tripura	3	125	1	60	4	185	2	100	3	70	5	170
Uttar Pradesh	13	290	226	7890	239	8180	8	310	272	12230	280	12540
Uttarakhand	7	170	13	385	20	555	4	160	28	1045		1205
West Bengal	16	675	15	570	31	1245	42	2345	33	1375	75	3729
Grand Total	283	871	1626	46365	1909	55083	325	14930	2893	114661	3218	129591

Statement – II

State-wise details of Auxiliary Nurse Mid wives (ANM) and General Nurse Midwives (GNM) Schools

S. No.	State	ANM Schools (Districts)	GNM Schools. (Districts)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsapuram Vijaywada Kakinada	Tirupathi Eluru Ongole
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Tawang West Siang	U.Subansiri East Siang (Pasighat) Nahariagun (Papampure)
3.	Assam	Baksa Udalguri Chirang	Bongaigaon
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad Jamui Kaimur (Bhabhua) Khagaria Lakhisarai Nawada Sheohar Siwan Supaul Darbanga Arwal Araria	Banka Buxar Jehanabad Saran Seikhpur Vaishali Pumia Sasaram Madhepur West Champaran Katihar Saharsa Kishanganj

1	2	3	4
5.	Chattisgarh	Bijapur Kawardha Narayanpur Bastar Bilaspur	Dantewada Janjgir-Champa Kanker Korba Korea Mahasamund
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Jamnagar Patan Valsad Tapi	Anand Bhavnagar Kheda Porbander
7.	Haryana	Chakhri Dadri Rewari	Palwal Mewat Kurukshetra
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Nahan Chamba Mandi
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora Kargil Kishtwar Ramban Bhadarwah Billawar Ananthnag Thanmandi Surankote Kokamag	Budgam Gangerbal Kulgam Pulwama Reasi Samba Shopian Udhampur Kathua Doda Rajouri

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
10.	Jharkhand	Chatra	Gumla				Tamenglong
		Godda	Latehar				Thoubal
		Khunti	Saraikela				Ukhrul
		Garhwa	Hazaribagh	14.	Meghalaya		East Garo Hills
		Ramgarh	Palamu				Ri Bhoi
			Ranchi				South Garo Hills
			Jamtara				West Khasi Hills .
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Annupur	Mandsour				
		Alirajpur	Dewas	15.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Champhai
		Ashoknagar				Mammit	Kolasib
		Burhanpur				Aizwal	Saiha
		Dindori					Serchhip
		Harda		16.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Mon
		Neemuch				Kohima	Phek
		Rewa				Mokokchung	Tuensang
		Shajapur		17.	Odisha	Boudh	Nabrangpur
		Sheopur				Subamapur	Kalahandi
		Singrauli				Gajapati	Sundergarh
		Umaria				Raigada	Khandhamal
12.	Maharashtra	Gadhchiroli	Gadchirouli			Malkangiri	Dhenkanal
		Pusad/Yeotmal	Washim				Keonjhar
		Ratnagiri	Nandurbar				Mayurbhanj
			Ratnagiri				Koraput
			Sindhudurg				Balasore
			Bhandara				
			Amravati	18.	Puducherry	Mahe	Karaikal
			Gondia			Yanam	
13.	Manipur		Bishnupur	19.	Punjab		Rupnagar
			Chandel				Bhatinda
			Senapati				Gurdaspur

1	2	3	4
			Sangrur
			Patiala
20.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Baran
		Alwar	Bikaner
			Nagour
			Jhunjhun
			Chittorgarh
21.	Sikkim	East Sikkim	
		West Sikkim	
22.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	
		Theni	
		Shivganga	
23.	Telangana		Karimnagar
24.	Tripura	West Tripura	
25.	Uttarkhand	Bageshwar	Haridwar
		Champawat	Nainital
		Rudraprayag	Roorkhi
		Uttarkashi	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Ambedkar Nagar
		Balrampur	Bundaun
		Bulandshahar	Farrukhabad
		Chandauli	Firozabad
		Mahamaya Nagar	Hardoi
		Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Jalaun
		Kanpur Dehat	Kannauj
		Kanshiram	Mahoba
		Kaushambi	Siddharth Nagar

1	2	3	4
		Kusinagar	Unnao
		Lalitpur	Kheri
		Maharajganj	Mainpuri
		Sant Kabir Nagar	Faizabad
		Sant Ravidas Nagar	Rampur
		Sharavasti	Balia
		Soribhadra	Gonda
		Amethi	Morarabad
		Fatehpur Sikri	Jhansi
		Sambhal	Barabanki
		Etah	Aligarh
		Mau	Raibrali
		Jounpur	Etawa
		Sultanpur	Ghazipur
26.	West Bengal		Ghatal
			Barasat
			Maldha
			Jangipur
			West Medinipur
			Howrah
			Kolkata N
			N. Paragnas
Total		112	136

Multiple Companies on Single Address

820. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance that on a single address multiple companies were registered for their vested interests and if so, the details thereof;

(b) If not, the number of companies were registered in Mumbai especially on the address, Maker Chamber IV, above Axis Bank, in front of VidhanBhawan, Nariman Point, Mumbai; and

(c) whether any incident of cheating was reported by the companies registered from the same address and if so, the measures taken to stop such cheating in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam, there are 32,765 companies at 7,930 addresses, which are registered with Registrar of Companies, Mumbai. Out of these 32,765 companies, 16,532 companies are active as on date. There are no restrictions under the Companies Act for havingsame registered office address by one or more companies.

(b) and (c) There are 33 companies which are/were registered at the address 222, Nariman Point, Makers Chambers IV, Mumbai-400021. No such complaint has been received by the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai.

Financial Status of Nationalised Banks

821. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profit and loss of the nationalised banks in the country during the last four years; and

(b) whether the Government has given any assistance to the nationalised banks to get out of the financial problems faced by them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. Nationalised banks initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. Further, during the fourth quarter of

the financial year (FY) 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn under RBI's Revised Resolution framework for Stressed Assets issued in February 2018. As a result, while nationalised banks posted aggregate operating profits during the last four financial years (2014-15 to 2017-18) of Rs. 3,45,180 crore, many had net losses primarily on account of continuing ageing provision for NPAs recognised as a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks including under RBI's Revised Resolution framework for Stressed Assets issued in February 2018. Nationalised banks made aggregate provision for NPAs and other contingencies of Rs. 4,05,456 crore during the last four financial years, resulting in net loss of Rs. 81,009 on aggregate basis over the period.

(b) Government has infused capital amounting to Rs. 1,07,543 crore in the last four financial years in nationalised banks to help them meet capital requirements.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Medical Colleges in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

822. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details regarding the number of medical colleges set up in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the past three years and the current year;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised for projects/schemes, State/UT-wise for the medical colleges in the previous years; and

(c) the details of States/UTs which have sought financial assistance during the last three years and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The number of Medical Colleges set up in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the past three years and the current year is as under :-

State	District	No. Of Colleges	Govt./Pvt.
Chhattisgarh	Durg	1	Pvt.
	Raipur	1	Pvt.
	Surguja	1	Govt.
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	1	Pvt.
	Jabalpur	1	Pvt.
	Dewas	1	Pvt.
	Indore	1	Pvt.
	Bhopal	1	Pvt.
	Datia	1	Govt.
	Vidisha	1	Govt.
	Ratlam	1	Govt.

(b) and (c) The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral Hospitals" with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/Special Category and 60:40 for other States. Under the scheme 58 number of Colleges were identified in 20 States in phase I. In phase II, 24 Medical Colleges were identified in 8 States.

Funds released and utilized by the State Government under the Scheme are given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement – I

Funds Released under the Phase-I of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of New Medical Colleges Attached with Existing District/Referral Hospitals' Till Date

(in Rs. crore)

S. No.	States/UT	Total Amount Released	Utilization received from State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	113.4	16.09

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	170.1	*
3.	Assam	611.97	140.60
4.	Bihar	204	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	226.8	*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	510.3	*
7.	Haryana	102.05	*
8.	Jharkhand	300	199.06
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	765	94.22
10.	Madhya Pradesh	793.8	461.07
11.	Maharashtra	113.4	*
12.	Meghalaya	153	*
13.	Mizoram	170.1	12.50
14.	Nagaland	153.03	*
15.	Odisha	558.6	340.00
16.	Punjab	102	*
17.	Rajasthan	793.8	233.20
18.	Uttar Pradesh	567	227.46
19.	Uttarakhand	170.1	21
20.	West Bengal	547	116.36
Total		7125.45	1861.56

* Utilization Certification/details not received from the State Govt.

Statement – II

Funds Released under the Phase-II of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of New Medical Colleges Attached with Existing District/Referral Hospitals' Till Date

State	Funds released during 2018-19 (in Rs. Cr.)
1	2
Bihar	0
Jharkhand	100

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	50
Odisha	0
Rajasthan	50
Uttar Pradesh	400
West Bengal	200
Sikkim	50
Total	850

Note: The Scheme was approved in February, 2018.

[English]

Promotion of AYUSH Schemes

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

(a) whether the Government efforts have resulted in increased inflow of patient to AYUSH sectors;

(b) if so, the data available on the market size of AYUSH sector;

(c) whether the Ministry is collaborating with other Ministries to popularize AYUSH schemes;

(d) if so, the details of such collaborations; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to enhance private investments and entrepreneurship in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the Government efforts have resulted in increased inflow of patient to AYUSH sectors.

(b) No. of Patients visited AYUSH Government Health Care Facilities:

Year	Hospitals (incl. CHCs)	Hospitals (incl. CHCs), Dispensaries and PHCs
1	2	3
	IPD	OPD

1	2	3
2014-15	11,20,365	15,46,52,599
2015-16	11,56,695	15,94,59,379
2016-17	16,85,773	17,27,00,313

(c) Yes.

(d) Ministry of AYUSH organizes International day of Yoga (IDY) in different countries in cooperation with Ministry of External Affairs.

Ministry of AYUSH participates in International forums in cooperation with Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Department of Pharmaceuticals.

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), under Ministry of AYUSH has collaborated with Ministry of Health and Family welfare for the integration of AYUSH (Homeopathy along with Yoga) in the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) since 2015 at Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh), Darjeeling (West Bengal), Nashik (Maharashtra) and Sambalpur (Odisha) covering 19 Community Health Centres/District Hospitals/area Hospital/Block primary Health Care Centre.

■ The Objectives of Program are as follows:

- Health promotion of masses through behavior change
- Disease prevention through early diagnosis of NCDs
- Reduction in NCD burden and their risk factors
- Early management of NCDs through homoeopathic treatment alone or as add on to standard care

■ The achievement of the program so far till November, 2018 are:

- No. of beneficiaries from OPD - 379136
- No. of people at risk of developing NCDs -64302
- No. of yoga session conducted- 18343

- Number of persons attended yoga classes for life style management-255144

The National Institute of Siddha (NIS) has entered in to MoU with reputed educational Institutions like the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Sastra University, Ramachandra Medical University, Cancer Institute, Adyar etc. It is also collaborating with other institutions like Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) for harnessing information technology for the growth of Siddha system.

(e) The details of activities undertaken by Ministry of AYUSH are as under:

- Ministry of AYUSH signed MoU with the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to collaborate for the purpose of promoting and developing Entrepreneurship in AYUSH Sector;
- Organized a 'National Seminar on Entrepreneurship and Business Development in Ayurveda' on the occasion of 3rd Ayurveda Day on 4th November, 2018 ; and
- Convened a meeting on 'Invest in AYUSH'.

[Translation]

Economic Offences

824. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the investigating agencies in the country to share the information regarding the cases of economic offence with banks to keep a check on such offences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is proposing to blacklist an individual or group against whom allegation of economic offence has been levelled and investigation is under process;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been instructed to seek report from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) on any prospective borrower at (i) pre-sanction stage, (ii) renewal of existing loan and (iii) NPA account for an amount of Rs 50 crore and above.

On PSB's request, reports are provided by the CEIB on credentials of entities as referred by banks. In the reports, economic offence details as reported by the law enforcement agencies to the CEIB with respect to such entities are incorporated. Details like Non-Performing Assets account with other banks / connected entities and loan taken from other banks / financial institutions are also incorporated in the reports. During the current financial year, so far 1605 such reports have been provided to banks wherein economic offence details, if any, were incorporated.

CEIB has requested Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to instruct its field formations to make references to concerned Banks/Financial Institutions in case of irregularities of high magnitude are detected by them.

CEIB has also requested Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) to issue guidelines to its field formations and investigation / Intelligence & Criminal Intelligence Directorates to share the information in respect of cases including financial irregularities involving bank frauds to CEIB so that the regulatory authorities and banks may carry out the task of identification of fraud as well as recovery of siphoned off funds more efficiently. CBDT shares the relevant information of economic offences with various agencies as per the provisions of Section 138 of the Income Tax and extant guidelines are issued from time to time.

With a view to streamline and strengthen the information sharing mechanism, a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on sharing of information between various law enforcement agencies has been agreed to under the aegis Task Force on Shell

Companies under the Joint Chairmanship of Revenue Secretary and Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, constituted in February, 2017.

Mechanism for sharing of information between various law enforcement agencies is already in place under the Regional Economic Intelligence Council (REIC) and Central Economic Intelligence Bureau. Registrar of Companies of the region are the participants in the REIC meeting under the Ministry of Finance and information regarding companies data base and actions taken regarding violation of companies Act, are shared with members of REIC. Similarly, information are shared in State Level Coordination Committee meeting convened by RBI. Information is also shared with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for listed companies similarly with concerned regulators whenever required.

Further, Ministry of Corporate Affairs administers the Companies Act and Limited Liability Partnership Act. Based on complaints of Suo-moto inquiry is conducted under the provisions of the Companies Act, and if required, inspection and investigation are also ordered against companies. Based on the findings, prosecutions are filed under various provisions of the Companies Act. In case of financial irregularities matter is referred to Economic Offence Wing.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal under consideration in the Department of Revenue to blacklist an individual or group against whom allegation of economic offence has been levelled and investigation is under process.

[English]

Cyclone Resistant Trees

825. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the palmyra trees withstood the force of the cyclone, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study about the manner in which these trees were able to hold out against such extreme weather events, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps being taken by the Government in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the information available with the Ministry, the Palmyra tree (*Borassus flabellifer*) withstood the cyclone force of 'Gaja' in Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and Thiruvarur districts of Tamil Nadu. A similar observation was made in the Indian Botanic Gardens, Howrah (currently Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah), the largest conservatory of plants in Asia, after the cyclone 'Alia' which occurred in the year 2009 when the hundreds of full grown Palmyra palm trees existing in the historic Palmyra Palm avenue remained intact and withstood the impact of massive cyclone. In the cases of both the aforesaid cyclones, the Palmyra trees withstood the force of the cyclones which uprooted other varieties of huge and medium sized trees.

Generally, palms are least prone to winds/cyclones due to their cylindrical stem with greater flexibility and lesser canopy size and weight. Among palms also, the Palmyra palms are stronger than other palms like Coconut, Arecanut, Century palms etc. This is mainly attributed to its stronger fibrous root system having 4 to 6 ft basal circumference, possessing radial symmetry, anchoring nearly 10ft deep into the surrounding soil which firmly fixes the plant on the ground that overall balances the total body and crown weight thus withstanding cyclone/wind. Palmyra palm, being a monocot plant lacks strong heart wood but the outer stem portion having very strong, fibrous and lignified layer is so hard and flexible that it will not normally break away in wind/cyclones.

(b) and (c) No such study has been conducted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Air Pollution due to Stubble Burning

826. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

SHRI OM BIRLA:

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

(a) whether stubble burning in Northern States is a major source of air pollution in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) in winter season, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to mitigate air pollution caused due to stubble burning;

(b) whether the Union Government has allocated funds to discourage stubble burning and improve air quality in the country including Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed a special scheme to support the efforts of the State Governments to address the problem of air pollution due to burning of crop residues and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether satellite-based monitoring for tracking and enforcing agriculture waste burning is being undertaken by the Government, if so, the details thereof along with the alternate mechanism envisaged for crop residue disposal and increasing awareness among farmers in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has also taken note of the fact that weak enforcement of the statutory ban by States close to Delhi on stubble burning coupled with laxity towards the sensitivity and gravity of the matter has also adversely affected the ongoing efforts to tackle the issue of air pollution in Delhi and NCR; and

(f) if so, the steps that have been taken by the Government to ensure that the laid down guidelines and statutory provisions are implemented in letter and spirit?

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) Stubble burning in Northern States contributes to air pollution in Delhi and NCR in winter season as per the report of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology(IITM),

Pune, Ministry of Earth Sciences. System of Air Quality & Weather Forecasting & Research (SAFAR)-has analysed the contribution of stubble burning in the total PM2.5 for the kharif season of this year. This estimated % share of stubble burning in PM2.5 reached to a high of 36% on 26th October, 2018 and 33% on 5th November, 2018.

To stop burning of crop residue that leads to higher level of air pollution in Delhi and NCR especially during adverse meteorological conditions in early winter in North India, the Central Government has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1151.80 crore. This year's allocation of Central funds is Rs. 591.65 crore.

(d) Satellite-based tracking of Active Fire Incidents due to stubble burning has been done by State Governments and remote sensing institutes. Daily tracking of active fire events in Punjab and Haryana is done on the basis of reports sent by Remote Sensing Institutes/Organisations. In Punjab, active fire events reported till 30th November 2018 are 59695 (11% reduction) compared with 67079 in 2017 for respective period (30th Sep-30th Nov). And in Haryana, 9232 (29 % reduction) active fire events have been reported till 30th November 2018 from 30th Sep 2018 and for the same period 13085 events were reported in 2017.

Ministry of Power has brought out the policy for Biomass Utilization for Power Generation through Co-firing in Pulverised Coal Fired Boilers in November, 2017. As per the policy, all fluidized bed and pulverized coal units (coal based thermal power plants) except those having ball and tube mill, of power generating utilities, public or private, located in India, shall endeavour to use 5-10% blend of biomass pellets made, primarily, of agri residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility, viz. safety aspects etc. In line with the policy, Central Electricity Authority has issued an Advisory to all concerned State Governments, power plant utilities, power equipment manufacturers and other stake holders to promote use of biomass pellets.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities under Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' have been conducted involving demonstrations, training, farmers' awareness camps, distribution of pamphlets, display of hoardings and banners, radio talks, discussion on T.V. and advertisement in print and electronic media.

(e) and (f) The satellite remote sensing data on crop residue burning is shared with State Governments. The progress is regularly monitored by the High level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Research and Education and DG (Indian Council of Agricultural Research). Further, directions have been given to agriculture departments and State Pollution Boards of Delhi and NCR States along with Punjab for strict enforcement and ban on stubble burning.

National Clean Air Programme

827. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of cities that have been selected for implementation of NCAP;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has any plan to execute a nation-wide programme to curb air pollution and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the status of implementation of the 'graded response action plan' to tackle different levels of pollution in Delhi;

(e) whether the said action plan is likely to be implemented at the National level, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the CPCB has organised a comprehensive programme through mass media to tackle pollution, 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) In order to address the increasing air pollution across the country in a comprehensive manner, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has formalized a National Clean Air Program (NCAP) which is to be executed by CPCB in coordination with Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change as a pan India time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner. Overall objective of the NCAP is City specific air pollution abatement action plan for 102 polluting cities of the country, comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting the air quality monitoring network across the country. The main components of NCAP include increasing number of monitoring stations, creation of Technical Assessment Cell, technology support, public participation on planning and implementation, setting up of Air Information Centre for data analysis, resource apportionment studies, setting up of national inventory, guidelines for Indoor Air Pollution and setting up of Rural Monitoring stations etc.

(d) Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on 12.01.2017 is being implemented by Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA) to redress the air pollution problem in Delhi & NCR and directions given by EPCA from time to time are being followed by concerned agencies.

(e) GRAP is specific for Delhi-NCR and not meant for the country. To address the increasing air pollution across the country in a comprehensive manner, Ministry

of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has formalized a National Clean Air Program (NCAP).

(f) CPCB organizes frequent media briefings to disseminate the appropriate information to citizens. A dedicated media corner, twitter and Facebook account has been created by CPCB for access to air quality related information and to provide a platform to the public for lodging complaints. Further, SAMEER app has been launched wherein air quality information is available to public along with provisions for registering complaints against air polluting activities.

Bamboo Cultivation

828. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for futuristic decision to exclude bamboo from definition of tree under the Indian Forest Act of 1927 and various advisories were also issued to States/UT for relaxing/exempting the regulatory regime for bamboo grown;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of States that have relaxed felling and transit rules related to bamboo; and

(d) the details of employment potential/generation and economic benefits of bamboo cultivation to farmers?

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 Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 2017 No. 5 of 2018 published in the Gazette of India on 8th January, 2018, Section 2(7) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 has been amended to omit the word "bamboos" from the definition of "tree" with effect from 23.11.2017. This was followed by various advisories issued to all States/UT Governments on 4.12.2017, 22.12.2017 and 25.06.2018 to bring necessary amendment/modification in their respective State Forest acts/rules in order to ensure a uniform regulatory regime related to felling and transit of bamboo grown outside forests.

(c) 22 States/ UTs have already liberalized/exempted bamboo from requirement of transit and felling permit. These States are Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Bihar, Punjab, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Telangana, Kerala, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been launched in April, 2018 under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. NBM focuses on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector to link growers with consumers starting from planting material, plantation, creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing, micro, small and medium enterprises, skill development and brand building initiative in a cluster approach mode and help to enhance farmers income. The scheme is being implemented in non-forest Government land and private farmers field and States where it has social, commercial and economical advantage, including the bamboo rich States of North Eastern region and Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The details of plantation raised under NBM are given in Statement-I. The details of State-wise plantation target approved as per Approved Action Plans received from States so far under restructured National Bamboo Mission are given in Statement-II. All these activities will help in employment generation and economic benefits to farmers involved in bamboo cultivation.

Statement – I

Details of Plantation Raised under Earlier National Bamboo Mission from 2006-07 to 2015-16

		Plantation (in hectare)
S. No.	States	Total Plantation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1083
2.	Bihar	3952

S. No.	States	Total Plantation
3.	Chhattisgarh	18508
4.	Goa	11
5.	Gujarat	14566
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4868
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1716
8.	Jharkhand	4404
9.	Karnataka	16343
10.	Kerala	1041
11.	Madhya Pradesh	12044
12.	Maharashtra	6710
13.	Odhisia	16020
14.	Punjab	800
15.	Rajasthan	7511
16.	Tamil Nadu	3123
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6248
18.	Uttarakhand	6028
19.	West Bengal	390
Sub Total		125366
NE States		
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	38577
21.	Assam	20391
22.	Manipur	49724
23.	Meghalaya	5914
24.	Mizoram	56673
25.	Nagaland	44430
26.	Sikkim	13401
27.	Tripura	7315
Sub Total (NE States)		236425
Grand Total		361791

* No new plantation was done during 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Statement – II

*Details of State-wise Approved Plantation Area
During the Current Year under Restructured
National Bamboo Mission for 2018-19.*

(Area in hectare)

S. No.	State	Total Plantation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	600
3.	Assam	1200
4.	Jharkhand	110
5.	Karnataka	1904
6.	Kerala	780
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4331
8.	Maharashtra	2596
9.	Mizoram	270
10.	Sikkim	200
11.	Tripura	500
12.	Uttarakhand	1005
Total		13946

[Translation]

Irregularities in ICDS

829. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any action
on cases of corruption in Integrated Child Development
Services (ICDS);

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

(c) the reformative steps taken by the Government
to plug the loopholes in the scheme; and

(d) the outcome of the above said reformative
steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Anganwadi Services under umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by State Governments/UT Administrations across the country. In order to eradicate corruption and strengthen the performance of Anganwadi Services Scheme, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at different levels (National/ State/ District/ Block and Anganwadi level) for monitoring the status of implementation of the scheme. Government has issued guidelines on 31.03.2011 for constitution of Monitoring and Review Committees at different levels to review progress in implementation of the Scheme.

The complaints received in respect of irregularities/corruption in implementation of ICDS Scheme (now renamed as Anganwadi Services) are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate action. Reports on complaints which are serious in nature are sought from State Governments/UT Administrations. 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 Governments/UT Administrations as per their service rules.

[English]

Foreign Funds for Infrastructure Projects

830. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign funds received by various companies in the country for the infrastructure projects during the last two years, State / UT wise;

(b) the names of companies which have spent more than five hundred crore of rupees of foreign funds on the infrastructure projects during the said period, State / UT wise; and

(c) the number of employment opportunities generated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The infrastructure projects have received an inflow of USD 8642.40 million and USD 11102.07 million during the last two years, *i.e.* 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. A statement indicating State- wise inflows of foreign investment in the infrastructure projects is enclosed.

(b) Infrastructure Project-wise details of spending of companies is not maintained by DIPP and RBI.

(c) Data on employment opportunities generated is not available.

Statement

State-wise FDI Equity Inflows During the Last Two Years, i.e. 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as Reported by D/o Industrial Policy and Promotion Based on the Data from the Regional Offices of RBI) in Infrastructure Projects Sector

(IN MILLION USD)

S. No.	States Covered	April 2016 to March 2017	April 2017 to March 2018	Total FDI inflow
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	630.21	58.82	689.03
2.	Gujarat	240.67	126.94	367.61
3.	Karnataka	76.00	225.32	301.32
4.	Kerala, Lakshadweep	38.47	49.20	87.67

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	40.49	1.16	41.65
6.	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	5633.93	7170.09	12804.02
7.	Odisha	3.29	55.26	58.55
8.	Rajasthan	5.72	1.74	7.46
9.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	175.30	288.18	463.48
10.	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	0	4.19	4.19
11.	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.38	6.52	29.90
12.	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	505.87	413.12	918.99
13.	Goa	0	0.01	0.01
14.	Guwhati	0	0.9	0.90
15.	Chandigarh	0.17	0.99	1.16
16.	Jammu	0.22	0	0.22
17.	Others	1268.68	2699.63	3968.31
Total		8642.40	11102.07	19744.47

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance for Projects

831. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

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

(a) whether a number of projects including projects related to road construction, hydro-electric and railways from various States are pending for environmental clearance, if so, the details thereof, project and State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;

(b) the time when the proposals were submitted, reasons for delay and the present status of each of such project along with the details of projects approved during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the time-frame for mandatory forest and environmental clearances to new industrial units is too long and if so, the details of time taken normally to accord approval;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to speed up the environmental clearance of infrastructure projects and ensure transparency and accountability and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to reduce the time-frame considerably and make environmental clearance more easy, simplified and transparent and if so, the details thereof and the time by which each of the above projects are going to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No project for road construction is pending with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Railway projects do not require Environment Clearance as per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendments from time to time. 12 hydro-electric proposals are at various stages of appraisal under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendment from time to time in the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change. Details of the pending projects are given in enclosed Statement. Ministry accorded 24 Environment clearances for hydro electric projects and 14 Environment clearances for Road projects during the last three years. During the current year Ministry accorded 3 Environment clearances for hydro electric projects and 3 Environment clearances for Road projects. The projects are being appraised, as per the timelines mentioned in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendment from time to time.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has taken several steps to expedite the process of environmental and forest clearances which *inter alia* include introduction of Single window clearance portal- PARIVESH(Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single window Hub), online system of processing of environmental clearances, introduction of Short Message Service (SMS) functionality for Project proponent, auto alert system; separate module to track the progress of recommended projects, delegation of powers to Regional Empowered Committee (REC) to finally dispose of proposals seeking forest clearance to linear projects, etc.

Statement

State/UT Wise List of Hydro-Electric Projects Pending for Environmental Clearance

State/UT	No. of pending proposals
1	2
Assam	1
Bihar	1
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Jharkhand	1

1	2
Karnataka	3
Madhya Pradesh	1
Meghalaya	1
Rajasthan	1
Uttarakhand	1
Grand Total	12

[English]

Health Cards and Basic Medical Examination

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to provide Health Cards and Basic Medical examination under the National AYUSH Mission;

(b) the number of centers providing AYUSH services and the number of people availing these services;

(c) the number of registered AYUSH centers at present in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the steps taken to make the AYUSH healthcare system accessible to more and more people in the country; and

(e) the manner in which the AYUSH healthcare system complement the existing network of western medicine system across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is no provision of Health Cards facility. However, under the NAM, Ministry of AYUSH is providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for supply of medicines to AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries, Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries and Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital for providing health services through AYUSH system of medicine including basic medical examination.

(b) and (c) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide health care services lies with the respective State/UT Governments and registration of AYUSH centres also comes under purview of State/UT Governments. However, the status of AYUSH hospitals, AYUSH dispensaries and number of people availing these services in the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Under NAM, there is provision for the following main activities to make the AYUSH healthcare system accessible to more and more people in the country: -

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

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

(iv) Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries

(e) Government of India has adopted a strategy of Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under single window. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors / paramedics and their training is supported by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment / furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

Statement

State wise/System wise number of AYUSH hospitals as on 01.04.2017

S. No.	State / UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homoeo-pathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. States/Union Territories									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4.	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	1	0	1	0	3	0	15
6.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
8.	Gujarat	42	0	0	0	6	16	0	64
9.	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13.	Karnataka	170	18	0	3	6	16	0	213
14.	Kerala	126	0	1	0	1	34	0	162
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	64	6	0	0	0	1	0	71
17.	Manipur	2	1	0	1	0	6	0	10
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
20.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23.	Rajasthan	117	11	0	1	2	6	0	137
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	288	1	0	1	0	293
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	204	0	0	0	8	0	2316
28.	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
29.	West Bengal	6	1	0	0	0	15	0	22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	9	4	0	0	1	6	0	20
Total (A)		3165	256	290	8	17	157	0	3893
B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations		21	8	7	5	2	7	0	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total (A+B)		3186	264	297	13	19	164	0	3943

Source: State Governments & concerned agencies

Note: Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sowa-rigpa:- Figures in r/o states of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2009), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016), Jammu and Kashmir (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2015), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

Homoeopathy:- Note.-Figures in r/o states of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2016), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016). Jammu and Kashmir (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2016), Uttar Pradesh (2011), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

State Wise/System Wise Number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 01.04.2017

S. No.	State /UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo- pathy	Homoeo- pathy	Sowa Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	467	112	0	0	20	266	0	865
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	1	0	0	0	95	0	113
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	0	456
4.	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	644	0	2175
5.	Chhattisgarh	956	26	0	0	0	112	0	1094
6.	Delhi	40	20	0	0	0	103	0	163
7.	Goa	99	0	0	0	0	83	0	182
8.	Gujarat	560	0	0	16	14	216	0	806
9.	Haryana	483	19	0	0	0	22	0	524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1150	3	0	0	0	14	4	1171
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	25	442
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	0	366
13.	Karnataka	592	50	0	0	5	43	0	690
14.	Kerala	806	1	6	0	1	659	0	1473
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	213	0	1773
16.	Maharashtra	466	25	0	0	0	0	0	491
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	24
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	0	1336
22.	Punjab	489	35	0	1	0	111	0	636
23.	Rajasthan	3577	120	0	0	3	252	0	3952
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	12
25.	Tamil Nadu	97	64	784	121	0	106	0	1172
26.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	73	0	109
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	49	0	0	0	1575	0	3728
28.	Uttarakhand	142	3	0	0	0	60	3	208
29.	West Bengal	502	7	0	0	0	1520	0	2029
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	13	0	0	2	0	18	0	33
31.	Chandigarh	10	1	0	0	0	10	0	21
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	20
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
35.	Puducherry	27	0	24	4	0	17	0	72
36.	Telangana	418	183	1	0	28	196	0	826
Total (A)		17128	1473	815	179	101	7275	33	27004
B.CGHS & Central Government Organizations		288	38	33	55	10	269	1	694
Total (A+B)		17416	1511	848	234	111	7544	34	27698

Source: State Governments & concerned agencies

Note: Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sowa-rigpa:- Figures in r/o states of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2009), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016), Jammu and Kashmir (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2015), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

Homoeopathy:- Note.-Figures in r/o states of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2016), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016). Jammu and Kashmir (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2016), Uttar Pradesh (2011), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

Number of Patients Who Visited Government Health Care Facilities During 2 016-17

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Hospitals (incl. CHCs)		Dispensaries	PHCs	Total	OPE
		IPD	OPD	OPD	OPD	IPD	(4)+(5)+(6)
1	2	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(3)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	37381	291092	8005613	144	37381	8296849
2.	Bihar*	34702	394636	1104220	0	34702	1498856
3.	Chhattisgarh	19320	190927	3617756	963969	19320	4772652
4.	Delhi	22139	875666	3393024	0	22139	4268690
5.	Goa	0	0	10882	47272	0	58154
6.	Gujarat	217868	1175104	3019481	0	217868	4194555
7.	Haryana*	14289	304502	2659929	0	14289	2964431
8.	Himachal Pradesh	122271	621880	4340808	0	122271	4962688
9.	Jammu and Kashmir**	2101	352828	2351724	0	2101	2704552
10.	Jharkhand*	348	60942	38621	209509	348	309072
11.	Karnataka*	18500	1552602	3199258	0	18500	4751830
12.	Kerala	440464	5402972	18382895	0	440464	23785867
13.	Madhya Pradesh*	5170	285739	12517348	2035000	5170	14838087
14.	Maharashtra	160991	6003789	0	3440	160991	6007229
15.	Odisha*	98297	430015	9939879	0	98297	10369894
16.	Punjab	7600	262771	3308285	1362938	7600	4933994
17.	Rajasthan*	4013	22870	16411308	0	4013	16434178
18.	Tamil Nadu	267064	13315029	1755792	20274475	267064	35345196
19.	Telangana	108652	806451	4118842	1461459	103652	6386752
19.	Uttar Pradesh^	37000	139000	1113879	0	37000	1252879
20.	Uttarakhand*	61148	3104736 1114324	477948	61148	4697008	
21.	West Bengal	3755	550156 1000623	4650593	3755	6201372	
North East States							
22.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0	30600 199780	90976	0	321356	
23.	Assam*	0	0 0	0	0	0	

1	2	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(3)	(8)
24.	Manipur	0	23872 892	13876	0	38640	
25.	Meghalaya	0	109191 9068	139743	0	258002	
26.	Mizoram*	0	76769 0	3076	0	79845	
27.	Nagaland#	0	0	0	0	0	33880
28.	Sikkim	0	4624	28855	0	0	33479
29.	Tripura	510	58093	418682	586470	510	1063245
Union Territories							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	257	153030	52917	168082	257	374029
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	224462	0	0	224462
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	755	16582	34825	4794	755	56201
33.	Daman and Diu	1178	37887	34123	0	1178	72010
34.	Lakshadweep	0	40991	0	20746	0	61737
35.	Puducherry*	0	0	0	1082362	0	1082362
Total		1685773	36695346	102408095	33596872	1685773	172700312

Note * States have not reported the figures of IPD, OPD Patients in the Hospitals, Dispensaries & PHCs during 2016-17 so the latest available figures have been used.

Nagaland have reported the combined figure of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy.

^ Uttar Pradesh has reported the figures of Ayurveda only.

** Total may not be tally due to the combine figure regarding AYUSH system Number of Patients who visited Government Health Care facilities during 2016-17.

Harassment of Women in Public Places

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of suicides committed by the teenagers on account of harassment by the stalkers;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted safety audits of public places against harassment of women particularly in metro cities; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to prevent harassment of women in public places and social media platforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens' rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Government are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Ministry of Home affairs has issued advisories to States/UTs to take measures for prevention of crimes against women, measures to be taken in cases of stalking and voyeurism, stressing on mandatory registration of FIRs, providing on-line complaint filling system, etc. Details of these advisories issued are available on website of ministry of Home Affairs at [https //mha.gov.in](https://mha.gov.in)

Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has created a dedicated e- mail (complaint-mwcd@gov.in) to address and resolve the issues of hateful conduct and stalking on Social Media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, etc., with effect from July, 2016.

Enquiries Initiated against Bank Officials

834. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of investigative agencies led enquiries against bank officials who used managerial discretion without due diligence in issuing loans;

(b) number of bank frauds noted since 2014 along with the number of enquiries launched and action taken, against auditors who failed to bring fraudulent transactions to notice;

(c) whether the Government intend to make Quality Review Board of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) independent authority, instead maintaining it as a department under ICAI due to inherent conflict of interest, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken and deadline set, in achieving this goal;

(d) the details of structural reforms initiated in banks to ensure Non Performing Assets do not pile up again after recapitalisation; and

(e) the direct effect of recapitalisation of banks on fiscal deficit of country and the steps taken to counter resulting fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation has intimated that a total of 273 (268 Regular Cases and 05 Preliminary Enquiry cases) have been registered by CBI relating to corruption in

banks during the year 2017 and 2018 (upto 30.06.2018).

(b) Data provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of number of fraud cases (Amount involved in individual cases Rs 1 lakh and above) and action taken on the bank officials involved during the period 2015-2017 is given in enclosed Statement. For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

(c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that there is no proposal under their consideration at present

(d) A number of steps have been taken to comprehensively address Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in banks. Reforms have been initiated in Public Sector Banks under the PSB Reforms Agenda announced by the Government in January 2017. These will help. avoid recurrence of a situation of high NPAs and enable resolution / recovery in respect of NPA accounts.

PSBs are committed to implement the following reforms in this direction —

- (a) number of lenders in consortium restricted by requiring minimum of 10%, for better managed consortium lending,
- (b) ring-fencing of cash flows for prudent lending,
- (c) monitoring of loans above Rs. 250 crore through specialized agencies for effective vigilance
- (d) use of technology and analytics for comprehensive due-diligence across data sources,
- (e) comprehensive checking of all accounts of Rs. 50 crore and above that turn NPA for wilful default and fraud,
- (f) strict enforcement of conditions of loan sanction,
- (g) establishment of stressed asset management verticals in banks for focused recovery and timely and effective management of stressed accounts, and

(h) Collection of passport details of borrowers for loan above Rs. 50 crore.

(e) The servicing of the securities issued for capital infusion in public sector banks (PSBs) impacts

the fiscal deficit in the year of issue and subsequently. This also further enhances the debt of the Government to the extent of the nominal value of securities.

Statement

Bank-wise Data on Number of Staff Side Action Initiated/Taken Against Bank Employees Involved in Frauds (Amount involved >= 1 Lakh) Reported by Banks 2015-2017

Bank Name	Number of staff action taken			Total Number of staff action taken
	2015	2016	2017	
1	2	3	4	5
ALLAHABAD BANK	74	116	121	311
AMERICAN EXPRESS BANKING CORP.	1	1	11	13
ANDHRA BANK	115	124	77	316
AXIS BANK LIMITED	141	160	306	607
BANDHAN BANK LIMITED		41	98	139
BANK OF BARODA	312	225	137	674
BANK OF INDIA	11	8	14	33
BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	30	22	56	108
CANARA BANK	111	291	216	618
CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK LTD	32	36	36	104
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	322	274	132	728
CITIBANK N.A		2		2
CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	11	1	6	18
CORPORATION BANK	243	124	148	515
DBS BANK LTD.	1			1
DCB BANK LIMITED			1	1
DENA BANK	70	81	95	246
DOHA BANK QSC		1		1
EQUITAS SMALL FINANCE BANK LIMITED		1	14	15
EXPORT IMPORT BANK OF INDIA		2		2
FEDERAL BANK LTD	34	67	3	104

	1	2	3	4	5
HDFC BANK LTD.		2	11	1	14
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPN.LTD.				2	2
ICICI BANK LIMITED		732	625	879	2236
IDBI BANK LIMITED		83	82	3	168
INDIAN BANK		209	135	105	449
INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK		284	41	18	343
INDUSIND BANK LTD		8	17	11	36
ING VYSYA BANK LTD		11			11
JAMMU AND KASHMIR BANK LTD		18	16	61	95
KARNATAKA BANK LTD		24	35	11	70
KARUR VYSYA BANK LTD		4	6	3	13
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.		3	13	61	77
KRISHNA BHIMA SAMRUDDHI LAB LTD.				1	1
LAKSHMI VILAS BANK LTD		29	16	47	92
NAINITAL BANK LTD		4		6	10
ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE		196	80	12	288
PUNJAB AND SIND BANK		40	12	34	86
PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK		420	331	376	1127
RBL BANK LIMITED			5		5
SBM BANK (MAURITIUS)LTD.				1	1
SMALL INDUSTRIES DEV. BANK OF INDIA		7	4		11
SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD		27	20	19	66
STANDARD CHARTERED BANK		5		1	6
STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR		99	67	6	172
STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD		36	44	12	92
STATE BANK OF INDIA		698	338	251	1287
STATE BANK OF MYSORE		1	9		10
STATE BANK OF PATIALA		75	75	3	153

1	2	3	4	5
STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	42	72	2	116
SUBHADRA LOCAL AREA BANK LTD.			1	1
SYNDICATE BANK	599	219	76	894
TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LTD	20	26	12	58
THE DHANALAKSHMI BANK LTD	14	26	1	41
THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORP OF INDIA LTD		1		1
UCO BANK	152	321	82	555
UNION BANK OF INDIA	181	66	30	277
UNITED BANK OF INDIA	219	67	96	382
VIJAYA BANK	12	2	5	19
YES BANK LTD.	23	1	104	128
Grand Total	5785	4360	3804	13949

Source: RBI

Development of New Medicines and Devices

835. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI
VASAVA:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the number of companies involved in developing new medicines and medical devices across the country, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized by these companies during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government is planning for PPP model for the development of medicine and medical devices;

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

(e) whether the Government is also planning to provide funds to private companies for developing new medicines and medical devices across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a public sector undertaking of Department of Biotechnology has supported 359 companies during the last three years for developing new medicines and medical devices. The details of funds sanctioned and disbursed to these companies are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes. The industries and startups in Biotechnology Sector are supported for development of medicines and medical devices in PPP model.

(e) The Department of Biotechnology through BIRAC provide funds to private companies for developing new medicines and medical devices under PPP scheme.

Statement*Details of Funds Sanctioned and Disbursed to Various Companies by BIRAC*

S. No.	State Name	Unique Company (ies)	Sanctioned Grant by BIRAC (a)	Sanctioned Loan by BIRAC (b)	Sanctioned Amount by BIRAC (c)	Total Grant Amount disbursed (2015-16)	Total Loan disbursed (2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	365344000	466956000	832300000	12083056	140200000
1.	Assam	3	16495000	0	16495000	2545113.62	0
3.	Chandigarh	1	0	50000000	50000000	0	0
4.	Chhatisgarh	1	4970000	0	4970000		0
5.	Delhi	28	135549000	148714000	284263000	19141000	1527000
6.	Goa	3	12216000	8360000	20576000	2195000	2936000
7.	Gujarat	18	158125000	467454000	625579000	12834100	9349000
8.	Haryana	10	58046000	80533000	138579000	0	0
9.	Karnataka	102	576950000	415466000	992416000	91079429	6477600
10.	Kerala	9	84502000	38868000	123370000	6780000	6221000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	9946000	1300000	11246000	2300000	0
12.	Maharashtra	77	661424800	461586000	1123010800	51779340	7000000
13.	Odisha	6	25423000	22435000	47858000	1501000	2005000
14.	Puducherry	1	4720000	4400000	9120000		
15.	Punjab	1	11506160	0	11506160	456032	0
16.	Rajasthan	1	5000000	0	5000000		
17.	Tamil Nadu	31	133702500	242454500	376157000	15959500	3274500
18.	Telangana	13	89314000	0	89314000	6550000	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8	27413000	5000000	32483000	4600000	0
20.	Uttaranchal	2	51940000	0	51940000	13110000	0
21.	West Bengal	7	31518000	0	31518000	4290000	0
Total			2464174460	2413526500	4877700960	247203570.6	52810100

S. No.	State Name	Unique Company (ies)	Total Amount disbursed (2015-16)	Total Grant Amount disbursed (2016-17)	Total Loan disbursed (2016-17)	Total Amount disbursed (2016-17)	Total Grant Amount disbursed (2017-18)
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	26103056	16861846	0	16861846	32029246
1.	Assam	3	2545113.62	1191780	0	1191780	0
3.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhatisgarh	1			0		2500000
5.	Delhi	28	20668000	17697953	1102800	18800753	20220306
6.	Goa	3	5131000	750000	0	750000	1000000
7.	Gujarat	18	22183100	18610240	66213000	84823240	14895462
8.	Haryana	10	0	8752000	415600	9167600	7003854
9.	Karnataka	102	97557029	104748369	7048400	111796769	93671142
10.	Kerala	9	13001000	15964000	7550000	23514000	8410000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2300000	2214000	0	2214000	751820
12.	Maharashtra	77	58779340	67937927	13121587	81059514	64042551
13.	Odisha	6	3506000	5404000	2692000	8096000	5448000
14.	Puducherry	1		944000	0	944000	944000
15.	Punjab	1	456032	1725800	0	1725800	2182080
16.	Rajasthan	1					1500000
17.	Tamil Nadu	31	19234000	20307497	1138000	21445497	20958814
18.	Telangana	13	6550000	17919154	0	17919154	27496697
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8	4600000	5626400	0	5626400	2980171
20.	Uttaranchal	2	13110000	0	0	0	13131000
21.	West Bengal	7	4290000	7006000	0	7006000	4191000
Total		300013670.6	313660966	99281387	412942353	323376143	

S. No.	State Name	Unique Company (ies)	Total Loan disbursed (2017-18)	Total Amount disbursed (2017-18)	Total Grant Amount disbursed (01.04.2018 to 11.12.2018)	Total Loan disbursed (01.04.2018 to 11.12.2018)	Total Amount disbursed (01.04.2018 to 11.12.2018)
1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	0	32029246	0	0	0
2.	Assam	3	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18
3.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhatisgarh	1	0	2500000	1600000	0	1600000
5.	Delhi	28	368155	20588461	4908000	0	4908000
6.	Goa	3	0	1000000	500000	0	500000
7.	Gujarat	18	2307000	17202462	1500000	0	1500000
8.	Haryana	10	0	7003854	240000	0	240000
9.	Karnataka	102	2645000	96316142	32057149	0	32057149
10.	Kerala	9	0	8410000	12141400	0	12141400
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	751820	0	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	77	1006000	65048551	90114092	3875000	93989092
13.	Odisha	6	2692000	8140000	2137000	152000	3289000
14.	Puducherry	1	0	944000	99660	0	99660
15.	Punjab	1	0	2182080	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	1	0	1500000	1000000	0	1000000
17.	Tamil Nadu	31	0	20958814	4614967	0	4614967
18.	Telangana	13	0	27496697	9321500	0	9321500
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8	0	2980171	1300000	0	1300000
20.	Uttaranchal	2	0	13131000	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	7	0-	4191000	1560000	0	1560000
Total			9018155	332394298	163093768	4027000	167120768

[Translation]

AYUSH Hospital

836. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND
NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND
HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of AYUSH hospitals/ dispensaries
operating across the country including Gujarat,
especially in the remote areas;

(b) the details of steps taken/being taken by the
Government to get AYUSH medicines recognized
abroad;

(c) whether the Government proposes to
standardize medicinal herbs with any kind of
collaboration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time likely to
be taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY
OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI,
SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD
YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of AYUSH hospitals/
dispensaries operating across the country including
Gujarat is furnished in enclosed Statement.

(b) Under Central Sector Scheme for promotion of
International Cooperation, (IC Scheme), the Ministry of

AYUSH has provision for providing incentives to AYUSH drug manufacturers/ entrepreneurs/ AYUSH institutions, etc. for registration of AYUSH products with regulatory authorities of the foreign countries.

Ministry of AYUSH has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Cooperation in the field of "Development of Ayurveda-Siddha-Unani Herbal and Botanical Products of Global Standards" with National Centre for Natural Product Research (NCNPR) University of Mississippi, USA.

Ministry participated in 9th EU-India Joint Working Group on Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology and Medical Devices held on 27th -28th September, 2018 at Brussels for recognition/ promotion of AYUSH Medicine abroad especially in Europe. Ministry also got participated as observer in Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC) meeting.

Ministry has established dialogue with National Agency for Drug and Food Control, Indonesia for cooperation and collaboration in the field of traditional systems of medicine.

(c) and (d) Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy (PCIM&H) an autonomous body under Ministry of AYUSH for developing standards for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homeopathy (ASU&H) system of medicines, has signed MoU on 10th April, 2015 with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to secure the isolated phyto-compounds and associated scientific data in such manner that facilitates their appropriate usage towards development of pharmacopoeial standards and other research of national importance.

Statement

State wise/System wise number of AYUSH hospitals as on 01.04.2017

S. No.	State / UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo- pathy	Homoeo- pathy	Sowa- Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. States/Union Territories									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4.	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	1	0	1	0	3	0	15
6.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
8.	Gujarat	42	0	0	0	6	16	0	64
9.	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13.	Karnataka	170	18	0	3	6	16	0	213
14.	Kerala	126	0	1	0	1	34	0	162
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	64	6	0	0	0	1	0	71
17.	Manipur	2	1	0	1	0	6	0	10
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
20.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23.	Rajasthan	117	11	0	1	2	6	0	137
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	288	1	0	1	0	293
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	204	0	0	0	8	0	2316
28.	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
29.	West Bengal	6	1	0	0	0	15	0	22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	9	4	0	0	1	6	0	20
Total (A)		3165	256	290	8	17	157	0	3893
B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations		21	8	7	5	2	7	0	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total (A+B)		3186	264	297	13	19	164	0	3943

Source: State Governments & concerned agencies

Note: Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sowa-rigpa:- Figures in r/o states of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2009), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016), Jammu and Kashmir (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2015), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

Homoeopathy:- Note.-Figures in r/o states of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2016), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016). Jammu and Kashmir (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2016), Uttar Pradesh (2011), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

State Wise/System Wise Number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 01.04.2017

S. No.	State /UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo- pathy	Homoeo- pathy	Sowa Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	467	112	0	0	20	266	0	865
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	1	0	0	0	95	0	113
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	0	456
4.	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	644	0	2175
5.	Chhattisgarh	956	26	0	0	0	112	0	1094
6.	Delhi	40	20	0	0	0	103	0	163
7.	Goa	99	0	0	0	0	83	0	182
8.	Gujarat	560	0	0	16	14	216	0	806
9.	Haryana	483	19	0	0	0	22	0	524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1150	3	0	0	0	14	4	1171
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	25	442
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	0	366
13.	Karnataka	592	50	0	0	5	43	0	690
14.	Kerala	806	1	6	0	1	659	0	1473
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	213	0	1773
16.	Maharashtra	466	25	0	0	0	0	0	491
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	24
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	0	1336
22.	Punjab	489	35	0	1	0	111	0	636
23.	Rajasthan	3577	120	0	0	3	252	0	3952
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	12
25.	Tamil Nadu	97	64	784	121	0	106	0	1172
26.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	73	0	109
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	49	0	0	0	1575	0	3728
28.	Uttarakhand	142	3	0	0	0	60	3	208
29.	West Bengal	502	7	0	0	0	1520	0	2029
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	13	0	0	2	0	18	0	33
31.	Chandigarh	10	1	0	0	0	10	0	21
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	20
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
35.	Puducherry	27	0	24	4	0	17	0	72
36.	Telangana	418	183	1	0	28	196	0	826
Total (A)		17128	1473	815	179	101	7275	33	27004
B.CGHS & Central Government Organizations		288	38	33	55	10	269	1	694
Total (A+B)		17416	1511	848	234	111	7544	34	27698

Source: State Governments & concerned agencies

Note: Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sowa-rigpa:- Figures in r/o states of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2009), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016), Jammu and Kashmir (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2015), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

Homoeopathy:- Note.-Figures in r/o states of Arunachal Pradesh (2016), Assam (2016), Bihar (2016), Haryana (2016), Jammu and Kashmir (2015), Jharkhand (2011), Karnataka (2016), Odisha (2012), Rajasthan (2016), Uttar Pradesh (2011), Uttarakhand (2014) and Puducherry (2016) has been repeated as the current year information was not available.

*[English]***Women of India Organic Festival**

837. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has organized the 5th edition of the "Women of India Organic Festival";

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(c) the number of events organized along with the number of women participated in the festival;

(d) the achievements made out of organizing such a festival during the last four years;

(e) the expenses incurred on organizing the events during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to boost the sale of products by women entrepreneurs by women from the remotest comers of India?

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.

(b) to (d) This Ministry has organized Women of India Festival- 2018 at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi from 26th October to 4th November, 2018. The theme of the Festival was "Organic Products by Women". It aimed to showcase, support and encourage women farmers/entrepreneurs in India, especially from rural areas. In this event, 366 women participants across the country came together with their vast range of organic products, such as cereals, rice, pulses, spices, pickles, preserves, oils,

honey, tea, coffee, organic seeds, jams, chutneys, wild edible forest products, ready to eat snacks, organic ice cream, cosmetics, skin & beauty care, aromatherapy products, kitchen composters, organic cotton fabric, linen, water hyacinth craft, cow dung air purifier, jute craft, agarbatti, loban, organic hot cooked food, vegan food and other bio products etc.

(e) Details of expenses incurred on organizing the event during the last three years and the current year are as under: -

2015	-	99,67,000/-
2016	-	1,16,77,500/-
2017	-	1,32,96,330/-
2018	-	1,33,00,000/-

(f) This Ministry has been organizing Women of India Exhibitions/Festivals every year since 2010. Thereby giving opportunities to women farmers/entrepreneurs to boost the sale of products for their financial inclusion.

RBI Surplus Fund

838. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

SHRI. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) transfer surplus as dividend out profit to the Government, if so, the details thereof including RBI's profit, reserves, surplus transferred during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government has asked RBI to hand over a portion of Capital Reserve that is 3.6 lakh crores out of its reserves, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent by which the release of above amount by RBI impact macroeconomic stability and the manner in which Government proposes to defuse its tension with the RBI;

(d) whether there has been cases of liquidity crisis in Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Infrastructure, Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS),

if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to tackle challenges faced by banking and financial sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, RBI transfers its surplus funds to the Government, in terms of Section 47 of the

Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 which provides: “*After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contribution to staff and superannuation fund and for all matters for which provision is to be made by or under the Act or which are usually provided by bankers, the balance of the profits shall be paid to the Central Government.*”

The details of RBI's profit, reserves, and surplus transferred during the last five years are as follows:

Financial Year of RBI	Available Surplus	Transfer to 4 Statutory Funds @ 0.01 billion each	Transfer to Contingency Fund (CF)	Transfer to Asset Development Fund (ADF)	Amount transferred to Government (in Rs. Billion)
2013-14	526.83	0.04	-	-	526.79
2014-15	659.00	0.04	-	10.00	658.96
2015-16	658.80	0.04	-	10.00	658.76
2016-17	306.63	0.04	131.40	0.50	306.59
2017-18	500.04	0.04	141.90	-	500.00

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Market participants-NBFCs and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) did face tight liquidity conditions pursuant to the default on its debt obligations by Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS). The overall liquidity conditions in the banking system have also been tight since the second half of August 2018 due to factors like increase in credit offtake, festive demand fund requirements, etc. Following measures have been taken to improve the liquidity in the market:

- Open market operations were conducted in addition to regular LAF auctions to inject liquidity in the financial markets.
- RBI permitted banks to reckon Government securities held by them up to an amount equal to their incremental outstanding credit to NBFCs and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), over and above the amount of credit to NBFCs and

HFCs outstanding on their books as on October 19, 2018, as Level 1 HQLA under FALLCR within the mandatory SLR requirement. This is in addition to the existing FALLCR of 13 per cent of NDTL, and limited to 0.5 per cent of the bank's NDTL. The above additional FALLCR will be available up to December 31, 2018.

- The single borrower exposure limit for NBFCs which do not finance infrastructure stands increased from 10 percent to 15 percent of capital funds, up to December 31, 2018.
- Banks were permitted on November 2, 2018 to provide partial credit enhancement (PCE) within aggregate PCE exposure limit of 20% for bonds of minimum tenor of 3 years issued by NBFC-ND-SIs registered with the Reserve Bank of India and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) registered with National Housing Bank, within one percent of capital funds and with regard to extant single/group borrower exposure limits for refinancing the existing debt.

- The National Housing Bank (NHB), on 8 October 2018, increased the refinance limit to Housing Financing Companies (HFCs) to Rs.30,000 crore from the existing limit of Rs. 24000, thereby making available more funds to eligible HFCs.
- Bank reduced the minimum average maturity requirement for ECBs in the infrastructure space raised by eligible borrowers from 5 years to 3 years with effect from November 6, 2018.
- To encourage NBFCs to securitise/assign their eligible assets the Minimum Holding Period (MHP) requirement for originating NBFCs has been relaxed till may 2019, in respect of loans of original maturity above 5 years, to receipt of repayment of six monthly instalments or two quarterly instalments subject to Minimum Retention Requirement (MRR) for such securitisation/assignment transactions shall be 20% of the book value of the loans being securitised/20% of the cash flows from the assets assigned.

(e) The new Indian Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has provided a resolution framework that will help Banks recover their dues from the bankrupt and insolvent corporates. Also, the Government in October 2017 announced a large recapitalisation package of about 2.1 lakh crores to strengthen the balance sheets of the public sector banks (PSBs). Further, SEBI on November 13, 2018 tightened disclosure norms for credit rating agencies to incorporate information on liquidity conditions, after they failed to warn investors in time about the deteriorating credit profile of IL&FS.

Vision Damage

839. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there could be a permanent damage to the vision in the patients of dengue, chikungunya and bacterial infections like typhoid and rickettsia and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the possibility of damage to the vision can be ruled out through early detection and treatment of the above said infections; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for its early detection and control nationwide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Permanent Vision loss from infectious diseases like dengue, chikungunya, typhoid and rickettsia is very rare. The causes for vision loss may be related to hemodynamic instability, hematopoietic disturbances, immune related or direct organismal invasion; last of these being the least common.

Ophthalmic manifestations in patients with vision loss in the presence of these infections include endophthalmitis, panophthalmitis (secondary to transfusion, intravenous therapy), orbital hemorrhage, pre-retinal and intra-retinal hemorrhage (secondary to low platelet count), retinitis and micro-infarcts (usually immune mediated).

All of these diseases are primarily non-ocular, multi-systemic disorders and hence systemic diagnosis is already available at the time of presentation to the eye specialist.

Management primarily depends on adequate monitoring of systemic features (like blood pressure, blood counts, hematuria, pyrexia, pulse, respiratory rate, neurological alteration etc.) and conservative treatment.

Role of antiviral agents is poorly established in dengue and chikungunya while specific antibacterial therapy is curative in patients with typhoid and rickettsia (e.g. doxycycline in scrub typhus). Management of vision loss also remains conservative in dengue and chikungunya.

(c) Government of India has taken the following steps for diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP):

- Free diagnostic facilities through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country. Test kits are supplied by GOI free of cost.

- Guidelines on case management were developed and shared with the states for wider circulation.
- Training is imparted to the doctors on case management.
- Monitoring and supervision for early case detection and prevention and control through reviews and video conference at higher level.
- Advisories are issued to sensitize the States.
- IEC/BCC activities to disseminate knowledge for prevention and control through advocacy meetings, review, electronic and print media.

Further, comprehensive eye care services are also provided by the government free of cost at primary, secondary and tertiary centres across all States/ UTs under the National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCBVI).

GST on Solar Products

840. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to bring in clarity on the Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates applicable to the bundled solar products/services and individual components; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The GST rate on supply of goods and services has been prescribed on the recommendations of the GST council. The issues raised by the trade for clarity of GST rate on bundled solar products/services and individual components shall be placed before the GST council for appropriate recommendation.

Unsafe Abortion Procedures

841. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that despite being legal for the last four decades almost 60 per cent procedures of abortion conducted in the

country are unsafe and falling far behind normal and safe practices;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted an enquiry into the matter with specific references on the impact of unsafe abortions suffered by women in low income and low education bracket in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether recommendation by an expert committee has been vetted by the Government suggesting creation of facilities in various rural clinics; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Data on the number of unsafe abortions in the country is not presently available in any National Level Survey.

(b) and (c) No specific enquiry has been conducted with specific reference on the impact of unsafe abortion suffered by women in low income and low education bracket in rural areas.

(d) and (e) National consultations have been done with participants from all States/UTs and decision taken in the consultations were implemented for providing safe comprehensive abortion services.

Provision of comprehensive safe abortion care services is an important component of RMNCH+A program under Govt. of India.

National Health Mission (NHM), is providing support to the states for providing services for Safe Abortion and to reduce unsafe abortions in the country which include:

- Provision of comprehensive safe abortion services at public health facilities including 24 7 PHCs/ FRUs (DHs/ SDHs /CHCs) & Medical colleges.
- Provision of funds to States/ UTs for operationalisation of safe abortion services at health facilities including procurement of equipment and drugs for medical abortion.

- Capacity Building of Medical officers in Safe Abortion Techniques and of ANMs, ASHAs and other field functionaries to provide confidential counseling for safe abortion and promote post-abortion care including adoption of contraception.
- Certification of private and NGO sector facilities to provide quality safe abortion services.
- Supply of Nischay Pregnancy detection kits to sub centres for early detection of pregnancy.
- Sensitization Workshops on Comprehensive Abortion Care are being held in States.
- Provision of Funds to States to plan and implement comprehensive "Information Education & Communication/ Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC)" activities for maternal health including safe abortion care.
- Orientation/Training of ASHAs to equip them with skills to create awareness on abortion issues in women and the community and facilitate women in accessing services.
- Under the Family Planning Strategy, to reduce unintended pregnancies which can lead to unsafe induced abortion, steps have been taken to provide a basket of choices of contraceptive services and family planning counseling to the beneficiaries.

Funds to Andhra Pradesh

842. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of total funds released/ to be released to Andhra Pradesh (AP) as special assistance

including for construction of capital city, revenue deficit, grant for backward district development including funds for educational premier institutions like AIIMS, Gijana University, Tribal University, Central University, IITs/ IIM/IISER, Petroleum University etc. and development of State under various heads as promised in AP Reorganisation Act during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for taking back the funds disbursed as special package for backward areas; and

(c) the details of funds released to the Andhra Pradesh also under Fourteenth Finance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The details of total funds released to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh as available with this Ministry under the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 are given in enclosed Statement I and II.

(b) In order to sanction the funds to Government of the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) from Demand No.40 (Transfer to States), the releases are based on the recommendations of the NITI Aayog after checking the Utilization Certificates (UCs) etc. and thereafter the approval of the competent authority is obtained. In this case all the necessary approvals were not available and inadvertently the amount of Rs.350 crore was released and then withdrawn. The release has not yet materialized.

(c) Details of the funds released to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh under Fourteenth Finance Commission are as follows:

		(Rs. in crore)			
S. No.	Grant	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Post Devolution Revenue Deficit grant	6609.00	4930.00	4430.00	2733.03
2.	State Disaster Response Fund	330.00	346.50	363.75	458.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Grants to Local Bodies (States)	1259.88	2065.53	2180.82	1152.52
4.	National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)	356.74	702.72	-	53.22
5.	Devolution from the Central Pool of Taxes & Duties	21893.79	26263.88	29001.27	18598.51
Total		30449.41	34308.63	35975.84	22995.38

Statement – I*Central Assistance Provided under Andhra Pradesh Re-Organization Act., 2014*

(Rs. in crore)

Provisions of APRA, 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	Releases					Total upto FY 2018-19
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section 46(2)	Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50	-	-	3979.50
Section 46(2) & (3) and 94 (2): special for backward areas.	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region*	350.00	350.00	350.00	-	-	1050.00
Section 6 & 94 (3 & 4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	1500.00*	550.00	450.00	-	-	2500.00
Section 90(1) Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a National Project**	Polavaram National Project on Irrigation	250.00#	600.00^	2514.70#	2000#	1400#	6764.70
Total		4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1400	14294.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Special Assistance Measures							
Repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State					15.81	15.81	
	Grand Total	4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1415.81	14310.01

Provided by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

^: Includes grant of Rs. 200 crore released by Department of Expenditure.

** : Funding of 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent cost of the irrigation component on that day would be provided.

Statement – II

Status of Implementation of Provisions of AP Reorganisation Act. 2014 in Respect of Institutions Given in Schedule- XIII. New Capital City and Polavaram Irrigation Project.

Education

Establishment of AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh	An amount of Rs. 233.88 crores has been released to the Institute.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)	An amount of Rs. 98.29 crore has been released to the Institute.	Ministry of Human Resource Development
Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	An amount of Rs. 20.10 crore has been released to the Institute.	
National Institute of Technology (NIT)	An amount of Rs. 60 crore has been released to the Institute.	
Indian Institute of Management (IIM)	An amount of Rs.49.96 crore has been released to the Institute.	
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)	An amount of Rs. 64 crore has been released to the Institute.	
Central University (CU), Andhra Pradesh	Cabinet has given its in-principle approval on 16/05/2018 for establishing a Central University in Janthaluru Village, Anantpur District.	

Tribal University each in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	For Andhra Pradesh, the Site Selection Committee has finalized the site offered by the State Government in Vizianagaram District.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare
An Agricultural University shall be established in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.	An amount of Rs. 135 crore has been released for establishment of the State Agricultural University.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare
Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPe)	An amount of Rs. 33 cr has been released by the Central Govt. and Rs. 199.4 cr has been received from the Oil Public Sector Undertakings.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
Greenfield petrochemical complex at Kakinada	An MoU has been signed between Government of Andhra Pradesh, GAIL & HPCL for the petrochemical complex at PCPIR at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh with a complex capacity of 1000 KTPA. Detailed feasibility was completed by Engineer India Ltd. Financial Appraisal was done by SBI CAPS. Market study for ethylene and propylene derivatives has been completed. About 2000 acres for Petrochemical Complex and 150 acres for township have been earmarked in Kakinada SEZ as per confirmation from Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. The State of Andhra Pradesh (AP) has been informed that being a capital intensive project, VGF will have to be borne by the State itself.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
Development of a new major port at Duggirajapatnam	NITI Aayog has brought out that the project will not be viable due to strong competition from the nearby ports. However, Ministry of Shipping has constituted an Expert Committee to examine the proposal for a Major Port in Andhra Pradesh and recommend further course of action in the matter.	Ministry of Shipping
Establishing a Vizag-Chennai industrial corridor along the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor	Asian Development Bank (ADB) who had been getting a feasibility study done in respect of East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) took up the study of Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as the phase-I of ECEC. In terms of APR Act, 2014, ADB team has completed the feasibility study of VCIC and also submitted its final report on Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) of VCIC within the prescribed time period. Further, the master planning of identified nodes under CDP is in progress.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
Examine the visibility of expanding the existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati Airports to International Standards	In view of land constraints at the existing civil enclave at Visakhapatnam, -in- principle approval for development of a Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram district Visakhapatnam has been granted. Further, the airports at Vijayawada and Tirupati have also been declared as international airports.	Civil aviation

Establishment of a new Railway Zone	Matter of establishment of new Railway Zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh is under examination in the Ministry of Railways.	Ministry of Railway
Feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh had submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) in respect of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Projects. The State Govt. has been requested to re-examine the proposals in the light of Metro Rail Policy, 2017 and align the same with the provisions of this policy before submitting the same for financial assistance.	Ministry of Urban Development
National Institute of Disaster Management, Andhra Pradesh	Govt. of India has approved the establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management (Southern Campus) in Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of Rs.70.87 crore. Southern Campus became operational on 17.08.2016. The foundation stone of Southern Campus of NIDM at the site at Kondapavuluru Village, Ganavaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh has been laid by Hon'ble Vice-President of India on 22/05/2018.	Ministry of Home Affairs

Other Provisions

Polavaram Irrigation Project.	Section 90 of the APR Act <i>inter-alia</i> , provides that Polavaram project would be a national project and the Central Government shall execute the Polavaram Project and obtain all requisite clearance including environmental, forest and rehabilitation and resettlement norms. For this purpose Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) and Governing Body of Polavaram Project Authority have been constituted <i>vide</i> Ministry of Water Resource's notification dated 28.05.2014. The PPA has started functioning from January 2015. Against the irrigation component of Rs. 7,158.53 crores (at 2011 cost index) an amount of Rs. 6764.16 has been released; only one bill amounting to Rs. 393.51 crores submitted by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) is pending for payment. It has further been decided to provide 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent of the cost of irrigation component on that date.	Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR
Replication of State of the Art Greyhound Training Centre.	A Committee was constituted on 12.09.2016 under the Chairmanship of AS (LWE), MHA for examining the proposal submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government for replication of State of Art Greyhound Training Centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh, as per Section 9 of the APR Act, 2014. The Committee recommended the Central assistance of Rs. 219.16 crore to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for this purpose. Rs. 7.0 crore has so far been released to Government of Andhra Pradesh.	Ministry of Home Affairs

Rapid rail and road connectivity from the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh to Hyderabad and other important cities of Telangana.

Zonal Railway has submitted revised DPR on 09.07.2018.

Ministry of Road Transport & Highways

Ban on Smoking

843. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a ban on smoking in public places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban tobacco which is the biggest killer and is the cause of oral cancer in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Section-4 of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) and Rules made thereunder, there is prohibition of smoking in public places except in Designated Smoking Areas (DSA) as permitted under the Act.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to ban tobacco completely. However, under COTPA, 2003, there is prohibition of smoking in public places, ban on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product to and by persons below the age of eighteen years, ban on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product within 100 yards of educational institutions and ban on promotion/advertisement of cigarettes or any other tobacco products.

Further, there is ban on food products containing tobacco or nicotine, such as Gutkha, under the Food

Safety Regulations issued in 2011 under the Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006.

Leopard Deaths

844. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of leopard deaths reported and killed by poachers in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise

(b) whether any leopard has been killed by villagers and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken for conservation and protection of leopards 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) As per the available information in the Ministry, based on the information provided by State Enforcement Agencies, total number of leopard poached during 2015, 2016 and 2017 are 194 and in current year till October 2018 is 66. The state-wise list of leopard poaching is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The management and protection of wildlife including leopard is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/ Union Territory Governments. Information on killing of leopards by villagers is not collated in the Ministry.

(c) The steps taken by the Government for conservation and protection of wild animals including leopards are:

- (i) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for punishment for violation of its provisions. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (ii) Law enforcement authorities in the States maintain strict vigil against poaching of wild animals including leopards.
- (iii) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles and to achieve inter-state and trans-boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.
- (iv) The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around Protected Areas.
- (v) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- (vi) Financial assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant', for providing better protection to wildlife including leopards and improvement of habitat.

Statement

The state- Wise List of Leopard Poaching as Provided by State Enforcement Authorities

S. No.	States	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto October 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	3	0	4	3
2.	Bihar	1	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	5	4	7
4.	Delhi	3	2	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	2	0	2
6.	Haryana	0	4	0	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13	13	15	8
8.	Karnataka	0	4	1	1
9.	Kerala	1	0	0	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	7	1	13
11.	Maharashtra	1	3	0	8
12.	Odisha	2	8	3	2
13.	Punjab	11	0	0	0
14.	Rajasthan	2	0	1	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Telangana	0	1	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6	5	1	0
18.	Uttarakhand	4	26	15	15
19.	West Bengal	7	2	2	4
Total		64	83	47	66

[Translation]

Waiting Period in AIIMS

845. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the patients suffering from serious diseases have to wait for years to get surgery date in AIIMS, Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide tatkal (emergency) surgery facility in case of fatal and serious diseases;

(c) if so, the details of reformative/ remedial step being taken by the Government in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct surgeries in two-three shifts in AIIMS with the assistance of other doctors so as to reduce the number of patients on waiting list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of patients coming to AIIMS, New Delhi for treatment/surgery is more than the beds available in the Institute. However, the waiting list of patients needing admission are prepared according to patients' condition, urgency of treatment and bed availability on the particular day.

(b) to (e) The three emergencies under various centres of AIIMS, New Delhi which remain functional round the clock are: Trauma emergencies handled at Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre (JPNATC), Eye emergencies handled at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences (Dr. R. P. Centre) and Medical Emergencies handled in main Hospital, Department of Emergency Medicine. The Elective/scheduled surgeries are being performed at AIIMS for 12 hours in the main Operation Theatre Complex. Therefore, external augmentation of manpower would not resolve the limitation in the number of Operation Theaters and existing bed strength. To increase the bed strength from 2483 to 4231, various projects such as Surgical Block, NCI Jhajjar, Burns & Plastic Surgery etc. have been approved by the Government.

Rehabilitation of Animals in Natural Habitats

846. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to save wild animals from road accidents and secure crops damaged by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to rehabilitate these animals back to their natural habitat/places or to hand over them to zoo; and

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

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

CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has already initiated preventive measures to save wild animals from road accidents and secure crop damage by them. The important action in this regard includes:

- (i) Wildlife Institute of India (WII) in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, National Tiger Conservation Authority, National Highway Authority and World Bank has published a document namely 'Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure' to assist the project agencies of linear infrastructure in designing the linear infrastructure in a manner which will reduce human-animal conflict in the areas where these linear infrastructures are passing through Protected Areas and other wildlife areas. The Standing Committee of NBWL in its 47th Meeting held on 25th January, 2018 recommended that in future user agencies involved in linear infrastructure development should take into consideration the advisory made in the guidelines of the Wildlife Institute of India while designing the linear infrastructures inside the Protected Areas, notified Eco Sensitive Zone area around PAs and in future linear infrastructure proposals by project proponents would be accompanied by an animal passage plan prepared, if required, on the basis of these WII guidelines and in consultation with the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (ii) The Ministry through its various Centrally Sponsored Schemes provides funds to States and UTs for carrying various activities for habitat improvement works namely restoration of natural water bodies, creation of artificial ponds, waterholes, augmenting food/fodder sources at various places within Protected Areas and outside Protected Areas to prevent wild animals venturing outside forest areas. Compensation to crop damage is also provided to the affected persons in the same scheme.

(c) and (d) Subject to a health assessment, wild animals are rehabilitated back into the wild.

[English]

Eco-Sensitive Areas of Western Ghats

847. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has republished the draft notification regarding Western Ghats Eco Sensitive Areas (ESA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received views/comments/reports on ESAs from all the Western Ghats States and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to issue final notification of the same very recently and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to incorporate the views of State Government of Kerala in restricting ESA to forest only while issuing final notification 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 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has republished the draft Notification to declare Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA) of the Western Ghatsvide S.0.5135(E) dated 03.10.2108. After republishing the draft Notification, this Ministry had issued letters seeking views /comments of the State Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is willing to finalise the notification duly considering the views of public/stakeholders and the concerned State Governments, including the State of Kerala in consultation with the Expert Committee of Eco Sensitive Zone.

[Translation]

Promotion of AYUSH

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

(a) the details of schemes being formulated/implemented for the promotion of AYUSH in rural areas;

(b) the State-wise details of the funds allocated and spent under the scheme since inception of this Ministry;

(c) the State-wise details of the trained staff and doctors available and employed therein;

(d) the vision and strategy regarding promotion of AYUSH in the country; and

(e) whether the Government has formulated any extensive programme to promote yoga in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for promotion of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in the country including rural areas. A brief about the Scheme is furnished at Statement-I.

(b) State-wise details of the funds allocated and spent/released under the scheme since inception is furnished at Statement-II.

(c) As per the data received from States/UTs, 773668 registered AYUSH practitioners are available in the country as on 01.01.2017. However, State-wise detail of the trained AYUSH doctors and staff available and employed therein is not maintained by Central Government since Health is a State subject.

(d) Government of India has envisioned to position AYUSH on the preferred system of holistic health care for all. In this regard, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme as mentioned against the question (a).

(e) The following steps has been taken by the Government to promote yoga in the country:

1. The Government of India has approved and notified National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which *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) including Yoga and Naturopathy.

(ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries including Yoga and Naturopathy.

(iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital including Yoga and Naturopathy.

(iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions including Yoga and Naturopathy.

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

(vi) Under the flexible components of the scheme of NAM, provision has been made for Grant- in- aid to the Yoga Wellness centers and Naturopathy hospitals.

2. Further, in addition to above activities, the details of the programmes taken up by the Ministry and its institutes to promote Yoga in the Country are as follows:-

(I) Ministry of AYUSH

(i) International Day of Yoga (IDY) is being celebrated every year on 21st June to create mass awareness of Yoga among the public.

(ii) Yoga Ambassadors' Tour

(iii) Setting up of Yoga Parks

(iv) IEC activities for Promotion of Yoga.

(v) Prime Minister's Award for Outstanding contribution for Promotion and Development of Yoga.

(vi) Yoga Olympiad.

(II) Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi

(i) Running Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN), Rohini, Delhi.

(ii) Collaborative Research centres.

- (iii) Conducting multi-centric research studies.
- (iv) Establishment of OPD of Yoga & Naturopathy.
- (v) Training, Propagation and Promotional Activities through participation in Health melas exhibition.
- (vi) Celebration of International Day of Yoga by organizing One Month Yoga Training Programme in all districts of India.
- (vii) Scheme of financial assistance to establish or run Yoga & Naturopathy Clinics/Hospitals.
- (viii) Organising Yoga Fests in different States.

(III) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi.

- (i) Running Yoga OPD and providing Yoga treatment in 19 CGHS Wellness Centre and 4 Yoga Therapy Centres in Tertiary/Allopathy Hospitals.
- (ii) Conducting Certificate, Diploma & Degree Course in Yoga.
- (iii) Conducting Seminars/ Conference/ Workshops and Special Lecture Series to create awareness about Yoga among the people.
- (iv) Running Yoga Centres at 4 Sports Authority of India (SAI) Stadia.

Statement – I

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission:

The Government of India has 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.

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) Under the flexible components of the scheme of NAM, provision has been made for 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

*Status of Funds Allocated and Spent/Released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the Year 2014-15, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Initial allocation of Central Share for the year 2014-15	Central Share of approved for the year 2014-15	*Initial installment of Grant-in-aid released during 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	859.854	859.856	309.925
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171.662	171.248	101.135
3.	Assam	1068.941	1068.357	668.979
4.	Bihar	2755.399	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	872.845	830.67	281.413
6.	Gujarat	956.665	909.886	332.393
7.	Haryana	640.56	612.807	213.589
8.	Himachal Pradesh	273.885	0	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	666.851	618.46	226.268
10.	Jharkhand	981.409	0	-
11.	Karnataka	1043.578	1041.592	359.116
12.	Kerala	716.184	712.548	254.670
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2070.764	1948.918	644.938
14.	Meghalaya	247.131	228.047	134.647
15.	Manipur	426.061	373.218	226.813
16.	Mizoram	228.263	190.125	116.270
17.	Maharashtra	1555.779	1480.604	534.670
18.	Nagaland	388.945	191.728	115.613
19.	Odisha	1322.567	1322.57	471.723
20.	Punjab	604.063	585.289	316.000
21.	Rajasthan	1862.295	1768.789	638.065
22.	Tripura	390.955	381.486	238.115

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Telangana	690.976	690.979	330.000
24.	Tamil nadu	1038.32	0	-
25.	Uttarakhand	471.683	437.457	284.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5085.82	0	
27.	West Bengal	1438.554	1371.688	471.230
28.	Sikkim	152.33	110.12	66.428
29.	Delhi	399.306	399.305	132.707
30.	Goa	381.676	0	
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	414.771	151.94	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164.857	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	209.396	0	
34.	Lakshadweep	191.611	189.398	-
35.	Puducherry	119.544	72.525	60.000
36.	Chandigarh	66.5		
Total		30,930.000	18,719.610	7,528.707

* Grant-in-aid released during the financial year is in accordance to the budget made available for the Mission.

*Status of Funds Allocated and Spent/Released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the Year 2015-16, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of The State/UT	Initial allocation of Central Share for the year 2015-16	Final Grant- in-aid (Instalment) released against SAAP 2014-15 during 2015-16	Central Share of Approved for the year 2015-16	Grant-in aid released for the year 2015-16	*Total Grant-in-aid released during 2015-16
	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900,693	549.931	890.483	850.452	1,400.383
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	199.982	70.113	457.446	457.441	527.554
3.	Assam	1270.051	399.378	1,011.13	1,011.130	1,410.508
4.	Bihar	2663.677	-	2,066.889	313.975	313.975
5.	Chhattisgarh	1027.007	549.257	786.736	309.000	858.257
6.	Gujarat	1130.817	577.493	867.759	215.200	792.693

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
7.	Haryana	713.774	399.218	541.192	180.573	579.791
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496.251	-	425.571	421.480	421.480
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.049	392.192	460.766	399.958	792.150
10.	Jharkhand	969.402	-	672.734	624.723	624.723
11.	Karnataka	923.196	682.476	920.798	877.777	1,560.253
12.	Kerala	851.184	457.878	848.47	815.900	1,273.778
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2064.515	1,303.980	2,005.47	1,949.361	3,253.341
14.	Meghalaya	309.635	93.400	281.719	281.719	375.119
15.	Manipur	486.509	146.405	682.399	682.396	828.801
16.	Mizoram	349.968	73.855	331.838	331.838	405.693
17.	Maharashtra	1385.245	945.934	865.986	336.800	1,282.734
18.	Nagaland	483.359	76.115	799.983	796.98	873.095
19.	Odisha	1262.531	850.847	1,084.54	1,014.43	1,865.281
20.	Punjab	602.763	269.289	414.229	30.218	299.507
21.	Rajasthan	1778.285	1,130.724	1,751.18	1,688.882	2,819.606
22.	Tripura	294.512	143.371	328.983	328.983	472.354
23.	Telangana	748.878	360.979	746.964	730.484	1,091.463
24.	Tamil nadu	971.501	-	687.273	87.700	87.700
25.	Uttarakhand	487.251	153.457	485.554	467.781	621.238
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4843.104	-	4,878.44	4,539.27	4,539.270
27.	West Bengal	1216.025	900.458	1,152.97	1,024.39	1,924.852
28.	Sikkim	245.985	43.692	564.463	564.459	608.151
29.	Delhi	355.506	266.598	327	327.000	593.598
30.	Goa	469.849	-	339.13	118.725	118.725
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131.069	151.777	127.816	-	151.777
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255.561	-	91.797	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	328.328	-	54.654	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	252.055	189.223	166.5	-	189.223
35.	Puducherry	135.014	12.525	131.663	131.650	144.175

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
36.	Chandigarh	622.469	-	451.69	-	
	Total	31,700.000	11,190.565	28,702.216	21,910.683	33,101.248

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

*Status of Funds Allocated and Spent/Released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the Year 2016-17, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. In lakhs)						
S. No.	Name of The State/UT	Initial allocation of Central Share for the year 2016-17	Final Grant- in-aid (Instalment) released against SAAP 2015-16 during 2016-17	Central Share of Approved for the year 2016-17	Grant-in aid released for the year 2016-17	*Total Grant-in-aid released during 2016-17
	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,013.500	40.031	1,085.500	1,085.500	1,125.531
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	354.400		468.155	465.450	465.450
3.	Assam	1,380.200		1,631.649	1,631.649	1,631.649
4.	Bihar	3,630.200	1,752.914	-	-	1,752.914
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,143.500	477.736	1,156.350	1,147.001	1,624.737
6.	Gujarat	1,153.700	652.559	880.487	880.487	1,533.046
7.	Haryana	643.400	360.619	673.776	673.777	1,034.396
8.	Himachal Pradesh	472.500	4.091	619.420	610.121	614.212
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	734.100	60.808	708.400	708.400	769.208
10.	Jharkhand	1,378.200	48.011		-	48.011
11.	Karnataka	1,223.600	43.020	1,216.683	1,198.435	1,241.455
12.	Kerala	889.900	32.570	858.634	858.634	891.204
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,622.600	56.114	2,610.768	2,589.219	2,645.333
14.	Manipur	577.500		1,230.000	1,229.987	1,229.987
15.	Meghalaya	435.600		823.806	802.743	802.743
16.	Mizoram	349.000		609.635	603.754	603.754
17.	Maharashtra	1,961.500	529.186		-	529.186
18.	Nagaland	421.000		522.140	521.284	521.284
19.	Odisha	1,620.400	70.103	1,151.198	1,151.198	1,221.301

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
20.	Punjab	788.600	384.011	933.799	933.800	1,317.811
21.	Rajasthan	2,491.500	62.301	2,162.908	2,162.908	2,225.209
22.	Tripura	429.100		334.065	334.062	334.062
23.	Telangana	791.400	16.480	1,319.758	1,314.216	1,330.696
24.	Tamil nadu	1,326.000	599.573	1,399.216	1380.968	1,980.541
25.	Uttarakhand	551.100	17.773	1,180.448	1,170.156	1,187.929
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,513.000	339.167	8,127.458	8,127.458	8,466.625
27.	West Bengal	1,673.000	128.574	1,169.482	1,169.482	1,298.056
28.	Sikkim	253.200		889.373	874.071	874.071
29.	Delhi	397.200			-	-
30.	Goa	218.300	220.405	402.192	402.192	622.597
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356.800	127.816	267.005	267.005	394.821
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	512.600	91.797			91.797
33.	Daman and Diu	603.800	54.654	58.530	58.530	113.184
34.	Lakshadweep	508.100	166.500	343.229	343.229	509.729
35.	Puducherry	202.800		170.069	170.000	170.000
36.	Chandigarh	318.700	451.690	57.630	57.630	509.320
	Total	39940.000	6788.503	35061.763	34923.346	41711.849

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

*Status of Funds Allocated and Spent/Released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the Year 2017-18, State/UT-wise*

S. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2017-18	Final Grant- in-aid (Instalment) released against SAAP 2016-17 during 2017-118	Central Share approved for the year 2017- 18	Grant-in- aid released for the year 2017-18	*Total Grant-in-aid released during 2017- 18
	1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,118.400		1,176.012	1,176.012	1,176.012
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	481.000	2.701	543.026	543.005	545.706
3.	Assam	3,087.400		2,390.692	2,390.692	2,390.692

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
4.	Bihar	3,462.000				-
5.	Chhattisgarh	937.300	9.349	1,217.406	1,217.406	1,226.755
6.	Gujarat	970.900	204.000	1,070.394	1,070.394	1,274.394
7.	Haryana	871.000		848.442	848.442	848.442
8.	Himachal Pradesh	596.400	9.299	709.628	709.628	718.927
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	632.700		992.584	992.584	992.584
10.	Jharkhand	1,235.800				-
11.	Karnataka	1,298.400	18.248	2,041.618	2,041.618	2,059.866
12.	Kerala	1,415.500		2,096.234	2,096.234	2,096.234
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,364.500	21.549	3,038.135	3,038.135	3,059.684
14.	Manipur	711.000	-	1,339.333	1,339.326	1,339.326
15.	Meghalaya	720.700	21.059	717.199	717.195	738.254
16.	Mizoram	767.900	5.875	687.612	687.603	693.478
17.	Maharashtra	1,866.400		1,784.285	1,784.285	1,784.285
18.	Nagaland	823.800	0.855	1,516.068	1,516.061	1,516.916
19.	Odisha	1,561.000		1,561.020	1,561.020	1,561.020
20.	Punjab	546.700	801.642	547.020	547.020	1,348.662
21.	Rajasthan	2,640.300	2,971.704	3,921.552	3,921.552	6,893.256
22.	Tripura	608.200		1,195.542	1,195.541	1,195.541
23.	Telangana	625.100	5.544	1,049.567	1,049.567	1,055.111
24.	Tamil nadu	1,504.100	684.992	2,104.080	2,104.080	2,789.072
25.	Uttarakhand	1,024.300	10.293	1,975.804	1,975.804	1,986.097
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,499.300		6,280.230	6,280.230	6,280.230
27.	West Bengal	1,829.900		1,654.943	1,654.646	1,654.646
28.	Sikkim	200.000	15.300	164.790	164.787	180.087
29.	Demi	800.000				-
30.	Goa	200.000		262.469	262.468	262.468
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	602.700		302.330	302.330	302.330
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	381.100		143.403	143.403	143.403
33.	Daman and Diu	338.600				-

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
34.	Lakshadweep	244.600		63.747	63.747	63.747
35.	Puducherry	200.000	0.069	239.926	239.926	239.995
36.	Chandigarh	773.000		490.520	490.520	490.520
	Total	43940.000	4782.479	44125.611	44125.261	48907.740

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

*Status of Funds Allocated and Spent/Released Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the year 2018-19, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2018-19	Central Share approved for the year 2018-19	Grant-in-aid released during 2018-19 (As on date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,280.200	1,280.206	1,203.054
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	550.600	547.847	514.671
3.	Assam	3,534.000	-	
4.	Bihar	3,962.800	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,072.900	1,066.868	1,002.148
6.	Gujarat	1,111.300	1,102.661	1,102.661
7.	Haryana	997.000	943.361	943.361
8.	Himachal Pradesh	682.700	682.740	625.365
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	724.200	724.227	679.641
10.	Jharkhand	1,414.600	-	
11.	Karnataka	1,486.200	1,253.034	1,164.174
12.	Kerala	1,620.200	1,556.833	1,459.301
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,706.500	2,341.961	2,141.286
14.	Manipur	813.800	796.683	725.510
15.	Meghalaya	824.900	-	
16.	Mizoram	879.000	722.741	666.809
17.	Maharashtra	2,136.400	-	
18.	Nagaland	943.000	770.003	713.121
19.	Odisha	1,786.800	1,072.734	975.946
20.	Punjab	625.800	-	

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Rajasthan	3,022.200	3,022.174	2,858.747
22.	Tripura	696.200	668.670	625.580
23.	Telangana	715.500	690.364	647.242
24.	Tamil nadu	1,721.700	1,593.348	1,489.495
25.	Uttarakhand	1,172.500	1,150.282	1,082.181
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7,496.600	7,478.950	6,931.721
27.	West Bengal	2,094.500	1,932.419	1,815.599
28.	Sikkim	228.900	121.969	121.969
29.	Delhi	915.700	-	
30.	Goa	228.900	146.898	133.136
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	689.900	371.758	317.886
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	436.200	63.854	
33.	Daman and Diu	387.600	72.010	72.010
34.	Lakshadweep	280.000	257.708	
35.	Puducherry	228.900	228.900	215.060
36.	Chandigarh	884.800	499.656	447.104
Total		50353.000	33160.859	30674.778

Organ Transplant

849. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give preference to Indian patients over foreigners seeking organ transplant and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the medical fraternity has opposed the said proposal of the Government and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has noticed that the organ transplant system in the country is grappling with the shortage of organ donation and the situation is worse in the case of infant organ donation and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is aware of irregularities in organ donation system in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL: (a) Yes. The Government of India has enacted Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act (THOTA), 1994 (as amended in 2011) and made Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2014 thereunder for regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and tissues for therapeutic purposes. Section 34(4) (e) of the said rules provides that "sequence of allocation of organs shall be in following order; State list, Regional list, National list, Person of Indian Origin". Further,

Allocation Criteria for major organs and tissues Kidney, Heart, Liver, Lung, Heart-Lung and Cornea Transplant (Guidelines) have also been formulated which are available in public domain on the website of National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) *i.e* www.notto.nic.in

(b) No

(c) Yes, the organ transplant system in the country is grappling with the shortage of organ donation. The demand for organs is more than availability. Estimated need for kidney, heart and liver donations and the number of organ transplants done is as under:

Organs	Need for transplants of new cases of organ failure every year	Estimated No. of Organ Transplants done per year (2017 Estimates)
Kidney	2,00,000	8000-10000
Liver	30,000	1800-2000
Heart	50,000	339

However, information in regard to infant organ donation is not known.

(d) Public health and hospitals being State subjects, come under the purview of State Government. Whatever, instances of illegal organ retrieval/transplantation come to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through complaints/media reports, these cases are forwarded to concerned State Governments for investigation and further action as per provisions of THOTA. Therefore, Details of all the cases are not available centrally.

(e) THOTA has provisions for imprisonment upto 10 years and fine upto Rs. 1.00 crore for commercial dealings in human organs. However, the enforcement of provisions of the Act is within the ambit of the respective State Government. Under National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP), all stakeholders including private hospitals are sensitized regarding provisions of the Act and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs and criminal acts related to organ transplantation.

[English]

World Diabetes Day

850. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government observed World Diabetes Day recently and if so, the details thereof along with the theme of the event and initiatives taken by the Government to make the event successful;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target to control Diabetes in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people affected by Diabetes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with the reasons for rise in the cases of Diabetes;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide free medical treatment to the diabetic patients of urban and rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has developed any indigenous system of medicine for prevention of diabetes and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps being taken by the Government to prevent and treat the spread of diabetes, especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) World Diabetes Day is observed on 14th November. This is observed by various Governmental institutions, academic and professional organizations. The Government of India

organised free health screening and awareness camps for screening of population for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including Blood Sugar (Diabetes), High Blood Pressure (Hypertension), Body Mass Index at India International Trade Fair-2018, at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, from 14th-27th November, 2018.

Various awareness activities like Nukad Natak, Flash Mob etc. were conducted to attract people towards the camps.

A Facebook campaign, using role modelling as basic strategy was also organized. This year about 45,000 persons were screened in these camps. Radio Jingles for generating awareness among the people about the NCDs and conducting of free health checkups at IITF- 2018, were aired in the Delhi and NCR Area.

India aims to halt rise in prevalence of diabetes by 2025. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is conducting a study namely ICMR-INDIAB involving all States and Union Territories - both urban and rural population for ascertaining the exact number of Diabetic patients. 15 States/UTs have been covered so far. A Statement showing State/UT-wise prevalence of Diabetes in 15 States / UTs covered under ICMR-INDIAB Study is enclosed.

The factors responsible for increase in Diabetes are unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, harmful use of alcohol, over-weight/obesity, tobacco use etc.

(d) to (f) Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions upto district level under the National Health Mission (NHM). Under NPCDCS, testing, diagnosis and treatment facilities for Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). The treatment is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy.

Lack of physical activity is one of risk factor of Diabetes. Government of India is promoting Yoga and June 21 is being observed as World Yoga Day every year.

A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. Under this initiative, frontline health workers such as Accredited Social Health Activists and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, *inter alia*, are leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs among the masses. The initiative is under implementation in 215 districts across the country.

The indigenous systems of medicines like Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha advocate that diabetes can be prevented by following a combination of appropriate life-style and diet. In collaboration with the Ministry of AYUSH, an initiative to use the knowledge available in AYUSH system of medicines for prevention and control of Non-communicable Diseases is also being implemented in 6 districts on pilot basis.

The Central Government, through its hospitals augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS have been set up and upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs including Diabetes.

Quality generic medicines are being made available at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.

Under National Health Mission Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic initiative, essential drugs and diagnostics are provided free of cost in public health facilities.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also started AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) stores where essential life-saving medicines are being provided at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price.

Statement*State/UT Wise Prevalence of Diabetes in Various States/UTs Covered Under ICMR-INDIA B Study*

S. No.	State/UT	Prevalence of Diabetes (%)		
		Rural	Urban	Overall
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.3	12.6	8.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.9	5.8	5.1
3.	Assam	4.4	12.4	5.5
4.	Bihar	3.5	10.8	4.3
5.	Chandigarh(UT)	8.3	14.2	13.6
6.	Gujarat	5.1	9.8	7.1
7.	Jharkhand	3.0	13.5	5.3
8.	Karnataka	5.6	11.1	7.7
9.	Maharashtra	6.5	10.9	8.4
10.	Manipur	4.4	7.1	5.1
11.	Meghalaya	3.5	8.9	4.5
12.	Mizoram	3.6	7.9	5.8
13.	Punjab	8.7	12.0	10.0
14.	Tamil Nadu	7.8	13.7	10.4
15.	Tripura	7.2	15.5	9.4

*[Translation]***Disclosure of Names of Loan Defaulters**

851. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission has ordered public disclosure of names of those loan defaulters who have wilfully failed to make repayment of loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such defaulting individuals and companies as per the latest estimate; and

(d) the total amount of loan outstanding against the said individuals /companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it had received an order dated 20.8.2018 from CIC asking RBI to explain the action taken or contemplated to be taken to recover loans from wilful defaulters of Rs. 50 crore and above, and that the order also stated that if RBI could not submit any part of the information, it may explain why it should not be directed to publish the details of information sought including the names of wilful defaulters.

RBI made its submissions before CIC *vide* letter dated 19.9.2018, giving details of its existing guidelines to banks for declaring borrowers as wilful defaulters, as also the action required to be taken against such wilful defaulters. As regards disclosure of wilful defaulters,

RBI submitted to CIC that it was collecting data of wilful defaulters up to September 2014, that from December 2014 onwards this information is being collected and disseminated by Credit Information Companies (CICs), and that some part of information is, however, received by RBI as reported by banks in the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) database. Farther, it was explained in RBI's submissions to CIC that the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibit RBI from disclosure of credit information. RBI also submitted that in a case pending before the Supreme Court, RBI had submitted a list of defaulters above Rs. 500 crore in a sealed cover claiming that it may not be disclosed, and that the matter is still under the consideration of the Supreme Court.

RBI has further informed that the above submissions were not considered favourably by CIC, and CIC issued a Show Cause Notice cum Order dated 2.11.2018 and subsequently another Order dated 16.11.2018. RBI has informed that it has since approached the High Court of Bombay for grant of ad interim relief in the matter.

Public Sector Banks have reported a total of 9,866 wilful defaulters involving an amount of Rs. 1,47,081 crore, as of September 2018.

[English]

AYUSH Colleges in the Country

852. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of AYUSH colleges in the country providing graduation and postgraduation studies, State/UT and stream-wise;

(b) the number of new colleges pertaining to AYUSH streams established in the country during the last four years, State-wise and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the shortage of AYUSH medical practitioners in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish new colleges in the country and if so, the details thereof with reference to Bihar; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines with respect to AYUSH streams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There are 702 AYUSH Colleges in total providing graduation and post-graduation studies in the country. The State/UT wise and stream wise details of AYUSH colleges are given in Statement-I.

(b) A total of 177 new AYUSH colleges (including 2 National Institutes) have been established in the country during the last four years. The state wise and stream wise details of new AYUSH colleges established during the last four years are given in Statement-II.

Two National Institutes were established by the Ministry during the last four years namely North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy (NEIAH) Shillong (Meghalaya) and All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) New Delhi. The Grant-in-aid released during the last four years to these National Institutes is as detailed below:-

S. No.	Name of the Institute	Grant-in-aid released (Rs. in Crore)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	NEIAH	1.23	1.20	7.55	8.66
2.	AIIA	4.00	2.49	26.00	29.35

(c) No such assessment has been made.

(d) Presently there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government including for the state of Bihar.

(e) Central Research Councils for all AYUSH streams have been established by Ministry of AYUSH through which research on medicinal plant, Drug standardization, Pharmacological research, Clinical research, Literary research and their documentation are carried out.

Statement – I

State/UT-Wise Number of AYUSH Colleges in the Country

S. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	00	00	00	00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	03	00	01	05	09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	01	01
4.	Assam	01	00	00	03	04
5.	Bihar	08	00	05	15	28
6.	Chandigarh	01	00	00	01	02
7.	Chhattisgarh	06	00	01	03	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	00	00
9.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00	00	00
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	03	00	02	02	07
11.	Goa	01	00	00	01	02
12.	Gujarat	30	00	00	34	64
13.	Haryana	11	00	00	01	12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	03	00	00	01	04
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	00	03	00	05
16.	Jharkhand	01	00	00	05	06
17.	Karnataka	74	00	06	14	94
18.	Kerala	19	01	01	06	27
19.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00	00	00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	24	00	04	24	52
21.	Maharashtra	77	00	06	57	140
22.	Manipur	00	00	00	00	00
23.	Meghalaya	01	00	00	01	02
24.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00	00

S. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
25.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00	00
26.	Odisha	06	00	00	06	12
27.	Puducherry	01	00	00	00	01
28.	Punjab	17	00	01	04	22
29.	Rajasthan	12	00	03	10	25
30.	Sikkim	00	00	00	00	00
31.	Tamil Nadu	06	10	01	12	29
32.	Telangana	05	00	03	05	13
33.	Tripura	00	00	00	00	00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	68	00	16	11	95
35.	Uttarakhand	16	00	01	02	19
36.	West Bengal	04	00	01	12	17
Total:		400	11	55	236	702

Statement – II

State/UT-Wise Number of New AYUSH Colleges Established in the Country During the Last 04 Years i.e. Academic Year 2014-15.2015-16.2016-17 and 2017-18

S. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	00	00	00	00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	01	00	00	01	02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00	00	00
4.	Assam	00	00	00	00	00
5.	Bihar	00	00	00	00	00
6.	Chandigarh	00	00	00	00	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	03	00	00	00	03
8.	Dadra and Nagdr Haveli	00	00	00	00	00
9.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00	00	00
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	01	00	00	00	01
11.	Goa	00	00	00	00	00
12.	Gujarat	18	00	00	15	33
13.	Haryana	04	00	00	00	04
14.	Himachal Pradesh	02	00	00	00	02

S. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	00	00	00	01
16.	Jharkhand	00	00	00	01	01
17.	Karnataka	14	00	01	00	15
18.	Kerala	01	00	01	00	02
19.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00	00	00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	06	00	00	05	11
21.	Maharashtra	10	00	00	04	14
22.	Manipur	00	00	00	00	00
23.	Meghalaya	01	00	00	01	02
24.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00	00
25.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00	00
26.	Odisha	00	00	00	00	00
27.	Puducherry	00	00	00	00	00
28.	Punjab	05	00	01	00	06
29.	Rajasthan	03	00	01	01	05
30.	Sikkim	00	00	00	00	00
31.	Tamil Nadu	01	01	00	02	04
32.	Telangana	00	00	01	03	04
33.	Tripura	00	00	00	00	00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	52	00	01	01	54
35.	Uttarakhand	11	00	01	01	13
36.	West Bengal	00	00	00	00	00
		134	01	07	55	177

Effects of Climate Change on Himalayan Region

853. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Himalayan region of the country is under threat due to Climate Change;

(b) If so, the details of the measures taken by the Government to mitigate the effects of climate change in this region; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect flora and fauna against the threat of climate change in the Himalayan region?

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 Himalayan mountains are geologically young and tectonically active, which make them most fragile and also sensitive to the impacts of climate change.

(b) In order to mitigate the impacts of climate change in the Himalayan region, the Government is implementing the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). As part of NMSHE, six thematic task forces anchored around six lead institutions have been set up. These institutions are undertaking studies to assess the health of Himalayan ecosystem in the areas of natural & geological wealth, water, ice, snow, including glaciers, micro flora & fauna, wildlife & animal population, forest resources & plant biodiversity and agriculture. In addition, an Inter-University Consortium on “the Himalayan Cryosphere: Science and Society” has been set up to look into Cryosphere-Societal interactions. The State Climate Change Cells (SCCCs) have been established in 11 Himalayan states to undertake studies on climate change risk and vulnerability assessment, capacity building and public awareness.

(c) Towards the protection and in-situ conservation of the floral and faunal diversity in the Indian Himalayan region, the Government has established a network of 06 Biosphere Reserves, 32 National Parks, 107 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 41 Conservation Reserves, 41 Community Reserves and 09 Ramsar Wetland sites.

Management of e-Waste

854. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has amended existing rules to ensure better management of e-waste and bio-medical waste through revised targets;

(b) if so, the details of amendment made;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal of setting up plants to convert plastic waste into bio-diesel in all States as set up in Dehradun/Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, 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) The Ministry has notified an amendment to the E-

waste (Management) Rules, 2016 on 22nd March 2018. In the amendment the ministry has *inter alia*, revised the collection targets under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), the new producers have been brought under the ambit of the rules, procedure for testing of Reduction of Hazardous Substance has been clarified, and Producer Responsibility Organisations are now required to register with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). However, there is no revision of targets in the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal in the Ministry for conversion of plastic waste in to diesel. As per the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 local bodies shall encourage the use of plastic waste for road construction or energy recovery or waste to oil etc. Further, CPCB has also issued guidelines for utilization of plastic waste in road construction, cement kilns and usage as liquid RDF (oil).

Child Sex Ratio

855. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Scheduled Tribe population particularly children and mothers in India suffers from high degree of malnutrition, if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to tackle this situation;

(c) whether the Government has accorded priority to provide better healthcare facilities especially to the tribal women and children in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for improving the Maternal Mortality Rate due to malnutrition and declining Child Sex Ratio in respect of the tribal population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

(DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 45.3% Scheduled Tribe children under 5 years of age are underweight, 43.8% are stunted and 76.8% are anaemic. Further, 31.7% Scheduled Tribe women (15-49 years of age) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5) and 59.8% are anaemic. The State-wise details are given in Statement. I and II.

(b) This Ministry is implementing several schemes and programs like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition throughout the country including for Tribal population. Government has also set up POSHAN Abhiyaan, which aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting, underweight and anaemia among children (0-6 years), prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years) and reduction in prevalence of low birth weight in the country in a time bound manner.

(c) The National Health Mission (NHM) framework provides for a separate chapter for Health in tribal areas. The Framework allows innovative approaches and differential norms for Tribal areas.

- All tribal districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as high priority districts and receive more resources per capita under the NHM as compared to the rest of the districts in the State.
- State government have been advised to provide higher allocation to the high priority districts in the ratio of 1:13 per unit of population.
- All Aspirational Districts have been included into high priority districts and out of 256 identified new high priority district, 101 are tribal districts.

(d) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), following are some of the important steps taken to reduce maternal deaths in the country:

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme is implemented with the objective of reducing

Maternal and Infant Mortality by encouraging institutional deliveries.

- Under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section in public health institutions. This also includes free transport, diagnostics, medicines, other consumables, food and blood, if required.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched to provide fixed-day assured comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month. While antenatal care is routinely provided to pregnant women, special ANC services are provided by OBGY specialists/ Radiologist/ Physicians at government health facilities under PMSMA.
- 'LaQshya - Labor room Quality improvement Initiative' launched on 11th Dec 2017.
- Special provision of birth waiting homes under NHM in tribal areas.
- Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR) is implemented to take corrective action for averting maternal deaths.
- Funds are provided for strengthening of 'Delivery Points' for provision of comprehensive Reproductive, Maternal, New Born Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) services. Placing quality emergency obstetric care services at "Delivery Points" is a priority area.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings are established at high caseload facilities.
- Operationalization of Comprehensive Abortion Care Services and services for Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI).
- Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) and Mother and Child Tracking Facilitation Centre (MCTFC), a name-based web-enabled system to track every pregnant women and child.
- Operational guidelines for Universal screening of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, screening for

hypothyroidism for high risk group during pregnancy, training of General Surgeons for performing Caesarean Section, calcium supplementation & de-worming during pregnancy and promotion of birth companion during delivery have been disseminated.

- Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) are organized as an outreach activity at Anganwadi centres for provision of maternal and child care including nutrition.
- Over 10 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged to facilitate access of health care services by the community, particularly pregnant women.
- Under the National Iron+ Initiative, iron and folic acid supplementation is given across life stages including pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls.
- Regular IEC/BCC is conducted.

Additionally, Ministry of Tribal affairs approves projects by the Project Appraisal Committee every year and funds are released under the "Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS)" and State Grants under Article 275(1) to the concerned State Governments for improvement of Health facilities

among tribal people including tribal women. The concerned States have been instructed that at least one-third of the total beneficiaries should be women/ girls.

In order to address the declining Child Sex Ratio, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP) is implemented, which addresses the issues of women empowerment and aims to change mindsets to value girl child. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral interventions, which include tighter enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, Pre-Natal/ Post Natal care of mother, improve enrolment of girls in schools, construction of girl's toilets, community engagement/ training etc. The Scheme is currently implemented in all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the Country through Multi-sectoral intervention and alert District Media & Advocacy in 405 districts and alert District Media & Advocacy in 235 districts. The scheme is administered through District appropriate authority by providing 100% financial grant-in-aid to the selected districts and funds are directly transferred to the concerned districts.

Statement – I

Prevalence of Malnutrition Among Scheduled Tribe Children (under 5 years) as per NFHS-3 and 4

S. No.	State	Stunting		Underweight		Anaemia	
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	--	--	—	—	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54.9	31.7	41.5	47.4	76.3	74.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.3	30.5	29.6	18.1	51.4	47.5
4.	Assam	38.1	28.2	18.2	18.5	77.2	37.4
5.	Bihar	—	48.2	-	46,8	-	68
6.	Chandigarh	--	—	—	—		
7.	Chhattisgarh	51.6	42.2	52.8	43.8	78	48.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Delhi	--	—	—	—	-	-
9.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	--	-	-
10.	Daman and Diu	--	--	-	--	-	-
11.	Goa	35.9	25.7	43.9	24.4	25.4	44.4
12.	Gujarat	60.9	47.5	64.5	51.6	82.9	56.7
13.	Haryana	—	32.5	—	28.9		72.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28.1	22.3	25	20.3	63.3	67
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.5	32.3	35.7	26.3	61	49.4
16.	Jharkhand	54.5	48.8	64.3	55.1	79.5	78.4
17.	Karnataka	51	39.3	41.9	40.3	80.6	63.7
18.	Kerala	--	23.9	—	21.6	-	49.9
19.	Lakshadweep	--	—	—	—	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	56.4	48.2	71.4	51.5	82.5	76.1
21.	Maharashtra	57.8	45.4	53.2	49.4	67.6	59.4
22.	Manipur	45.6	34.3	24.2	12.6	40	19.8
23.	Meghalaya	55.4	44.3	48.5	28.6	65	40.1
24.	Mizoram	--	27.2	—	11.6	-	18.6
25.	Nagaland	37.2	28.9	23	16.3	-	21.8
26.	Odisha	57.2	45.5	54.4	48.5	80.1	58.4
27.	Punjab	--	—	--	—	—	-
28.	Puducherry	--	—	—	-	--	-
29.	Rajasthan	48.8	49.3	46.8	52.1	73.7	74
30.	Sikkim	45.2	29.6	18	14.2	59.9	58.3
31.	Tamil Nadu	—	25.7	—	33	-	45.9
32.	Telangana	--	34.7	--	35.4	-	66.5
33.	Tripura	30.7	24.9	36.5	20.9	77.1	54.8
34.	Uttar Pradesh	68.5	50.9	61.2	46	78.8	65.7
35.	Uttarakhand	47.9	34.9	50.4	29.9	72.4	61.7
36.	West Bengal	58.6	37.3	59.7	42	86.3	68.1
37.	India	53.9	43.8	54.5	45.3	76.8	66.3

Statement – II*Prevalence of Malnutrition among Scheduled Tribe Women (15-49 years) as per NFHS-3 and 4*

S. No.	State	Underweight		Anaemia	
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43.5	28.8	69.1	71.8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.7	6.4	41.6	35.8
4.	Assam	20	14.4	74.1	48.5
5.	Bihar	-	29.2		64.4
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	50.3	34	74	55.9
8.	Delhi	34.6	-	59.5	-
9.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
10.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	41.2	26.7	39.5	33.6
12.	Gujarat	61.6	40.6	74.2	59
13.	Haryana	-	24.4	-	64.8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29.3	15.6	54.6	58.9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.7	21	54.1	37.9
16.	Jharkhand	47.2	34.9	85	75
17.	Karnataka	48.7	23.6	56.8	46.8
18.	Kerala	42.6	20.1	51.9	48
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	49.8	34.4	73.9	64
21.	Maharashtra	51.6	38.3	58.9	53.9
22.	Manipur	11.9	7.1	28.4	20
23.	Meghalaya	12.1	11	47.9	50.8
24.	Mizoram	-	8.3	-	24.4
25.	Nagaland	16.0	11.6	-	23
26.	Odisha	51.3	36.5	73.8	63.3
27.	Punjab	-	10.7		69.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	49.3	37.5	65	63
30.	Sikkim	9.6	4	58.6	34.6
31.	Tamil Nadu	60.2	18.2	36	54.9
32.	Telangana	-	29.2	-	66.2
33.	Tripura	23.7	14.2	74	55.3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	46.4	29.8	35.2	57.6
35.	Uttarakhand	49.5	21.5	71.4	55.6
36.	West Bengal	55.6	33.2	78	75.5
	India	46.6	31.7	68.5	59.9

Deaths of Lions

856. 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 large number of unnatural deaths of lions in Gir forest in Gujarat since September 2018;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to seek help from national and international bodies to tackle this menace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other measures being taken by the Government to control or check these unnatural deaths of lions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India is in receipt of information on deaths of Lions in Gir forest of Gujarat since September, 2018. However, no large number of unnatural deaths of Lions were reported since September, 2018. Month-wise details of Lion deaths along with reasons thereof is as follows:

S. No.	Month	Death of Lion		
		Unnatural (man-made causes such as deaths due to road accident, hunting, electrocution, falling in well, poisoning etc.)	Natural (Old age, infighting, disease, injuries etc.)	Total
1.	September, 2018	0	24	24
2.	October, 2018	0	07	07
3.	November, 2018	0	05	05
4.	December, 2018 (upto 10.12.2018)	0	01	01

(c) and (d) Veterinary support from IVRI, Etawah Lion Safari, Uttar Pradesh and National Zoological Park, New Delhi was extended to the Government of Gujarat.

Prompt Corrective Action Watchlist

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance that some Public Sector Banks would come out of the Reserve Bank of India's Prompt Corrective Action Watch list this fiscal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the indicators suggesting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that its Central Board met on 19.11.2018 and, with regard to banks under Prompt Corrective Action, it was decided that the matter will be examined by RBI's Board for Financial Supervision.

Inadequacy of Medical Colleges in NE Region

858. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the North Eastern States, especially Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland lack adequate number of medical colleges and manpower in health sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken to address the issues; and

(c) the details of the new, ingenious methodologies developed by the Government to tackle the challenges unique to hilly and mountainous States in delivering health services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) To improve the availability of medical colleges and manpower in health sector, the Ministry is:

(i) Establishing nine new medical colleges under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals". Out of these, 2 new medical colleges at Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh) and Falkawn (Mizoram) are functional.

(ii) Providing better medical education facilities to the students of North Eastern States, two Central Medical Institutes namely North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong (Mizoram) and Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal (Manipur) have been established by this Ministry. The Ministry has also decided to set up one All India Institutes of Medical Sciences at Guwahati (Assam) and to upgrade three Government Medical Colleges in Assam (2) and Tripura (1) under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

(iii) Providing comprehensive primary healthcare particularly in remote, difficult, underserved and unreached areas (especially North Eastern States), dedicated Mobile Medical Units (MMU Services) have been launched under National Health Mission programme (NHM).

To promote establishment of new medical colleges in hilly areas, the Government has also relaxed the requirement of land and bed strength.

[Translation]

Capital Investment

859. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total domestic capital investment and foreign capital investment during the last three years, separately;

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote domestic capital investment and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase domestic capital investment;

(d) whether appropriate steps have been taken to increase financial credibility and make India a strong economy; 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) The details on Gross Capital Formation of the economy for the last three years are as under:-

		(Rs. In crore)		
Year		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Gross Capital Formation	At current prices (including Net Capital Inflow from Rest of the World (ROW))	41,79,779	44,42,347	46,71,426
	Net Capital Inflow from Rest of the World (ROW)	1,59,822	1,40,399	98,854
	At constant (2011-12) prices	36,59,763	39,24,530	40,84,802

The details of FDI inflow reported during the last three years are as under: -

				(in US\$ million)
Year	2015-16	2016-17 (Provisional)	2017-18 (Provisional)	
FDI Equity Inflow	40,001	43,478	44,857	
Total FDI Inflow	55,559	60,220	60,974	

(b) to (e) Government has taken various initiatives to boost investment and growth of the economy which, *inter-alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and special package for textile industry. Initiatives and various facilitation measures under flagship programmes like Make-in-India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Skill India and Digital India would improve the attractiveness and competitiveness of India globally and would help to develop a fresh investment cycle. The government has also launched a phased program for bank recapitalization, which entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, to encourage banks to enhance lending. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been enacted and the National Company Law Tribunal established 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. Steps taken under the Business Reform Action Plan has led to significant improvement in the Ease of Doing Business, which also has led to greater incentive for domestic and foreign capital investments.

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, monetization of CPSE assets among others. Government also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which includes push to infrastructure development by

giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, and focus on coastal connectivity and launch of the Bharatmala Pariyojana for highways development. Activation of the National Investment & Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) has also led to greater availability of capital for investment in the infrastructure sector.

National AYUSH Mission

860. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

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

(a) the details of the various components of Centrally sponsored scheme under 'National AYUSH Mission';

(b) whether the Government has allocated sufficient funds for development of AYUSH in the country especially in Maharashtra;

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

(d) whether the Government has also set up educational institutes under NAM; and

(e) if so, the details of the educational institutes set up and proposed to be set up in various States of the country including Maharashtra under NAM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for development and promotion of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) through States/UTs including Maharashtra. The Mission *inter-alia* makes the following provisions which include upgradation and strengthening of infrastructure of AYUSH:

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

(ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.

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

(iv) Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Educational Institutions.

(v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government Sector.

(vi) Strengthening of State Government/State Government Co-operatives/Public Sector Undertakings Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies

(vii) Strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratories for ASU &H Drugs

(viii) Support for cultivation of Medicinal Plant including processing and post-harvest management

Funds allocated to the States/UTs by the Central Government for the development of AYUSH in the country along with the details of allocation and releases made during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra is furnished at Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Yes, as per the provision of NAM, the Government has provided grant-in-aid for setting up of AYUSH educational institutions in States/UTs where such educational institutions are not available in Government sector as per the proposals received through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). The details of approval for setting up of new AYUSH educational institutions under NAM in various States of the Country are furnished at Statement-II. However, no proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra under this component of NAM.

Statement – I

*Status of Funds Allocated and Released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the Year 2015-16, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. In lakhs)						
S. No.	Name of The State/UT	Initial allocation of Central Share for the year 2015-16	Final Grant- in-aid (Instalment) released against SAAP 2014-15 during 2015-16	Central Share of Approved for the year 2015-16	Grant-in aid released for the year 2015-16	*Total Grant-in-aid released during 2015-16
	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900.693	549.931	890.483	850.452	1,400.383
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	199.982	70.113	457.446	457.441	527.554
3.	Assam	1270.051	399.378	1,011.13	1,011.130	1,410.508
4.	Bihar	2663.677	-	2,066.889	313.975	313.975
5.	Chhattisgarh	1027.007	549.257	786.736	309.000	858.257
6.	Gujarat	1130.817	577.493	867.759	215.200	792.693
7.	Haryana	713.774	399.218	541.192	180.573	579.791
8.	Himachal Pradesh	496.251	-	425.571	421.480	421.480
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.049	392.192	460.766	399.958	792.150
10.	Jharkhand	969.402	-	672.734	624.723	624.723
11.	Karnataka	923.196	682.476	920.798	877.777	1,560.253
12.	Kerala	851.184	457.878	848.47	815.900	1,273.778
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2064.515	1,303.980	2,005.47	1,949.361	3,253.341
14.	Meghalaya	309.635	93.400	281.719	281.719	375.119
15.	Manipur	486.509	146.405	682.399	682.396	828.801
16.	Mizoram	349.968	73.855	331.838	331.838	405.693
17.	Maharashtra	1385.245	945.934	865.986	336.800	1,282.734
18.	Nagaland	483.359	76.115	799.983	796.98	873.095
19.	Odisha	1262.531	850.847	1,084.54	1,014.43	1,865.281
20.	Punjab	602.763	269.289	414.229	30.218	299.507
21.	Rajasthan	1778.285	1,130.724	1,751.18	1,688.882	2,819.606
22.	Tripura	294.512	143.371	328.983	328.983	472.354

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
23.	Telangana	748.878	360.979	746.964	730.484	1,091.463
24.	Tamil nadu	971.501	-	687.273	87.700	87.700
25.	Uttrakhand	487.251	153.457	485.554	467.781	621.238
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4843.104	-	4,878.44	4,539.27	4,539.270
27.	West Bengal	1216.025	900.458	1,152.97	1,024.39	1,924.852
28.	Sikkim	245.985	43.692	564.463	564.459	608.151
29.	Delhi	355.506	266.598	327	327.000	593.598
30.	Goa	469.849	-	339.13	118.725	118.725
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	131.069	151.777	127.816	-	151.777
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255.561	-	91.797	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	328.328	-	54.654	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	252.055	189.223	166.5	-	189.223
35.	Puducherry	135.014	12.525	131.663	131.650	144.175
36.	Chandigarh	622.469	-	451.69	-	-
Total		31,700.000	11,190.565	28,702.216	21,910.683	33,101.248

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

*Status of Funds Allocated and Released under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the Year 2016-17, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. In lakhs)						
S. No.	Name of The State/UT	Initial allocation of Central Share for the year 2016-17	Final Grant- in-aid (Instalment) released against SAAP 2015-16 during 2016-17	Central Share of Approved for the year 2016-17	Grant-in aid released for the year 2016-17	*Total Grant-in-aid released during 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,013.500	40.031	1,085.500	1,085.500	1,125.531
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	354.400		468.155	465.450	465.450
3.	Assam	1,380.200		1,631.649	1,631.649	1,631.649
4.	Bihar	3,630.200	1,752.914	-	-	1,752.914
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,143.500	477.736	1,156.350	1,147.001	1,624.737

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
6.	Gujarat	1,153.700	652.559	880.487	880.487	1,533.046
7.	Haryana	643.400	360.619	673.776	673.777	1,034.396
8.	Himachal Pradesh	472.500	4.091	619.420	610.121	614.212
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	734.100	60.808	708.400	708.400	769.208
10.	Jharkhand	1,378.200	48.011		-	48.011
11.	Karnataka	1,223.600	43.020	1,216.683	1,198.435	1,241.455
12.	Kerala	889.900	32.570	858.634	858.634	891.204
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,622.600	56.114	2,610.768	2,589.219	2,645.333
14.	Manipur	577.500		1,230.000	1,229.987	1,229.987
15.	Meghalaya	435.600		823.806	802.743	802.743
16.	Mizoram	349.000		609.635	603.754	603.754
17.	Maharashtra	1,961.500	529.186		-	529.186
18.	Nagaland	421.000		522.140	521.284	521.284
19.	Odisha	1,620.400	70.103	1,151.198	1,151.198	1,221.301
20.	Punjab	788.600	384.011	933.799	933.800	1,317.811
21.	Rajasthan	2,491.500	62.301	2,162.908	2,162.908	2,225.209
22.	Tripura	429.100		334.065	334.062	334.062
23.	Telangana	791.400	16.480	1,319.758	1,314.216	1,330.696
24.	Tamil nadu	1,326.000	599.573	1,399.216	1380.968	1,980.541
25.	Uttrakhand	551.100	17.773	1,180.448	1,170.156	1,187.929
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,513.000	339.167	8,127.458	8,127.458	8,466.625
27.	West Bengal	1,673.000	128.574	1,169.482	1,169.482	1,298.056
28.	Sikkim	253.200		889.373	874.071	874.071
29.	Delhi	397.200			-	-
30.	Goa	218.300	220.405	402.192	402.192	622.597
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356.800	127.816	267.005	267.005	394.821
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	512.600	91.797			91.797
33.	Daman and Diu	603.800	54.654	58.530	58.530	113.184
34.	Lakshadweep	508.100	166.500	343.229	343.229	509.729
35.	Puducherry	202.800		170.069	170.000	170.000

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
36.	Chandigarh	318.700	451.690	57.630	57.630	509.320
	Total	39940.000	6788.503	35061.763	34923.346	41711.849

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

*Status of Funds Allocated and Released Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the Year 2017-18, State/UT-wise (Rs. In lakhs)*

S. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2017-18	Final Grant- in-aid (Instalment) released against SAAP 2016-17 during 2017-118	Central Share approved for the year 2017- 18	Grant-in- aid released for the year 2017-18	*Total Grant-in-aid released during 2017- 18
	1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,118.400		1,176.012	1,176.012	1,176.012
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	481.000	2.701	543.026	543.005	545.706
3.	Assam	3,087.400		2,390.692	2,390.692	2,390.692
4.	Bihar	3,462.000				-
5.	Chhattisgarh	937.300	9.349	1,217.406	1,217.406	1,226.755
6.	Gujarat	970.900	204.000	1,070.394	1,070.394	1,274.394
7.	Haryana	871.000		848.442	848.442	848.442
8.	Himachal Pradesh	596.400	9.299	709.628	709.628	718.927
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	632.700		992.584	992.584	992.584
10.	Jharkhand	1,235.800				-
11.	Karnataka	1,298.400	18.248	2,041.618	2,041.618	2,059.866
12.	Kerala	1,415.500		2,096.234	2,096.234	2,096.234
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,364.500	21.549	3,038.135	3,038.135	3,059.684
14.	Manipur	711.000	-	1,339.333	1,339.326	1,339.326
15.	Meghalaya	720.700	21.059	717.199	717.195	738.254
16.	Mizoram	767.900	5.875	687.612	687.603	693.478
17.	Maharashtra	1,866.400		1,784.285	1,784.285	1,784.285
18.	Nagaland	823.800	0.855	1,516.068	1,516.061	1,516.916
19.	Odisha	1,561.000		1,561.020	1,561.020	1,561.020
20.	Punjab	546.700	801.642	547.020	547.020	1,348.662

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6(3+5)
21.	Rajasthan	2,640.300	2,971.704	3,921.552	3,921.552	6,893.256
22.	Tripura	608.200		1,195.542	1,195.541	1,195.541
23.	Telangana	625.100	5.544	1,049.567	1,049.567	1,055.111
24.	Tamil nadu	1,504.100	684.992	2,104.080	2,104.080	2,789.072
25.	Uttrakhand	1,024.300	10.293	1,975.804	1,975.804	1,986.097
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6,499.300		6,280.230	6,280.230	6,280.230
27.	West Bengal	1,829.900		1,654.943	1,654.646	1,654.646
28.	Sikkim	200.000	15.300	164.790	164.787	180.087
29.	Demi	800.000				-
30.	Goa	200.000		262.469	262.468	262.468
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	602.700		302.330	302.330	302.330
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	381.100		143.403	143.403	143.403
33.	Daman and Diu	338.600				-
34.	Lakshadweep	244.600		63.747	63.747	63.747
35.	Puducherry	200.000	0.069	239.926	239.926	239.995
36.	Chandigarh	773.000		490.520	490.520	490.520
	Total	43940.000	4782.479	44125.611	44125.261	48907.740

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

*Status of Funds Allocated and Spent/Released Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)
for the year 2018-19, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of Central Share for the year 2018-19	Central Share approved for the year 2018-19	Grant-in-aid released during 2018-19 (As on date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,280.200	1,280.206	1,203.054
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	550.600	547.847	514.671
3.	Assam	3,534.000	-	
4.	Bihar	3,962.800	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,072.900	1,066.868	1,002.148
6.	Gujarat	1,111.300	1,102.661	1,102.661

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	997.000	943.361	943.361
8.	Himachal Pradesh	682.700	682.740	625.365
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	724.200	724.227	679.641
10.	Jharkhand	1,414.600	-	
11.	Karnataka	1,486.200	1,253.034	1,164.174
12.	Kerala	1,620.200	1,556.833	1,459.301
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,706.500	2,341.961	2,141.286
14.	Manipur	813.800	796.683	725.510
15.	Meghalaya	824.900	-	
16.	Mizoram	879.000	722.741	666.809
17.	Maharashtra	2,136.400	-	
18.	Nagaland	943.000	770.003	713.121
19.	Odisha	1,786.800	1,072.734	975.946
20.	Punjab	625.800	-	
21.	Rajasthan	3,022.200	3,022.174	2,858.747
22.	Tripura	696.200	668.670	625.580
23.	Telangana	715.500	690.364	647.242
24.	Tamil nadu	1,721.700	1,593.348	1,489.495
25.	Uttarakhand	1,172.500	1,150.282	1,082.181
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7,496.600	7,478.950	6,931.721
27.	West Bengal	2,094.500	1,932.419	1,815.599
28.	Sikkim	228.900	121.969	121.969
29.	Delhi	915.700	-	
30.	Goa	228.900	146.898	133.136
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	689.900	371.758	317.886
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	436.200	63.854	
33.	Daman and Diu	387.600	72.010	72.010
34.	Lakshadweep	280.000	257.708	
35.	Puducherry	228.900	228.900	215.060
36.	Chandigarh	884.800	499.656	447.104
Total		50353.000	33160.859	30674.778

Statement – II

Status of Approval for Setting up of AYUSH Educational Institution under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) During 2015-16,2016-17,2017-18 & 2018-19

(Rs. In Lakh)

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Name of the educational institutions/No. of Units	Amount approved including State Share			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Establishment of Govt. Naturopathy & Yoga Medical College, Vishakhapatnam	-	320.00	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(1) Establishment of new Government Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital at Tezu, Lohit District.	222.220	-	-	
3.	Karnataka	(1) Setting up of new Govt. Naturecure & Yoga College at Mysore	254.26	200.00	261.742	
		(2) Men-Tsee-Khang (Sowa Rigpa) College of Dalai Lama's Institute of Higher Education, Sheshagirihalli, Bidadi Hobali, Ramanagara Disstt.	-	333.33	-	
4.	Manipur	(1) Homoeopathic Medical College at Lamphelpat, Manipur	272.00	-	-	
5.	Rajasthan	(1) Dr. Sarvpalli Radha Krishnan Rajasthan, Ayurved University, Jodhpur	-	592.72	-	
6.	Sikkim	(1) Construction of Sowa Rigpa in Namgyal Institute of Tebetology, Deorali, Gangtok	-	708.66	-	
7.	Haryana	(1) Unani College & Hospital to be established in Village, Akera, Distt. Nuh	-	-	100.00	70.00
8.	Uttarakhand	(1) Setting of new Govt. Unani College, Piran Kaliyar	-	-	422.55	25.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	West Bengal	(1) Yoga and Naturopathy Degree College, Belur State General Hospital, Howrah	-	-	-	100.00
Total		10 Units	748.48	2154.71	784.292	195.80

Production and Processing of Herbs

861. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special schemes are being run by the Ministry for the production and processing of herbs in Himalayan States of the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the farmers have been provided any training and marketing facilities required for the same thereunder; and

(d) so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Yes, presently, the Ministry of AYUSH is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) under which there is a component on 'Medicinal Plants' which primarily aimed at supporting market driven cultivation of medicinal plants on farmer's land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material and forward linkages for post-harvest management, processing, marketing infrastructure etc. The cultivation of medicinal plants is supported by providing subsidy @ 30%, 50% and 75% of cost of cultivation to farmers through the identified implementing agency of concerned states throughout the country including Himalayan States covering state of Uttarakhand. As per NAM scheme guidelines, the fund under this component is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Government whereas it is in the ratio of 90:10 in North East & Hilly Regions States and financed 100% by Central Government in Union Territories (UTs).

Under the flexi component of NAM scheme, the provision has also been made for supporting activities of Marketing Infrastructure and providing Trainings to farmers.

NMPB under its Central Sector scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" also provide the financial assistance for

Awareness Building Exposure Visits, Education and Capacity Building of Stakeholders (Training, Buyer Seller Meet etc.) through Information and Education as per guidelines.

The NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH through Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR), Anand, Gujarat has developed a Training Module and Facilitation Guide to technically train the resource persons / farmers about Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Field Collection Practices (GFCPs) for medicinal plants. In this regard, total 50 Master Trainers have been trained by DMAPR to impart training for farmers.

The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) have been jointly developed "e-CHARAK" mobile application as well as web portal for the promotion and marketing of medicinal plants/herbs. The "e-CHARAK" an e-channel for Herbs, Aromatic, Raw material and knowledge is a platform to enable information exchange between various stakeholders mainly farmers involved in the medicinal plants sector across the country. The "e-CHARAK" application supports different local languages and it also provides fortnightly market price of 100 commodities from 25 herbal markets across the India for awareness of farmers/traders/manufacturers/collectors. For awareness and promotion of "e-CHARAK" application as well as web portal across the India, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH in collaboration

with C-DAC also organise seminars in different part of the country.

In addition, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has launched two mission viz. Aroma Mission and Phyto-pharmaceutical Mission. The Aroma Mission is aimed at increasing the area under cultivation, processing and post-harvest management of location specific, market oriented high value aromatic cash crops for the socio-economic upliftment of the farmers. The Phyto-pharmaceutical Mission is aimed at conservation, mass scale production and processing of important location specific medicinal plants (MAPs) to be utilized as raw material for development of drugs from plant origin. The states covered under these missions include Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Assam. Provision of training and skill development is integral part of the both missions for quality control, production and processing of herbs.

[English]

Commodity Derivatives Market

862. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has allowed the introduction of options contracts in the commodity derivatives market, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether options would also lead to increase participation from investors and speculators for better price discovery and good health of the markets, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the introduction of options deepened and transformed the Indian commodity derivatives markets both in terms of productions and participations and provided for inclusive development of the market and encouraged cost-effective hedging for participants like farmers and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes. SEBI, *vide* circular dated September 28, 2016, notified that commodity

derivatives exchanges would be permitted to introduce trading in 'options' subject to approval of SEBI. Detailed guidelines for product eligibility, design and risk management framework to be adopted for options in commodity derivatives markets, under which exchanges have to apply to SEBI for launching trading in such contracts were issued on June 13, 2017. At present. Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (MCX) is offering Options trading in Gold Futures, Crude oil futures, Copper futures, Silver Futures and Zinc futures. The National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEX) is offering Options trading in Guar Seed futures, Guar Gum futures, Chana futures, Soybean futures and Refined Soy Oil futures.

(b) Yes, Options are an effective tool for risk management for the commodity ecosystem. In other asset classes such as equities, options have gained considerable traction and added depth to the trading. Commodity Options are also expected to improve participation and liquidity in commodity futures markets on account of combined trading / hedging strategies involving futures and options leading to improvement in price discovery and good health of the overall market. With the presence of both futures and options, market participants can devise various hedging strategies to effectively hedge their risk exposure.

(c) Presently options on five agricultural and five non-agricultural commodity futures are available for trading. In case of options on non-agricultural commodity futures, the overall participation from clients including value chain participants and Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across the various options contracts has been witnessing a gradual improvement. In case of options on agricultural commodity futures, as four out of the five products were introduced very recently in October 2018 only, trading and client participation is yet to gain traction and a few Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) have participated in the Options.

'15th Finance Commission'

863. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the matter of amendments to the Fifteenth Finance

Commission which are seriously affecting the progress of States and the loss being meted out as the proposed modification being made are detrimental to the development of the States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined the memorandum submitted by the Group of Finance Ministers of the various States to the President; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to protect the interest and freedom of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Government has examined representations made by certain States regarding amendments to the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) and concluded that the existing ToR were finalized in consultation with the States, and are as per the constitutional provisions. Therefore, they do not require any amendment.

(c) The existing ToR are as per constitutional provisions and adequately protect the interest and freedom of States.

Loan Disbursal by PSBs

864. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance that the various loan services like education loan, personal loans etc. by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are perceived to be very cumbersome, slow and time consuming as compared to the private sector banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the list of steps taken by the Government to improve the system of loan disbursement in PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Comparable data in this regard is not available.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to improve the system of loan services in PSBs, which include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (1) Vidya Lakshmi, a common web-based portal (www.vidyalakshmi.co.in), has been launched to facilitate education loans application to banks on an anytime, anywhere basis, on which PSBs account for 93% of all applications received till 6.12.2018.
- (2) Overdraft facility for Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accountholders of an amount up to Rs. 10,000 has been provided upon satisfactory operation of the account for six months, in which PSBs account for over 80% of the accounts opened till 5.12.2018.
- (3) Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana has been launched for providing loans up to Rs. 10 lakh to non-corporate, non-farm small and micro enterprises in which PSBs along with Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) sponsored by them account for over 64% of the loan amount sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) till 7.12.2018.
- (4) Stand Up India scheme has been launched to extend institutional credit system for loans between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 1 crore to undeserved strata of society like the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and women entrepreneurs.
- (5) RuPay Kisan Credit Card (KCC), a smart card cum debit card has been introduced to meet the production credit requirements of farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner, and PSBs along with Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) sponsored by them account for over 96% (25.47 crore RuPay KCC) of all RuPay KCC issued by SCBs till 5.12.2018.
- (6) Under the PSB Reforms Agenda adopted by the Boards of PSBs, banks have committed to, *inter alia*, the following:
 - (i) Enabling online application facility for home, education, vehicle and other personal loans, as well as for MSME loans, with features such as automated processing for time-bound decision-making and transparent status-tracking

- (ii) Digitalisation of non-retail credit appraisal process on end-to-end basis for speedy disposal of applications
 - (iv) Enabling of MSME financing through cluster-based financing and use of fintech
 - (v) Registration of the bank on the Trade Receivables electronic Discounting System (TReDS) platform for faster discounting of bills of MSMEs
 - (vi) Proactive reach-out to borrowers
 - (vii) Institution of efficient practices for effective coordination in large consortium loans through observance of a minimum threshold of 10% for participation and adoption of Standard Operating Procedures
 - (viii) Board-approved policy for enhanced working capital to GST-registered MSMEs
- (7) In-principle approval for MSME loans up to Rs. 1 crore within 59 minutes by PSBs through the 59 minutes portal (www.psbloansin59minutes.com).

Funds Allocated under CAMPA Schemes

865. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of funds allocated and released under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) scheme to the State particularly Arunachal Pradesh State-wise;

(b) The details of the work carried out under CAMPA scheme in the State of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(c) Whether there is any mechanism to ensure accountability and transparency in the utilization of funds under the scheme, 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) Details of funds released to various State in CAMP As including Arunachal Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the works carried out under CAMPA Scheme in the state of Arunachal Pradesh are given in the Statement-II.

(c) The Quarterly progress report is submitted by the State CAMPA for evaluation by Ad hoc CAMPA. Concurrent monitoring is done by the states Forest Department. The third party monitoring is also done by the State CAMPA for evaluation.

Statement – I

Details of Fund Released to Various States in CAMPA

State/UT	FY-2009-10	FY-2010-11	FY-2011-12	FY-2012-13	FY 13-14	FY-14-15
	Release	Release	Release	Release	Release	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	897,832,000	1,207,444,000	1,185,700,000	1,196,039,000	920,000,000	1,350,000,000
Andaman and Nicobar islands	10,990,000	7,869,000		5,779,000		23,049,000
Arunachal Pradesh		341,558,000	411,900,000	117,613,000	117,613,000	475,000,000
Assam	123,779,000	104,487,000		150,592,100	130,000,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	77,300,000	86,674,000	80,400,000	84,650,000		90,000,000
Chandigarh	1,765,000	1,296,000			1,000,000	1,982,000
Chattisgarh	1,232,135,000	1,341,066,000	995,439,000	1,143,800,000	1,100,000,000	1,930,000,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,682,000		1,536,000			
Daman and Diu						
Delhi	18,471,000	13,991,000			30,187,105	40,000,000
Goa	121,197,000	102,468,000			231,000,000	
Gujarat	249,647,000	291,568,000	263,000,000	324,117,000	280,000,000	650,000,000
Haryana	191,141,000	188,909,000		164,500,000	355,000,000	230,000,000
Himachal Pradesh	366,771,000	421,656,000	571,262,400	566,500,000	535,000,000	960,000,000
Jammu and Kashmir				237,835,000	180,000,000	340,000,000
Jharkhand	950,028,000	1,031,622,000	624,989,300	479,800,000	1,454,800,000	1,750,000,000
Karnataka	585,573,000	509,160,000	415,700,000	437,200,000	345,000,000	650,000,000
Kerala	17,509,000			13,652,000		45,397,000
Madhya Pradesh	530,482,000	509,656,000	535,209,000		615,000,000	895,000,000
Maharashtra	893,549,000	854,893,000	826,300,000	782,123,000	780,000,000	1,480,000,000
Manipur	7,456,000	13,350,000		19,134,000	64,729,000	82,700,000
Meghalaya	967,000				697,000	
Mizoram				10,738,000	52,214,000	68,000,000
Odisha	1,310,618,000	1,401,753,000	1,660,210,050	2,167,244,000		1,800,000,000
Punjab	330,547,000	265,215,000	220,783,872	193,118,006	215,000,000	410,000,000
Rajasthan	325,908,000	420,698,000	318,913,000	374,298,000	345,000,000	740,000,000
Sikkim	80,092,000	102,334,000	90,400,000	87,523,000	95,000,000	137,000,000
Tamilnadu	19,713,000	17,032,000		25,284,000		
Telangana						350,000,000
Tripura	35,418,000	25,848,000		22,770,300	35,000,000	80,000,000
Uttar Pradesh		470,962,000	353,505,000	304,800,000		449,118,400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttarakhand	816,532,000	827,488,000		970,465,000	932,305,000	680,000,000
West Bengal	52,957,000	62,760,000	48,436,000			
Total	9,250,059,000	10,621,757,000	8,603,683,622	9,879,574,406	8,814,545,105	15,707,246,400

State/UT	FY-15-16	FY-16-17	FY-17-18	FY-18-19	Total Release
	Release	Release	Release	Release	
1	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	850,000,000	890,000,000	970,000,000	1,044,700,000.00	10,511,715,000
Andaman and Nicobar islands	10,000,000				57,687,000
Arunachal Pradesh	620,000,000	1,500,000,000		3,541,500,000	7,125,184,000
Assam		300,000,000	700,000,000	458,400,000	1,967,258,100
Bihar	341,400,000	330,000,000	393,100,000	376,190,000	1,859,714,000
Chandigarh	21,179,000	10,000,000	11,300,000	12,700,000	61,222,000
Chhattisgarh	2,390,000,000	2,800,000,000			12,932,440,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli					3,218,000
Daman and Diu					
Delhi	39,100,000	40,000,000			181,749,105
Goa					454,665,000
Gujarat	330,000,000	990,000,000	270,000,000	2,726,600,000	6,374,932,000
Haryana	640,000,000	180,000,000	800,000,000	1,442,000,000	4,191,550,000
Himachal Pradesh	769,800,000	1,320,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,325,200,000	8,036,189,400
Jammu and Kashmir	310,000,000	1,020,000,000	690,000,000		2,777,835,000
Jharkhand	1,410,000,000	1,490,000,000	2,340,000,000	2,862,500,000	14,393,739,300
Karnataka	600,000,000	875,200,000	860,000,000	1,014,000,000	6,291,833,000
Kerala			80,000,000	146,100,000	302,658,000
Madhya Pradesh	2,130,000,000	1,400,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,687,600,000	11,302,947,000
Maharashtra	1,550,000,000	2,050,000,000	1,990,000,000	2,250,000,000	13,456,865,000
Manipur	250,000,000	150,000,000	295,000,000	248,500,000	1,130,869,000
Meghalaya	165,600,000		70,000,000		237,264,000
Mizoram	100,000,000	77,300,000	68,500,000		376,752,000

1	8	9	10	11	12
Odisha	3,220,000,000	4,260,000,000	14,940,400,000	5,540,000,000	36,300,225,050
Punjab	490,000,000	660,000,000	640,000,000	792,000,000	4,216,663,878
Rajasthan	480,000,000	1,410,600,000	1,790,000,000	1,692,400,000	7,897,817,000
Sikkim	110,000,000	90,000,000			792,349,000
Tamilnadu	22,000,000	90,000,000	126,800,000		300,829,000
Telangana	760,000,000	1,182,180,000	1,270,000,000	2,373,800,000	5,935,980,000
Tripura	110,000,000	120,000,000	7,100,000	2,309,000,000	2,745,136,300
Uttar Pradesh	1,770,000,000	1,320,000,000	1,230,000,000	1,506,000,000	7,404,385,400
Uttarakhand	1,640,000,000	1,707,100,000	960,000,000	3,030,000,000	11,563,890,000
West Bengal		210,000,000		212,200,000	586,353,000
Total	21,129,079,000	26,472,380,000	33,702,200,000	37,591,390,000	181,771,914,533

Statement – II

Assets created under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) - CA/NPV - Arunachal Pradesh upto June 2018

S. No.	Items of works	Unit	Achievement
1.	Creation of planation (CA)	Ha.	11987 ha.
2.	Creation of plantation under CAT Plan	Ha.	3366 ha.
3.	Fuel wood plantation	Ha.	1422 ha.
4.	Avenue plantation	Ha.	105114 ha.
5.	Medicinal plantation	Ha.	26 ha.
6.	Bamboo plantation	Ha.	735 ha.
7.	Cane Plantation	Ha.	485 ha.
8.	Arboretum	Nos	4 Nos.
9.	High Tech Nursery	Nos	7 Nos.
10.	Watch Tower	Nos	28 Nos.
11.	Building for front line staff	Nos	470 Nos.
12.	Non Residential building for field offices	Nos	166 Nos.

S. No.	Items of works	Unit	Achievement
13.	Construction of check gate	Nos	69 Nos.
14.	Security wall/boundary wall/fencing	Rmt	21033 Rmt
15.	Construction of footpath	Rmt	631 Rmt
16.	Foot track	Rmt	3300 Rmt

[Translation]

Disinvestment

866. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made changes in the disinvestment programme in the current financial year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the pace of disinvestment programme to increase the

revenues as well as keep the fiscal deficit within set limit;

(c) if so, the details regarding the sectors/ Public sectors Units in which the Government proposes to sell its stake in the coming days along with the percentage of Stake sale and the CPSEs which were granted in-principle approval for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government has set a disinvestment target of Rs. 80,000 crore during the current fiscal and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has achieved the said target through disinvestment and if so, the details thereof and if not, the additional steps being taken to achieve the target along with the contribution of disinvestment to achieve the budget target?

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 recent years, the Government has been using a variety of instruments/ modes of disinvestment including Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer For Sale (OFS), Buybacks, Strategic Disinvestment, Merger & acquisition within the same sector, increasing use of Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) and monetization of assets of CPSEs. In the current year also these instruments are being used for disinvestment. The pace and collection of proceeds has increased considerably by use of these various modes.

(c) The government has given in-principle approval for strategic disinvestment of 24 CPSEs including subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures with sale of majority stake of Government of India and transfer of management control. List of CPSEs, Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures for which Government has given in-principle approval for strategic disinvestment is given in Statement-I

(d) and (e) As per the Budget Estimates 2018-19, the target under disinvestment is Rs. 80,000 Crore. As on 10.12.2018 Rs. 34,004 Crore has been received

from disinvestment. The details of the same are given in Statement-II

Statement – I

List of CPSEs for which Government has Given 'In-Principle' Approval

-
1. Scooters India Ltd.
 2. Bridge & Roof India Ltd.
 3. Project & Development India Ltd.
 4. Pawan Hans Ltd.
 5. Bharat Pumps Compressors Ltd.
 6. Central Electronics Ltd.
 7. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
 8. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
 9. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (Subsidiary)
 10. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (Subsidiary)
 11. Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (Subsidiary)
 12. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
 13. Nagamar Steel Plant of NMDC
 14. Bhadrawati, Salem and Durgapur Units of SAIL.
 15. HSCC (India) Ltd.
 16. National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC)*
 17. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.*
 18. Air India
 19. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.
 20. HLL Lifecare Ltd.
 21. Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
 22. Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 23. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.**
 24. Units/JVs of ITDC.
-

Statement – II

Disinvestment Transaction	Details	Amount realized (Rs. Crore)
ETF	1. BHARAT-22 ETF	8,325
	2. CPSE-ETF	17,000
IPOs	1. MIDHANI	434
	2. RITES	461
	3. IRCON	466
	4. GRSE	343
Buyback	1. KIOCL	205
	2. NALCO	260
	3. NLC	990
OFS	1. Coal India Ltd.	5,235
Strategic Disinvestment	1. HSCC	285
Total		34,004

[English]

Losses to NBFCs

867. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) and Housing Finance Companies function in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the NBFC and Housing Finance Companies could run into troubles due to default, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry on such defaulting companies recently and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereto;

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government on erring Board of Director of such companies; and

(e) whether the Capital markets regulator SEBI also met the top four credit rating agencies recently to discuss their assessment of liquidity of NBFCs and Housing Finance Companies and if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereto?

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

National Cancer Awareness Day

868. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government observed National Cancer Awareness Day, 2018 in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to achieve the aims and objectives of the event;

(c) the details of programmes organized by the Government to mark this occasion;

(d) whether the cancer treatment is also included under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide affordable medicines/treatment for cancer patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) National Cancer Awareness day is observed on 07th November every year. Health being a State subject, the Central Government requested the State Governments to organize one week special camps starting from 07th November, 2018 focusing on awareness generation and

screening for common cancers. Central Government also used print and other forms of media such as Radio FM to spread awareness on Cancer prevention and control. State Governments carry out activities on awareness on cancer at their end also.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY) provides for benefit coverage of Rs. 5,00,000/- to over more than 10 crore beneficiary families, giving cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in empanelled hospitals (both public and private) across India. More than 1350 medical packages have been finalized by an expert committee. The treatment of cancer is also included under PMJAY.

(e) The treatment of Cancer in many of State and Central Government institutions is free for BPL patients and subsidized for others. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer and to provide affordable and accessible care. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:

- I. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three Cancer namely breast, cervical and oral.
- II. To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme to support the setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.
- III. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).
- IV. Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and has been approved.

- V. The Government is providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line for life threatening diseases under the schemes such as Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG).
- VI. Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 146 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Jan Aushadhi stores are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic drugs at affordable prices.

[Translation]

Atal Pension Yojana

869. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the salient features of Atal Pension Yojana (APY);

(b) whether APY is more lucrative for beneficiaries/investors than other Government and private pension schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries registered under APY in the country especially in Maharashtra, State/District-wise;

(d) whether the progress of the scheme is quite slow and if so, the reasons therefor along with the measures taken by the Government for the expansion of the said scheme;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of registrations by opening accounts of more beneficiaries under the said scheme in all banks and post offices of the country; and

(f) whether the tax benefits of APY are equivalent to that of the existing National Pension Scheme (NPS),

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 Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched in May, 2015. The salient features of the Atal Pension Yojana are as under:

- (i) Indian Citizens between the age group of 18 to 40 years are eligible to join APY through their savings bank account or post office savings bank account.
- (ii) Depending upon the pension plan selected, each subscriber under APY shall receive a Central Government guaranteed minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month or Rs. 2000 per month or Rs. 3000 per month or Rs. 4000 per month or Rs. 5000 per month, after the age of 60 years until his/her death.
- (iii) After the subscriber's demise, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the same pension amount as that of the subscriber until the death of such spouse.
- (iv) After the demise of both the subscriber and his/her spouse, the nominee of the subscriber so named shall be entitled to receive the accumulated pension wealth, as accumulated till attaining the age of 60 years by the subscriber.
- (v) If the actual returns during the accumulation phase are higher than the assumed returns for minimum guaranteed pension, such excess will be passed on to the subscriber.

(c) As on 10th December, 2018, 133,53,464 subscribers have been enrolled under APY, out of which 10,36,350 subscribers have been registered in the state of Maharashtra. The State-wise enrolment under APY, as on 10th December, 2018, is provided at Statement-I. The District-wise list of enrolment in the State of Maharashtra as on 1st December, 2018, under APY is enclosed at Statement-II

(d) Within 3 years of its launch, APY has been successful in enrolling more than 1.33 crore subscribers under the Scheme.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to increase the number of registrations under APY *inter-alia* include:

- Changing the mode of payment of contribution by subscriber from only monthly to monthly, quarterly, and half yearly, keeping in consideration the seasonal income earners
- Official mobile app to access APY accounts, as well as Value Added Facilities like E-PRAN and E-SOT to access PRAN and Statement of transactions under the APY account online
- Periodic advertisements in print and electronic media in English, Hindi and regional languages, are being made.
- The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) officials conduct regular review meetings with bank officials for reviewing the progress of implementation of APY across the country.
- PFRDA is also conducting various promotional campaigns among the service providers (Banks and Post Offices) like Log-in Days, Elderly Day-Campaigns etc to popularize and create awareness about the scheme.
- Grievance Module for APY Subscribers
- Capacity building of bank branch officials through various training programs.
- Participating in town hall meetings, SLBC meetings.

(f) APY provides the same tax benefits as available to pension schemes such as NPS. The notification dated 19th February, 2016, in respect of the same is attached as Statement-III. The tax benefits available under APY include:

- Tax deduction for periodic contributions under Section 80CCD(1) for an amount up to Rs. 1.5 lakh and under Section 80 CCD (IB) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for an additional amount of Rs. 50,000/-
- Tax exemption on the entire amount received by nominee after death of the subscriber and

spouse of the subscriber, under Section 80 CCD (3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Statement – I

*State/UT-wise Enrolment under APY
as on December 10, 2018*

S. No.	Name of the State	Count of PRANs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,415
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,67,641
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,197
4.	Assam	2,48,363
5.	Bihar	13,11,586
6.	Chandigarh	19,524
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,15,537
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15,323
9.	Daman and Diu	27,254
10.	Delhi	2,33,884
11.	Goa	44,104
12.	Gujarat	6,36,088
13.	Haryana	2,79,104
14.	Himachal Pradesh	89,726
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	50,021
16.	Jharkhand	2,87,345
17.	Karnataka	9,37,079
18.	Kerala	2,99,485
19.	Lakshwadeep	4,486
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,65,908
21.	Maharashtra	10,36,350
22.	Manipur	15,902
23.	Meghalaya	23,091
24.	Mizoram	17,225
25.	Nagaland	48,793
26.	Odisha	4,39,124
27.	Puducherry	29,512

S. No.	Name of the State	Count of PRANs
28.	Punjab	4,11,056
29.	Rajasthan	6,25,240
30.	Sikkim	49,165
31.	Tamil Nadu	11,24,930
32.	Telangana	3,72,291
33.	Tripura	37,639
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19,52,082
35.	Uttaranchal	1,13,863
36.	West Bengal	8,11,131
Total		133,53,464

Statement – II

*District-wise Enrolment under APY in the State of
Maharashtra as on December 1, 2018*

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Subscribers
1.	Ahmed Nagar	28,700
2.	Akola	14,537
3.	Amravati	18,704
4.	Aurangabad	24,852
5.	Beed	12,698
6.	Bhandara	12,747
7.	Buldhana	15,745
8.	Chandrapur	18,819
9.	Dhule	9,365
10.	Gadchiroli	5,714
11.	Gondia	12,476
12.	Hingoli	6,741
13.	Jalgaon	23,235
14.	Jalna	17,508
15.	Kolhapur	33,569
16.	Latur	9,646
17.	Mumbai	1,49,021

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Subscribers
18.	Nagpur	42,911
19.	Nanded	22,485
20.	Nandurbar	4,003
21.	Nashik	46,219
22.	Osmanabad	10,874
23.	Parbhani	12,523
24.	Pune	1,09,103
25.	Raigarh(MH)	32,310
26.	Ratnagiri	19,690
27.	Sangli	24,103
28.	Satara	23,770
29.	Sindhudurg	11,179
30.	Solapur	29,169
31.	Thane	1,38,266
32.	Wardha	13,994
33.	Washim	6,661
34.	Yavatmal	16,298
Total		9,77,635

Statement – III

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY
[PART II—SEC. 3(ii)]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue)
(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 19th February, 2016

Income-tax

S. O. 529(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 80CCD of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the 'Atal Pension Yojana (APY)' as published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, *vide* number F. No. 16/1/2015-PR dated the 16th October, 2015 as a pension scheme for the purposes of the said section.

2. This notification shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[Notification No. 7/2016, F.No. 173/394/2015-ITAI]

DEEPSHIKHA SHARMA, Director

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[English]

**Definition of Herbal Medicines in the Drugs and
Cosmetics Act, 1940**

870. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no exclusive definition of herbal medicines in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder;

(b) whether the Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani (ASU) medicines made from herbal/ plant materials and other ingredients are regulated in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of allegedly misleading advertisements of Ayurvedic and other such products have been reported, during the last three years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed by the Government in this regard, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the herbal medicines as such are not defined in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. However, with effect from 30th November, 2015 a new category of drugs derived from herbal materials or medicinal plants called as "Phytopharmaceutical drugs" has been included under Rule 2(eb) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to provide regulatory provisions for such drugs made from

purified and standardized fraction with defined minimum four bio-active or phyto-chemical compounds of an extract of a medicinal plant or its part.

(b) Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani (ASU) medicines made from plant materials and other ingredients are regulated under the exclusive provisions contained in chapter IVA of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 151 to 169 of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Compliance to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and quality standards of drugs prescribed in the respective pharmacopoeias and submission of proof of safety and evidence of effectiveness are mandatory for the licensed manufacturing of ASU medicines. These legal provisions for ASU medicines are enforced by the Licensing Authorities/Drug Controllers appointed by the State Governments. Central Government have time to time made regulatory amendments for effective quality control of ASU medicines and issued specific directions/advisories to the State Governments for enforcing the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

(c) Yes, Ministry of AYUSH has come across increasing instances of misleading advertisements/claims allegedly of herbal, Ayurvedic and other such products including 66 cases in 2015, 204 cases in 2016, 547 cases in 2017 and 358 in the current year 2018 as reported from the Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements (GAMA) portal maintained by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the complaints received in this regard from different sources. The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has reported to have dealt with 732 complaints pertaining to misleading advertisements of AYUSH for the period from 20th January, 2017 to 19th January, 2018.

(d) For checking the veracity of misleading advertisements and to undertake monitoring of such advertisements, powers are vested with the State Governments to authorize Gazetted Officers to search, seize, examine any record, register, document or any other material object related to any objectionable advertisement under the provisions of Section 8(1) of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. Ministry of AYUSH has repeatedly taken up the matter with the State

Governments to appoint Gazetted officers for monitoring of advertisements of ASU&H drugs. It is reported that States have appointed 621 Gazetted officers to enforce the legal provisions for taking necessary action against the defaulters in advertising AYUSH drugs etc. Ministry of AYUSH also signed a MoU with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) in January, 2017 for suo-moto monitoring of misleading advertisements of AYUSH drugs etc appearing in the print media and TV channels and bring the defaulters to the notice of respective State regulators. Media regulators have also been approached to prevent the publication of inappropriate advertisements promoting sale of Ayurvedic and other AYUSH medicines in public interest. On this account, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting issued instructions/guidelines dated 12th July, 2017 to all media channels to advertise only those products which have valid manufacturing license and to abstain from telecasting such misleading advertisements, which are in contravention of the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder. Consumers' complaints about misleading claims or advertisements of AYUSH and herbal medicines registered in the GAMA portal of the Department of Consumer Affairs are examined by a Nodal Officer appointed in the Ministry of AYUSH and are forwarded to the concerned State Regulatory Authorities for necessary action in accordance with the legal provisions. Recently, Ministry of AYUSH issued an Advisory dated 31.08.2018 to the manufacturers and the advertising agencies to refrain from using the name of Government Departments or Institutions in the advertisements of ASU&H Drugs. Also, Caution has been issued in leading newspapers for General public not to fall prey to fake calls and advertisements of ASU&H Drugs.

Merger of Banks

871. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
 SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:
 SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:

SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to merge Vijaya Bank, Dena Bank and Bank of Baroda and also proposes to merge more banks, if so, the details thereof and the reasons/objectives therefor;

(b) the present stage of such proposal and the detailed roadmap chalked out by the Government in this regard in the light of experience gained after merger of State Bank of India subsidiaries and Mahila Bank;

(c) the details of total turnover amount in each of the Public Sector Banks and private banks in the last year;

(d) whether the Government has taken any efforts to find a solution with regard to the Non-Performing Assets issues, employees job assurance, number of bank branches and other bank related issues, if so, the details thereof and the stand of the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether such mergings will help the banking industry/customers and the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) 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 (RBI), may make a scheme, *inter alia*, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or any other banking institution. Various committees, including Narasimhan Committee (1998) constituted by RBI, Leeladhar Committee (2008) chaired by RBI Deputy Governor, and Nayak Committee (2014) constituted by RBI, have recommended consolidation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) given underlying benefits/synergies. Taking note of this and potential benefits of consolidation for banks as well as public at large through enhanced access to banking services, Government, 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, approved an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate PSBs through an Alternative Mechanism (AM). AM, after consulting RBI, in its meeting held on 17.9.2018, approved that Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank may consider amalgamation of the three banks. Banks have since considered amalgamation, and the Board of Dena Bank has recommended the same, while Boards of Bank of Baroda and Vijaya Bank have given in-principle approval therefor.

RBI has furnished bank-wise total income of PSBs and private sector banks in the financial year FY 2017-18 in this regard, which is given in enclosed Statement.

Over the last four and half years, Government has pursued a comprehensive approach for addressing non-performing assets (NPA) issues. Key elements are as under:

- (1) Recognising NPAs transparently: Forbearance has been ended and stressed assets classified as NPAs under the Asset Quality Review (AQR) in 2015 and subsequent recognition by banks. Further, restructuring schemes that permitted such forbearance have been discontinued in February 2018. As a result, as per RBI data, Standard Restructured Assets (SRAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have declined from the peak of 6.5% in March 2015 to 0.49% in September 2018.
- (2) Resolving and recovering value from stressed accounts through clean and effective laws and processer. A fundamental change has been effected in the creditor-debtor relationship through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) and debarment of wilful defaulters and connected persons from the resolution process. A sizeable proportion of the gross NPAs of the banking system are at various stages of resolution in National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). To make other recovery mechanisms as well more effective, Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest (SARFAESI) Act has been amended to provide for three months' imprisonment in case borrower

does not provide asset details, and for lender getting possession of mortgaged property within 30 days, and six new Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established. As a result, NPAs of PSBs reduced by Rs. 2,61,359 crore over the last four and a half financial years. Further, PSBs reported record recovery of Rs. 60,713 crore in the first half of FY 2018-19 (H1 FY 2018-19), which is more than double the recovery made in the first half of FY 2017-18, and gross NPAs have begun declining, with a reduction of Rs. 26,798 crore in H1 FY 2018-19. 30-day plus overdue accounts (Special Mention Accounts (SMA) 1 and 2) have also reduced steadily to around 39% over five quarters (from Rs 2.25 lakh crore in June 2017 to Rs. 0.87 lakh crore in September 2018 for PSBs), indicating significant and sustained reduction in risk of fresh NPAs. Thus, improvement in asset quality is evident with GNPA's having peaked, recognition nearly over, and the amount in SMA 1 and 2 reducing by 61% over five quarters. Further, with substantial provisioning, the provisional coverage ratio (PCR) of SCBs has risen steadily to 67.17% as of September 2018, from the pre-AQR level of 49.3% in March 2015, cushioning bank balance-sheets to absorb the impact of NPAs.

(3) Reforming banks through the PSB Reforms Agenda:.

Reforms include—

- number of lenders in consortium restricted by requiring minimum of 10%, for better managed consortium lending,
- ring-fencing of cash flows for prudent lending,
- monitoring of loans above Rs. 250 crore through specialised agencies for effective vigil,
- use of technology and analytics for comprehensive due-diligence across data sources,
- comprehensive checking of all accounts of Rs. 50 crore and above that turn NPA for wilful default and fraud,
- strict enforcement of conditions of loan sanction,
- establishment of Stressed Asset Management Verticals in banks for focussed recovery and timely and effective management of stressed accounts,
- collection of passport details of borrowers for loans above Rs. 50 crore, and
- enactment of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 in order to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

As regards employee issues, bank branches and other bank-related issues, the same fall within the purview of the bank concerned, subject to RBI's guidelines/instructions and Board-approved policies of the bank concerned.

Statement

Total Income in Each of the PSBs and Private Sector Banks in FY 2017-18

Bank	Total income during FY 2017-18
1	2
Allahabad Bank	19,051
Andhra Bank	20,347
Axis Bank Ltd.	56,764
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	5,508
Bank of Baroda	50,430
Bank of India	43,752
Bank of Maharashtra	12,602
Canara Bank	48,195
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1,422
Central Bank of India	26,658

1	2
City Union Bank Ltd.	3,935
Corporation Bank	19,941
DCB Bank Ltd.	2,724
Dena Bank	10,096
Federal Bank Ltd.	10,912
HDFC Bank Ltd.	95,619
ICICI Bank Ltd.	72,664
IDBI Bank Ltd.	30,040
IDFC Bank Ltd.	10,049
Indian Bank	19,522
Indian Overseas Bank	21,848
Indusind Bank Ltd.	22,031
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	7,117
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	6,378
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	6,600
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	23,801
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	3,389
Nainital Bank Ltd.	653
Oriental Bank of Commerce	20,181
Punjab and Sind Bank	8,530
Punjab National Bank	56,877
RBL Bank Ltd.	5,576
South Indian Bank Ltd.	7,030
State Bank of India	2,65,130
Syndicate Bank	24,582
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	3,757
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	1,116
UCO Bank	15,141
Union Bank of India	37,738
United Bank of India	10,556

1	2
Vijaya Bank	14,190
Yes Bank Ltd.	25,493

Source: Reserve Bank of India

RBI Autonomy

872. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH

CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Governors of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and renowned economists have recently defended the central bank's call for greater autonomy from the Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has been creating an atmosphere to curb the independence of the RBI, if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the concrete steps proposed by the Government to strengthen the autonomy of the RBI; and

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal to provide more autonomy to RBI with a view to giving a boost to economy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) The autonomy for the Central Bank, within the framework of the RBI Act, is an essential and accepted governance requirement. A Press Release was issued by the Government on October 31, 2018 as below:

“The autonomy for the Central Bank, within the framework of the RBI Act, is an essential and accepted governance requirement. Governments in India have nurtured and respected this. Both the Government and the Central Bank, in their functioning, have to be guided by public interest and the requirements of the Indian economy. For the purpose, extensive consultations on several issues take place between the Government and

the RBI from time to time. This is equally true of all other regulators. Government of India has never made public the subject matter of those consultations. Only the final decisions taken are communicated. The Government, through these consultations, places its assessment on issues and suggests possible solutions. The Government will continue to do so.”

As per the provisions of the section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934, the Central Board of RBI, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, is empowered to frame regulations to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the RBI Act.

Government has taken several measures to strengthen the RBI. These include, *inter alia*, constitution of the Monetary Policy Committee to provide a statutory basis for a Monetary Policy Framework through an amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Further to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory powers of RBI to effectively deal with distressed assets of the banking sector, RBI has been empowered through the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2017, to issue directions to any banking company, for timely resolution of stressed assets, and for initiating insolvency resolution process in respect of a default under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Artificial Rain to Reduce Pollution Level

873. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to induce artificial rain to cure pollution level in Delhi, if so, the details thereof along with the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred for the purpose;

(b) whether is it true that artificial rain can be as little as 25 to 30 minutes in light drizzle, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the artificial rain is likely to reduce the problem of pollution in Delhi;

(d) the level of pollution in National Capital Region (NCR), Delhi in the month of November during the last five years; and

(e) whether this year burning of biomass Pellets by the nearby States of Delhi is not a reason of pollution in the Capital 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) PAAC-EPC (Project Appraisal & Approval Committee - Environment Protection Charge) in its meeting on 13th November 2018 in-principle approved IIT, Kanpur project to induce artificial rain in Delhi at the cost of Rs. 20 lakhs plus institute overhead, GST and aircraft related expenses. The proposed experiment has not yet been conducted in Delhi.

(b) and (c) The extent of artificial rain and its likely impact on reduction of pollution in Delhi can't be quantified precisely without actually carrying out the experiment. It has, however, been generally observed that rainfall results in lowering of the concentration of the pollutants in the atmosphere.

(d) Ambient air quality data under Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (CAAQMS) for Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) for the month of November during 2014-2018 is enclosed at Statement-I

(e) As per System of Air Quality & Weather Forecasting & Research (SAFAR)- Model, estimated share of stubble burning in total PM2.5 for Delhi during kharif season is attached at Statement-II. The estimated % share of stubble burning in PM2.5 reached to a high of 36% on 26th October, 2018 and 33% on 5th November, 2018.

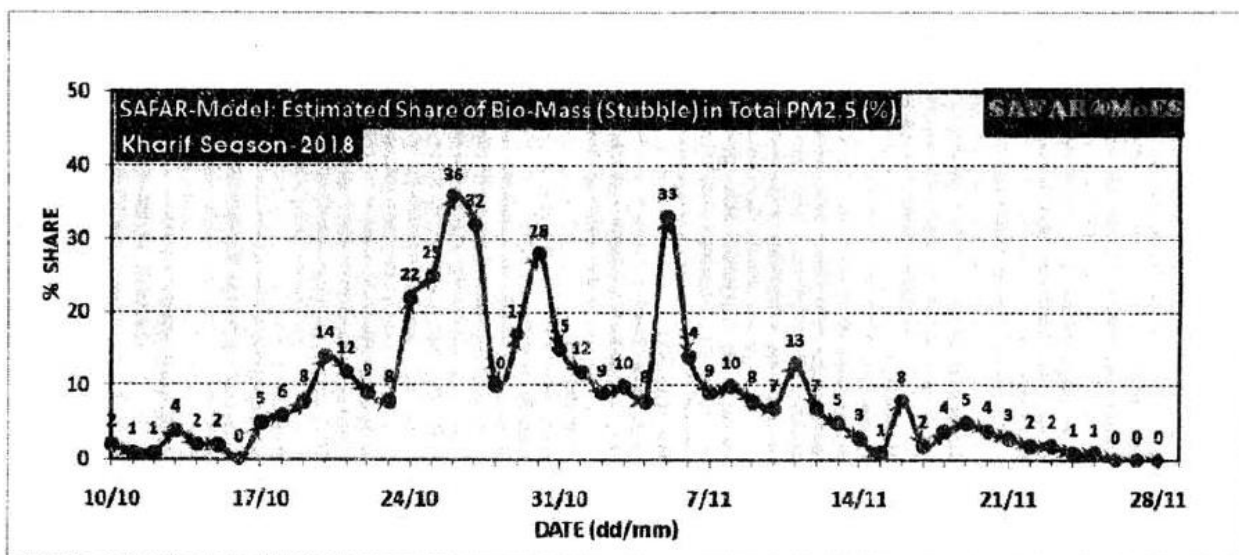
Statement – ICAAQMS Data ($PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10} , SO_2 & NO_2) for the Month of November During 2014-2018 in Delhi & NCR

Name of City	Name of Station	Month	Monthly Average			
			$PM_{2.5}$ (in $\mu g/m^3$)	PM_{10} (in $\mu g/m^3$)	SO_2 (in $\mu g/m^3$)	NO_2 (in $\mu g/m^3$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	Delhi	Nov 2014	176	394	10	63
		Nov 2015	221	512	22	64
		Nov 2016	252	536	19	97
		Nov 2017	275	426	28	62
		Nov 2018	202	348	17	60
Faridabad	Sec-16A Faridabad	Nov 2014	-	-	6	30
		Nov 2015	211	-	8	32
		Nov 2016	245	-	27	80
		Nov 2017	200	-	37	58
		Nov 2018	264	-	7	69
Gurugram	VikasSadan Gurugram	Nov 2014	-	149	3	39
		Nov 2015	84	188	5	13
		Nov 2016	162	-	5	11
		Nov 2017	211	-	8	23
		Nov 2018	140	-	11	53
Rohtak	MD University Rohtak	Nov 2016	73	-	3	15
		Nov 2017	196	-	6	15
		Nov 2018	81	-	16	23
Alwar	MotiDoongri	Nov 2017	101	236	13	52
		Nov 2018	44	106	15	72
Bhiwadi	RIICO Ind. Area III	Nov 2017	237	399	66	82
		Nov 2018	145	373	35	57
Ghaziabad	Vasundhara	Nov 2017	369	625	68	86
		Nov 2018	244	367	19	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Noida	Noida, Sec- 62	Nov 2017	190	306	-	10
		Nov 2018	199	393	-	14
Noida	Noida, Sec- 125	Nov 2017	303	489	38	107
		Nov 2018	235	354	17	89
Baghpat	New Collectorate	Nov 2018	221	330	18	45
		Nov 2018	224	326	19	50
Muzaffarnagar	New mandi	Nov 2018	200	309	20	58
Greater Noida	Nov 2018 Greater Noida	222	374	15	86	

NOTE: "-"Inadequate data/data not available

Statement – II



Pollution by Generators

874. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has any alternative source of environment friendly fuel to replace the pollution causing generators being used at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to use CNG or LPG in generators to make it environment friendly; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons 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) While there are gensets available which are driven by alternative fuels like LPG or Natural Gas, there is no proposal before Government to promote the use of such gensets. Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate change has notified noise and emission limit of generator sets driven by

- 1) Dedicated Natural Gas or LPG
- 2) Petrol and Natural Gas or Petrol with LPG
- 3) Diesel with Natural Gas or Diesel with LPG

vide GSR 281 (E) dated 7th march 2016 of this Ministry.

[Translation]

Infusion of Funds

875. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to infuse capital and allocated funds to improve the condition of banking sector and other Government undertakings;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated for the said purpose, Undertaking-wise; and

(c) the details of the benefits likely to accrue to the customers by providing this capital to the banks and undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Government of India (GoI) announced recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to the tune of Rs. 2.11 lakh crore in October 2017, through infusion of capital by the Government and raising of capital by banks from the markets. Rs. 88,139 crore was infused by the Government in PSBs during financial year (FY) 2017-18 after the recapitalisation announcement and provision of Rs. 65,000 crore has been made in the budget for the current financial year for infusion. Since the recapitalisation announcement till November 2018, PSBs have been recapitalised to the tune of Rs. 1,28,861 crore through infusion and mobilisation of capital from the market. Bank-wise details of capital

infusion by the Government in FY 2017-18 and current FY 2018-19, up to 30.11.2018), are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The benefits that have accrued to customers, include, *inter alia*, the following —

- (i) increasing access to banking services from home and mobile through digital banking and enhanced customer ease
- (ii) unprecedented financial inclusion, Jan Dhan programme by the Government has enabled opening of bank accounts for millions of previously unbanked customers (about 33.46 crore such accounts have been set up as of 5.12.2018, with balance of about Rs. 84,800 crore) and allowing users to receive government subsidies (as DBT) and to access remittances, credit, insurance, and essentially being included financially,
- (iii) increased availability of loans upto Rs. 10 lakh to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), wherein a borrower can approach any of the lending institutions or can apply online through portal, (during FY 2017-18, 4.81 crore loans were sanctioned and in the current financial year, as on 7.12.2018, 2.81 crore loans MUDRA loans have been sanctioned
- (iv) increasing lending to MSMEs through time-bound automated processing and transparent status-tracking, with financially and technologically strengthened banks leveraging digitalised bank statements and income-tax and GST returns and according in-principle loan sanction within 59 minutes, and
- (v) meet the production credit requirements of the farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner by introducing Rupay Kisan Credit Card

India's global-rank for "getting credit" as per World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index, has improved from 44 in 2016 to 22 in 2018.

Statement*Capital Infusion by Government*

Amounts in crore Rupee

S. No.	Bank	2017-18	2018-19 (up to 30.11.2018)
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,500	4,844
2.	Andhra Bank	1,890	2,019
3.	Bank of Baroda	5,375	-
4.	Bank of India	9,232	-
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	3,173	-
6.	Canara Bank	4,865	-
7.	Central Bank of India	5,158	2,354
8.	Corporation Bank	2,187	2,555
9.	Dena Bank	3,045	-
10.	IDBI Bank limited	12,471	-
11.	Indian Bank	-	-
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	4,694	2,157
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,571	-
14.	Punjab National Bank	5,473	8,247
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	785	-
16.	Syndicate Bank	2,839	728
17.	UCO Bank	6,507	-
18.	Union Bank of India	4,524	-
19.	United Bank of India	2,634	-
20.	Vijaya Bank	1,277	-
21.	State Bank of India	8,800	-

Source: PSBs

Reversion to OPS

876. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:

SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether as per the directions of Honourable High Court, the Government has opted for/taken decision to shift to Old Pension Scheme from New Pension System (NPS) for hundreds of such personnels of paramilitary forces, for whom the advertisement of posts was issued before 1st January, 2004 examination was held before the said date but whose joining took place in the year 2004 or thereafter;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria adopted for the same;

(c) whether the Government is likely to identify such staff of other Ministries/ Departments of Central Government also coming under NPS and revert them back to Old Pension Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time limit set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the order and judgement dated 12.02.2015 in WP(C) No. 3834/2013 and dated 27.03.2017 in WP(C) No.39335/2017 of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs after due consultation with the Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare (DoP&PW) and Ministry of Law & Justice, has taken a decision to extend the benefits of Old Pension Scheme to the petitioners who had participated in CPOs (SI) 2002 examination but were offered joining letter by the Border Security Force (BSF) only in 2004 due to administrative reasons.

(c) and (d) In the above case, the judicial orders were implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Border Security Force in view of the peculiar and specific circumstances of the case. The Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare has informed that the decision taken in that case is not relevant for deciding applicability of National Pension System / Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules to all appointments made on or

after 01.01.2004 in the Central Para Military Forces or in any other Department/organization. In accordance with the Scheme for National Pension System (NPS), as notified *vide* Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)'s Notification No.5/7/2003- ECB & PR dated 22.12.2003, the System is mandatory for all new recruits to the Central Government service (except armed forces) from 01.01.2004. Accordingly, as per Rule 2 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, as amended on 30.12.2003, these rules are applicable to Government servants appointed to civil posts on or before 31.12.2003. The date on which the vacancies arose, or the date on which the examination was conducted for filling up the vacancies is not relevant for deciding the applicability of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

Mahila Suraksha Kendras/One Stop Centres

877. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up Mahila Suraksha Kendras/One Stop Centres to provide safety and security to women in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken to monitor and provide security to women in these Kendras/Centres;

(d) whether any cases of harassment against women have been registered in the said

Kendras/Centres during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Ministry is implementing scheme for setting up of One Stop Centre since 1st April, 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centres would be set up across the country in phased manner.

The Ministry is regularly monitoring and reviewing the implementation of One Stop Centres through workshops/conferences with State Governments/UT Administrations and surprise inspection visits by the officers of the Ministry.

The State-wise details of OSC approved, number of OSCs functional and number of women offered support are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of One Stop Centres approved, number of functional One Stop Centres and number of women supported under One Stop Centre Scheme are as under:

S. No.	State/ UTs	Total approved OSCs	Number of Functional OSCs	Number of women supported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	472
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	26,884
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	2	308
4.	Assam	33	5	720
5.	Bihar	38	8	3,755
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	326

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	27	10,868
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	40
9.	Daman and Diu	2	1	25
10.	Goa	2	1	977
11.	Gujarat	23	10	894
12.	Haryana	22	7	3,878
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	1	68
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	2	63
15.	Jharkhand	24	3	319
16.	Karnataka	30	7	517
17.	Kerala	14	4	393
18.	Madhya Pradesh	51	50	3,217
19.	Maharashtra	36	11	1,504
20.	Manipur	16	1	10
21.	Meghalaya	11	2	981
22.	Mizoram	9	1	65
23.	Nagaland	11	2	103
24.	Odisha	30	4	857
25.	Puducherry	1	1	51
26.	Punjab	22	7	293
27.	Rajasthan	16	16	4,964
28.	Sikkim	4	1	115
29.	Tamil Nadu	32	6	197
30.	Telangana	31	9	7807
31.	Tripura	8	1	30
32.	Uttar Pradesh	75	24	1,18,833
33.	Uttarakhand	13	4	993
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0
Total		654	234	1,90,527

*[English]***Funds for Women and Child Development**

878. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

DR. ANUPAM HAZRA:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for empowerment of women and development of children in the country; and

(b) the amount of funds allocated/released/utilised and achievements made thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for empowerment of women and development of children across the country including West Bengal, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. The details of these schemes are as follows:

For Empowerment of Women:

- I. *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBBP), a comprehensive programme is being implemented to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum.
- II. *Swadhar Greh* to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress.
- III. *Ujjawala*, a Comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- IV. Working Women Hostels for providing safe and affordable accommodation to women working away from their place of residence. These

hostels also have Day Care facilities for the children of inmates.

- V. *Rastriya Mahila Kosh* (RMK) to provide micro-credit to poor women for various livelihood support and income generating activities at concessional terms in a client-friendly procedure to bring about their socio-economic development. Ministry has launched 'Mahila E-haat' a unique direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneur / SHGs / NGOs in March, 2016 to meet aspiration and needs of women entrepreneurs to show case and sale their products and services.
 - VI. *Mahila Shakti Kendra* scheme (2017-18), empower rural women through community participation by involvement of Student Volunteers.
 - VII. *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* (PMMVY), (erstwhile Maternity Benefit Programme) has been contributing towards better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.
 - VIII. *National Creche Scheme* to provide day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women who are employed.
 - IX. *Scheme for Adolescent Girls* aims at girls in the age group 11-18, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training.
 - X. *Gender Budgeting Scheme* is being implemented as a tool for mainstreaming gender perspective at various stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, impact assessment and revisiting of policy/programme objectives and allocations. The Scheme helps in strengthening of institutional mechanisms and training of various stakeholders so as to mainstream gender concerns in Central and State Governments.
- For Development of Children:**
- XI. *Integrated Child Development Services* (ICDS) Scheme is being implemented through States/UTs with the aim of holistic development

of children up to 6 years of age and to meet nutritional needs children.

- XII. The Government of India has approved setting up of National Nutrition Mission (NNM) - Poshan Abhiyaan commencing from 2017-18. The NNM, as an apex body, will monitor, supervise, fix targets and guide the nutrition related interventions across the Ministries. The programme through the targets will strive to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight babies.

XIII. Child Protection Services Scheme is been implemented through the State Government/ UT Administrations to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection in urban and semi-urban areas.

The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/released/utilised and achievements made under these schemes/programmes during each of the last three years and current year are given in Statement I to XIII.

Statement – I

Funds Released under BBBP Scheme During the Last Three Years and the Current Year.

S. No.	State/UT	Funds Released (Rs. In lakhs)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	38.55	16.25	21.66	16.54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8.45	-	25.71	181.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.42	-	32.51	144.25
4.	Assam	8.45	-	2.78	12.73
5.	Bihar	8.45	-	20.71	393
6.	Chandigarh	32.50	-	19.53	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	44.79	-	36.91	36.53
8.	Dadar and Nagar Havelli	38.55	-	16.36	-
9.	Daman and Diu	20.95	-	11.90	25
10.	Delhi	231.27	-	97.86	67.7
11.	Goa	44.79	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	318.05	-	112.93	351.41
13.	Haryana	434.91	126.58	381.74	179.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49.55	-	89.72	123.69
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	366.54	15.62	262.91	218.08
16.	Jharkhand	39.83	-	-	272.7
17.	Karnataka	41.48	-	32.51	122.81
18.	Kerala	44.79	-	6.11	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	27.56	21.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	109.14	22.75	101.30	930.15
21.	Maharashtra	370.88	-	295.39	357.29
22.	Manipur	8.72	-	44.95	220.35
23.	Meghalaya	43.24	16.23	17.13	15.97
24.	Mizoram	44.79	-	32.50	75.00
25.	Nagaland	8.45	24.05	23.30	199.50
26.	Odisha	26.65	-	31.80	102.3
27.	Puducherry	18.15	-	28.11	25
28.	Punjab	385.26	-	511.00	279.53
29.	Rajasthan	357.47	36.09	245.70	542.01
30.	Sikkim	44.79	32.51	42.09	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	23.04	-	30.88	254.45
32.	Telangana	44.79	-	11.32	173.5
33.	Tripura	44.79	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	429.73	-	601.76	1226.79
35.	Uttarakhand	133.50	-	101.82	282.07
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-
Total		3908.71	290.07	3318.42	6876.67

Statement – II

Funds Released under Swadhar Greh Scheme During the Last Three Years and the Current Year.

S. No.	State/UT	Funds released (in lakhs)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 11.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	4.4	9.01	7.27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48.21	124.47	156.61	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6.54	8.11	18.05
4.	Assam	43.47	237.56	197.03	-
5.	Bihar	0	69.79	86.54	-
6.	Chandigarh	0	7.27	9.01	6.64
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.26	17.44	16.22	30.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-
10.	Delhi	0	14	18.02	-
12.	Goa	0	4.36	5.4	-
11.	Gujarat	7.58	40.5	37.86	-
13.	Haryana	0	4.36	9.77	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.74	40	32.45	36.2
15.	Jharkhand	6.46	24.41	18.32	-
17.	Karnataka	67.94	461.95	560.73	10.68
18.	Kerala	0	52.36	43.27	69.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50.77	95.91	89.99	46.09
21.	Maharashtra	35.89	576.88	438.36	6.41
23.	Manipur	47.76	284.07	189.83	-
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	8.72	-
22.	Mizoram	2.48	16.72	16.22	81.08
25.	Nagaland	0	6.54	8.11	18.05
26.	Odisha	269.16	723.85	521.43	16.55
28.	Puducherry	0	7.27	9.01	20.07
27.	Punjab	0	10.52	10.81	-
29.	Rajasthan	9.13	68.4	102.98	-
30.	Sikkim	0	6.54	8.11	6.73
31.	Tamil Nadu	12.48	247.22	280.07	-
32.	Telangana	63.24	134.61	177.88	134.66
33.	Tripura	0	26.17	32.45	46.23
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1490.89	383.43	598.1	41.36
35.	Uttarkhand	3.63	69.93	92.33	-
36.	West Bengal	154.48	18.37	448.35	1.56
37.	CSWB for SSH	2521.25	1519.46	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	CSWB for construction of Swadhar Greh in Vrindavan, UP	-	3073	1476	
39.	Home for Widows in Vrindavan, UP	-	-	-	157.96
Total		4857.82	8378.3	5717.1	755.43

Statement – III

Funds Released under Ujjawala Scheme During the Last Three Years and the Current Year.

S. No.	State/UT	Funds released (in lakhs)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 7.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	71.99	238.05	122.27	1.68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.75	0	0	0
4.	Assam	385.22	280.88	365.59	0
5.	Bihar	0	23.38	28.99	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	10.84	46.54	38.75	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	32.88	43.96	59.37	0
13.	Haryana	7.31	14.78	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	265.66	235.52	329.27	0
18.	Kerala	31.57	24.21	39.48	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7.06	8.54	10.59	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Maharashtra	304.75	287.41	294.45	3.03
22.	Manipur	152.23	117.66	253.88	347.28
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	92.5	21.67	26.87	6.51
25.	Nagaland	25.17	12.07	14.96	19.45
26.	Odisha	233.02	307.24	250.62	1.7
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	107.27	21.82	143.86	0.98
30.	Sikkim	10.51	0	24.82	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	99.39	88.43	59.31	66.69
32.	Telangana	98.29	44.28	109.89	76.4
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	48.57	89.53	111.18	0
35.	Uttarakhand	22.92	53.56	82.05	0
36.	West Bengal	50.17	0	84.34	0
Total		2067.07	2031	2450.54	523.72

Statement – IV

Funds Released under Working Women Hostel Scheme During the Last Three Years and the Current Year.

S. No.	State/UT	Funds Released (In Rs.)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 11.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,81,07,916	2,47,87,500	-	2,71,80,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,68,41,975	1,92,54,000	1,93,46,775	1,16,76,000
4.	Assam	-	-	8,83,000	4,03,508
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
8.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	-	1,83,76,125	-
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2,65,83,375	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	-	-	9,73,66,130	-
18.	Kerala	2,44,80,000	9,32,17,350	-	2,52,56,000
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	151,13,280
21.	Maharashtra	2,51,75,896	3,47,99,568	7,17,000	1,61,43,884
22.	Manipur	92,08,167	1,49,74,690	4,62,27,102	1,93,18,020
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	1,81,03,393	4,42,48,100	6,90,13,792	2,88,80,589
26.	Odisha	-	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

Statement – V*Funds Released under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh Scheme During the Last Three Years and the Current Year.*

S. No.	State/UT	Funds released (in lakhs)			
		2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 7.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-		15.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-		
4.	Assam	-	-	25.00	25.00
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	40.00
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	40.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-		-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	22.50
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	10.00	30.00
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-	19.00	34.00
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	77.50
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	27.50	27.50
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	38.00
36.	West Bengal	-	55.00	36.00	129.50
Total		-	55.00		479.00

*During 2015-16 & 2016-17 Loan guidelines of RMK was under revision

Statement – VI

Funds Released under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme During the Last Year and the Current Year.

S. No.	State/UT	Funds Released (Rs. In lakhs)	
		2017-18	2018-19 (as on 10/12/2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	10.9	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.39	277.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	151.35
4.	Assam	980	Nil
5.	Bihar	1022.2	25.83
6.	Chandigarh	10.9	13.99
7.	Chhattisgarh	863.19	7.28
8.	Dadar and Nagar Havelli	10.9	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	10.9	6.15
10.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
11.	Goa	Nil	Nil
12.	Gujarat	49.1	206.63
13.	Haryana	Nil	6.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	124.18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.5	241.71

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	1776.36	Nil
17.	Karnataka	10.8	150.78
18.	Kerala	Nil	74.26
19.	Lakshadweep	10.9	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	479.02
21.	Maharashtra	Nil	144.63
22.	Manipur	137.34	33.21
23.	Meghalaya	61.31	158.85
24.	Mizoram	117.82	155.7
25.	Nagaland	95.13	176
26.	Odisha	Nil	737.95
27.	Puducherry	54.06	Nil
28.	Punjab	Nil	87.5
29.	Rajasthan	74.9	278.24
30.	Sikkim	Nil	99.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	210.32
32.	Telengana	13.2	288.62
33.	Tripura	19.9	125.5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	nil	362.13
35.	Uttarakhand	18.89	226.14
36.	West Bengal	24.37	453.62
Total		5439.14	5303.55

*The Government of India has approved the scheme during 2017-18

Satement – VII (A)

Funds Released under PMMVY Scheme During the Last Year and the Current Year.

S. No.	State/UT	2017-18			2018-19 (As on 10.12.2018)		
		No. of Beneficiaries		Total amount transferred (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries		Total amount transferred (Rs. In lakhs)
		Enrolled	Paid		Enrolled	Paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,112	1,211	37.24	597	1,378	63.11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,97,735	1,53,099	4,148.68	2,05,462	2,69,878	11,388.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	836	38	0.94	2,867	2,722	91.31
4.	Assam	26,684	7,800	104.15	66,018	69,313	1,385.02
5.	Bihar	1,32,241	46,006	570.62	1,39,746	1,20,414	2,422.08
6.	Chandigarh	4,680	3,487	106.49	4,766	5,158	201.33
7.	Chhattisgarh	94,279	42,817	664.6	89,570	1,02,728	3,418.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,474	603	8.35	1,684	2,051	72.16
9.	Daman and Diu	276	1	0.12	1,538	1,256	37.65
10.	Delhi	35,755	11,478	407.89	32,527	48,353	1,715.52
11.	Goa	3,341	1,350	62.76	3,966	5,454	204.65
12.	Gujarat	1,44,217	81,231	2,479.65	1,57,708	1,83,407	7,161.14
13.	Haryana	91,961	43,126	1,270.74	1,20,597	1,42,814	5,861.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	41,955	15,306	442.26	36,509	52,960	2,004.56
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,860	3,134	110.92	26,470	45,305	1,359.88
16.	Jharkhand	1,07,362	47,357	700.86	85,862	1,01,714	3,724.43
17.	Karnataka	1,32,572	76,143	2,070.09	2,52,878	2,68,995	10,773.08
18.	Kerala	1,18,642	50,561	1,597.11	86,068	1,31,545	5,066.23
19.	Lakshadweep	245	0	0	226	340	5.38
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,32,885	1,82,594	31,78.4	3,76,216	4,42,123	15,386.81
21.	Maharashtra	2,38,807	1,20,326	3,885.88	2,28,450	2,58,717	10,284.30
22.	Manipur	4,603	2,158	65.64	2,075	3,154	179.44
23.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	1,641	1,341	47.3
24.	Mizoram	3,762	650	8	5,510	7,770	327.06
25.	Nagaland	162	0	0	2,045	1,707	61.75
26.	Odisha	7	5	0.005	0	0	0.2
27.	Puducherry	2,218	429	13.67	3,395	4,337	168.91
28.	Punjab	68,291	37,797	786.33	84,861	1,02,104	4,408.32
29.	Rajasthan	1,23,884	19,682	672.79	4,61,157	4,59,450	14,536.36
30.	Sikkim	1,758	304	4.79	1,677	742	19.11
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	46,169	2,844	56.88
32.	Telangana	150	0	0	44	0	0
33.	Tripura	7,278	1,136	11.7	9,723	13,320	396.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,11,109	1,41,151	4,442.17	7,92,254	7,76,750	26,795.54
35.	Uttarakhand	27,838	16,027	416.51	31,914	36,811	1,407.55
36.	West Bengal	77,028	1,922	144.43	1,95,304	2,12,330	8,427.17
Total		25,70,009	11,08,929	28,413.79	35,57,494	38,79,285	1,39,459.20

Statement – VII (B)

State/UT-wise Details of Funds Sanctioned/Released and Utilisation Reported by States/UTs During the Financial Years 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 10.12.2018) under PMMVY Scheme.

S. No.	State/UT	2017-18 (Rs. in Lakhs)		2018-19 (Rs. in Lakhs) (As on 10.12.2018)	
		Funds Sanctioned/Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Sanctioned/Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	37.68	6.00	NR
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7,022.36	2,622.41	7,135.00	NR
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	0.95	36.00	NR
4.	Assam	10,448.26	104.15	817.00	NR
5.	Bihar	17,351.38	353.03	949.00	NR
6.	Chandigarh	290.41	110.94	128.65	NR
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,382.58	502.32	233.00	NR
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	8.95	5.00	NR
9.	Daman and Diu	61.56	NR	3.00	NR
10.	Delhi	2,008.90	258.80	153.00	NR
11.	Goa	168.85	122.96	13.00	98.56
12.	Gujarat	10,186.87	1,664.96	551.00	NR
13.	Haryana	4,324.30	817.19	1,881.00	NR
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,821.64	445.44	753.48	NR
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,137.84	100.46	171.00	NR
16.	Jharkhand	5,622.70	NR	301.00	NR
17.	Karnataka	10,248.81	1,413.35	557.00	NR
18.	Kerala	5,536.64	NR	2,444.51	NR
19.	Lakshadweep	27.82	0.00	1.00	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12,320.53	5,248.73	9,581.54	9,310.67
21.	Maharashtra	12,821.10	3,965.69	1,025.00	NR
22.	Manipur	1,474.07	NR	75.00	NR
23.	Meghalaya	1,110.83	NR	77.00	NR
24.	Mizoram	710.78	233.40	29.00	NR
25.	Nagaland	1,035.06	NR	52.00	NR
26.	Odisha	7,143.33	0.03	383.00	NR
27.	Puducherry	331.68	8.20	19.00	NR
28.	Punjab	4,648.73	470.69	253.00	NR
29.	Rajasthan	11,486.97	518.20	5,015.22	NR
30.	Sikkim	354.33	11.40	16.00	NR
31.	Tamil Nadu	12,087.85	NR	658.00	NR
32.	Telangana	7,196.40	NR	385.00	NR
33.	Tripura	1,845.48	60.98	96.00	177.14
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33,616.64	3002.51	1,822.00	NR
35.	Uttarakhand	2,610.99	601.65	138.00	NR
36.	West Bengal	10,245.03	154.52	1,167.42	3,411.55
Grand Total		2,04,859.25	22,839.59	36,930.82	12,997.92

Statement – VIII (A)

Funds Released under National Creche Scheme During the 2015-16 (as provided by Central Social Welfare Board).

S. No.	Name of the State / UT-wise	Funds Allocated / Sanctioned (Rs. In lakhs)	Funds Released & utilized (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	922.92	986.22	36075
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.72	23.72	900
3.	Bihar	147.43	56.95	5825
4.	Chandigarh	12.52	12.52	475
5.	Chattisgarh	581.88	583.93	22075
6.	Delhi	102.8	111.46	3900
7.	Goa	19.77	19.45	750

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	531.61	579.11	22300
9.	Haryana	127.9	126.31	5075
10.	Himachal Pradesh	216.51	217.48	8500
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	432.58	442.2	16500
12.	Jharkhand	345.91	423.5	14800
13.	Karnataka	471.17	473.64	17875
14.	Kerala	356.28	345.99	13650
15.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1427.35	1504.27	54150
17.	Maharashtra	985.67	989.32	38375
18.	Odisha	381.33	393.04	15100
19.	Puducherry	105.06	109.36	4075
20.	Punjab	64.49	68.73	2625
21.	Rajasthan	252.39	252.39	9575
22.	Tamil Nadu	627.34	632.43	23800
23.	Telangana	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	877.27	808.29	34325
25.	Uttarakhand	322.39	380.36	12525
26.	West Bengal	626.03	628.81	23750
Total		9962.32	10169.5	387000
North Eastern States				
27.	Assam	199.67	222.19	7575
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.48	108.15	3850
29.	Manipur	253.71	290.36	9625
30.	Meghalaya	49.42	49.42	1875
31.	Mizoram	106.75	106.75	4050
32.	Nagaland	21.75	38.28	825
33.	Tripura	85.67	85.67	3250
34.	Sikkim	70.51	70.51	2675
Total		888.96	971.33	33725
Grand Total		10851.3	11140.8	420725

Statement – VIII (B)

Funds Released under National Creche Scheme During the 2016-17 (upto 30.12.2016 as Provided by Central Social Welfare Board).

S. No.	Name of the State / UT-wise	Funds Allocated / Sanctioned (Rs. In lakhs)	Funds Released & utilized (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	619.1	399.1	15196
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.07	2.05	75
3.	Bihar	12.28	7.85	300
4.	Chandigarh	19.44	12.96	492
5.	Chhattisgarh	795.1	514.34	20963
6.	Delhi	110.52	71.65	2700
7.	Goa	25.58	16.4	616
8.	Gujarat	653.89	429.15	18608
9.	Haryana	133.03	87.57	3151
10.	Himachal Pradesh	77.77	50.12	1771
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	587.37	370.3	14178
12.	Jharkhand	330.53	217.68	9006
13.	Karnataka	643.66	426.85	15775
14.	Kerala	220.01	140.63	4857
15.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1818.4	1203.2	44472
17.	Maharashtra	1299.59	845.27	34998
18.	Odisha	354.06	228.54	8300
19.	Puducherry	83.91	55.15	2092
20.	Punjab	108.47	71.76	8823
21.	Rajasthan	361.22	232.19	2696
22.	Tamil Nadu	768.5	509.3	19936
23.	Telangana	255.83	165.9	6179
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1136.89	748.36	27848
25.	Uttarakhand	302.9	201.54	7319
26.	West Bengal	288.57	187.3	6768
	Total	11009.7	7195.15	277119

1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern States				
27.	Assam	162.7	105.01	3975
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.54	73.63	2725
29.	Manipur	256.85	158.62	4871
30.	Meghalaya	42.98	27.47	1025
31.	Mizoram	0	0	0
32.	Nagaland	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	60.37	38.59	1475
34.	Sikkim	73.68	47.09	1800
Total		708.12	450.42	15871
Grand Total		11717.8	7645.57	292990

Statement – VIII (C)

*Funds Released under National Creche Scheme During the 2016-17
(4th Qtr. as Provided by Central Social Welfare Board).*

S. No.	State/UT	Funds allocated /released (In Rs.) 2016-17 (4th Qtr.)	Achievement/no of Beneficiary
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,03,660	900
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,07,29,700	23250
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56,17,080	4725
4.	Assam	2,04,47,360	17200
5.	Bihar	51,93,570	5825
6.	Chandigarh	10,69,920	800
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,55,44,340	28650
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	9,02,745	675
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	
10.	Delhi	55,83,645	4175
11.	Goa	7,13,280	800
12.	Gujarat	2,47,64,190	27775
13.	Haryana	1,03,20,270	11575
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,35,880	11975

1	2	3	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,09,22,880	17600
16.	Jharkhand	1,65,61,470	18575
17.	Karnataka	1,93,70,010	21725
18.	Kerala	1,70,96,430	19175
19.	Lakshadweep	4,01,220	300
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,16,51,800	
21.	Maharashtra	4,07,01,540	45650
22.	Manipur	1,58,40,760	13325
23.	Meghalaya	31,50,320	2650
24.	Mizoram	77,86,640	6550
25.	Nagaland	36,55,560	3075
26.	Odisha	1,42,65,600	8500
27.	Puducherry	54,49,905	4075
28.	Punjab	48,14,640	5400
29.	Rajasthan	1,21,25,760	13600
30.	Sikkim	31,80,040	2675
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,23,79,160	25100
32.	Telangana	2,07,07,410	23225
33.	Tripura	60,62,880	5100
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,84,27,960	43100
35.	Uttarakhand	1,56,92,160	13200
36.	West Bengal	2,59,23,270	29075
Total		48,24,93,055	460000

Statement – VIII (D)*Funds Released under National Creche Scheme During 2017-18.*

S. No.	State/UT	Funds allocated /released (in Rs.) 2017-18	Achievement/no of Beneficiary
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,84,660	900
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,21,24,700	23250
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	59,95,080	4725

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	2,18,23,360	17200
5.	Bihar	55,43,070	5825
6.	Chandigarh	-	800
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,72,63,340	28650
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	9,63,495	675
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-
10.	Delhi	59,59,395	4175
11.	Goa	7,61,280	800
12.	Gujarat	2,64,30,690	27775
13.	Haryana	31,64,070	11575
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,51,93,880	11975
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,23,30,880	17600
16.	Jharkhand	1,76,75,970	18575
17.	Karnataka	2,06,73,510	21725
18.	Kerala	1,82,46,930	19175
19.	Lakshadweep	4,28,220	300
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	4,34,40,540	45650
22.	Manipur	1,69,06,760	13325
23.	Meghalaya	33,62,320	2650
24.	Mizoram	19,66,640	1550
25.	Nagaland	39,01,560	3075
26.	Odisha	1,52,25,600	8500
27.	Puducherry	23,19,525	1625
28.	Punjab	51,38,640	5400
29.	Rajasthan	1,29,41,760	13600
30.	Sikkim	33,94,040	2675
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,38,85,160	25100
32.	Telangana	2,21,00,910	23225
33.	Tripura	64,70,880	5100
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,10,13,960	43100

1	2	3	4
35. Uttarakhand		1,67,48,160	13200
36. West Bengal		2,76,67,770	29075
Total		46,23,46,755	452550

No funds has been released during the current year

Statement – IX

Funds Released under SAG During the Last Three Years and the Current Year.

S. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	675.68	762.79	762.99	1710.10	2259.52	2050.18	941.71	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.41	152.86	126.25	83.49	87.96	42.76	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	817.44	1429.75	1356.94	149.18	341.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	875.28	1090.17	2696.83	2315.55	4003.74	2742.76	25.54	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2072.23	2203.10	1389.69	2772.50	2792.61	1795.87	596.66	0.00
6.	Goa	337.91	337.91	131.50	259.21	302.77	302.76	0.20	0.10
7.	Gujarat	2234.25	6023.25	8443.18	6323.17	2690.09	2936.50	3929.30	0.00
8.	Haryana	812.47	564.41	104.74	573.65	589.97	363.75	37.41	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	956.78	958.74	720.45	1349.14	1129.42	371.94	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.27	227.13	194.63	184.69	255.91	26.67	533.70	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	193.31	1056.64	145.57	1465.35	1495.55	154.54	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	3164.54	2672.50	740.73	2642.58	2466.93	1819.93	906.95	0.00
13.	Kerala	1201.84	1165.99	1057.73	893.89	692.91	632.13	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8746.45	8199.59	5302.02	8466.04	8641.18	7125.70	3480.89	1418.07
15.	Maharashtra	1531.25	5252.78	5334.42	3541.02	3995.68	3530.70	1798.61	0.00
16.	Manipur	95.82	49.65	49.65	161.87	170.28	62.34	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	232.04	232.04	919.65	919.65	528.83	540.36	9.09	0.00
18.	Mizoram	90.65	103.49	91.78	103.40	123.95	123.15	54.79	0.00
19.	Nagaland	188.39	173.95	206.31	206.31	193.14	131.01	47.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Odisha	3477.67	3657.00	2867.25	3443.78	2442.60	2345.40	866.77	0.00
21.	Punjab	814.70	0.00	0.00	448.77	40.60	440.65	26.30	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	3275.09	8.85	0.00	22.49	39.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	48.20	32.54	32.54	16.90	15.42	27.45	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4131.91	3896.38	2655.26	3076.85	3196.22	1556.44	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	1242.82	1144.78	572.39	0.00	81.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	417.25	358.74	334.81	819.62	674.38	228.06	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8823.48	6031.14	10932.99	7631.00	4486.13	4815.01	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttaranchal	14.12	39.25	43.02	3.77	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	1221.44	40.41	340.08	282.47	992.63	31.10	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.14	42.49	107.05	50.65	51.35	15.52	3.18	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	14.01	9.33	12.11	7.84	12.68	5.81	2.33	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	14.14	15.94	14.14	14.07	4.53	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.44	14.41	16.44	16.44	16.44	12.64	4.94	0.00
34.	Delhi	228.43	317.17	276.66	687.49	490.19	570.32	320.31	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	12.03	3.30	2.20	1.80	11.65	2.82	3.11	0.05
36.	Puducherry	19.27	17.97	17.72	18.67	8.81	4.74	0.51	0.00
Total		47040.57	49451.53	47700.06	50722.88	44629.53	35784.61	13624.94	1418.22

Statement – X

Funds released under Gender Budgeting during the last three years and the current year.

S. No.	Year	Fund released (Rs in Cr)	Achievements	
			Number of trainings/workshops	Number of participants trained
(i)	2015-16	1.70	65	2,780
(ii)	2016-17	1.34	44	2,040
(iii)	2017-18	1.55	50	2,350
(iv)	2018-19*	2.23	-	-
Total		6.82	159	7,170

* As on 11.12.2018.

Statement – XI

State-wise Funds Released under Anganwadi Services Scheme (Anganwadi Services (General), Construction of AWC Buildings, Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Training) During Last Three Years and Current Year 2018- 19

S. No.	State/UT	Funds released (in lakhs)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1421.03	1207.51	1295.81	815.12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	68818.5	56387.5	58474.2	48300.77
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12923.2	11346.1	14588.5	7574.15
4.	Assam	92972.2	64397.7	70237.5	59300.88
5.	Bihar	102373	98099.4	92217	93899.74
6.	Chandigarh	1420.25	762.19	1077.47	949.49
7.	Chhattisgarh	51151.5	41939.9	56762.7	35645.48
8.	Dadar and Nagar Havelli	210.97	569.61	323.11	321.29
9.	Daman and Diu	133.55	307.96	279.45	187.2
10.	Delhi	13775.3	14168	10868.4	7397.85
11.	Goa	1228.04	1067.7	1649.6	1153.73
12.	Gujarat	64185.1	69417.4	62275.1	43472.29
13.	Haryana	16081.2	20871.8	20914.8	15107.4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19507.3	23696.1	21612.6	20558.32
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27362.7	26732.1	19328.2	22421.3
16.	Jharkhand	46217.7	48163.5	42081.5	35673.77
17.	Karnataka	96394.5	53686.6	92834.8	54546.67
18.	Kerala	28554.3	34357.1	32460.3	20103.01
19.	Lakshadweep	155.91	146.95	165.31	181.56
20.	Madhya Pradesh	108674	110506	116646	84079.74
21.	Maharashtra	104167	105660	102957	120673.87
22.	Manipur	10267.3	9998.54	17647.5	9288.57
23.	Meghalaya	12418.6	19135.7	19865	11829.5
24.	Mizoram	5371.93	4666.49	6174.29	3006.98
25.	Nagaland	8796	15149.6	16652.4	7548.62
26.	Odisha	65643.7	72497.5	95324	56254.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry	1673.27	2299.22	1455.4	331.55
28.	Punjab	13689.4	16982.5	20168.5	13541.85
29.	Rajasthan	49851.8	62397.7	67543	47691.65
30.	Sikkim	2022.73	1625.01	1983.22	1333.93
31.	Tamil Nadu	63744.9	47085.8	49337	44376.52
32.	Telengana	37918.2	29877.3	38468.3	29677.85
33.	Tripura	18194.6	11710.6	13101.1	12253.16
34.	Uttar Pradesh	281399	278090	215247	138993.92
35.	Uttarakhand	35710.1	21399.6	27990.1	22668.08
36.	West Bengal	79465.8	66563.3	99426.4	66467.05
Total		1543893.14	1442970	1509431.95	1137627.14

Statement – XII*Funds Released under Poshan Abhiyaan During the Last Year and the Current Year.*

S. No.	State/ UT	Funds released (Rs. In lakhs)	
		2017-18	2018-19 (as on 12.11.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.22	170.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1284.63	6381.78
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	765.91
4.	Assam	2298.27	9043.76
5.	Bihar	6724.06	10317.79
6.	Chandigarh	158.88	71.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	965.45	7235.16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	64.47
9.	Daman and Diu	42.06	74.26
10.	Delhi	945.95	1457.15
11.	Goa	238.07	116.92
12.	Gujarat	3036.66	6056.96
13.	Haryana	400.97	2663.12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	519.67
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	3194.21

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	1555.35	4471.33
17.	Karnataka	3351.05	3969.07
18.	Kerala	1273.37	671.72
19.	Lakshadweep	60	76.86
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3441.49	11474.12
21.	Maharashtra	2572.31	10448.14
22.	Manipur	340.46	2752.33
23.	Meghalaya	462.98	1073.2
24.	Mizoram	119.38	559.84
25.	Nagaland	163.74	730.6
26.	Odisha	4600.46	9777.65
27.	Puducherry	39.24	242.51
28.	Punjab	819.51	902.43
29.	Rajasthan	2045.73	6920.14
30.	Sikkim	98.59	151.69
31.	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	2613.92
32.	Telangana	1736.94	4399.84
33.	Tripura	277.91	1042.29
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8440.6	21273.96
35.	Uttarakhand	1866.25	3443.57
36.	West Bengal	5545.27	18644.87
Total		58453.97	153773.49

*The scheme came into effect from 2017-18

Statement – XIII

Funds Released under CPS During the Last Three Years and the Current Year.

S. No.	Name of the State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released (upto 10.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36	27.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11	1870.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54	643.71	180	37.63
4.	Assam	597.9	1025.07	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1787.53	654.26
5.	Bihar	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1633.69	908.92
6.	Chandigarh	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53	194.32	172.73	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	2486.27	1042.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58.66	5.84	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.9	11.24
9.	Daman and Diu	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33	21.89	83	18.42
10.	Delhi	1363.4	931.53	978.64	1024.94	354.33	907.88	542.02
11.	Goa	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44	16.03
12.	Gujarat	2328.9	1510.37	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24	1527.97
13.	Haryana	496.44	350.89	0	1224.85	1858.22	2500	512.62
14.	Himachal Pradesh	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11	881.47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.35	0	43.12	114.71	807.48	807.48	2106.94
16.	Jharkhand	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76	478.56
17.	Karnataka	1845.24	2193.66	3720.8	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04	2595.22
18.	Kerala	944.39	660.25	260.5	216.96	1849.45	1275.72	1184.11
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-		0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87	1762.75
21.	Maharashtra	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	608.15	808.9
22.	Manipur	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103	1825.26
23.	Meghalaya	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33	1846.6	1846.6	900.8
24.	Mizoram	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51	1361.38
25.	Nagaland	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.5	1457.45	1457.45	1163.92
26.	Odisha	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78	2599.3	2782.53	2950.94
27.	Puducherry	559.6	622.75	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.2	234.65
28.	Punjab	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43	825.27
29.	Rajasthan	3258.92	2929.43	0	2267.52	4752.3	2890.87	1082.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Sikkim	562	303.74	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43	66.25
31.	Tamil Nadu	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.5	1858.05
32.	Telangana	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08	731.96
33.	Tripura	710.63	680.2	676.04	415.3	446.81	499	371.54
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98	5201.98
35.	Uttarakhand	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.4	153.8
36.	West Bengal	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.6	5073.56	4232.67	1470.42
Total		43892.1	40379.36	50847.97	46769.35	52469.95	53642.93	37185.79

[Translation]

Stipend Given to AYUSH Doctors

879. SHRI RAOSAHEB PATIL DANVE.

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

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

(a) whether the stipend given to AYUSH doctors during internship is not equal to the stipend given to MBBS doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for this discrimination; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps/proposes to take any steps to give stipend to AYUSH doctors at par with MBBS doctors during internship and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The stipend paid to MBBS doctors(Intems) in Central Government Institution/Hospitals is Rs. 17900/- per month *w.e.f.*01.01.2015 whereas the stipend paid to interns in National Institutes under the Ministry of AYUSH is Rs. 12,684/- *w.e.f.* 01.01.2011.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration in the Ministry of AYUSH.

Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM)

880. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE:

SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:
 SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the details and salient features of the Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) along with the funds allocated/released and the number of persons benefitted under the Mission so far; State/UT/year-wise;

(b) whether the Government plans to rope in private hospitals and Ayushman Mitras for providing quality healthcare under the Scheme, if so, the details thereof including the safeguards adopted to prevent profiteering by private hospitals/agencies;

(c) whether some private hospitals have requested to revise package, rates offered under the Mission, if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard;

(d) the details of State/UTs that have signed MoUs with the Government for implementation of the Scheme;

(e) whether the health cover under the scheme is not available to AYUSH System of medicine, if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the Government has also taken note of fake; websites and mobile applications spreading false information about the Mission, if so, the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), earlier known as Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission, provides benefit coverage of upto Rs. 5 lakh per annum per family to the identified poor and vulnerable families for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation. Salient features of PMJAY are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

PMJAY was launched on 23.09.2018 and for the current Financial Year, at the Budget Estimate stage, Rs. 2000/- crore were allocated for it. As on 10.12.2018, Rs. 817.73 crore have been released to States/UTs. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. As on, 11.12.2018, the total number of hospital admissions were 4,92,073.

(b) As PMJAY is implemented by the respective State Governments, the responsibility of empanelment of hospitals rests with them. Private hospitals are empanelled under PMJAY based on defined criteria and hospital empanelment guidelines.

For the hospitalization services rendered, empanelled hospitals can charge only as per the pre-defined package rates.

Under PMJAY, there is a provision of having Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitras at the empanelled health care providers. Guidelines have been issued in this regard.

(c) Some private health care providers have requested to increase the package rates. States have the flexibility to decrease the rates, or increase up to 10%, or adopt rates as per the existing State Scheme depending on their suitability.

(d) 33 States/UTs have signed MoUs except Odisha, Telangana & UT of Delhi.

(e) PMJAY is still in its implementation stage and at present its benefit packages do not cover AYUSH System of Medicine.

(f) Yes. Fake entities, (Websites, Mobile Applications, Videos) trying to spread misinformation about PMJAY, are being proactively monitored. So far a list of 68 fake mobile applications and 54 websites on internet spreading false news about PMJAY has been compiled and following steps have been taken:

- (i) Issue of Public Advisory on the official website to inform citizens about such fake entities.
- (ii) Sharing the list with the concerned authorities including Chief Information Security Officer of India, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, requesting them to take the necessary action against these entities.
- (iii) Filed an FIR against such entities.

Consequently, 62 out of 68 Fake Mobile Applications have been closed and 23 out of 54 fake websites have been either blocked or shut down.

Statement – I

Salient Features of PMJAY Launched on 23.09.2018 for Families Belonging to Poor, Vulnerable and Disadvantage Sections of Populations are as under:

1. Cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any (both public and private) empanelled hospitals across India.
2. The benefit coverage of PMJAY is Rs, 5,00,000/- covering over 10 Crore beneficiary families (identified through SECC database). This cover of Rs. 5.00 lakh is able to take care of almost all secondary care and most of tertiary care procedures.
3. No family size, ensuring all members of designated families specifically girl child and senior citizens get coverage. It is suggested to preferably make woman as the head of family.
4. This Scheme is on entitlement basis. Every family figuring in defined SECC Database will be entitled to claim benefit under the scheme. The beneficiaries are encouraged to bring Aadhaar for the purpose of identification. However, no person is denied benefits under the scheme in the absence of Aadhaar.
5. Implementation Arrangement -States have the option to use an existing Trust/ Society/ Not for Profit Company [SNA] or set up a new Trust/ Society/ Not for Profit Company [State Health

Protection Mission Agency] to implement the scheme. With respect to implementation, the States are free to choose the modalities for implementation. They can implement the scheme through insurance company or directly through the Trust/ Society or mixed model.

6. A well-defined Complaint and Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism, actively utilising electronic, mobile platform, internet as well as social media, has been put in place through which complaints/ grievances are registered, acknowledged, escalated for relevant action, resolved and monitored.
7. While ensuring user convenience, robust safeguards have been created to prevent misuse/ fraud/ abuse by providers and users. Pre-Authorisation has been made,- mandatory for all tertiary care and selected secondary care packages.

Statement – II

Budget allocated 3125 crore

Statement of Release of Grant (As on 10.12.2018)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Beneficiary	Amount released to States/UTs (In Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	3729027	114.44
2.	Uttar Pradesh	11804647	32.71
3.	Himachal Pradesh	277005	7018
4.	Manipur	277016	7.18
5.	Tripura	494397	12.81
6.	Mizoram	194859	5.05
7.	Bihar	10895176	188.27
8.	Jharkhand	2805753	48.48
9.	Gujarat	4485227	77.50
10.	West Bengal	11189146	193.35

1	2	3	4
11.	Haryana	1551731	26.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8381782	27.57
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32614	0.94
14.	Daman and Diu	10191	0.29
15.	Tamil Nadu	7770928	11.66
16.	Sikkim	39791	1.03
17.	Maharashtra	8363664	12.55
18.	Nagaland	233328	4.72
19.	Assam	2701763	21.08
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	613648	20.64
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	88928	2.31
22.	Lakshadweep	1465	0.00
23.	Chandigarh	71278	0.18
24.	Puducherry	103433	0.16
25.	Goa	36974	0.64
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21399	0.05
27.	Uttarakhand	142640	0.12
Grand Total			817.73

[English]

NCPCR Social Audit Report

881. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI

VASAVA:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE::

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

(a) the salient features of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR);

(b) whether the Government is aware of the NCPCR social audit Report on shelter homes and if so,

the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government to improve the condition of shelter homes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is entrusted with the function of Protection and Promotion of child rights, wherein it can examine and review safeguards provided under law and recommend appropriate measure and also inquire into complaints and take suo moto notice of matters relating to deprivation and violation of child rights. NCPCR is also mandated to monitor the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act, 2015.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 05-05-2017 in the matter of "Exploitation of children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu v. Union of India" W.P (Cr.) 102 of 2007, had directed NCPCR to conduct a social audit of Child Care Institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. In compliance to the said direction, NCPCR has initiated the process of social audit of all Child Care Institutions, including shelter homes, across the country. As on 31.07.2018, a total number of 3514 institutions have been audited.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has pursued the need for regular monitoring vigorously with all the States and UTs. The States/UTs have been asked to inspect all CCIs under the supervision of DC/DM and furnish a report to Ministry. After analysing the reports submitted by each State/UT, directions have been issued to States/UTs for taking corrective measures with reference to specific deficiencies noticed in the CCIs in each State. Ministry has also issued an advisory for District Administration in case of abuse of children in any Child Care Institutions.

Black Money

882. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV:

DR. A. SAMPATH:

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has consulted various countries to find out the total black money deposited in various foreign banks by the Indian nationals in those countries and if so, the details thereof, country/person-wise;

(b) the estimates of the Government about the black money stashed by the Indians in foreign countries;

(c) whether the Government had constituted any special monitoring team to get complete information of black money of Indians stashed in the country and abroad and to bring it back into the Government exchequer;

(d) if so, the details of amount of black money brought back and remains to be brought back into the Government exchequer from within the country as well as from the foreign countries during the last three years as on date;

(e) the details of names of the countries which have entered into agreement for bringing back the black money; and

(f) whether the expected goals are not being achieved, if so, the details thereof and the other concrete steps taken by the Government in this regard since last four years along with the number of people held and acquitted during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) India has actively participated in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for automatic sharing of financial account information to assist the global efforts for combating tax evasion. This Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) based on Common Reporting Standard (CRS) has commenced from 2017 enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents in partner jurisdictions. India also entered into an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) with USA in 2015

enabling receipt on automatic basis financial account information of Indian residents in USA for the calendar year 2014 onwards.

Indian Government has been proactively engaging with foreign governments under the relevant provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements/ Tax Information Exchange Agreements / Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/SAARC Multilateral Agreement (in short tax treaties) to obtain information including banking information on request basis in specific cases.

The information received under tax treaties is confidential and its use and disclosure is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the relevant tax treaties.

(b) There are no official estimates of black money stashed by Indians in foreign countries.

(c) Yes Madam. A Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money has been constituted in May, 2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court to monitor investigation into the cases involving substantial black money stashed within the country and abroad.

(d) There is no official estimate of black money brought back or remains to be brought back into the Government exchequer.

However, during the one- time compliance window of 3 months under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, 648 declarants filed declarations disclosing undisclosed foreign assets worth Rs.4164 crores. An amount of about Rs.2476 crore has been collected as tax and penalty in such cases.

Further, as a result of systematic investigations against Indians holding bank accounts in HSBC bank in Switzerland, undisclosed income of about Rs.8465 crore has been brought to tax on account of deposits made in unreported foreign bank accounts. Tax demand of about Rs.5452 crore has been raised which includes demand in protective assessments.

Sustained investigations conducted in the cases revealed by International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) have led to detection of more than Rs.11,010 crore of credits in the undisclosed foreign accounts so far.

In the Panama Paper Leaks cases, undisclosed foreign investments totaling Rs. 1543 crores have been detected so far.

The preliminary outcome of search and seizure cases in the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Total Assets seized (in Rs. Crore)	Undisclosed income admitted u/s 132(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (in Rs. Crore)
2015-16	712.32	11226
2016-17	1469.62	15496
2017-18*	997.17	15754

*Figures are provisional

(e) India has treaty network with 148 countries including USA, UK, Switzerland, Mauritius, Singapore, British Virgin Island, etc., which facilitates exchange of information for tax purposes. The information exchanged is utilized to conclude the investigations and bring to tax the unaccounted income and assets of the resident taxpayers held abroad.

(f) Government has taken various measures to achieve the expected goals, some of which are enumerated below:

(i) The Government has taken a number of steps to exchange information about black money stashed by Indians in foreign countries and bring it to tax. These steps, *inter alia*, include the following:

- Putting in place the necessary domestic legislation and entering into international agreements for exchange of information on request and automatic basis. Information received under tax treaties is used to bring to tax unaccounted income and assets of resident taxpayers held abroad.
- Enactment of a comprehensive law - 'The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015' to specifically deal with black money stashed away abroad.

- Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court to monitor investigation into the cases involving substantial black money stashed within the country and abroad.
- Constitution of Multi-Agency Group (MAG) consisting of officers of Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for investigation of recent revelations in 'Panama Paper' and 'Paradise Paper' leaks.

(ii) Government has also enabled attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country, where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015.

(iii) The details of prosecution launched for willful attempt to evade taxes during the last four years is as under:

F.Y	Number of prosecutions
2014-15	272
2015-16	192
2016-17	445
2017-18	1098

[Translation]

PMMY

883. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), including the quantum of loans sanctioned and number of people benefitted particularly in Uttar

Pradesh, Maharashtra by Member Lending Institutions, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has collected data regarding loan applications received under the PMMY and if so, the details of data generated thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any criteria has been fixed for providing loans under PMMY by the banks and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether provision of overdraft has been made under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a large number of loan applications for availing MUDRA loan are pending in different banks of Bihar and other States and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(f) whether any effective steps have been taken to create awareness about MUDRA loan and to sanction loan application within a fixed time period by banks and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government is contemplating or is already undertaking a study or a report to analyze the achievements and shortcomings of the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The salient features of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) *inter-alia* include, extending institutional finance by providing loans upto Rs 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture, provision of Mudra card for drawal of working capital, refinance facility for Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), backing of credit guarantee on portfolio basis etc.

State/UT-wise details of loans sanctioned by MLIs including for Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement.

Details of applications received for loans under PMMY are not centrally maintained. Any citizen who is otherwise eligible to take loan and has a business plan for a non-farm income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector

and whose credit need is upto Rs.10 lakh is eligible for loan under PMMY. Borrowers need to approach the nearest bank branch or apply online and submit the loan application, in the prescribed format, along with the required supporting documents for availing the loan.

(d) Overdraft of upto Rs. 10,000/- sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is also classified as a MUDRA loan.

(e) and (f) Details of applications pending are not centrally maintained. Banks are required to adhere to timeliness as per extant guidelines of Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) in this regard.

The Government has taken various steps towards spreading awareness about the PMMY scheme. These, *inter alia*, include intensive publicity campaigns through print media, TV, radio jingles, hoardings, town hall meetings, financial literacy and awareness camps, special drive for financial inclusion etc.

(g) No, Madam.

Statement

State/UT-wise Number of Loans and Amount Sanctioned under PMMY from 08.04.2015 to 30.11.2018

State	No. of Accounts	Amount Rs in Crore
		Sanction Amount
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33783	446.89
Andhra Pradesh	2575456	28511.62
Arunachal Pradesh	30674	312.96
Assam	4402709	15964.08
Bihar	12810351	45045.76
Chandigarh	70506	1053.77
Chhattisgarh	2959032	12601.75
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7567	93.85

1	2	3
Daman and Diu	3313	57.2
Delhi	1018108	13414.24
Goa	134380	1530.51
Gujarat	4420623	30468.01
Haryana	2725976	16435.21
Himachal Pradesh	321780	5421.92
Jammu and Kashmir	333898	7639.19
Jharkhand	3831620	15675.42
Karnataka	15453050	70307.72
Kerala	5032643	25970.98
Lakshadweep	2661	29.84
Madhya Pradesh	9618747	41256.58
Maharashtra	12610971	65733.41
Manipur	118526	647.16
Meghalaya	88245	675.85
Mizoram	34591	486.9
Nagaland	34234	390.77
Odisha	10472452	32762.21
Puducherry	455074	2367.78
Punjab	2723092	19018.89
Rajasthan	5231843	35654.04
Sikkim	65553	353.57
Tamil Nadu	18945297	72759.59
Telangana	2004766	17167.94
Tripura	839445	3324.95
Uttar Pradesh	12884791	61379.23
Uttarakhand	1033297	7782.94
West Bengal	14205852	52933.14
Total	147534906	705675.87

Source: As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions on Mudra portal

[English]

Disinvestment

884. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of money generated through disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the last four years;

(b) the targets for disinvestment in the current financial year and the amount realized so far;

(c) whether the Government has decided to divest PSUs through initial Public Offer (IPO) sale process and if so, the details of sale targets and further proceedings thereof;

(d) the present account status of PSUs and their Government sharing in comparison to year 2012 ;and

(e) the details of fund utilization which has been raised through sale of PSU shares in the last four years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Amount generated from disinvestment in last 4 years:

S. No.	Financial year	Proceeds from Disinvestment (Rs. in Crore)
1.	2014-15	24,349
2.	2015-16	23,997
3.	2016-17	46,247
4.	2017-18	1,00,057

(b) Against the disinvestment target of Rs. 80,000 crore, during the current FY 2018-19 the Government has so far (as on 10.12.2018) realized Rs. 32,997.86 crore from disinvestment proceeds.

(c) IPO is one of the instruments by which the Government of India offers opportunity to common people to own a share in a government company. During the financial year 2018-19, IPOs of 4 CPSEs viz

MIDHANI, RITES, IRCON and GRSE were launched and listed and Rs. 1703.55 crore has been realized through disinvestment.

(d) Accounts of CPSEs are finalized and audited as per Government norms. Details of Government share-holding in listed CPSEs given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The realization proceeds from disinvestment are credited to National Investment Fund (NIF) as a 'Public Account' and expenditure is incurred under NIF Heads.

Statement

S. No.	Government of India	Govt. of India	
	shareholding in Listed CPSEs	Equity %	
	COMPANY	during the year 2012	as on date
1	2	3	4
1.	BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD.	100.00	87.75
2.	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	74.41	61.93
3.	COAL INDIA LTD.	89.65	72.92
4.	COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD.	99.99	75
5.	CONTAINER CORP.OF INDIA LTD.	61.79	54.8
6.	DREDGING CORP.OF INDIA LTD.	78.56	73.47
7.	ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.	80.40	52.02
8.	GAIL	56.11	53.46
9.	GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS & ENGINEERS LTD.	100%	74.5
10.	GENERAL INSURANCE CORP.OF INDIA	100%	85.78
11.	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD	100.00	89.97

1	2	3	4
12.	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.	94.01	76.05
13.	HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.LTD.	100.00	89.81
14.	INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORP.LTD.	92.11	87.03
15.	INDIAN OIL CORP.LTD.	68.57	54.06
16.	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LTD.	99.69	89.18
17.	MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD.	100.00	74
18.	MMTC LTD.	99.33	89.93
19.	MOIL LTD.	71.57	56.01
20.	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM CO.LTD	87.15	56.59
21.	NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORP.LTD.	90.00	70.57
22.	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD	97.64	74.71
23.	NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO.LTD.,THE	100.00	85.44
24.	NHPC LTD.	86.36	73.67
25.	NLC INDIA LTD.	89.32	82.47
26.	NMDC LTD.	80.00	72.43
27.	NTPC LTD.	84.50	58.93
28.	OIL & NATURAL GAS CORP.LTD.	69.23	65.65
29.	OIL INDIA LTD.	78.43	63.19
30.	POWER FINANCE CORP.LTD.	73.72	61.48
31.	POWER GRID CORP OF INDIA LTD.	69.42	56.34

1	2	3	4
32.	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS LTD.	92.5	75
33.	rites LTD.	100.00	87.38
34.	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORP.LTD.	66.8	52.85
35.	STATE TRADING CORP OF INDIA LTD.,THE	91.02	90
36.	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	85.82	75.00
37.	HPCL*	51.11	0
38.	HSCC*	99.98	0
39.	NALCO	87.15	56.59
40.	NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORP.	90	72.43
41.	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	85.82	75
42.	BHEL	67.72	63.06
43.	SJVN	64.46	62.69
44.	BPCL	54.93	53.93
45.	KIOCL	99	99
46.	ITI LTD.	92.87	93.72
47.	BEML	54.03	54.03
48.	Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore	90	90
49.	SHIPPING CORP OF INDIA LTD.	63.75	63.75
50.	HMT LTD.	93.68	93.68
51.	ANDREW YULE & CO.LTD.	93.3	89.25
52.	MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	56.25	56.89
53.	BALMER LAWRIE INVESTMENTS LTD.	59.67	59.67

1	2	3	4
54.	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD.	59.5	59.5
55.	SCOOTERS INDIA LTD.	95.38	93.87
56.	HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.	58.78	58.78
57.	BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICALS & BIOLOGICALS CORP.LTD.	59.25	59.25

* In respect of HPCL and HSCC the Gol shareholding was fully sold off to other CPSEs *i.e.*, ONGC and NBCC (India) respectively. This list includes only the CPSE holding companies which are listed in NSE/BSE.

Source: The Gol equity % as on date is as per the latest shareholding pattern published by the respective CPSEs

Goods and Services Tax

885. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the revenue being generated from the Goods and Services Tax (GST) since its implementation in the country if it is compared with the revenue generated by the erstwhile system of taxation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the GST collected, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government pertaining to deficiencies in implementation of the GST Act in the country since inception along with the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon, so far; and

(d) the number of requests/suggestions received by the Government from various quarters for reduction of GST on essential commodities and to bring the petrol/diesel under the purview of GST Act along with action taken/being taken by the Government on such requests/ suggestions, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The month-wise gross collection of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 are as under:

Month	GST collection (in Rs. Crore)	
	2017-18	2018-19
April	—	1,03,459
May	—	94,016
June	—	95,610
July	—	96,483
August	95,633	93,960
September	94,064	94,442
October	93,333	100,710
November	83,780	97,637
December	84,314	—
January	89,825	—
February	85,962	--
March	92,167	
Average	89,885	97,040

From the above Table, it is clear that GST collection in the current FY (2018-19) has been showing improvement compared to last FY (2017-18) except for the month of August, 2018.

Further, in the absence of any past precedent, it shall be difficult to compare the GST revenue collection with erstwhile system of taxation 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.

(c) The implementation of GST has been successful in India. However, based on the various representations received from various stakeholders including the trade and industry for improving compliance and enhancing ease of doing business, a number of procedural changes have been recommended by the GST Council from time to time by way of issuance of notifications and circulars. In addition, certain amendments to the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 have been passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the Hon'ble President of India. For the period from 01.07.2017 to 30.11.2018, the figures pertaining to receipt and disposal of technical queries (Tickets) is as under:

Received	-	20,16,749
Resolved	-	20,13,424

(d) Certain representations have been received for rationalization of GST rates, seeking clarification on rates and to bring the petrol/diesel under the purview of GST Act. The GST Council has considered the requests from trade and industry and recommended certain reductions in GST rates on various goods and services in its meetings held in August, September, October, November 2017 and July 2018.

As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution, the Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). In this regard, the GST Council has not taken any decision so far.

IL&FS

886. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratings of project financier Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) and its subsidiary IL & FS Financial Services were sharply downgraded, if so, the details thereof and the main reasons behind troubles of IL&FS;

(b) whether the Government has assessed impact of debt ridden IL&FS on financial system, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether road construction is undertaken by IL&FS mainly through special purpose vehicles floated by its subsidiary IL&FS Transportation Networks (ITNL), if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there have been claims made by IL&FS that the crises would have been avoided if the money released by the concession authorities were released on time, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is differences between the RBI & the Government on the bailout of IL&FS and if so, the cases of difference and details of the dispute; and

(f) whether the Government has worked out remedial measures to address the problem faced by the IL&FS and its subsidiary, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Non-convertible Debentures (NCDs) issued by IL&FS and its subsidiary IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. (IFIN) were downgraded from AAA (Stable) rating in March 2018 to AA+/AA in August 2018, and was further downgraded to BB/C and thereafter to D in September 2018.

As informed by Reserve Bank of India, IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited (ITNL), one of the group companies started defaulting in repayment of their borrowed funds since June 21, 2018 which was followed by start of default by ILFS and IFIN on August 25, and August 28, 2018 respectively. The group is

mainly into infrastructure projects. Delay in acquiring land for various projects and consequent delayed execution led to delayed receipts of payment and availing of refinance and take-over finance from other institutions, including banks, over the tenor of the projects. To keep them going, ILFS and IFIN borrowed and provided funds to the ITNL and other group entities. It included raising of Commercial Papers, Certificate of Deposits, Inter Corporate Deposits, which are short term in nature, and calling for frequent roll overs, embedding illiquidity into the balance sheets of the companies. The Companies and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) exhausted their funding limits with banks. In the above backdrop, ITNL began to default from June 2018 and it spread to ILFS and IFIN.

(b) Yes. The Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) in its 19th meeting held on 30th October, 2018, *inter alia*, discussed at length the current liquidity situation, including segmental liquidity position in Non-Banking Financial Companies' (NBFCs) and mutual fund space.

(c) As informed by IL&FS, the road construction projects are being undertaken by special purpose vehicle entities incorporated by ITNL. Details of the projects are given in enclosed Statement.

(d) In the petition under Section 230 of the Companies Act, 2013 filed on 24 September 2018 (by the previous management) before the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench, it was stated that (i) various SPVs of ITNL had filed claims against concessioning authorities aggregating to INR 10,288 crores and in particular, IL&FS's funds had been depleted primarily due to frequent deployment of funds into ITNL and its SPVs; and (ii) that ITNL and its SPVs have been awaiting payment from various concession authorities for the relevant projects for the past 2-3 years.

(e) Bail out of IL&FS is not dealt with by RBI.

(f) The Government superseded the existing Board of IL&FS, and appointed a new Board of Directors on 1 October 2018. The new Board is tasked with the responsibility of preparing a robust and time bound resolution plan.

Statement*Details of Road Projects Undertaken by ITNL and its Indian Subsidiaries*

S. No.	Entity	Authority	Type	Status
1.	Jharkhand Road Projects Implementation Company Limited	Government of Jharkhand	Annuity	Operational
2.	Thiruvananthapuram Road Development Company Limited	Government of Kerala	Annuity	Operational
3.	Karyavattom Sports Facilities Limited		Annuity + user fees	Operational
4.	East Hyderabad Expressway Limited	Hyderabad Urban Development Authority ("HUDA")	Annuity	Operational
5.	Hazaribagh Ranchi Expressway Limited	National Highways Authority of India ("NHAI")	Annuity	Operational
6.	Jorabat Shillong Expressway Limited	NHAI	Annuity	Operational
7.	Chenani Nashri Tunnelway Limited	NHAI	Annuity	Operational
8.	North Karnataka Expressway Limited	NHAI	Annuity	Operational
9.	Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan	Government of Rajasthan	Toll	Operational
10.	RIDCOR Infra Projects Limited		Toll	Operational
11.	Sikar Bikaner Highway Limited	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways ("MORTH")	Toll	Operational
12.	West Gujarat Expressway Limited	NHAI	Toll	Operational
13.	Pune Sholapur Road Development Company Limited	NHAI	Toll	Operational
14.	Moradabad Bareilly Expressway Limited	NHAI	Toll	Operational
15.	Baleshwar Kharagpur Expressway Limited	NHAI	Toll	Operational
16.	Barwa Adda Expressway Limited	NHAI	Toll	Operational
17.	Rapid MetroRail Gurgaon Limited	Government of Haryana	User fees	Operational
18.	Rapid MetroRail Gurgaon South Limited		User fees	Operational
19.	MP Border Checkpost Development Company Limited	Government of Madhya Pradesh	User fees	Operational

S. No.	Entity	Authority	Type	Status
20.	ITNL Road Infrastructure Development Company Limited	MORTH	Toll	Operational
21.	Khed Sinnar Expressway Limited	NHAI	Toll	Operational
22.	Jharkhand Infrastructure Implementation Company Limited	Government of Jharkhand	Annuity	Under Construction (92%)
23.	Rail Over Bridges, Gujarat	Government of Gujarat	Annuity	Under Construction (5%)
24.	Srinagar Sonmarg Tunnelway Limited	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited ("NHIDCL")	Annuity	Under Construction (42%)
25.	Fagne Songadh Expressway Limited	NHAI	Toll	Under Construction (65%)
26.	Amravati Chikhli Expressway Limited	NHAI	Toll	Under Construction (22%)
27.	Kiratpur Ner Chowk Expressway Limited	NHAI	Toll	Under Construction (62%)

MINORITY INTERESTS

1.	Noida Toll Bridge Company Limited	New Okhla Industrial Development Authority	Toll	Operational
2.	Warora Chandrapur Ballarpur Toll Road Limited	Government of Maharashtra	Toll	Operational
3.	Ramky Elsamex Hyderabad Outer Ring Road	HUDA	Annuity	Operational

EPC

1.	Zojilla	NHIDCL	EPC	Under Construction (0%)
2.	Chennai Metro Rail Stations	Chennai Metro Rail Limited	EPC	Under Construction (42%)
3.	MPRDC-2	Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation	Item rate	Under Construction (18%)
4.	MPRDC-10		Item rate	Under Construction (30%)
5.	MPRDC -11		Item rate	Under Construction (25%)

Environmental Clearance for Thermal Power Plants

887. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 DR. PRITAM GOPJNATH MUNDE:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether communities living within five km radius of coal mines and thermal power plants are suffering from respiratory problems, skin conditions and mental health issues and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has decided to include effects on human health and the environment as part of mandatory clearances necessary to grant environment clearances for new thermal power plants and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has specified new conditions for a baseline health status within the study area and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a need for full health impact assessment granting environmental clearances; and

(e) if so, the details 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) In order to address health issues of the population living in the vicinity of the Thermal Power Plants and Coal Mines, the Ministry while prescribing Terms of Reference for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment studies stipulates that the occupational health and endemic diseases of environmental origin be assessed within the study area of 10 km radius.

(b) to (e) The Ministry *vide* Office Memorandum (OM) dated 19.11.2018 prescribed several conditions on Human Health, to be stipulated in the Environmental Clearance for Thermal Power Projects. As part of these conditions, Project Proponents are required to assess Baseline Health Status within study area and furnish

the mitigations to address the endemic disease. The OM also specifies that Health Impact Assessment Study needs to be conducted to assess the impact of air pollution from Thermal Power Plants. Bi-annual health check-ups are also required to be conducted for all workers to assess the impact that chronic exposure to noise has on human health.

Target for Agriculture Credit

888. SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:
 SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a practice to fix target for agriculture credit for each financial year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the target of agricultural credit for the year 2018-19 both for Kharif and Rabi seasons, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time bound deadline for the distribution of agricultural credit and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of number of beneficiaries of agricultural credit during the year 2017- 18 along with the total amount disbursed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) In order to boost the agriculture sector with the help of effective and hassle-free agriculture credit, the Government has been fixing agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets. The details of agriculture credit targets fixed by the Government, for the last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Target allotted by GoI
2015-16	8,50,000.00
2016-17	9,00,000.00
2017-18	10,00,000.00

Agriculture credit target for year 2018-19 has been set at Rs.11,00,000 crore. State-wise agriculture credit target for the year 2018-19, as reported by NABARD, is given in Statement-I.

(d) State-wise details of agriculture credit disbursement along with number of accounts during 2017-18, as reported by NABARD, is given in Statement-II

Statement – I

Agriculture Credit Target for the Year 2018-19

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State / UT	Total Agri Loan
1.	New Delhi	684
2.	Haryana	67,012
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6,665
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,556
5.	Punjab	87,182
6.	Rajasthan	80,738
7.	Chandigarh UT	113
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	448
9.	Assam	8,537
10.	Manipur	779
11.	Meghalaya	790
12.	Mizoram	326
13.	Nagaland	458
14.	Sikkim	296
15.	Tripura	2,117
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	267
17.	Bihar	40,221
18.	Jharkhand	7,835
19.	Odisha	32,256
20.	West Bengal	64,071
21.	Chattisgarh	14,116
22.	Madhya Pradesh	74,005

S. No.	State / UT	Total Agri Loan
23.	Uttarakhand	10,678
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,17,350
25.	Goa	1,515
26.	Gujarat	59,410
27.	Maharashtra	81,335
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	132
29.	Daman and Diu UT	58
30.	Andhra Pradesh	65,666
31.	Telangana	55,785
32.	Karnataka	60,506
33.	Kerala	44,805
34.	Puducherry	4,711
35.	Tamilnadu	1,01,514
36.	Lakshadweep UT	63
Total		11,00,000

Source: NABARD

Statement – II

*Agriculture Credit Disbursement Data for the Period
2017-18 (Provisional)*

(No. of A/cs in Absolute) (Amount Rs. In Lacs)*

S. No.	State/UT	All Agencies	
		Total Agriculture Credit Disbursement	
		No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	25,637	1,952,779.80
2.	Haryana	2,931,443	5,538,147.31
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1,423,165	1,433,840.16
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	876,525	1,130,387.79

1	2	3	4
5.	Punjab	3,118,799	7,316,887.29
6.	Rajasthan	7,252,971	8,091,360.30
7.	Chandigarh UT	14,406	235,719.57
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,791	8,174.32
9.	Assam	1,040,412	675,530.48
10.	Manipur	22,213	25,458.92
11.	Meghalaya	44,657	35,073.62
12.	Mizoram	16,020	17,493.61
13.	Nagaland	35,180	20,501.71
14.	Sikkim	10,089	12,497.20
15.	Tripura	334,196	232,572.61
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	12,367	12,023.51
17.	Bihar	4,638,626	2,921,293.66
18.	Jharkhand	821,516	377,879.80
19.	Odisha	4,945,450	2,277,105.56
20.	West Bengal	5,188,082	4,086,784.83
21.	Chhattisgarh	1,944,766	1,513,440.90
22.	Madhya Pradesh	7,215,847	6,003,693.54
23.	Uttarakhand	613,385	787,648.65
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9,454,474	8,404,809.48
25.	Goa	57,769	123,814.87
26.	Gujarat	3,717,273	6,255,789.85
27.	Maharashtra	5,146,646	7,247,875.54
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	2,141	6,584.22
29.	Daman and Diu UT	1,391	3,325.96
30.	Andhra Pradesh	12,876,637	11,235,535.15
31.	Telangana	4,888,825	5,883,137.03
32.	Karnataka	7,355,987	7,914,371.62

1	2	3	4
33.	Kerala	7,536,627	8,417,633.33
34.	Puducherry	333,677	260,631.65
35.	Tamilnadu	19,286,920	15,801,388.52
36.	Lakshadweep UT	363	505.70
Grand Total		113,190,273	116,261,698.06

Source: NABARD

Deaths Due to Air Pollution

889. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:

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

(a) whether million of people die in the country due to air pollution annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of deaths reported due to air pollution during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether burning of fossil fuels are main reasons behind the air pollution and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the country is facing huge losses on the healthcare of people due to air pollution and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is fact that Delhi is the most polluted city in the country and if so, the details thereof and the action 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) A few reports have appeared in the media regarding the impact of air pollution on human health estimated based on models, simulations and extrapolations. However, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. Air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food

habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

(c) Source apportionment studies conducted in six major cities viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Pune and Kanpur to identify major sources and their contribution to particulate matter pollution indicates road dust suspension, vehicles, garbage burning, construction, DG sets, industries, etc. to be the major sources of particulate pollution in these cities.

(d) There are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution and thereby to calculate losses on the healthcare of people due to air pollution.

(e) Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring the ambient air quality at 731 ambient air quality monitoring stations covering 312 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). An assessment of ambient air quality data for the year 2017 with respect to annual average value of NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} indicated that Delhi is at 3rd position with respect to NO₂, 4th position with respect to PM₁₀ and 2nd position with respect to PM_{2.5} concentrations.

The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution, which *inter alia* include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time; 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; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; 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 for controlling air pollution; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; notification of Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR; comprehensive action plan for air

pollution control in Delhi and NCR; formulation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP); organization of clean air campaigns, etc.

SHe-Box Online Complaint Management System

890. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to constitute a Group of Ministers (GoM)/a Committee on sexual harassment in the backdrop of #MeToo movement and to examine the existing legal and institutional frameworks for dealing with matters of sexual harassment of women at the workplace and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has linked SHe-Box, the online portal to report complaints of sexual harassment at workplace, to all the Central Ministries, Departments and districts across the country for prompt disposal of complaints received on SHe-Box;

(c) whether the sexual harassment cases have been filed through this portal and if so, the details of the total number of cases filed by the Central Government employees and disposed off till date and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether complaints have been received about the sexual exploitation of women in shelter homes and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Government of India *vide* its order dated 24th October, 2018 has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine and give recommendations for strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks to deal with and prevent Sexual Harassment at Workplace.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box) for registering complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace by women, including government and private employees. So far, 134 complaints have been registered on the She-Box portal from the Central Ministries. Out of which, 40 cases have been disposed off.

(d) and (e) No complaint has been received about the sexual exploitation of women in Swadhar and Ujjawala Homes under Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Elephant Corridors as Eco-Sensitive Zones

891. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has been directed by the National Green Tribunal to declare all elephant corridors in the country as 'Eco-sensitive zones', if so, the details thereof;

(b) the list of elephant corridors in the country including Uttar Pradesh, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the criteria and procedure for declaring any area as an 'Eco-sensitive zone';

(d) the implications and effects of declaring an area as an 'Eco-sensitive zone'; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to declare all elephant corridors in the country as 'Eco-sensitive zones' in compliance with the direction of the National Green Tribunal, if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same will 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) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal *vide* order dated 14.11.2018 directed Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) to look into the issue by declaring elephant corridors all over the country as Eco

Sensitive Zone by exercising its power under Environment Protection Act, 1986.

(b) The Elephant Task Force Report, 2010 titled 'Gajah' has identified 27 priority I and 61 priority II elephant corridors. Details of the corridors are given in Statement-I. The list of corridors reported by states is at Statement-II.

(c) The Ministry's guidelines for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZ) provide that the State Chief Wildlife Warden, on the suggestion of the committee comprising of concerned wildlife warden, an ecologist, an official from the local self-government and an official from the revenue department, can group the activities within the ESZ in "Prohibited", "Restricted with safeguards" (regulatory) and "Permissible" categories. Once the proposal for ESZ has been finalized the same may be forwarded by the states to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change for the further process and notification.

(d) The National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016) indicates that "Areas outside the protected area network are often vital ecological corridor links and must be protected to prevent isolation of fragments of biodiversity which will not survive in the long run. The Action Plan also indicates that "All areas around Protected Areas and wildlife corridors to be declared as ecologically fragile under Environment Protection Act, 1986. India's National Wildlife Action Plan 2017-31 also stress on the need of securing wildlife corridors and drawing up plans for management of these corridors including prevention of ecologically unsustainable activities. Declaring an area as ESZ will regulate the unsustainable activities in a given area which will ensure the protection of habitat and also free movement of animals. Declaration of ESZ will ensure the long-term survival of many species.

(e) In compliance of the Hon'ble Tribunal judgment dated 14th November, 2018 in the Writ Petition No. 246 of 2018 Pradip Kumar Bhuyan & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors, direction, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change is examining the feasibility of declaration of elephant corridors across the country as ESZ. The Ministry had issued many advisories and guidelines to all elephant ranging states to secure the

elephant corridors by acquisition of land and in case it is not possible to secure the corridors by land acquisition the Ministry *vide* advisory dated 24th August, 2017 has directed to explore the feasibility of declaring such corridors as ESZ.

Statement – I

*Elephant Corridors Identified by Elephant Task Force
“Gaiah”*

Priority I Elephant Corridors		Priority II Elephant Corridors	
S. No.	Elephant Corridor	S. No.	Elephant Corridor
1	2	3	4
1.	Chilla-Motichur	1.	Kansrau-Barkote
2.	Rawasan-Sonanadi (Via Landsdown)	2.	Motichur-Gohri
3.	South Patlidun- Chilkiya	3.	Rawasan-Sonanadi (Via Bijnor FD)
4.	Malani Kota	4.	Chilkiya-kota
5.	Simlipal-Satkosia	5.	Fatehpur- Gadgadiya
6.	Baula-Kuldhia	6.	Gora Rankhu and Gorai-Tanda
7.	Kotgarh- Chandrapur	7.	Kilpura-khatima- surai
8.	Buxa-Ripu at Sankosh	8.	Lagga Bagga - Kishenpur
9.	Ankua-Ambia	9.	Mahilong-Kalimati
10.	Pakke-Doimara at Dezling	10.	Chandil-Matha
11.	Pakke-Papum at Longka Nullah	11.	Dalma-Chandil
12.	Kalapahar- Daigurung	12.	Dalma-Rugai
13.	Kaziranga- Karbi Anglog at Panbari	13.	Jhunjhaka- Banduan

1	2	3	4
14.	Kaziranga- Karbi Anglong at Kanchanjuri	14.	Dalapani- Kankrajhor
15.	Pakke-Doimara at Tipi	15.	Dumriya-Nayagram
16.	Baghmara- Balpakram	16.	Dumriya- Kundaluka and Murakanja
17.	Siju Rewak	17.	Leda-Bera
18.	Edayarhalli- Doddasampige	18.	Anjadbera- Bichaburu
19.	Kaniyanpura- Moyar	19.	Karo-Karampada
20.	Anaimali at Punachi	20.	Badampahar- Dhobadhobil
21.	Anaimalai between Siluvaimedu- Kadamparai	21.	Badampahar- Karida East
22.	Chamranagar- Talamalai at Muddahalli	22.	Kahneijena- Anantpur
23.	Kalamali - Singara and Avarahalla	23.	Tal-Kholgarh
24.	Moyar-Avarahalla	24.	Nuahgaon-Baruni
25.	Tirunelli - Kudrakote	25.	Mahananda- Kolbari and Tukriajhar
26.	Buoolavampatti- Attapadi	26.	Apalchand- Mahananda
27.	Anaimalai at Waterfalls Estate	27.	Apalchand- Gorumara
		28.	Apalchand- Kalimpong at mal block (Via Sylee)
		29.	Apalchand- Kalimpong at mal block (Via Meenglass)

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		30.	Chapramari-Kalimpong			46.	Kukurakata-Bagser at Amguri
		31.	Rethi-Central Diana			47.	Charduar-Singri Hill
		32.	Rethi-Moraghat			48.	Saipunj-Narpuh
		33.	Dumchi-Rethi			49.	Rewak-Imangiri
		34.	Titi-Dumchi			50.	Nokrek-Imangiri
		35.	Buxa- Titi (Via Torsa)			51.	Ranggira-Nokrek
		36.	uxa- Titi (Via Beech and Barnbari)			52.	Karadikkal-Madeswara
		37.	Nemati - Chilapata			53.	Tali
		38.	Pakke-Papum at Seijosa Nullah			54.	Chamrajnagar-Talamalai at Punjur
		39.	Durpong-Doimukh at Khundakhuwa			55.	Talamalai-Guttiyalattur
		40.	Dulung-Subansari			56.	Avarahalla-Sigur
		41.	D'ering - Mebo at Sigar Nalah			57.	Kalhatti-Sigur at Glen Corin
		42.	D'ering - Mebo at Kongkul			58.	Nilambur Kovilakam - New Amarambalam
		43.	Kotha Burhidihing			59.	Periya at Pakranthalam
		44.	Upper Dihing East - Upper Dihing West Block at Bogapani			60.	Kottiyur-Periya
		45.	Upper Dihing East - Upper Dihing West Block Between Golai-Pawai			61.	Kallar at Gandhapallayam

Statement – II*List of Elephant Corridors Reported by the States*

S. No.	State	Elephant Corridors
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pakke-Doimara 2. Pakke-Papum

S. No.	State	Elephant Corridors
2.	Assam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalapahar-Daigurung 2. Kaziranga- Karbi Anglog at Panbari 3. Kaziranga- Karbi Anglong at Kanchanjuri 4. Kotha Burhidihing 5. Upper Dihing East - Upper Dihing West Block at Bogapani 6. Upper Dihing East - Upper Dihing West Block Between Golai- Pawai 7. Kukurakata-Bagser at Amguri 8. Charduar-Singri Hill 9. Lakhpathar - Takowani
3.	Maharashtra	Nil
4.	Meghalaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baghmara-Balpakram 2. Siju Rewak 3. Rewak-Imangiri 4. Nokrek-Imangiri 5. Ranggipara-Nokrek 6. Saipung-Narpuh
5.	Nagaland	Six elephant corridors have been identified by the state of Nagaland and the name has not been furnished by the state.
6.	Odisha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Badampahar-Dhobadhobani 2. Badampahar-Karida 3. West Bengal-Deuli-Suliapda 4. Simlipal-Satkosia 5. Telkoi-Pallahara 6. Karo-Karampada 7. Moulabhanja-Jiridamali-Anantapur 8. Kahnejena-Anantapur 9. Buguda-Central RF 10. Nuagaon-Baruni 11. Tal-Kholgarh 12. Barpahad-Tarava-Kantamal 13. Kotagarh-chandrapur 14. Karlapat-Urladani

S. No.	State	Elephant Corridors
7.	Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Segur 2. Moyar Valley 3. Kallar Jaccanari
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil
9.	Kerala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kottiyur-Periya 2. Begur-Brahmagiri 3. Nilambur Kovilakam 4. Periya at Pakranthalam 5. Tirunelli - Kudrakote 6. Niambur Kovilakani- New Amarambalam 7. Mudumalai-Nilambu via O'Valley 8. Shanamangalam-Padiri 9. Aryankavu
10.	Madhya Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Singrauli Sidhi -Guru Ghasidas 2. Sidhi Singrauli -Palamau
11.	Uttarakhand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chilla-Motichur 2. Rawasan-Sonanadi 3. South Patlidu-Chilklya 4. Malani-Kota
12.	Jharkhand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahilong-Kalimati 2. Chandil-Matha 3. Dalma-Chandil 4. Dalma-Rugai 5. Dalma-Asanbani 6. Musabani-Chakulia 7. Leda-Bera 8. Ankua-Ambia 9. Anjadbera-Bichaburu
13.	Karnataka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Edarahalli-Doddasampige 2. Chamaraj anagar - Talamalai 3. Goramadu Doddi- Dodda Muddahalli

[Translation]

ATM Penetration

892. SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH
PATEL:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE:

SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has among the countries having lowest Automated Teller Machine (ATM) penetration globally, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of Automated Teller Machines that are in operation in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware that barring the metros and urban centres, people in States like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and others have to travel 40 km or more to access an ATM, if so, the steps taken by the Government to instal more ATMs in all States/UTs;

(c) whether nearly 50 per cent of ATMs are expected to be shut down by March 2019, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the extent to which it is likely to affect people in urban and rural areas including those persons who are likely to lose their jobs as a result of closure of the ATMs;

(d) whether the people have to face problems due to non-upgradation of ATMs and disbursal of fake currency, if so, the measures taken to rectify the same along with the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the problems of deposit and withdrawal of money on account of fifty per cent closure of ATMs; and

(e) whether most of the ATMs in urban and rural areas are white label ATMs and if so, the alternative arrangements made for beneficiaries of Government schemes who use these ATMs for withdrawing subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), no such

comparable data is available with them. As reported by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Small Finance Banks (SFB), Payment Banks (PBs) and White Label ATM Operators (WLAOs), 2.21 lakh ATMs are deployed in the country as on 30.9.2018.

Apart from ATMs, banking services across the country are provided through bank branches, inter-operable Business Correspondents (BCs) with micro-ATMs etc. Further, mobile banking services and various digital modes of banking facilities are also available in India.

Under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), as informed by banks, all villages were mapped into 1.59 lakh Sub-service Areas (SSAs) of 1,000 to 1,500 households each. Out of these SSAs, 0.33 lakh are served by bank branches and 1.26 lakh are served by BCs.

(c) As apprised by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), they do not have any plan to shut down their ATMs.

(d) RBI, *vide* its circular dated 21.6.2018 on 'Control measures for ATMs - Timeline for compliance', advised banks to initiate immediate action to implement the control measures for ATM, including up-gradation of software in a time bound manner and to closely monitor the compliance. Further, RBI, *vide* its circular dated 27.8.2015 on 'Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Card Present and Electronic Payment Transactions - Issuance of EMV Chip and PIN Cards', advised banks to ensure that all active cards issued by them are EMV Chip and Pin based by December 31, 2018. As regards the problem due to disbursal of fake currency, RBI issued the "Master Circular - Detection and Impounding of Counterfeit Notes" dated 20.7.2016 advising banks to ensure authenticity of notes, putting adequate safeguards/checks before loading ATM with notes etc.

(e) As informed by RBI, out of total 2.21 lakh ATMs deployed in the country as on 30.9.2018, only 15,626 ATMs are deployed by WLAOs while rest are operated by banks. Further, in urban and rural regions, the total number of ATMs deployed by SCBs, SFBs and PBs, as on 30.9.2018 is 90,956, whereas 8,623 ATMs are deployed by WLAOs. For a customer, there is no difference between using a normal ATM and a WLA.

These ATMs are interoperable and cards of all banks can be used at both types of ATMs.

[English]

Green Cover

893. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated any funds for the development and increasing of green cover in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated to various States/UTs during the last four years, year-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 (h) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has allocated funds to the States for the development and increasing of green cover under two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission for a Green India (GIM). While NAP is implemented for afforestation of degraded forest lands with participatory approach, GIM which is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover on landscape basis. The State/UT wise details of funds released during the last four years (2014-15 to 2017-18) under NAP and GIM are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT Wise Details of Funds Released under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission for a Green India (GIM) During Each of the Last Four Years (2014-15 to 2017-18)

(A) National Afforestation Programme (NAP)

S. No.	State	Amount Released -Year wise (Rs. in crore)			
		2014-15*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.56	0.87	1.33	3.36
2.	Bihar	7.00	5.01	2.18	4.23
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.00	10.20	4.92	10.86
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	10.50	8.54	4.36	0.00
6.	Haryana	11.00	0.72	3.50	2.71
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.73	0.00	0.00	1.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.59	0.00	0.00	7.20
9.	Jharkhand	8.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	21.35	1.05	7.33	3.24
11.	Kerala	2.82	1.02	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21.00	9.45	4.00	8.74
13.	Maharashtra	35.00	14.90	4.76	6.73
14.	Odisha	17.92	9.49	4.62	3.49
15.	Punjab	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	3.35	0.75	0.00	1.40
17.	Tamil Nadu	4.25	1.42	1.56	0.00
18.	Telangana	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	2.68	2.55	0.67
20.	Uttarakhand	2.50	3.05	0.00	3.36
21.	West Bengal	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (Other States)		190.85	69.16	41.10	57.71
North Eastern states					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.86
23.	Assam	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	8.00	3.67	1.21	3.20
25.	Meghalaya	3.61	1.35	0.00	1.65
26.	Mizoram	15.00	10.17	6.74	5.80
27.	Nagaland	11.00	0.00	5.21	5.85
28.	Sikkim	6.00	1.52	5.09	0.00
29.	Tripura	9.17	5.73	0.00	4.94
Total (NE States)		52.93	25.00	18.25	22.29
G. Total		243.78	94.16	59.35	80.00

Note: *100% CSS scheme till 2014-15 and beyond that implemented on sharing pattern of Centre: State::60:40, except NE and 3 Hilly States where the sharing pattern is 90:10.

(B) National Mission for a Green India (GIM)

S. No.	States	Amount Released -Year wise (Rupees in crores)			
		2014-15#	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1.06	0.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	23.39	20.23	10.95
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	1.05	0.87	0.86
13.	Kerala	-	9.15	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	8.35	7.82	6.41
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	9.88	20.00
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	-	1.83	1.39	1.40
21.	Punjab	-	6.11	-	6.22
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	-	20.21	-	-
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-
Total		-	70.09	41.25	46.29

Note: # Funds not released during 2014-15 under GIM

[Translation]

Release of Industrial Wastes into Rivers

894. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified industries which are releasing contaminated water/waste effluents into major rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such industries against which action has been taken during the last three years and current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop any national helpline number, mobile application etc. to receive complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) According to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there are 2743 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) in the country discharging their effluents into water bodies, including rivers, out of which 2497 industrial units are operating and 246 industrial units are self-closed. The number of complying and non-complying industrial units is 2222 and 275 respectively. Issuing directions to the non-complying industrial units is an ongoing process. Show-cause notices and closure directions have been issued by CPCB to 74 and 143 non-complying industrial units respectively. Legal cases have also been filed against 3 industrial units.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government for developing a national helpline number or mobile application to receive complaints. However, to encourage self-regulation practice in industries, CPCB has issued directions to all GPIs to install online effluent/emission monitoring system with connectivity to CPCB server for real-time monitoring of discharge of effluents and emissions. This system generates an SMS alert to non-complying industrial units, CPCB and concerned SPCB in case of exceedance of environmental norms.

[English]

Unlicensed and Non-Registered Restaurants

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

(a) whether Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issued strict directives in July 2018 asking e-Commerce sites to remove all unlicensed and

non-registered restaurants from their listing by September 30, 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such e-Commerce companies have delisted nearly 10,500 restaurants from the list and submitted it to FSSAI for further action and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken so far by FSSAI against such restaurants; and

(d) the further steps taken or being taken by FSSAI in the interest of consumers to get quality food through e-Commerce companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), in the month of July, 2018 directed e-Commerce companies who are involved in the food business as aggregator or facilitator or direct dealing, to implement the guidelines of e-Commerce Food Business Operators (FBOs) and delist the FBOs which are not having license or registration under Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006.

The Food delivery aggregators informed that they have already initiated action against the defaulting partner hotels/restaurants. As per information received, Zomato has delisted 2500, Swiggy 4000, Foodpanda 1800, Ubereats 2000 and foodcloud 200 unlicensed /unregistered FBOs.

(c) and (d) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder, primarily rests with State/Union Territories Governments. Commissioner of Food Safety of all States/UTs have been requested to take necessary action to bring all such FBOs under the ambit of FSS Act, 2006 through licensing /registration as in terms of Section 31 of FSS Act, 2006, no food business operator shall commence or carry on any food business without license or registration under the said Act.

Further, regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products, are carried out by the officials of Food Safety Departments

of the respective States' UTs to check compliance of the standards and norms laid down under FSS Act, 2006, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, penal action has been initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators as per provisions of the FSS Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

Price of Cardiac Stents

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has revised the price of Dual Eluting Stents (DES) to Rs. 28000 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the revised price of the Stents is going to be a binding on the Private Hospitals which are still charging more than the prescribed prices on one or the other pretext and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the Dual Eluting Stents (DES) will be available to the patients in all the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 639(E) dated 12th February 2018 has notified the revised ceiling price of the Coronary Stents as follows:

- I. Bare Metal Stents: Rs. 7,660/-
- II. Drug Eluting Stents (DES) including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/Biodegradable Stents: Rs.27, 890/-

Subsequently, after considering the wholesale price index for the year 2017 over 2016, the prices of coronary stents have been revised with effect from 01.04.2018 as follows:

- I. Bare Metal Stents : Rs. 7,923/-
- II. Drug Eluting Stents (DES) including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/ Biodegradable Stents: Rs.28,849/-

(b) The ceiling price fixed by NPPA is applicable to all hospitals including private hospital?,,.

(c) NPPA under the Department of Pharmaceuticals is entrusted with the task of monitoring the availability of drugs, including notified medical devices, in the country, identifying shortages, if any, and taking remedial measures. Whenever, any complaint regarding non-availability of a particular medicine at a particular place is received, the concerned companies are asked by the NPPA to rush the supplies to that area.

No shortage of coronary stents in the country has been reported to NPPA after price regulation.

GDP Ratio

897. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total Direct Tax and Indirect Tax collected over the last three years along with the different component-wise split;

(b) the details of Direct Tax to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Ratio and Indirect Tax to GDP ratio over the last three years; and

(c) the total income tax collection over the last three years in absolute terms and as a percentage of total tax collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of total Direct Tax and Indirect Tax collected over the last three years along with the different component-wise are as under:

Direct Tax			(Rs. in crore)
Financial Year	Corporation Tax	Taxes on Income	Total
2015-16	453228	288717	741945
2016-17	484924	346789	849713
2017-18*	571202	431539	1002741

*provisional

Indirect Tax

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Customs Duty	Union Excise Duty	Service Tax	GST	Total
2015-16	210338	288073	211414	—	709825
2016-17	225370	381756	254499	—	861625
2017-18*	136929	258636	81231	434670	911466

*provisional

(b) The details of Direct Tax to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Ratio and Indirect Tax to GDP ratio over the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Direct Tax GDP Ratio	Indirect Tax GDP Ratio
2015-16	5.47%	5.16%
2016-17	5.57%	5.65%
2017-18	5.98%	5.43%

(c) The total income tax collection over the last three years in absolute terms and as a percentage of total tax collection are as under:

Direct Tax Collections (Rs. in Crore)	Percentage of total tax collection
2594399	51.09%

[Translation]

**Monitoring of Organisations Engaged in
Welfare of Women and Children**

898. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the functioning of various nodal agencies, commissions, boards, corporations and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in welfare of women and children;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of criteria based on which performance of these bodies is being monitored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Women & Child Development has set up various mechanisms to monitor the functioning of its nodal agencies, commissions, boards, corporations and NGOs engaged in welfare of women and children.

(b) to (d) The details are given hereunder:

- The monitoring of NGOs is done at three (Central, State and District) levels in schemes like Swadhar and Ujjawala.
- The Anganwadi Services [Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme] has an in-built monitoring system since its inception to track the physical progress of the scheme in respect of various input process, output and impact indicators through a standardized Management Information System (MIS), regular reports, monthly, half yearly, quarterly etc. MWCD is continuously monitoring the implementation of Anganwadi Services Scheme. The guidelines include a schedule of visits of different officials at the state level to AWCs/mini-AWCs in improving the quality of service delivery of the AWCs by addressing various problems/ bottlenecks and also to elicit views and perspectives from the community. Govt. has introduced a 5-tier monitoring & review mechanisms at 5 different levels (National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi) to strengthen the performance of Anganwadi Service Scheme.
- National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) is monitored

through regular Executive Committee meetings which are attended by senior officials of MWCD and the performance is monitored through Statement of Expenditure, Annual Reports and Quarterly/ Monthly Progress Reports.

- Rahstriya Mahila Kosh has established a multi-level monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of its schemes through NGOs and to check funds utilization like pre sanction study, critical appraisal of project and sanction by duly constitute loan committee, disbursement only through Bank Account of IMO/NGOs, post sanction visit, submission of regular financial reports, regular follow-up of each loan for recovery, Blacklisting of NGOs/IMOs in case of default, and remedial legal action against willful defaulters.
- Regular monitoring and reviewing of the implementation of One Stop Centres and Women Help Line through Workshops/Conferences with State Govts./ UT Administrations and surprise inspection visits is done by the officers of the Ministry.
- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is headed by a Chairperson and consists of 6 Members. The Annual Report of the Commission is laid on the Table of both the Houses. Review of functioning is also done from time to time.

[English]

Socially Oriented Schemes

899. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various socially oriented insurance schemes which are currently being operated or partially sponsored by the Central Government, targeted at vulnerable sections of the society;

(b) the details of methodology used by the Government for determining the beneficiaries who can be covered under these schemes;

(c) the details of contribution of the Government towards the premium to be paid to insurance

companies under each of these schemes, scheme-wise;

(d) the details regarding amount of premium paid, claims raised, ratio of premium paid and claims raised and number of beneficiaries covered under each of these schemes from the period from which these schemes were introduced to till date; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to decrease the widening gap between the amount spent on payment of premium and the amount utilized towards payment of claims and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The details of the socially oriented insurance schemes targeted at vulnerable sections of the society are as follows:

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) were launched on 9th May, 2015. The cover period under these schemes is 1st June of each year to 31st May of subsequent year. These schemes are offered/ administered through both public and private sector insurance companies, in tie up with scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks.

PMJJBY offers a renewable one year term life cover of Rupees Two Lakh to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any reason, for a premium of Rs.330/- per annum per subscriber, to be auto debited from subscriber's bank account. Similarly, PMSBY offers a renewable one year accidental death cum disability cover to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of Rs.12/- per annum per subscriber to be auto debited from subscriber's bank account. The scheme provides a cover of Rs. Two Lakh for accidental death or total permanent disability and Rs One Lakh in case of permanent partial disability.

The above schemes are on self-subscription basis and involves no Government contribution.

Government also launched the scheme namely '**Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana**' (PMVVY) to

protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market conditions, as also to provide social security during old age. The scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum for 10 years. The differential return *i.e.* the difference between return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum is borne by Government of India as subsidy on annual basis. Mode of pension payment is monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annually based on option exercised by the subscriber. The scheme was open initially for subscription for a period of one year *i.e.* from 4th May, 2017 to 3rd May, 2018. In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2018-19, the scheme has been extended up to 31st March, 2020. The minimum purchase price under the scheme is Rs.1.5 lakh per family for a minimum pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month and the maximum purchase price has been enhanced from Rs.7.5 lakh per family to Rs 15 lakh per senior citizen for a maximum pension of Rs. 10,000/- per month.

Ministry of Agriculture implements **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** and **Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)** with a view to provide comprehensive crop insurance cover against non-preventable natural risks at an affordable rate to farmers. The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and voluntary for non-loanee farmers for notified crops in notified areas. Uniform maximum premium of only 2%, 1.5% and 5% of the sum insured to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops, Rabi crops and commercial/horticultural crops respectively. The difference between premium and the rate of insurance charges payable by farmers is provided as subsidy and shared equally by the Centre and State.

The Government of India also implements Ayushman Bharat namely; **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)** a centrally sponsored scheme. PMJAY provides health coverage upto Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to over 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries). PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and

occupational criteria as per SECC data. PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any (both public and private) empaneled hospitals across India. There is no restriction on family size, ensuring all members of designated families specifically girl child and senior citizens get coverage. About 1393 packages are available for the beneficiaries under PMJAY. The ratio of premium under PMJAY is 60:40 between Centre and State except North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States where the ratio is 90:10 with an upper limit for Centre. In the case of Union Territories, the Central contribution of premium is 100% for UTs without legislature, while it is 60:40 for those with legislature.

(d) and (e) The details are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):

As on 31.10.2018	PMSBY	PMJJBY
Details of Amount of Premium Paid (in Rs. Crores) *	428.03	3274.79
Details of Amount of Claims raised (in Rs. Crores)**	449.82	2422.54
Ratio of Premium Paid and Claims raised (including outstanding)	105.09%	73.98%
Number of Beneficiaries covered from Date of introduction (In Crores)***	14.27	5.57

- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVY). A total number of 3, 31,311 subscribers consisting of a corpus of Rs. 22,812.75 crore are being benefited under the scheme as on 30.11.2018.
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS).

Season	Total enrollment of farmers (tentatively in Crores)	Estimated claims (Rs. in Crores)	Claims Paid (in Crores)
2016-2017	5.73	16,371	16,087
2017-2018	5.18	17,330	16,667

- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has been launched on 23.09.2018. This scheme is implemented by the respective State/UT Governments who maintain the details regarding premium paid, claims raised, ratio of premium paid etc.

Scientific Management of Waste

900. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board monitors periodic preparedness of urban local bodies towards scientific management of waste and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Swachh Bharat Programme does not fulfil Solid Waste Management Rules;

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

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government under the Solid Waste Management Rules, to use organic refuse for clean power generation 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) As per provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committees are required to submit annual report on implementations of SWM Rules, 2016 in their respective states. Further, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) based on the status of implementation of the Rules in the states/UTs, submit the compilation of

reports to the Ministry along with its recommendations. CPCB also interact with the Urban Local Bodies through Workshops and conferences for dissemination of various technology & its implementation.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has overall mandate to take periodic review of the measures taken by the states and local bodies for improving their solid waste management practices. MoHUA is implementing the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) project under which various projects have been taken up. Under this programme during the mission period of 2014-15 to 2019-20, an allocation of Rs. 7424.24 Cr has been made for Solid Waste Management Projects. All the projects are implemented based on the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(d) The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 mandate all resident welfare and market associations, gated communities, institutions, all hotels and restaurants to ensure segregation of waste at source, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams. Further, the Rule prescribe that the bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed-off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible.

[Translation]

Import of Drugs

901. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of medical services and drugs imported during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government is planning to take special policy measures to reduce dependence on import of drugs and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to make special provision for drugs under 'Make in India' Program; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The details of drugs imported during the last three financial

years and the current financial year (upto October 2018), principal commodity wise, are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Government formulates the policies from time to time to reduce country's dependence on imports. In this direction, the Government had on 29.01.2016 notified the withdrawal of exemption in custom duties which were earlier given to certain categories of drugs and bulk drugs to provide a boost to the domestic manufacturers.

Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken various measures to streamline the regulatory process to achieve the mission of "Make in India" with assurance of safety, efficacy and quality of

drugs manufactured/marketed in the country. These include perpetual validity of manufacturing and sale licenses subject to certain conditions, implementation of e-governance in Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) through SUGAM portal, measures to promote scientific and ethical clinical trials in the country, guidelines for similar biologics, framing and implementation of Medical Device Rules 2017, increase in the validity period of Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (CoPP) under WHO GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) certification scheme, waiver of the requirement of NOC from CDSCO port offices for export purposes, and delegation of powers to State/UT Drug Controllers for issuance of NOC with respect to unapproved drugs for export purposes only.

Statement

Details of Drugs Imported

Principal Commodity	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (up to October, 2018)	
	Quantity in TON	Value in Million USD	Quantity in TON	Value in Million USD	Quantity in TON	Value in Million USD	Quantity in TON	Value in Million USD
AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	11668	54	11359	53	13639	61	11681	43
BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	269169	3248	278822	2738	310002	2993	201158	2182
DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	3288	1583	4325	1662	9141	1841	9781	1152
Total Import of Drugs	284125	4885	294507	4454	332782	4895	222621	3377

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

902. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN:

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

(a) the districts in which Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme have been

implemented along with the total number of beneficiaries enrolled under it;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised during the last three years under the scheme, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of cases of corruption in ICDS and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether a large number of children and pregnant women enrolled under ICDS scheme died during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Anganwadi Services under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is implemented in all districts across the

country. Total number of beneficiaries who have availed the services as on 30.06.2018 are 71246158 children (6 months- 6 years) and 17215920 Pregnant & Lactating Mothers;

(b) Details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years under Anganwadi Services scheme, year-wise are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Cases relating to corruption in the scheme, if any received in the Ministry are sent to the concerned State Government/UTs Administration for necessary action as the scheme is implemented by them.

(d) and (e) No such data is maintained by the Ministry.

Statement

Consolidated Statement Indicating State-Wise Funds Released and Expenditure Reported by States/UTs Under (Anganwadi Services (General), SNP, Construction of AWC Buildings, and Training Under Anganwadi Services Scheme During Last Three Years and 2017-18.

		Rupees in lakhs						
S. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States including state share	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States including state share	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States including state share	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99446.78	135715.16	68818.48	98148.45	56387.46	86726.76	58474.18
2.	Bihar	116266.84	174287.15	102372.56	144090.04	98099.36	131535.62	92217.01
3.	Chhattisgarh	51703.52	76484.69	51151.54	64376.96	41939.90	62042.55	56762.73
4.	Goa	2617.25	2569.60	1228.04	2715.22	1067.70	2206.61	1649.60
5.	Gujarat	48886.15	83162.09	64185.05	98608.32	69417.36	88592.55	62275.13
6.	Haryana	31158.68	35837.16	16081.19	26580.94	20871.79	25778.90	20914.78
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17184.09	12233.27	19507.32	21044.30	23696.07	21452.43	21612.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	26031.19	22464.07	27362.65	35271.02	26732.11	17914.48	19328.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jharkhand	46904.30	68793.23	46217.72	57446.15	48163.54	68019.68	42081.45
10.	Karnataka	82856.77	148331.32	96394.53	154998.70	53686.59	129290.96	92834.76
11.	Kerala	24726.35	45494.41	28554.27	58765.87	34357.05	38243.59	32460.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	122544.60	166253.17	108673.52	196464.40	110506.46	165029.79	116645.68
13.	Maharashtra	90781.88	147621.41	104166.66	107134.98	105660.17	39276.10	102957.15
14.	Odisha	87511.73	116532.61	65643.69	106505.11	72497.49	103693.47	95323.96
15.	Punjab	25893.06	32922.38	13689.39	14497.21	16982.50	24533.14	20168.46
16.	Rajasthan	73992.88	88413.35	49851.78	103243.25	62397.70	88770.99	67542.98
17.	Tamil Nadu	67902.29	102925.00	63744.93	78363.14	47085.82	86703.43	49336.98
18.	Uttarakhand	20165.67	28295.85	35710.06	28416.41	21399.62	26696.54	27990.11
19.	Uttar Pradesh	272553.08	474139.49	281398.92	373571.94	278089.75	409762.10	215246.75
20.	West Bengal	97578.85	128536.18	79465.80	151836.50	66563.30	149685.79	99426.41
21.	Telangana	46057.10	52841.4	37918.23	57138.46	29877.27	55212.32	38468.27
22.	Delhi	17855.94	20875.21	13775.25	18120.31	14168.00	18963.75	10868.44
23.	Puducherry	1275.34	2607.70	1673.27	1708.59	2299.22	1691.26	1455.40
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	891.78	1547.22	1421.03	991.04	1207.51	259.80	1295.81
25.	Chandigarh	996.18	1115.55	1420.25	649.78	762.19	574.51	1077.47
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281.31	123.48	210.97	148.58	569.61	NR	323.11
27.	Daman and Diu	195.77	266.25	133.55	92.37	307.96	141.54	279.45
28.	Lakshadweep	138.16	96.12	155.91	122.64	146.95	NR	165.31
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	15557.38	12426.38	12923.23	12473.86	11346.05	8341.25	14588.50
30.	Assam	103517.50	110234.09	92972.20	90367.00	64397.66	70641.49	70237.54
31.	Manipur	14929.58	10208.81	10267.27	13185.16	9998.54	6387.10	17647.46
32.	Meghalaya	14357.78	15239.27	12418.60	12927.10	19135.66	15795.83	19864.97
33.	Mizoram	5695.57	5556.16	5371.93	49.02.59	4666.49	5572.76	6174.29
34.	Nagaland	12202.63	11809.67	8796.00	13692.96	15149.57	13784.25	16652.36
35.	Sikkim	2998.60	1775.36	2022.73	2129.49	1625.01	1940.57	1983.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36.	Tripura	14074.26	16471.05	18194.62	16348.98	11710.57	14021.61	13101.10
	Total	1657730.84	2354205.31	1543893.14	2167077.82	1442970.00	136484.86	1509431.95

[English]

Fake Anganwadi Beneficiaries

903. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:
SHRI G. HARI:
SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether there are around 14 lakh fake Anganwadi Kendras across the country with 10 crore registered beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said beneficiaries include children under the age of six, pregnant women and lactating mothers;

(c) whether the Government has requested States to verify/update and revise the list of children and other beneficiaries coming to each Anganwadi Centres and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the identification and elimination of fake beneficiaries registered in various anganwadis across the country is an ongoing process and one crore fake beneficiaries have been identified so far and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the names of the above beneficiaries were deleted from the beneficiaries list of Anganwadi Kendras across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the objective behind such deletion; and

(f) whether many lapses have been found in the food distribution system of Anganwadi Kendra, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Under the Anganwadi Services of Umbrella Integrated Child

Development Services scheme, a total number of 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have been sanctioned to all the States/UTs, out of which as on 01.06.2018, 13.63 lakh AWCs are functioning across the country in which a total number of 8.85 crore beneficiaries are availing benefits. There are no fake AWCs. Children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers are eligible beneficiaries under the scheme.

(c) to (e) This Ministry has issued directions to all States/UTs to conduct physical verification exercise to identify genuine beneficiaries and weed out duplicate as well as bogus beneficiaries, if any.

(f) The Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme is implemented by States/UTs, the proper administration of the scheme is their prime responsibility. In case of any lapse found in the proper functioning of the Scheme/food distribution system, the concerned States Governments/UT Administrations are requested to take corrective measures.

COTPA, 2003

904. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and reasons regarding the withdrawal of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Bill, 2015;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals to reintroduce the Bill and 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) Considering the fact that India was in the process of acceding the Protocol to

Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products under Article 15 of the WHO-FCTC which might necessitate more amendments in the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 for implementation of various articles of the Protocol, the Amendment Bill, 2015 was withdrawn with a view to bring in a more comprehensive amendment legislation.

(b) and (c) No such proposal has been received.

Spurious AYUSH Medicines

905. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any stringent measures to control and curb the sale of spurious Ayurvedic and Unani medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of cases registered against the sale and distribution of spurious AYUSH medicines, State-wise during the last four years;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plans to provide adequate supply of AYUSH medicines and drugs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Regulatory provisions for Spurious Ayurvedic and Unani medicines are prescribed in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940. The penalty provisions are also prescribed in Section 33-1 of the Act for the defaulter to be punished with monetary fine and imprisonment for a term up to three years as determined by the court. The responsibility to enforce these provisions is vested with the concerned State Governments. State-wise statement of reported cases of spurious or substandard AYUSH medicines is provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Since September, 2014 Government has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission through which grant-in-aid from Rs 1.00 lakh to Rs 2.00 lakh per dispensary/hospital per annum is provided for supply of essential AYUSH medicines to the States on approval of the State Annual Action Plans. States are required to procure these medicines in accordance with the Essential Drugs Lists published by the Central Government and at least 50% of the grant funds have to be utilized for procurement of medicines from Central or State Public Sector Undertakings/Cooperative pharmacies.

Statement

State/UT Wise Number of ASU&H Medicine Reported as Spurious/Sub Standard

S. No.	Name of the State	Sample tested by Drug Testing Laboratory										Action taken by the State Governments
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19				
		Tested	Failed Sub Standard	Tested	Failed/Sub standard	Tested	Failed/ Sub standard	Tested	Failed/ Sub standard	Tested	Failed/ Sub standard	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	91	NA	145	NA	80	NA	-		
2.	Assam	319(A)	4	146(A)	NIL	115(A)	NIL	106(A)	NIL	Show cause notices issued during 2015-16.		
3.	Chandigarh	-	-	715(A) +48(U)		423(A) +09(U)	-	-	-	-		
4.	Chhattisgarh			75(A)	NIL	149(A)	6	69(A)	1			
5.	Delhi	3000(A), 1000 (U)	13(A), 7(U)	2048 (A), 100(U)	11(A), 11(U)	600(A) 200(U)	4(A),1(U)			Inspection and market survey and lifting of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs samples for test/analysis as a part of Quality Control activity to keep check on spurious/sub-standard Ayurvedic and Unani medicines.		
6.	Goa	-	-	10	-	1		NIL	-	-		
7.	Gujarat	322(A), 5(H)	10	267 (ASU), 58(H)	NA	298 (ASU), 4(H)	NA	110 (ASU)	NA	Show cause notices issued to 8 firms and 21 Licenses suspended.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	748 (ASU)	53	577 (ASU)	61	94 (ASU)	4	-
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	33(H)	3	-	-	- 10.
10.	Karnataka	-	-	1071(A), 87(H)	-	1026(A), 30(H)	-	-	-	-
11.	Kerala	297(A)	7	297(A)	5	578	25	724	9	Four cases have been booked against Spurious/Failed Ayurveda Drugs
12.	Maharashtra	-	-	350	-	320	-	-	-	-
13.	Manipur	NIL	-	NIL	-	Nil	-	NIL	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	15(A), 10(H)	NIL	15(A), 15(H)	NIL	11(A), 9(H)	NIL	5(A), 2(H)	NIL	-
15.	Mizoram	-	-	31	11	NIL	-	-	-	-
16.	Nagaland	-	-	NIL	-	NIL	-	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	-	-	45	-	53	-	-	-	The suppliers of Ayurvedic medicines are insisted upon to submit the testing reports of the supplied batch from laboratory approved under Rule 160 A-J of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945. Random inspection and testing of the supplied drugs are also being carried out by the officials authorized for the purpose by the State Government.

18. Puducherry									Effective measures are taken to control the sale of Spurious Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine.
19. Punjab	921(A), 12(U)	119(A), 3(U)	715(A), 48(U)	99(A), 2(U)	423(A) '9(U)	55(A)	886(A)	69(A)	Manufacturers of drug samples found to be Spurious/Substandard were directed to take the whole batch out of the market and re-test the samples from a Drug Testing Laboratory before marketing them. License of a formulation of one manufacturing unit has been cancelled and show cause notices issued to 20 manufacturing units.
20. Tamilnadu			1809(ASU)	128	1821	74	537	33	One formula of manufacturing unit was cancelled. 23 Drug Inspectors are appointed and monthly target of taking drug samples for quality testing has been fixed.
21. Tripura	15(H)	NIL	67 (ASU)	NA	200 (ASU), 1(H)	NA	66 (ASU), 132(H)	NA	Show cause notices issued to 20 manufacturing units.
22. Uttarakhand	111 (ASU)	12	187 (ASU)	NIL	250 (ASU)	53	27 (ASU)	3	
23. West Bengal	-	-	8	-	0	-	-	-	

Abbreviations used: A: Ayurvedic, S: Siddha, U: Unani, H: Homoeopathy, DTL: Drug Testing Laboratory, UT: Union Territory

**National Institute of Public Finance
and Policy (NIPFP)**

906. Dr. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) has submitted report on the health insurance sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether out of nine members of Insurance Ombudsman seven are representatives of insurance companies and their office is also funded by insurance industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the Insurance Ombudsman remains an independent and impartial body; and

(d) whether any report has recommended reforms for Ombudsman and rejecting/settling claims and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No, there is no such report submitted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP).

(b) and (c) The details of nine Insurance Ombudsmen are as given below:

S. No.	Retired persons from	Number of Insurance Ombudsman
1.	Insurance Industry	4
2.	Civil Services	4
3.	Judiciary	1
	Total	9

The Institution of Insurance Ombudsman is funded by insurance industry through the Executive Council of Insurers (ECOI) which has representatives from all insurance companies. However Insurance Ombudsmen work independently as per Insurance Ombudsman Rules, 2017.

(d) No, there is no such report which made such recommendations.

Olive Ridley Turtles

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

(a) whether the population of Olive Ridley Turtles, whose habitat is the Eastern Coast of India, is facing a rapid decline in the recent years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether their habitats or colonies have been declared as sanctuaries protected under the Wild Life Protection Act, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that trawling is permitted in the habitats of the Olive Ridley Turtles which causes their rapid deaths, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directive insisting upon the use of Turtle Exclusive Devices in the nets used by the fishing trawlers so as to prevent the deaths of the Olive Ridley Turtles, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the proactive steps taken by the Government to prevent the large-scale killing of these animals by fishing trawlers?

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 eastern coastal states of India, there is no decline in the population of Olive Ridley Turtles.

(b) Yes, Madam. The areas frequented by the Olive Ridley turtles for nesting purpose have been declared as Sanctuaries/National Parks under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. List of such Sanctuaries/National Parks are as follows:

- (i) Cuthbert Bay Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (ii) Galathea Bay Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (iii) Ross Island Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (iv) Cinque Islands Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (v) Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (vi) Paget Island Wildlife Sanctuary,

- (vii) Kyd Island Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (viii) North Reef Island WLS,
- (ix) Patric Island Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (x) Reef Island Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (xi) East Island Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (xii) Brush Island Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (xiii) Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (xiv) Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (xv) Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (xvi) Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (xvii) Pulicate Wildlife Sanctuary,
- (xviii) Gulf of Mannar National Park,
- (xix) Mahatama Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) National Park,
- (xx) Rani Jhansi Marine National Park.

(c) No Madam. As informed by the State Governments, trawling is not permitted in the habitats of Olive Ridley Turtle during the specified periods.

(d) Directive has been issued by the respective State Governments for use for Turtle Excluding Devices (TED) in the nets use by the fishing trawlers. The State Fisheries and Animal Resource Development (FARD) Department, Govt. of Odisha has issued necessary directions to use Turtle Excluder Device. The Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1983 (TMFRA) directs that no trawl nets to be used without fixing TED during the specified period. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is providing TEDs to fisherman for installation purpose.

(e) Details of steps taken by the Government to prevent the large-scale killing of these animals by fishing trawlers are:

1. There is statutory ban on fishing in the Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary area and in restricted fishing zones which is being enforced for seven months starting from 1st November each year to 31st May of next year, commensurate with the nesting season.

2. Strict vigil on all important nesting beaches has been made by establishing on shore monitoring and surveillance camps.
3. Off shore patrolling and surveillance camps have been set up near mass breeding and congregation areas in the sea. Patrolling squads, each under a forest Ranger, have been pressed into service from the off-shore camps for this purpose, and each squad is provided with a hired / Departmental trawler and a support patrol boat for patrolling around the turtle congregation zones in the sea. Coast Guard, Paradip have also been patrolling in the Marine Sanctuary area. ITR/ DRDO authorities have suitably instructed their concerned officers to check that fishing vessels do not enter inside the Marine Sanctuary from the neighboring States and Country.
4. APR force are provided every year by the State Police head Quarters at the disposal of DFOs of coastal Forest Divisions (Bhadrak, Rajngar, Puri and Berhampur) to maintain law and order situation and strict vigil through round the clock sea patrolling.
5. Berthing facilities with provision for safety and security have been built up at Barunei, Gupti, Sasanapeta and Krushnapriyapur by the Wildlife Division, Rajnagar for boats seized within Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary. Paradip Port Trust authorities have allowed parking of seized vessels in the fishing harbour at Paradeep.
6. Monthly meetings are regularly held for close rapport building amongst the officials of Forest, Fisheries and the Police Departments as also the Coast Guard.
7. VHF communication directly with Coast Guard ship has been arranged to apprehend outlaws.
8. Range Officers of coastal Forest Divisions have been declared as authorised officers under the OMFR Act to seized illegal fishing vessels entering in to the prohibited fishing zones in the Odisha coastal waters.

9. Govt. in Law department (vide No. V-LR-1/05/2630/ dated 22.2.2005 & No. 13130 dated 23.8.2005) have appointed six numbers of Special Public Prosecutors for six coastal districts (viz. Kendrapara, Puri, Ganjam, Balesore, Bhadrak and Jagatsinghpur districts) to conduct the prosecution cases relating to sea turtles.
10. Co-ordination meetings are organised with local fishing communities regularly to ensure their support in protection of Olive Ridley Turtles.
11. Steps are taken to mobilize and motivate the users (sources of residential and industrial light sources influencing sea turtles) to suitably dim the lights during the mass nesting and emergence of turtle hatchlings. ITR/DRDO base at outer Wheeler islands has been requested to suitably dim the lights during the turtle season as well as for adopting "blackout" practices during the mass nesting and emergence of turtle hatchlings.
12. A High Level Committee has been constituted by the State Government under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Odisha for reviewing the sea turtle protection activities from time to time for coordinating among various Departments of Odisha Government, Indian Coast Guard, ITR/DRDO, Port Authorities and Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. The committee sits every year before nesting season and takes stock of the different activities to be executed for the forthcoming nesting season.
13. A state level meeting on protection and conservation of Olive Ridley sea turtles is being conducted every year regarding protection and conservation of Olive Ridley Sea turtles, with various stake holders comprising NGOs / CBOs of the sea turtle nesting area to obtain their feedback and seek their support in sea turtle conservation.
- 14 A web portal for monitoring sporadic nesting and mortality of Olive Ridley sea turtles (manage.odishawildlife.org) is in place to

monitor sporadic nesting and turtle mortality on real time basis based on field reporting.

15. The Fisheries and ARD Department, Government of Odisha have issued one time notification *vide* Fisheries and ARD Department Notification No.12312/FARD / Dated 12.11.2014 for prohibition of fishing by motorized vessels, trawlers and mechanized fishing techniques within 20 Kms. from the following specified coast of the sea comprising the sea turtle congregation area and their buffer zones in the vicinity of the following three river mouths of the Odisha coast for the period from 1st November to 31st May (both days inclusive) every year.
- (a) Dhamara river mouth
- (b) Devi river mouth
- (c) Rushikulya river mouth

Reviewing of Competition Act

908. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to review the Competition Act;
- (b) if so, the details of deficiencies found in the existing Competition Act in view of changing business environment;
- (c) whether the Government has constituted a Committee in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the Terms of Reference given to the Committee and the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Government *vide* office order dated 1st October, 2018 constituted a Competition Law Review Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Corporate Affairs. The terms of reference of the committee are:-

- (i) To review the Competition Act/Rules/Regulations, in view of changing

business environment and bring necessary changes, if required;

- (ii) To look into international best practices in the competition fields, especially anti-trust laws, merger guidelines and handling cross border competition issues;
- (iii) To study other regulatory regimes/institutional mechanisms/ government policies which overlap with the Competition Act;
- (iv) Any other matters related to competition issue and considered necessary by the Committee.

The Committee is required to submit its report within three months of the date of its first meeting.

Interest Rate of NBFC

909. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the monitoring mechanism of Government/RBI in place to monitor Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in the country with particular reference to Telangana;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government of the exorbitant rates of interest charged by NBFCs which is much higher than the rate of interest fixed by State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) registered with it are subjected to periodic on-site inspections based on their systemic importance (asset size greater than Rs. 500 crore) and whether they are categorised as deposit-taking NBFCs. Systemically important NBFCs and deposit-taking NBFCs are required to submit quarterly returns on balance-sheet data and data on financial parameters quarterly, while other NBFCs are required to submit an annual return to RBI to facilitate off-site supervision. Statutory auditors of all NBFCs are mandated to provide an auditor's certificate to RBI to the effect that the registered NBFCs continue to hold

the Certificate of Registration by satisfying the conditions upon which the certificate was issued.

(b) and (c) RBI has informed that it does not prescribe interest rates to be charged to borrowers by NBFCs (other than NBFC — Micro Finance Institution), and that the rates of interest charged by an NBFC are governed by the terms and conditions of the loan agreement entered into between the NBFC and the borrower. RBI has further informed that it has advised the Boards of applicable NBFCs to adopt an interest rate model taking into account relevant factors such as cost of funds, margin and risk premium and determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances. Further, as per extant guidelines, the rate of interest and the approach for gradations of risk and rationale for charging different rates of interest to different categories of borrowers have to be disclosed to the customer in the application form and communicated explicitly in the sanction letter. In addition, the rates of interest and the approach for gradation of risks followed by NBFCs have to be made available on their website or published in relevant newspapers, and the information so published needs to be updated whenever there is a change. Moreover, to ensure that the borrower is aware of the exact rates that would be charged to the account, the rate of interest must be annualised rate. Further, Boards of applicable NBFCs have been asked to lay out appropriate internal principles and procedures in determining interest rates and processing and other charges. In this regard, the directions in the Fair Practices Code issued by RBI about transparency in respect of terms and conditions of the loans are to be kept in view.

[Translation]

CSR Irregularities

910. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered companies in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of companies out of that which come under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) rules;

(c) the number of farmers connected under it at present;

(d) the details of types of irregularities committed by the companies under CSR; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to check such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) A total of 18,10,813 companies have been registered in the country, of which a total of 11,16,362 companies were active as on 31st October, 2018. State-wise /UT-wise data is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') mandates every company above the specified thresholds of turnover, or net worth, or net profit to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act. As per the filings made by the companies upto 30.06.2018 in the MCA 21 registry, the data for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as follows:-

S. No.	Financial Year	Number of Companies which reported CSR expenditure
1.	2014-15	16,785
2.	2015-16	21,498
3.	2016-17	19,933

(c) No such data is maintained in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Whenever, violation of CSR provisions is reported, the Registrar of Companies Initiates action against such non-compliant companies after due examination of records. For the FY 2014-15, prosecution against 284 companies was sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed application for compounding. Ministry has established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism(CSPM) in April, 2018 for the financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions. Based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 5,382 companies for financial year 2015-16.

Statement

State/UT-wise Status of Companies Registered as on 31st October, 2018

S. No.	State	Registered	Active
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	418	308
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29,126	17,951
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	576	240
4.	Assam	10,880	6,439
5.	Bihar	30,133	20,047
6.	Chandigarh	14,294	8,009
7.	Chattisgarh	9,580	6,786
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	506	372
9.	Daman and Diu	373	242
10.	Delhi	326,088	197,692
11.	Goa	8,406	4,182
12.	Gujarat	97,494	59,427
13.	Haryana	41,838	29,625
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5,969	3,698
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,284	2,775
16.	Jharkhand	13,000	9,033
17.	Karnataka	110,365	69,962
18.	Kerala	49,436	30,644
19.	Lakshadweep	15	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37,158	21,789
21.	Maharashtra	359,452	225,839
22.	Manipur	727	515
23.	Meghalaya	1,016	564
24.	Mizoram	141	72
25.	Nagaland	554	217

S. No.	State	Registered	Active
26.	Odisha	24,007	14,262,
27.	Puducherry	3,116	1,318
28.	Punjab	30,153	17,462
29.	Rajasthan	55,823	34,923
30.	Sikkim	2	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	138,673	72,692
32.	Telangana	100,768	57,811
33.	Tripura	483	326
34.	Uttar Pradesh	98,719	69,120
35.	Uttarakhand	7,280	4,828
36.	West Bengal	198,960	127,181
	Total	18,10,813	11,16,362

Source: Monthly Information Bulletin, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, 31st October, 2018.

[English]

Incidents of Forest Fire

911. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 50 per cent of forest areas in the country are vulnerable to fire, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of incidents of forest fire that have occurred in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive the tracts of land lost due to forest fires and to check such fires?

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 India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2015, published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the estimated fire prone area under heavy, moderate and mild fire are 2.40 percent, 7.49 percent and 54.40 percent of Recorded Forest Areas (RFAs) respectively, thus making the total forest fire prone area as 64.29 percent of the Recorded Forest Area (RFA).

These estimates are based on the field data from National Forest Inventory (NFI), wherein damages due to forest fire are observed occularly in a circular area of two hectare around the plot center and classified as 'Heavy' if more than 50 percent of the area/crop is affected by fire; 'Moderate' if 10-50 percent of the area is affected by fire; 'Mild' if the area affected is less than 10 percent.

(b) The Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, provides fire alerts to various State/UTs specifying the location of fire incidences regularly on registered mobile numbers in the State.

The number of fire alerts sent to various States in last three years are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The Forest Department responds to the fire alerts and the local team of officials visit the site to control the fire on spot and take up restoration work as per the requirement and action plan approved by the State Forest Department.

Statement

S. No.	States/UTs	Number of forest fire alerts sent by FSI to State/UTs.		
		2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	8	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,699	1877	1785
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	293	733	491

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	1,766	1887	1660
5.	Bihar	321	272	223
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,808	4373	3331
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	2	5	4
11.	Goa	10	32	9
12.	Gujarat	262	574	572
13.	Haryana	43	185	43
14.	Himachal Pradesh	199	170	748
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	217	113	742
16.	Jharkhand	740	1133	666
17.	Karnataka	831	1333	1068
18.	Kerala	165	456	128
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,675	4781	4929
21.	Maharashtra	1,874	3487	3919
22.	Manipur	1,105	1094	1606
23.	Meghalaya	966	1454	1664
24.	Mizoram	1,318	1587	2339
25.	Nagaland	678	930	935
26.	Odisha	2,763	4416	3735
27.	Puducherry	0	9	4
28.	Punjab	45	320	487
29.	Rajasthan	66	260	292
30.	Sikkim	0	8	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	113	301	221
32.	Telangana*	1,154	1748	1918
33.	Tripura	346	431	861
34.	Uttar Pradesh	691	1170	1165

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Uttarakhand	1,501	376	1385
36.	West Bengal	142	364	129
Grand Total		24,817	35,888	37059

Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme

912. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme is implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the current status of the programme and the total cost spent on each patient ailing from Chronic Kidney Disease;

(c) the number of beneficiaries who have availed dialysis sessions under the aegis of the programme during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) The total amount of funds sanctioned in implementing the programme during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) 'Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme' (PMNDP) was rolled out in 2016 in PPP mode. Guidelines for PMNDP including model Request for Proposal (RFP) from the private providers have been issued. As per the guidelines, the private partner is envisaged to provide medical human resource, dialysis machine along with Reverse Osmosis water plant infrastructure, dialyzer and consumables, while the space, power, and water supply within District Hospitals are to be provided by the State Governments. Support under National Health Mission (NHM) is provided to State/UTs for provision of free dialysis services to the poor.

PMNDP has been implemented in 28 States and UTs under which facilities for dialysis has been provided in 445 Districts in 674 Centres, deploying 3953 machines.

A web portal has been developed for the states to upload data regarding dialysis services. As per

information uploaded by respective States/ UTs on the portal, the state wise information on dialysis sessions held is given in enclosed Statement.

Approval of Rs. 154 core and Rs. 178 crore has been given to States in 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively under NHM.

Statement

State -wise Details of Dialysis Facilities under PMNDP

State / UTs	Dialysis Sessions Held
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11836
Andhra Pradesh	469599
Bihar	57625
Chandigarh	887
Delhi	101104
Goa	63807
Gujarat	1459666
Haryana	5179
Himachal Pradesh	53648
Jammu and Kashmir	13782
Jharkhand	3504
Karnataka	369521
Kerala	168276
Lakshadweep	444
Madhya Pradesh	66931
Maharashtra	122662
Manipur	8032
Mizoram	8287
Odisha	18443

State / UTs	Dialysis Sessions Held
Puducherry	6172
Punjab	45321
Rajasthan	23442
Tamil Nadu	172571
Telangana	51834
Tripura	9916
Uttar Pradesh	10511
West Bengal	201591

Asiatic Lion

913. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special provisions have been made by the Government for the protection of Asiatic Lion in the Gir forest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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, Government of India has taken several measures for the protection of Asiatic Lion. Asiatic Lion has been identified as one of the 21 Critically Endangered species for focused conservation program under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Development of Wildlife Habitat'. Measures adopted to protect the Asiatic Lion includes:

- (i) Listing the species in Schedule-1 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby, according them highest degree of legal protection from hunting and poaching.
- (ii) State Government of Gujarat has taken legal, administrative and financial provisions for protection of Asiatic Lion in Gir. The legal provision includes declaring additional lion habitat area as Sanctuary. Administrative

provisions include creating a new administrative division for wildlife Management. The financial provision includes providing new scheme and additional financial support. The financial provisions are for strengthening, protection and surveillance, infrastructure, transport/ communication, health infrastructure, and man animal conflict reduction measures.

- (iii) The State Government of Gujarat has also declared Pania, Mitiyala and Girnar sanctuary, bringing additional area of 236.73 km of Lion habitat, under Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972.
- (iv) To insure and intensify protection and conservation to lion habitat outside protected areas, new division has been declared.
- (v) The Government of Gujarat has declared Rs. 231.00 crore over period of 5 year for long term lion conservation, with main focus on reducing Man-Animal conflict. It comprises of new rescue centre, rescue teams, Rapid response team, strengthening of existing protection and surveillance infrastructure, transport/ communication infrastructures etc.
- (vi) Government of Gujarat has introduced 3 years package of wildlife health care and veterinary support team, including manpower and equipment.
- (vii) Appointment of 'Vanya Prani Mitra' (Wildlife Friend) in villages around Gir area.
- (viii) Erection of chain linked fencing on Railway track in Amreli district.
- (ix) Monthly Monitoring Committee has been constituted headed by Inspector General of Police, Junagarh Range having officers of Police and Forest Department as members to keep vigil on suspicious movements, exchange of information and monitoring of Wildlife offences in the area.
- (x) Wireless Network in and around Gir area for fast communication.
- (xi) Checking Nakas on entry points for keeping track of movements of vehicles and people.

*[Translation]***National Commission on Population**

914. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Population monitors and reviews the National Population Policy, if so, the details thereof including the main achievements of the Commission during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the National Commission on Population has suggested measures for controlling the growth in population of certain communities, castes, uneducated populace, particularly in rural and urban areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes The main achievements of the Commission during each of the last three years through Jansankhya Sthirtha Kosh are:

- Santushti Scheme:** to involve private sector surgeons in conducting sterilization operations under Public Private Partnership mode in seven high focus states namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Rajasthan

Achievements of last three years:

FY	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of cases	62814	67545	70044

- Prerna Scheme:** to help push up the age of marriage of girls and space the birth of children, in the above mentioned states.

Achievements of last three years:

FY	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of cases	73	373	788

- National Helpline (toll free: 1800-11-6555):** for addressing queries on Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent health.

Achievements of last three years:

FY	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of calls	157901	71869	233892

- Advocacy and IEC activities (every year):**

- Observe World Population Day at National and state level.
- Walkathon/Rally and advocacy through print and electronic media at national and state level on population issues.

(b) No.

(c) and(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Moratorium on Industrial Clusters**

915. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Moratorium based on the scale of Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (CEPI) was imposed in the year 2010 on 7 clusters of Gujarat including clusters of Vapi, Ankeshwar and Vatva;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Government of Gujarat has forwarded these cases to lift the moratorium from Ankeshwar, Vapi and Vatva industrial clusters in view of the fact the level of pollution in these areas has gone down by 70, 75 and 50 per cent respectively;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether his Ministry has carried out the inspection of the concerned areas in January, 2016 and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the moratorium is likely to be lifted from these 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) Based on the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) scores, the Ministry imposed moratorium on 13th January, 2010 on consideration of developmental projects in all the 43 identified Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs), including Ankleshwar, Vapi, Vatva, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Junagarh industrial clusters in Gujarat.

(c) to (f) Based on a request received from the Gujarat Pollution Control Board, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted monitoring in the three clusters, namely Ankleshwar, Vapi and Vatva for reassessing their CEPI scores, which were observed below 70. Taking into consideration the CEPI scores and the fact that implementation of action plans for improving environment quality require time to yield results, this Ministry has lifted the moratorium from these three industrial clusters on 25th November, 2016.

Clinical Trial

916. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any studies to find out the impact of clinical trials and introduction of new drugs for treatment of various ailments in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the detailed list of clinical trials conducted during the last three years by various Pharmaceutical companies in both Government/Private Hospitals and clinics;

(c) whether the Government has given any approval for any such clinical trials in Karnataka during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of drugs/medicines given approval for the clinical trials during the last three years?

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

(b) The detailed list of clinical trials registered in Clinical Trials Registry- India (CTRI) during the last three years by various pharmaceuticals companies is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under Rules 122DA, 122DAB, 122DAC, 122DD, 122E and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Most of the clinical trials are multicentric studies conducted in multiple sites across the country.

Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) grants permission to conduct clinical trial in the country without any State specific permission.

Statement

S. No.	CTRI Number	Primary Sponsor Name
1	2	3
Year 2018		
1.	CTRI/2018/02/011714	Novo Nordisk AS.
2.	CTRI/2018/02/011670	Novo Nordisk AS
3.	CTRI/2018/03/012371	the Himalaya Drug Company
4.	CTRI/2018/02/012184	Pharmanza Herbals Pvt Ltd product supply and financial support
5.	CTRI/2018/05/013956	The Himalaya Drug Company
6.	CTRI/2018/02/012142	Ayurchem Products Mumbai
7.	CTRI/2018/05/013936	The Himalaya Drug Company
8.	CTRI/2018/01/011171	Piramal Enterprises Limited
9.	CTRI/2018/01/011598	GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare GSKCH
10.	CTRI/2018/04/013249	The Himalaya Drug Company
11.	CTRI/2018/02/011889	Endocrine Diabetic Foundation of India

1	2	3
12.	CTRI/2018/05/014254	Alkem Laboratories Limited
13.	CTRI/2018/02/012211	Lincoln Pharmaceuticals Ltd
14.	CTRI/2018/03/012726	Alarsin Pharmaceuticals
15.	CTRI/2018/02/012088	BRISTOLMYERS SQUIBB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
16.	CTRI/2018/05/014191	Abbott India Limited
17.	CTRI/2018/07/014984	Jagsonpal Pharmaceuticals Ltd
18.	CTRI/2018/08/015360	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
19.	CTRI/2018/01/011061	Fourrts India Laboratories Pvt Ltd
20.	CTRI/2018/01/011256	MB LIFESCIENCES PVT LTD
21.	CTRI/2018/06/014509	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
22.	CTRI/2018/02/012054	GGV Gengyve
23.	CTRI/2018/08/015519	USV Private Limited formerly USV Limited
24.	CTRI/2018/03/012516	Aushadhi Bhavan
25.	CTRI/2018/02/012091	mAbxience
26.	CTRI/2018/01/011170	Instavit Ltd
27.	CTRI/2018/02/011948	Novartis India Limited
28.	CTRI/2018/06/014592	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd
29.	CTRI/2018/02/011719	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
30.	CTRI/2018/04/013149	CIPLA Pharmaceuticals
31.	CTRI/2018/10/016053	Sanofi Aventis Groupe

1	2	3
32.	CTRI/2018/03/012679	Aushadhi Bhavan
33.	CTRI/2018/01/011500	Biological E Limited
34.	CTRI/2018/03/012558	Biological E Limited
35.	CTRI/2018/02/012059	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
36.	CTRI/2018/01/011526	PTC Therapeutics Inc
37.	CTRI/2018/07/014719	Gilead Sciences Inc
38.	CTRI/2018/01/011450	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
39.	CTRI/2018/01/011146	Jamia Millia Islamia
40.	CTRI/2018/03/012295	Walter Bushnell Pvt Ltd
41.	CTRI/2018/03/012400	Harijiwan Pharmacy
42.	CTRI/2018/02/011789	The Himalaya Drug Company
43.	CTRI/2018/02/011766	Natural Remedies Private Limited
44.	CTRI/2018/01/011307	AstraZeneca AB
45.	CTRI/2018/01/011142	The Himalaya Drug Company
46.	CTRI/2018/01/011109	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals.SA
47.	CTRI/2018/01/011186	Synergla Life Sciences Pvt Ltd
48.	CTRI/2018/04/012992	Virchow Biotech Private Limited
49.	CTRI/2018/04/013091	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
50.	CTRI/2018/03/012421	F HoffmannLa Roche Ltd
51.	CTRI/2018/04/013221	Virchow Biotech Private Limited
52.	CTRI/2018/01/011211	Piramal Enterprises Limited
53.	CTRI/2018/02/011916	The Himalaya Drug Company

1	2	3
54.	CTRI/2018/01/011184	Shree Dhanwantri Herbals Amritsar
55.	CTRI/2018/03/012738	The Himalaya Drug Company
56.	CTRI/2018/02/011860	The Himalaya Drug Company
57.	CTRI/2018/05/014204	The Himalaya Drug Company
58.	CTRI/2018/01/011565	The Himalaya Drug Company
59.	CTRI/2018/01/011403	Galderma India Private Limited
60.	CTRI/2018/01/011183	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
61.	CTRI/2018/03/012751	The Himalaya Drug Company
62.	CTRI/2018/01/011152	Biomarck Pharmaceuticals
63.	CTRI/2018/01/011144	Micro Labs Ltd
64.	CTRI/2018/04/013112	The Himalaya Drug Company
65.	CTRI/2018/01/011309	S6 PHYTO PHARMA PVT LTD
66.	CTRI/2018/05/013927	The Himalaya Drug Company
67.	CTRI/2018/01/011249,	Daiichi Sankyo Inc
68.	CTRI/2018/03/012650	Pharmathen S A
69.	CTRI/2018/03/012637	Janssen Research Development LLC
70.	CTRI/2018/02/012212	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
71.	CTRI/2018/01/011325	Pfizer inc
72.	CTRI/2018/01/011260	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
73.	CTRI/2018/06/014392	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd

1	2	3
74.	CTRI/2018/02/011914	Lupin Limited Biotechnology Division
75.	CTRI/2018/0r/011266	Glasshouse Pharmaceuticals Limited
76.	CTRI/2018/01/011463	Agio Pharmaceuticals Ltd
77.	CTRI/2018/01/011353	AstraZeneca AB
78.	CTRI/2018/08/015292	Sanofi Synthelabo India Private Limited
79.	CTRI/2018/05/013693	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
80.	CTRI/2018/03/012644	Apex Laboratories
81.	CTRI/2018/03/012529	Boehringer Ingelheim India Pvt Ltd
82.	CTRI/2018/03/012359	Natural Remedies Private Limited i
83.	CTRI/2018/03/012367	Natural Remedies Private Limited
84.	CTRI/2018/03/012559	The Himalaya Drug Company Ltd
85.	CTRI/2018/02/011819	Isha Arogya pvt ltd
86.	CTRI/2018/03/012465	The Himalaya Drug Company
87.	CTRI/2018/01/011635	Advanced Enzymes Technologies Ltd
88.	CTRI/2018/02/012222	Abbott India Limited
89.	CTRI/2018/02/012126	Jolly Health Care
90.	CTRI/2018/02/012043	HLL lifecare Ltd
91.	CTRI/2018/02/011717	Amylin LLC a wholly owned subsidiary of AstraZeneca
92.	CTRI/2018/02/011935	Med Manor Organics Pvt ltd
93.	CTRI/2018/02/011654	Advanced Enzymes Technologies Ltd

1	2	3
94.	CTRI/2018/03/012792	Micro Labs Limited
95.	CTRI/2018/02/012109	Alkem Laboratories Ltd
96.	CTRI/2018/05/013767	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
97.	CTRI/2018/05/014028	F HoffmannLa Roche Ltd
98.	CTRI/2018/07/014734	Ari Healthcare Pvt Ltd R D Centre
99.	CTRI/2018/02/012064	Sanat Products Ltd
100.	CTRI/2018/02/011983	Eli Lilly and Company India Pvt Ltd
101.	CTRI/2018/02/011972	Eli Lilly and Company India Pvt Ltd
102.	CTRI/2018/07/014971	BIOTECH VISION CARE
103.	CTRI/2018/07/014908	Alkem Laboratories Limited
104.	CTRI/2018/02/011941	Isha Arogya Pvt Ltd
105.	CTRI/2018/06/014512	Novo Nordisk AS
106.	CTRI/2018/03/012697	The Himalaya Drug Company Ltd
107.	CTRI/2018/05/013924	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt Ltd
108.	CTRI/2018/05/04065	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt Ltd
109.	CTRI/2018/03/012598	BIOCAD INDIA PVT LTD
110.	CTRI/2018/06/014463	Cliniexperts Private Limited
111.	CTRI/2018/03/012487	Natural Wellness Now Health Products Inc
112.	CTRI/2018/04/013230	Indus Biotech Private Limited
113.	CTRI/2018/07/014765	Novo Nordisk AS
114.	CTRI/2018/03/012430	Cipla Ltd

1	2	3
115.	CTRt/2018/04/013245	Micro Labs Limited
116.	CTRI/2018/05/013992	BIO VACCINES
117.	CTRI/2018/05/013813	ITC Life Sciences and Technology Center
118.	CTRI/2018/06/014543	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
119.	CTRI/2018/03/012576	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd
120.	CTRI/2018/05/014044	Clearside Biomedical Inc
121.	CTRI/2018/05/013668	SCYNEXIS Inc
122.	CTRI/2018/04/013442	Arsanis Inc
123.	CTRI/2018/04/013431	The Himalaya Drug Company
124.	CTRI/2018/04/013108	GlaxoSmithKline Research Development Limited
125.	CTRI/2018/03/012587	IPI India Pvt Ltd
126.	CTRI/2018/07/014783	AstraZeneca AB
127.	CTRI/2018/04/012980	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
128.	CTRI/2018/06/014390	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited
129.	CTRI/2018/09/015752	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
130.	CTRI/2018/03/012615	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
131.	CTRI/2018/03/012614	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
132.	CTRI/2018/03/012699	Clinfound Clinical Research Services PvtLtd
133.	CTRI/2018/03/012845	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited

1	2	3
134.	CTRI/2018/03/012588	Hetero Drugs Limited
135.	CTRI/2018/04/013437	The Himalaya Drug Company
136.	CTRI/2018/03/012718	Aushadhi Bhavan
137.	CTRI/2018/04/013224	Solar Herbo Private Limited
138.	CTRI/2018/04/013115	German Remedies
139.	CTRI/2018/05/013981	BioPlix Microbiomics Pvt Ltd
140.	CTRI/2018/05/013796	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
141.	CTRI/2018/04/013035	SAVESTA LIFESCIENCES INC
142.	CTRI/2018/04/013034	SAVESTA LIFESCIENCES INC
143.	CTRI/2018/05/014341	Butterfly Ayurveda Pvt Ltd
144.	CTRI/2018/04/012994	Eisal Pharmaceuticals India Pvt Ltd
145.	CTRI/2018/04/013464	Abbott Healthcare Private Limited
146.	CTRI/2018/05/013845	Janssen Research Development LLC
147.	CTRI/2018/05/013650	Samsung Bioepis Co Ltd
148.	CTRI/2018/04/012986	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
149.	CTRI/2018/04/012984	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
150.	CTRI/2018/05/014122	Emami Ltd
151.	CTRI/2018/05/013899	Emami Ltd
152.	CTRI/2018/08/015297	PNB Vesper Life Science Pvt Ltd
153.	CTRI/2018/04/013151	Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd

1	2	3
154.	CTRI/2018/04/013334	Gods Own Store
155.	CTRI/2018/04/013439	GODS OWN STORE
156.	CTRI/2018/04/013438	GODS OWN STORE
157.	CTRI/2018/05/013637	Tergene Biotech Pvt Ltd A Joint Venture of Aurobindo Pharma Ltd
158.	CTRI/2018/08/015242	Amgen Technology Private Limited
159.	CTRI/2018/04/013375	Shantha Biotechnics Pvt Limited
160.	CTRI/2018/06/014682	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals Inc
161.	CTRI/2018/07/014698	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals Inc
162.	CTRI/2018/05/013614	The Himalaya Drug Company
163.	CTRI/2018/04/013371	Hetero Biopharma Limited
164.	CTRI/2018/04/013390	Mylan Laboratories Limited
165.	CTRI/2018/05/013618	Shashik Research Pharma Private Limited
166.	CTRI/2018/05/013918	Dr Varsha Ranmare
167.	CTRI/2018/04/013504	LOreal India Pvt Ltd
168.	CTRI/2018/05/013853	Sanofi Synthelabo India Private Limited
169.	CTRI/2018/09/015653	VISHAL DEV
170.	CTRI/2018/09/015679	FDC Limited
171.	CTRI/2018/06/014371	Bayer AG
172.	CTRI/2018/05/014117	Cipla Ltd
173.	CTRI/2018/05/013701	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Limited
174.	CTRI/2018/05/013980	MS MB Life Sciences

1	2	3
175.	CTRI/2018/07/015083	Sanofi Synthelabo India Private Limited
176.	CTRI/2018/06/014445	Onconova Therapeutics Inc
177.	CTRI/2018/05/014174	Plant Lipids P limited
178.	CTRI/2018/10/015875	Serum Institute of India Pvt Ltd
179.	CTRI/2018/05/014176	Plantlipids P LTD
180.	CTRI/2018/06/014504	GIELLEPI SpA
181.	CTRI/2018/06/014402	MS MB LIFE SCIENCES
182.	CTRI/2018/09/015658	MedImmune LLC a wholly owned subsidiary of AstraZeneca PLC
183.	CTRI/2018/07/014699	MS Sree Rakhadi Bio Pharmaceuticals
184.	CTRI/2018/05/014071	Sanzyme Biologies Private Limited
185.	CTRI/2018/07/014718	Janssen Research Development LLC
186.	CTRI/2018/09/015810	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
187.	CTRI/2018/05/014259	Ms Maser Electronics Pvt Ltd
188.	CTRI/2018/06/014501	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt Ltd.
189.	CTRI/2018/05/014027	Shire Pharmaceuticals Ltd
190.	CTRI/2018/07/014726	MMC Pharmaceuticals Ltd
191.	CTRI/2018/06/014480	Alkem Laboratories Limited
192.	CTRI/2018/06/014387	MANKIND PHARMA LIMITED
193.	CTRI/2018/06/014355	Signutra Inc
194.	CTRI/2018/06/014477	Shield Healthcare Pvt Ltd

1	2	3
195.	CTRI/2018/07/014881	Cadila Healthcare Ltd
196.	CTRI/2018/07/015058	Johnson Johnson Private Limited
197.	CTRI/2018/06/014439	Synergia Life Sciences Pvt Ltd
198.	CTRI/2018/09/015645	Johnson Johnson Private Limited
199.	CTRI/2C18/09/015622	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
200.	CTRI/2018/07/014754	Baxalta Innovations GmbH
201.	CTRI/2C18/08/015281	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
202.	CTRI/2C18/06/014601	Serum Institute of India Pvt Ltd
203.	CTRI/2018/06/014617	Serum Institute of India Pvt Ltd
204.	CTRI/2018/08/015167	Morningside Healthcare Ltd
205.	CTRI/2018/08/015157	Acara Bioherb Pvt Ltd
206.	CTRI/2018/07/014885	Cadila Healthcare Ltd
207.	CTRI/2018/08/015145	Dr Reddys Laboratories Ltd
208.	CTRI/2018/06/014661	Hetero Biopharma Limited
209.	CTRI/2018/07/014870	Eclat Pharma and Aerosols Pvt Ltd
210.	CTRI/2018/08/015307	Cadila Healthcare Ltd
211.	CTRI/2018/07/014927	Cadila Healthcare Ltd
212.	CTRI/2018/07/014919	Seasons Biologicals Pvt Ltd
213.	CTRI/2018/08/015560	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd India
214.	CTRI/2018/10/015886	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited

1	2	3
215.	CTRI/2018/10/015916	Novo Nordisk AS
216.	CTRI/2018/10/015969	Abbott India Limited
217.	CTRI/2018/07/014988	Mi Lab LifeSciencesP Limited
218.	CTRI/2018/08/015282	Unique Biotech Ltd
219.	CTRI/2018/08/015503	PHARMANZA HERBAL PVT LTD
220.	CTRI/2018/07/015094	Sami Labs Ltd
221.	CTRI/2018/08/015391	BioPlx Microbiomics Pvt Ltd
222.	CTRI/2018/08/015526	Katra Phytochem Pvt ltd
223.	CTRI/2018/08/015359	Mylan Laboratories Limited
224.	CTRI/2018/10/016193	Novo Nordisk AS
225.	CTRI/2018/10/016051	Abbott Healthcare Pvt Ltd
226.	CTRI/2018/10/015902	Abbott Healthcare Limited
227.	CTRI/2018/09/015824	Neopharma Japan Co Ltd
228.	CTRI/2018/08/015262	Sterling Lab
229.	CTRI/2018/09/015735	Atrimed Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd
230.	CTRI/2018/09/015612	Merile Endo Surgical PVT Ltd
231.	CTRI/2018/09/015794	Eirgenix Inc
232.	CTRI/2018/08/015555	Current Medical Concepts Pvt Ltd
233.	CTRI/2018/09/015620	Janssen Research Development LLC
234.	CTRI/2018/08/015547	MKTS Global Pvt Ltd
235.	CTRI/2018/09/015762	Pfizer Limited
236.	CTRI/2018/08/015518	BrainQ Technologies

1	2	3
237.	CTRI/2018/08/015476	Cadila Healthcare Ltd
238.	CTRI/2018/10/015878	BigBrother Nutra Care Pvt Ltd
239.	CTRI/2018/11/016342	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
240.	CTRI/2018/09/015649	DAIICHI SANKYC) INC
241.	CTRI/2018/09/015775	Dr JRKs Research and Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd
242.	CTRI/2018/09/015647	Dr JRKs Research and Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd
243.	CTRI/2018/10/016022	Cipla Ltd
244.	CTRI/20:L8/09/015697	INTAS PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
245.	CTRI/2018/09/015655	Fuzzy Brush
246.	CTRI/2018/09/015757	Astellas Pharma Inc API
247.	CTRI/20:L8/10/016042	AstraZeneca AB
248.	CTRI/2018/10/015899	Ajanta Pharma ltd
249.	CTRI/2018/10/015893	Janssen Research Development LLC
250.	CTRI/2018/10/015923	First String Research Inc
251.	CTRI/2018/10/016125	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
252.	CTRI/2018/10/015908	Eli Lilly and Company Lilly
253.	CTRI/2018/11/016334	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
254.	CTRI/2018/09/015862	PSK Pharma LLC
255.	CTRI/2018/11/016324	Pfizer Limited Subsidiary of Pfizer Inc
256.	CTRI/2018/10/016182	Ajanta Pharma Ltd

1	2	3
257.	CTRI/2018/10/016050	Gods Own Store LLP A Amritpuri opp Iskcon Temple East of Kailash New Delhi India
258.	CTRI/2018/10/016047	Eli Lilly and Company
259.	CTRI/2018/10/016045	Gods Own Store LLP
260.	CTRI/2018/10/016031	SAVESTA LIFESCIENCES INC
261.	CTRI/2018/10/016090	Nutri Synapzz Therapeutix Private Limited
262.	CTRI/2018/10/016091	Nutri Synapzz Therapeutix Private Limited
263.	CTRI/2018/10/016235	Gods Own Store LLP
264.	CTRI/2018/11/016336	Gods Own Store LLP
265.	CTRI/2018/11/016261	Care Group India
266.	CTRI/2018/10/016216	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Limited
267.	CTRI/2018/11/016365	Aristo Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd
268.	CTRI/2018/11/016335	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited
269.	CTRI/2018/11/016399	Unique Biotech Limited
270.	CTRI/2018/11/016344	Clinfound Clinical Research Services Pvt Ltd
271.	CTRI/2018/11/016333	Unique Biotech Limited
272.	CTRI/2018/11/016419	Biological E Limited
Year 2017		
1.	CTRI/2017/12/010935	Amgen Inc

1	2	3
2.	CTRI/2017/12/010856	Kerala Ayurveda Limited
3.	CTRI/2017/12/010899	Kerala Ayurveda Limited
4.	CTRI/2017/06/008891	ALKEM LABORATORIES LTD
5.	CTRI/2017/10/010206	BIOCAD INDIA PVT LTD
6.	CTRI/2017/02/007812	Clinfound Clinical Research Services Pvt Ltd
7.	CTRI/2017/07/008976	Biomed Private Limited
8.	CTRI/2017/07/009027	F HoffmannLa Roche Ltd
9.	CTRI/2017/11/010373	NATCO PHARMACEUTICALS
10.	CTRI/2017/11/010664	Medicines for Malaria Venture
11.	CTRI/2017/05/008449	Walter Bushnell Pvt Ltd
12.	CTRI/2017/11/010529	Walter Bushnell Pvt Ltd
13.	CTRI/2017/08/009425	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
14.	CTRI/2017/06/008797	Emami Ltd
15.	CTRI/2017/06/008796	Emami Ltd
16.	CTRI/2017/08/009528	Marico Ltd
17.	CTRI/2017/02/007804	Wockhardt limited
18.	CTRI/2017/02/007810	Unique Biotech Limited
19.	CTRI/2017/08/009414	SG Phyto Pharma Private Limited Kolhapur
20.	CTRI/2017/02/007755	Bharat Biotech International Ltd

1	2	3
21.	CTRI/2017/03/007985	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
22.	CTRI/2017/03/008143	Vasu Research Centre VRC A Division of Vasu Health Care Pvt Ltd
23.	CTRI/2017/07/009054	Deltas Pharma
24.	CTRI/2017/10/010040	BioGenomics Ltd
25.	CTRI/2017/07/009170	Unique Biotech Limited
26.	CTRI/2017/02/007928	Olene Life sciences
27.	CTRI/2017/01/007695	Eli Lilly and Company
28.	CTRI/2017/01/007727	Boehringer Ingelheim
29.	CTRI/2017/02/007841	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
30.	CTRI/2017/03/008132	Clinfound Clinical Research Services PvtLtd
31.	CTRI/2017/03/008170	Vidya Herbs Pvt Ltd
32.	CTRI/2017/04/008295	Vidya Herbs Pvt Ltd
33.	CTRI/2017/06/008843	Wockhardt BioAg
34.	CTRI/2017/11/010369	BKRS PHARMA PVT LTD
35.	CTRI/2017/11/010388	UNOSOURCE PHARMA LTD
36.	CTRI/2017/01/007651	Torrent Pharamceutical Ltd
37.	CTRI/2017/02/007805	Cipla BioTec Pvt Ltd
38.	CTRI/2017/02/007798	Gilead Sciences Inc
39.	GTRI/2017/06/008867	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
40.	CTRI/2017/01/007706	Bharat Biotech International Limited
41.	CTRI/2017/03/008057	Clinfound Clinical Research Services PvtLtd

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42.	CTRI/2017/09/009618	Chatarubhuj Pharmaceutical Co
43.	CTRI/2017/06/008791	Chatarubhuj Pharmaceutical Co
44.	CTRI/2017/04/008336	Spectrum Clinical Research Pvt Ltd
45.	CTRI/2017/03/008181	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
46.	CTRI/2017/02/007896	Access Devices
47.	CTRI/2017/07/009111	Pharmaza Herbals Pvt Ltd
48.	CTRI/2017/02/007773	Lifecare Innovations Private Limited
49.	CTRI/2017/03/008166	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
50.	CTRI/2017/01/007721	Ontop Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd
51.	CTRI/2017/03/008178	Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company Limited
52.	CTRI/2017/09/009954	DR REDDYS LABORATORIES LTD
53.	CTRI/2017/06/008870	ThinQ Pharma CRO Limited
54.	CTRI/2017/09/009908	Vasu Research Centre
55.	CTRI/2017/09/009863	Rennesens GmbH
56.	CTRI/2017/03/008063	BIOCAD INDIA PVT LTD
57.	CTRI/2017/03/008101	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd
58.	CTRI/2017/06/008830	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
59.	CTRI/2017/07/009164	Unique Biotech Ltd
60.	CTRI/2017/05/008678	Unique Biotech Ltd

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61.	CTRI/2017/01/007696	Pfizer Inc
62.	CTRI/2017/05/008539	Bharat Biotech International Ltd
63.	CTRI/2017/01/007722	Takeda Development Centre Asia Pvt Limited TDC Asia
64.	CTRI/2017/01/007724	Alcori laboratories India pvt Ltd
65.	CTRI/2017/01/007705	Ari Healthcare Pvt Ltd
66.	CTRI/2017/03/008065	Zuventus Healthcare Limited
67.	CTRI/2017/03/008099	Zuventus Healthcare Limited
68.	CTRI/2017/03/008266	SERUM INSTITUTE OF INDIA PVT LTD
69.	CTRI/2017/03/007979	SanofiSynthelabo India Private Limited
70.	CTRI/2017/02/007912	EryDel SpA
71.	CTRI/2017/02/007767	Dr Ivana Jankovic
72.	CTRI/2017/02/007931	Synokem Pharmaceuticals Limited
73.	CTRI/2017/03/007996	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
74.	CTRI/2017/11/010315	AB Science
75.	CTRI/2017/07/009000	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
76.	CTRI/2017/03/008158	SHREE MARUTI HERBAL
77.	CTRI/2017/03/007993	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
78.	CTRI/2017/02/007923	Panacea Biotec Ltd
79.	CTRI/2017/10/010121	Torrent Pharamceutical Ltd
80.	CTRI/2017/05/008607	GUERBET
81.	CTRI/2017/01/007650	Novo Nordisk AS

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82.	CTRI/2017/05/008472	Hairstetics Ltd
83.	CTRI/2017/05/008688	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
84.	CTRI/ZU17/01/007T48	EYE TECH CARE
85.	CTRI/2017/06/008898	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
86.	CTRI/2017/08/009335	Mobile Optical Detection Technologies
87.	CTRI/2017/07/008984	Cipla Limited
88.	CTRI/2017/07/009081	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
89.	CTRI/2017/03/008034	Pfizer Limited
90.	CTRI/2017/01/007738	Newron Pharmaceuticals SpA
91.	CTRI/2017/02/007763	MJ Biopharm Private Limited
92.	CTRI/2017/04/008305	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
93.	CTRI/2017/02/007813	S K Tyagi
94.	CTRI/2017/02/007787	Rus Biopharm LLC
95.	CTRI/2017/03/008117	unique biotech
96.	CTRI/2017/03/008000	Bharat Biotech International Limited
97.	CTRI/2017/03/008052	Ipca Laboratories Limited
98.	CTRI/2017/02/007814	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd
99.	CTRI/2017/03/008275	Ipca Laboratories Limited
100.	CTRI/2017/13/010015	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
101.	CTRI/2017/03/008090	Clinfound Clinical Research Services PvtLtd

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102.	CTRI/2017/02/007835	Ajanta Pharma Limited
103.	CTRI/2017/05/008531	RUS Biopharm LLC
104.	CTRI/2017/02/007778	Seasons Biological Pvt Ltd
105.	CTRI/2017/10/010303	BioMTA
106.	CTRI/2017/06/008790	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
107.	CTRI/2017/06/008799	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
108.	CTRI/2017/08/009579	Micro Labs Limited
109.	CTRI/2017/02/007940	Biological ELimited
110.	CTRI/2017/03/008263	Troikaa Pharmaceuticals Limited
111.	CTRI/2017/03/008184	Pharmazz India Private Limited
112.	CTRI/2017/0S/009786	Serdia Pharmaceuticals India Pvt Ltd
113.	CTRI/2017/03/008014	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
114.	CTRI/2017/02/007785	Serum Institute of India Pvt Ltd
115.	CTRI/2017/07/008990	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
116.	CTRI/2017/02/007892	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd
117.	CTRI/2017/03/008163	Boehringer Ingelheim India Pvt Ltd
118.	CTRI/2017/03/008220	Applaud Medical Inc
119.	CTRI/2017/03/008003	Serum Institute of India Pvt Ltd
120.	CTRI/2017/06/008786	Herbal Hills Ltd
121.	CTRI/2017/09/009684	Schulke Mayr Asia Sdn Bhd

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122.	CTRI/2017/03/008142	Rus Biopharm LLC Russia
123.	CTRI/2017/03/008185	AstraZeneca AB
124.	CTRI/2017/03/008066	Cologenesis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
125.	CTRI/2017/08/009311	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
126.	CTRI/2017/09/009687	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
127.	CTRI/2017/06/008918	GlaxoSmithKline Research Development Limited
128.	CTRI/2017/08/009493	Medcem Company
129.	CTRI/2017/06/008909	GlaxoSmithKline Research Development Limited
130.	CTRI/2017/05/008534	Cadila Healthcare Limited
131.	CTRI/2017/04/008363	F HoffmannLa Roche Ltd
132.	CTRI/2017/03/008277	Rus Biopharm LLC
133.	CTRI/2017/04/008288	Clinfound Clinical Research Services PvtLtd
134.	CTRI/2017/04/008299	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
135.	CTRI/2017/04/008364	F HoffmannLa Roche Ltd
135.	CTRI/2017/08/009478	Gilead Sciences Inc
137.	CTRI/2017/08/009474	Gilead Sciences Inc
138.	CTRI/2017/04/008362	JSC Pharmasyntez Russia
139.	CTRI/2017/06/008846	Alkem Laboratories Limited
140.	CTRI/2017/04/008410	Takeda Pharmaceuticals India Pvt Ltd

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141.	CTRI/2017/05/008638	Santen Pharmaceutical Co Ltd
142.	CTRI/2017/04/008381	Zydus Worldwide DMCC UAE
143.	CTRI/2017/06/008758	Archigen Biotech Limited
144.	CTRI/2017/04/008386	Ari Healthcare Pvt Ltd
145.	CTRI/2017/05/008537	Cadila Healthcare limited
146.	CTRI/2017/05/008444	Clinfound Clinical Research Services PvtLtd
147.	CTRI/2017/05/008464	Nitta Gelatin India Limited
148.	CTRI/2017/08/009409	Veloce BioPharma LLC
149.	CTRI/2017/08/009487	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited SPLL
150.	CTRI/2017/06/008802	R and D Department of NEXTGEN PHARMA
151.	CTRI/2017/11/010518	Zuventus Healthcare Limited
152.	CTRI/2017/05/008716	POC Medical Systems Inc
153.	CTRI/2017/05/008655	Dr Reddys Laboratories Limited
154.	CTRI/2017/05/008587	Tosk Inc
155.	CTRI/2017/05/008701	Cadila Healthcare Ltd
156.	CTRI/2017/06/008737	Cologenesis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
157.	CTRI/2017/06/008748	CHERESO Chemical resources
158.	CTRI/2017/10/010010	F HoffmannLa Roche Ltd

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159.	CTRI/2017/08/009207	AstraZeneca AB
160.	CTRI/2017/06/008809	Indus Biotech Private Limited
161.	CTRI/2017/06/008776	Biological E Limited
162.	CTRI/2017/06/008759	Biological E Limited
163.	CTRI/2017/10/010104	Serum Institute of India Pvt Ltd
164.	CTRI/2017/08/009196	F HoffmanLa Roche Ltd
165.	CTRI/2017/10/010144	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited
166.	CTRI/2017/07/009035	Archigen Biotech Limited
167.	CTRI/2017/09/009931	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
168.	CTRI/2017/05/009732	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
169.	CTRI/2017/07/009038	Cadila Healthcare Limited
170.	CTRI/2017/06/008818	RATHNA BIOTECK PvtLtd
171.	CTRI/2017/05/009821	Novavax Inc Novavax
172.	CTRI/2017/07/008974	Applaud Medical Inc
173.	CTRI/2017/08/009226	Olene Life Sciences Private Limited
174.	CTRI/2017/06/008925	Synergia Life Sciences Pvt Ltd
175.	CTRI/2017/07/009044	Olene Life Sciences Private Limited
176.	CTRI/2017/06/008874	Olene Life Sciences Private Limited
177.	CTRI/2017/06/008887	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd
178.	CTRI/2017/08/009304	Gilead Sciences Inc:

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179.	CTRI/2017/10/010223	Torrent Pharamceutical Ltd
180.	CTRI/2017/08/009266	Eli Lilly and Company India Pvt Ltd
181.	CTRI/2017/06/008889	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
182.	CTRI/2017/07/009172	Kowa Research Institute Inc
183.	CTRI/2017/09/009742	Gilead Sciences Inc
184.	CTRI/2017/10/010069	IPCA Laboratories Limited
185.	CTRI/2017/07/009079	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
186.	CTRI/2017/07/009087	Ms SG Phyto Pharma Private Limited
187.	CTRI/2017/07/008954	Katra Phytochem Pvt Ltd
188.	CTRI/2017/07/009160	Serdia Pharmaceuticals India Pvt Ltd
189.	CTRI/2017/12/010893	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited
190.	CTRI/2017/11/010451	Clearside Biomedical Inc
191.	CTRI/2017/11/010690	F HoffmannLa Roche Ltd
192.	CTRI/2017/08/009204	Cadila Healthcare Ltd
193.	CTRI/2017/09/009734	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH Co KG
194.	CTRI/2017/11/010473	Aksigen Hospital Care
195.	CTRI/2017/10/010252	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
196.	CTRI/2017/08/009444	Allergan India Pvt Ltd
197.	CTRI/2017/08/009286	Cipla Ltd

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198.	CTRI/2017/07/009091	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
199.	CTRI/2017/09/009748	Gilead Sciences Inc
200.	CTRI/2017/08/009535	AstraZeneca AB
201.	CTRI/2017/07/009121	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd
202.	CTRI/2017/07/009034	Serum Institute of India Pvt Ltd
203.	CTRI/2017/09/009591	Eli Lilly and Company India Pvt Ltd
204.	CTRI/2017/08/009371	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH Co KG
205.	CTRI/2017/08/009275	Spectrum Pharmaceuticals Inc
206.	CTRI/2017/08/009477	Gilead Sciences Inc
207.	CTRI/2017/08/009475	Gilead Sciences Inc
208.	CTRI/2017/09/009708	Gilead Sciences Inc
209.	CTRI/2017/08/009450	Eli Lilly and Company India Pvt Ltd
210.	CTRI/2017/08/009271	VVF India Limited
211.	CTRI/2017/08/009242	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
212.	CTRI/2017/07/009163	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
213.	CTRI/2017/08/009543	Unique Biotech Ltd
214.	CTRI/2017/07/009179	Lupin Limited
215.	CTRI/2017/08/009485	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited SPLL
216.	CTRI/2017/10/010146	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited SPLL
217.	CTRI/2017/08/009359	OPKO Biologies Ltd
218.	CTRI/2017/11/010561	Karyopharm Therapeutics Inc

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219.	GTRI/2017/08/009492	Pfizer Limited Subsidiary of Pfizer Inc
220.	CTRI/2017/08/009326	Hetero Labs Limited
221.	CTRI/2017/08/009424	Dabur Research Foundation
222.	CTRI/2017/11/010331	Avedro Inc
223.	CTRI/2017/08/009545	The Himalaya Drug Company
224.	GTRI/2017/11/010555	Torrent Pharmaceutical Ltd
225.	CTRI/2017/09/009907	MB Life Sciences Pvt Ltd New Delhi
226.	CTRI/2017/10/009962	MB Life Sciences
227.	CTRI/2017/12/010783	Karyopharm Therapeutics Inc
228.	CTRI/2017/08/009574	Natureceuticals Sdn Bhd
229.	CTRI/2017/11/010317	Bharat serums and Vaccines Ltd
230.	CTRI/2017/12/010798	Encube Ethicals Pvt Ltd
231.	CTRI/2017/09/009946	Wockhardt Limited
232.	CTRI/2017/09/009799	BristolMyers Squibb Research and Development
233.	CTRI/2017/09/009945	Gilead Sciences Inc
234.	CTRI/2017/11/010654	Pharmazz India Private Limited
235.	CTRI/2017/09/009760	Sinopharm India Private Limited
236.	CTRI/2017/09/009703	Millennium Herbal Care Ltd
237.	CTRI/2017/12/Q11003	Pharmazz India Private Limited
238.	CTRI/2017/09/009704	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd

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239.	CTRI/2017/09/009765	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
240.	CTRI/2017/09/009764	Marico Ltd
241.	CTRI/2017/12/010768	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
242.	CTRI/2017/10/010082	Welex Laboratories Pvt Ltd
243.	CTRI/2017/10/010093	Reliance Life sciences Pvt Ltd
244.	CTRI/2017/09/009855	Dr Reddys Laboratories Limited
245.	CTRI/2017/11/010582	Spectrum Pharmaceuticals Inc
246.	CTRI/2017/09/009804	Restech Pharmaceuticals
247.	CTRI/2017/09/009850	Eli Lilly and Company India Pvt Ltd
248.	CTRI/2017/09/009831	K Patel phyto Extraction Pvt Ltd
249.	CTRI/2017/10/010060	MSN Laboratories Private Limited
250.	CTRI/2017/10/010004	Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd
251.	CTRI/2017/09/009834	Instavit Ltd
252.	CTRI/2017/11/010325	Natural Remedies Pvt Ltd
253.	CTRI/2017/12/010938	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited
254.	CTRI/2017/09/009913	Delvin Formulation
255.	CTRI/2017/10/010024	Rus Biopharm LLC
256.	CTRI/2017/12/010763	Ipca Laboratories Ltd
257.	CTRI/2017/12/010961	SYNOKEM Pharmaceuticals Limited
258.	CTRI/2017/127010804	Aksigeri Hospital Care

1	2	3
259.	CTRI/2017/10/009988	Rus Biopharm LLC
260.	CTRI/2017/10/010055	Human Bioiogicals Institute
261.	CTRI/2017/10/010105	Agio Pharmaceuticals Ltd
262.	CTRI/2017/10/010017	Eli Lilly and Company India Pvt Ltd
263.	CTRI/2017/10/010043	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd
264.	CTRI/2017/10/010113	Besins Healthcare India Private Limited
265.	CTRI/2017/11/010539	Unique Biotech Ltd
266.	CTRI/2017/11/010384	Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd
267.	CTRI/2017/10/010191	Vigorous Solutions Ltd
268.	CTRI/2017/10/010233	Esperion Therapeutics Inc
269.	CTRI/2017/11/010387	Biological E Limited
270.	CTRI/2017/11/010324	Wockhardt Ltd
271.	CTRI/2017/11/010511	Cadila Healthcare Limited
272.	CTRI/2017/11/010427	Cadila Healthcare Ltd
273.	CTRI/2017/11/010448	Biovaccines INDIA
274.	CTRI/2017/11/010647	Joseph Capriotti
275.	CTRI/2017/11/010570	Vasu Research Centre
276.	CTRI/2017/11/010379	Medcem
277.	CTRI/2017/11/010560	Biocon Limited
278.	CTRI/2017/12/010986	Cadila Pharmaceutical Limited
279.	CTRI/2017/11/010620	Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited

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280.	CTRI/2017/11/010679	Mylan Laboratories Limited
281.	CTRI/2017/12/011012	United Therapeutics
282.	CTRI/2017/12/010930	Walter Bushnell Laboratories Private Limited
283.	CTRI/2017/12/010781	Lupin Limited
284.	CTRI/2017/12/010859	Reliance Life Sciences
285.	CTRI/2017/12/010838	AVN Ayurveda Formulation Private Limited
286.	CTRI/2017/12/011008	The Himalaya Drug Company
287.	CTRI/2017/12/011025	Orphazyme AS
288.	CTRI/2017/12/010857	Panacea Biotec Ltd
289.	CTRI/2017/12/010878	Reliance Life Sciences
290.	CTRI/2017/12/011004	The Himalaya Drug Company
291.	CTRI/2017/12/010914	The Himalaya Drug Company
292.	CTRI/2017/12/010803	Wockhardt Limited
293.	CTRI/2017/12/010958	Micro Labs Limited
294.	CTRI/2017/12/010962	Micro Labs Limited
295.	CTRI/2017/12/011017	Ajanta Pharma Ltd
296.	CTRI/2017/12/010959	The Himalaya Drug Company
297.	CTRI/2017/12/011000	Hetero Labs Limited
298.	CTRI/2017/12/011026	Aurigene Discovery Technologies Limited
Year 2016		
1.	CTRI/2016/04/006864	The Himalaya Drug Company
2.	CTRI/2016/12/007529	Dabur India Ltd

1	2	3
3.	CTRI/2016/10/007354	Shri Kartikeya Pharma
4.	CTRI/2016/01/006491	Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company Limited
5.	CTRI/2016/03/006758	Bharat biotech Intl Ltd
6.	CTRI/2016/01/006572	Vasu Research Centre
7.	CTRI/2016/01/006480	AstraZeneca AB
8.	CTRI/2016/09/007298	VASU Health Care Pvt Ltd
9.	CTRI/2016/03/006776	Cipla Ltd
10.	CTRI/2016/05/006954	Dhathri Ayurveda Private Limited
11.	CTRI/2016/04/006862	Dhathri Ayurveda Private Limited
12.	CTRI/2016/02/006668	Zuventus Healthcare Ltd
13.	CTRI/2016/02/006686	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd
14.	CTRI/2016/02/006689	Redhill Herbals Pvt Ltd
15.	CTRI/2016/01/006486	USV Limited
16.	CTRI/2016/07/007097	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt Ltd
17.	CTRI/2016/01/006485	SanofiSynthelabo India Private Limited
18.	CTRI/2016/01/006513	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
19.	CTRI/2016/04/006852	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
20.	CTRI/2016/02/006599	Ipca Laboratories Ltd
21.	CTRI/2016/03/006718	AB Science
22.	CTRI/2016/02/006589	Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd

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23.	CTRI/2016/07/007068	Sandffi Synthelabo India Private Limited
24.	CTRI/2016/02/006643	FibroGen Incorporated
25.	CTRI/2016/06/007016	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
26.	CTRI/2016/02/006607	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
27.	CTRI/2016/05/006953	Dr Arun Maseeh Study Director Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd
28.	CTRI/2016/01/006476	Bharat Biotech International Ltd
29.	CTRI/2016/08/007155	Eugia Pharma Specialities Limited A JV of Aurobindo Pharma Limited and Celon Laboratories Limited
30.	CTRI/2016/01/006507	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd
31.	CTRI/2016/03/006739	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
32.	CTRI/2016/01/006541	Human Biologicals Institute
33.	CTRI/2016/01/006515	THINQ Pharma CRO Private Limited
34.	CTRI/2016/05/006909	Bharat Biotech International Limited
35.	CTRI/2016/05/006966	Novo Nordisk Pvt Ltd
36.	CTRI/2016/05/006952	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
37.	CTRI/2016/01/006522	Pfizer Limited
38.	CTRI/2016/05/006917	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd

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39.	CTRI/2016/09/007279	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
40.	CTRI/2016/01/006493	CELLTRION Inc
41.	CTRI/2016/01/006490	Abbott Laboratories GmbH
42.	CTRI/2016/09/007301	Novo Nordisk AS
43.	CTRI/2016/03/006724	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
44.	CTRI/2016/04/006805	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd
45.	CTRI/2016/02/006625	Biocon Research Limited
46.	CTRI/2016/08/007137	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited
47.	CTRI/2016/03/006779	Virchow Biotech Pvt Ltd
48.	CTRI/2016/01/006481	Dr Reddys Laboratories Ltd
49.	CTRI/2016/01/006547	MERCURY LABORATORIES LTD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE VADODARA
50.	CTRI/2016/06/006993	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd
51.	CTRI/2016/06/007031	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
52.	CTRI/2016/06/007059	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
53.	CTRI/2016/03/006702	Emami Ltd
54.	CTRI/2016/03/006715	Marico Ltd
55.	CTRI/2016/03/006714	Emami Ltd
56.	CTRI/2016/02/006600	Rus Biopharm LLC
57.	CTRI/2016/02/006632	Rus Biopharm LLC
58.	CTRI/2016/08/007183	Pfizer Limited

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59.	CTRI/2016/02/006617	Boehringer Ingelheim India Private Limited
60.	CTRI/2016/10/007377	Dr JRKs Siddha Research and Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd
61.	CTRI/2016/09/007312	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
62.	CTRI/2016/02/006665	Cadila Healthcare Limited
63.	CTRI/2016/07/007067	Baidyanath Bhavan Pvt Ltd
64.	CTRI/2016/06/007041	Boehringer Ingelheim India Pvt Ltd
65.	CTRI/2016/04/006838	Cipla Ltd
66.	CTRI/2016/09/007293	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
67.	CTRI/2016/09/007269	Clearside Biomedical Inc
68.	CTRI/2016/03/006730	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
69.	CTRI/2016/04/006821	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
70.	CTRI/2016/03/006694	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
71.	CTRI/2016/04/006790	MSN Laboratories Private Limited
72.	CTRI/2016/03/006746	Bajaj Corp Limited
73.	CTRI/2016/10/007389	Pankajakasthuri Ayurveda Medical College and Post Graduate Centre
74.	CTRI/2016/06/007062	Novartis Healthcare Private Limited
75.	CTRI/2016/09/007234	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
76.	CTRI/2016/03/006763	Hetero Labs Limited

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77.	CTRI/2016/11/007499	Viridis BioPharma Pvt Ltd
78.	CTRI/2016/05/006959	BioGenomics
79.	CTRI/2016/06/007029	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
80.	CTRI/2016/05/006967	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
81.	CTRI/2016/08/007206	Novartis Healthcare Pvt Ltd
82.	CTRT/2016/04/006849	Ferring Pharmaceutical Pvt Ltd
83.	CTRI/2016/04/006886	Cadila Healthcare Limited
84.	CTRI/2016/04/006885	Cadila Healthcare Limited
85.	CTRI/2016/12/007588	Waymade Plc
86.	CTRI/2016/04/006884	Hetero Drugs Limited
87.	CTRI/2016/05/006936	Biological E Limited
88.	CTRI/2016/06/007032	Ari Healthcare Pvt Ltd
89.	CTRI/2016/06/007023	PIONEER EXTRACTS PVT LTD
90.	CTRI/2016/08/007221	GWELL CO LTD
91.	CTRI/2016/07/007078	Panacea Biotec Ltd
92.	CTRI/2016/10/007413	Katra Phytochem India Private Limited
93.	CTRI/2016/05/006975	Cadila Healthcare Ltd
94.	CTRI/2016/09/007277	Bharat Biotech International Ltd
95.	GTRI/2016/08/007169	AstraZeneca AB
96.	CTRI/2016/09/007304	Gilead Sciences Inc Lakeside Drive Foster City CA USA
97.	CTRI/2016/09/007273	Biogen Extracts Pvt Ltd

1	2	3
98.	CTRI/2016/07/007105	Gilead Sciences Inc
99.	CTRI/2016/08/007204	AstraZeneca AB
100.	CTRI/2016/11/007424	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
101.	CTRI/2016/07/007092	Newron Pharmaceuticals SpA
102.	CTRI/2016/09/007230	Reliance Life sciences Pvt Ltd
103.	CTRI/2016/07/007096	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd
104.	CTRI/2016/07/007109	Biological ELimited
105.	CTRI/2016/10/007409	Hetero Labs Limited
106.	CTRI/2016/08/007158	Spectrum Clinical Research Pvt Ltd
107.	CTRI/2016/09/007268	AB Science
108.	CTRI/2016/11/007461	Hetero Labs Limited
109.	CTRI/2016/11/007452	Wockhardt Ltd
110.	CTRI/2016/11/007481	Bharat Biotech International Limited
111.	CTRI/2016/08/007216	Novo Nordisk India Private Ltd
112.	CTRI/2016/11/007433	Synokem Pharmaceuticals Ltd
113.	CTRI/2016/09/007231	Cipla Ltd
114.	CTRI/2016/11/007509	Pharmazz India Private Limited
115.	CTRI/2016/11/007491	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
116.	CTRI/2016/11/007439	Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited
117.	CTRI/2016/09/007309	Cipla Ltd
118.	CTRI/2016/10/007345	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd
119.	CTRI/2016/10/007400	JSC Pharmasyn tez
120.	CTRI/2016/11/007478	Sandhu Products Inc

1	2	3
121.	CTRI/2016/11/007434	Shantha Biotechnics Pvt Ltd a Sanofi Company
122.	CTRI/2016/10/007367	Cadila Healthcare Limited
123.	CTRI/2016/11/007476	AIMIL PHARMACEUTICALS INDIA LIMITED
124.	CTRI/2016/12/007518	Synergia Life Sciences Pvt Ltd
125.	CTRI/2016/12/007557	Mylan GmbH

[Translation]

Funds for Civil Safety

917. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for all the citizens to pay minimum amount of funds for providing civil safety to the citizens, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has constituted any committee or agency for the said purpose, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to formulate the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) At present no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Bank Fraud Cases

918. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the bank fraud cases are increasing in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to take any step to prevent the banking fraud; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) report cases of fraud where the amount involved is above Rs. 1 lakh to RBI. Details of Frauds reported over the last three financial years and current financial year (till 30.9.2018) are given in enclosed Statement.

A number of measures being taken to control and prevent frauds in banks, including, *inter alia*, the following:

- (a) Government has issued "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), which provides, *inter-alia*, that—
 - (i) all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Assets, be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud, and a report placed before the bank's Committee for Review of NPAs on the findings of this investigation;
 - (ii) examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI; and
 - (iii) report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.

(b) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts. It 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) Central Fraud Registry (CFR), based on Fraud Monitoring Returns filed by banks and select financial institutions, has been set up by RBI as a searchable online central database for use by banks.

(d) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated

establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

- (e) PSBs have been instructed to—
- (i) ensure implementation, within stipulated deadlines, measures prescribed by RBI for strengthening the SWIFT operating environment in banks,
 - (ii) decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy,
 - (iii) meticulously follow RBI's framework for dealing with loan frauds and Red Flagged Accounts,
 - (iv) implement RBI guidelines to prevent skimming of ATM/debit/credit cards, and
 - (v) ensure legal audit of title documents in respect of large value loan accounts,
 - (vi) obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore,
 - (vii) strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees.

Statement

*Frauds (Amount Involved Rs. 1 Lakh and Above)
Reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks Over
the Last Three Financial Years and
Current Financial Year (till 30.9.2018)*

Year of reporting of fraud	Number of frauds reported*	Amount involved (in crore Rs.)*	* Fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking etc., which may be of an earlier period.
2015-16	4,693	18,699	
2016-17	5,076	23,934	
2017-18	5,917	41,168	
2018-19 (up to 30.9.2018')	3,416	30,420	

E.g., the fraud in PNB's Brady House branch was reported in February 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011.

Source: RBI

[English]

Management of Solid Waste

919. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has made assessment for quantity of solid waste generated in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of solid waste allowed to be treated using modern methods;

(c) whether it is a fact that 62 million tonne's of waste is generated annually in the country at present and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated new Rules for effective implementation of Solid Waste Management (SWM) and if so, the details and major highlights of the new rules; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch a massive awareness campaign in association with communities, NGOs and other stakeholders to push for better implementation of SWM 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) to (c) As per the assessment made by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in its annual report for the year 2013-2014, MSW generation from 34 states & union

territories is 1, 43,449 TPD. As per the annual report of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules for year 2016-17 it is estimated that the total generation of solid waste is approximately 1,50,000 T/day. Approximately 90% (1,35,000 MT/day) is collected. Out of the collected waste, 20% (27,000 MT/day) is processed and the remaining 80% (10,80,000 MT/day) is going to the dumping sites.

(d) The Ministry in supersession of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, has notified the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Rules prescribe that no waste generator shall throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies. Further, the Rules direct the waste generators to segregate the waste at source and hand over the segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors. Under the duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats, the Rules direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the authorised waste collectors. The Rules mandate the Urban Local Bodies to frame Bye-Laws incorporating the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and ensure timely implementation.

(e) A national level Capacity Building Program on Waste Management Rules have been designed to be implemented in 68 cities of the country in first phase in association with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) within the umbrella framework of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). Till date 20 Capacity building programmes are conducted on waste management rules. Further, The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has introduced scheme of

“Creation of Management Structure for Hazardous Substances”, under which the Ministry provide financial assistance under sub-schemes of “Capacity building of government agencies/organizations/department/civil society/institute with respect to environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes” and “Organizing awareness program with various stakeholders for implementation of various waste and chemicals management rules”

Sectoral Growth

920. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the contribution of various sectors, *i.e.*, service, manufacturing and others to the GDP of the country during the last three years;

(b) whether there is huge stagnation in manufacturing sector's contribution to the economy, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any serious measures to revive manufacturing sector to produce more employment and contribute to GDP of the country; 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) The share of various sectors (including manufacturing and services sector) in Gross Value Added (GVA) during last three years is given in the table below.

Share of sectors in GVA at current prices (per cent)

Sector	2015-16 (2nd RE)	2016-17 (1st RE)	2017-18 (PE)
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	17.7	17.9	17.1
Industry	29.8	29.3	29.1
(Of which) Manufacturing	16.8	16.8	16.7

Sector	2015-16 (2nd RE)	2016-17 (1st RE)	2017-18 (PE)
Services	52.5	52.8	53.9

Source: Central Statistics Office;

Notes: 2nd RE: Second Revised Estimates, 1st RE: First Revised Estimates, PE: Provisional Estimates.

In first half (April-September) of 2018-19, share of manufacturing sector in GVA was 16.9 per cent, higher as compared to 16.5 per cent in the first half of 2017-18.

(c) and (d) Promoting the growth of manufacturing sector and hence increasing its contribution to the economy remains one among the utmost priorities of the Government. The Government has put in place a policy framework to create conducive business environment and improved infrastructure network. The Make in India initiative launched by the Government focuses on infrastructure development, simplified processes, job creation, skill development and fostering innovation in the select manufacturing sectors. Startup India initiative was launched to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups and to economic growth and generate employment opportunities. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve ease of doing business, which has borne results with the position of India improving from 142nd rank in 2014 to 77th rank in 2018. Further, the Foreign Direct Investment policy has been simplified and liberalized progressively and now most sectors are on automatic route. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana was launched to extend collateral free loans by banks, non-banking financial companies and micro finance institutions to small/micro business enterprises in the non- agricultural sector to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities and to generate self-employment.

In addition, Government announced special package for footwear and leather sector to develop infrastructure, facilitate additional investments, generate employment and increase production. A special package including a slew of labour-friendly measures to promote employment generation, economies of scale and boost exports was introduced in textile and apparel sector. Key initiatives have been

announced recently by the Government to help growth, expansion and facilitation of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock

11.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One Minute past Twelve of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER in the Chair)

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that Shri Thupstan Chhewang, an elected member from Ladakh Parliamentary Constituency of Jammu and Kashmir has resigned from membership of Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 13, December, 2018.

... (Interruptions)

12.01½ hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri B.N. Chandrappa and Shri Naramalli Sivaprasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members I have received several notices of Adjournment Motion from some Members on various issues. Even though the matters

are of important nature, it is not necessary to adjourn the business of the House for it. Therefore, I have disallowed all the Adjournment Motions.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002:

1. S.O.3846(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2018, regarding notification of threatened species of plants and animals in the State of Assam.
2. S.O.3845(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2018, regarding notification of threatened species of plants and animals in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9853/16/18]

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9854/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 24 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018:

1. The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Manner of Attachment of Property) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.804(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2018.
2. The Declaration of Fugitive Economic Offenders (Forms and Manner of Filing Application) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.805(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2018.
3. The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Procedure for Sending Letter of Request to Contracting State) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.806(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2018.
4. The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Procedure for Conducting Search and Seizure) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.807(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2018.
5. The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Manner and Conditions for Receipt and Management of Confiscated Properties) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.808(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9855/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.4152(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2018 authorising officers not below the rank of Assistant Directors in the Directorate of Enforcement to exercise the power to search any person and to seize such record or property which may be useful for or relevant to proceedings issued under clause (a) of Section 9 of the under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9856/16/18]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.4153(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2018 regarding appointment of Special Directors of Enforcement of the Directorate of Enforcement to perform the functions of an Administrator issued under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9857/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9858/16/18]

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under Section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:
- (i) G.S.R.927(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th December, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase the Basic Customs Duty on the goods falling under the specified tariff heads, mentioned therein, by amending the statutory rate under the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 8A of the said Act.
- (ii) G.S.R.1027(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase the basic customs duty on the goods falling under the

specified tariff heads, mentioned therein, by amending the statutory rate under the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 8A of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9859/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:
- (i) G.S.R.928(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th September, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 50/2017-cus., dated 30th June, 2017.
- (ii) G.S.R.929(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th September, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 57/2017-cus., dated 30th June, 2017.
- (iii) G.S.R.930(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th September 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 52/2017-cus., dated 30th June, 2017.
- (iv) G.S.R.1028(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 57/2017-cus., dated 30th June, 2017.
- (v) G.S.R.1029(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to withdraw exemption from Basic Custom Duty and impose 10% BCD on Printed Circuit Board Assembly used for the items, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9860/16/18]

...(*Interruptions*)

12.04 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2018.

2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 12th December, 2018."

... (Interruptions)

12.04 ½ hrs

[English]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

113th to 117th Reports

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2018-19):

1. 113th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their 89th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Defence Estates Management'.
2. 114th Report on the subject 'Performance Audit of Design, Development, Manufacture and Induction of Light Combat Aircraft'.

* Laid on the Table.

3. 115th Report on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their 67th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Performance Audit of Employees State Insurance corporation and Special Audit of Medical Education Projects of ESIC'.

4. 116th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their 36th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses over voted grants and charged appropriations (2013-14)'.

5. 117th Report on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their 68th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses over voted grants and charged appropriations (2014-15)'.

... (Interruptions)

12.04 ¾ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

55th, 56th and 59th Action Taken Reports

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA (Rewa): Hon. Speaker, I on behalf of Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav lay following Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further action taken by the Government on follow reports:

- (1) 55th Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the 39th Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Subject 'Comprehensive Agriculture Research based on Geographical Conditions and Impact of Climatic Changes to ensure Food Security Country' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department or Agricultural Research and Education).
- (2) 56th Report on action taken by the Government on the observations, recommendations

contained in the 47th Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).

- (3) 59th Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 48th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

12.05 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE

262nd to 267th Reports

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PANDEY (Kushinagar): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:

- (1) Two Hundred Sixty-second Report on the 'Development of Buddhist Circuit in India'.
- (2) Two Hundred Sixty-third Report on the 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Fifty-seventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Civil Aviation'.
- (3) Two Hundred Sixty-fourth Report on the 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Fifty-eighth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Culture'.
- (4) Two Hundred Sixty-fifth Report on the 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Fifty-ninth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-

19) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways'.

- (5) Two Hundred Sixty-sixth Report on the 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Sixtieth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Shipping'.
- (6) Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh Report on the "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Sixty-first Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Tourism".

... (Interruptions)

12.06 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 304th Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Women and Child Development***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): Hon. Speaker, I on behalf of Shrimati Menaka Sanjay Gandhi, in accordance with the provisions of Direction 73(a) of the Directions by the Speaker lay statement regarding status of Implementation of recommendations contained in 304" Report on the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Women and Child Development. ... (Interruptions)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9861/16/18.

12.06½ hrs

(ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 99th and 103rd Reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2017-18) (Demand No. 42), pertaining to the Department of Health and Family Welfare and 100th and 104th Reports on Demands for Grants (2017-18) (Demand No. 43), pertaining to the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): With your permission, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 99th and 103rd Reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2017-18) (Demand No. 42), pertaining to the Department of Health and Family Welfare and 100th and 104th Reports on Demands for Grants (2017-18) (Demand No. 43), pertaining to the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.07 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): With your permission, Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 17th of December, 2018 will consist of:

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper:—[It contains consideration and passing of (a) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016; (b) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018; (c) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018; and (d) The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2018.]
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:
 - (a) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2017;
 - (b) The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018;
 - (c) The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
 - (d) The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
 - (e) The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016;
 - (f) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016' and
 - (g) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2017.
3. Consideration and passing of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
4. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (9 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2018, after introduction. (To replace an Ordinance).
5. The Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 (7 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2018, after introduction. (To replace an Ordinance).

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9862/16/18.

6. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (8 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018, after introduction. (To replace an Ordinance).
7. Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Second Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (including Railways) for 2018-19.

HON SPEAKER: Submissions will be laid on the Table.

[Translation]

*SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV (Buldhana): Please include following topics in the next week's list of Business:

1. To enhance the time period of repayment of loan given to the farmers for agricultural production, doing away with the condition of guarantor every year for agricultural loan, Waiving of the entire loan of the farmers committing suicide due to penury alongwith providing livelihood to a member of such families under Centrally sponsored schemes or launch any specific scheme at Central level for such families.
2. Buldhana District of Buldhana Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra State is educationally most backward and there are no Kendriya Vidyalayas in the adjoining districts also and there are several offices of state as well as Central Government which include Income Tax Department, Railways, Department of Post, Telecommunications, Doordarshan Kendra, Archeological Department, NABARD, Banking sector etc. Setting up a Kendriya Vidyalaya here will not only benefit the wards of Central Government employees but also the children of poor people in the teicality in getting affordable education.

* Laid on the Table.

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS (Wardha): Please include following topics in the next week's list of Business:

1. Approval for development of Wardha railway station in Central Railway was granted by the Ministry of Railways but no work has been undertaken as on date in this regard. Therefore Wardha Railway Station may be developed immediately in the light of the approval by the Ministry of Railways.
2. The State of Maharashtra particularly Wardha is drought effected due to which the orange growers are facing difficulties. The Central Government had sent a Central team to assess the situation but no assistance has been extended to the orange growers. Therefore, special package may be given to the orange growers immediately.

[English]

*SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Please include the following topics in the next week's List of Business.

1. The pollution level of metropolitan cities across the nation is witnessing an alarming trend much to detriment of the health of city dwellers which needs a comprehensive plan to deal with.
2. The brackish water contamination which includes arsenic, fluoride, has assumed a disastrous dimension which also has been taking a toll of lives silently. Immediate and necessary measures need to be taken to save the people of this country who are forced to drink contaminated water

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Please include following topics for discussion in next week's List of Business: Setting up of a Central Soil Research Centre in Urai, Garotha Bhoginipur in Jalaun district and Construction of Multi Sports Stadium in

* Laid on the Table.

Garotha Bhoginipur in my Parliamentary Constituency of Jalaun.

*SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (Khiri): I request that the following topics may be included in next week's List of Business:

1. Need to exempt GST on export for states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan etc. which have low share in export due to geographical and other reasons despite having huge potential for export and availability of labour force and resources.
2. Consideration of necessary measures to be taken for organising annual programme of Rajbhasha as per schedule and to achieve targets set in this regard under Official language Act, 1963 in the offices of Government of India located abroad.

*SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN (Dhindori): Please include following topics in the next week's List of Business:

1. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Dhindori grapes and pomegranates are produced in large quantity. In the absence of required food processing industries in my Parliamentary Constituency, grapes worth crores of rupees produced by the farmers are wasted. There is a need to promote food processing industries for grapes and pomegranates.
2. Onion is produced in abundance in my Parliamentary Constituency Dhindori in Maharashtra. In this area, Lasalgoan is the largest onion market in Asia where sale purchase of onion worth lakhs of rupees takes place everyday. With a heavy heart, I have to inform the House that the farmers of my Constituency are not getting the production cost of the onions produced for the last several years due to which their economic condition is deteriorating and a large quantity of onion is wasted. There is a need to formulate a scheme to give incentive to farmers to grow better

varieties of onion and set up a food processing industry for Onion in my Parliamentary Constituency Dhindori.

*SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Please include following topics in the next week's List of Business:

1. Lucknow is Capital of Uttar Pradesh State. Chitrakoot Dham-Kanpur Intercity train passing through my Parliamentary Constituency needs to be extended upto Lucknow for benefit of passengers. Therefore please include this topic for discussion in the House and extend the train upto Lucknow.
2. Barua and Dhan dams in Chitrakoot district under my Parliamentary Constituency are the source of irrigation for farmers. Due to excessive silt deposits in these dams, water storage is not possible. Therefore this topic should be included for discussion in the House and measures for desilting the dams should be taken for increasing the water level in said dams.

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Please include following topics in the next week's List of Business:

1. A National Highway is proposed to be constructed from Una-Dhari-Chalala Amreli-Babara-Jasdan to Chotila stretching total 280 Km in length. The estimated cost of construction of this highway is Rs. 1981 crores. The progress of the construction work of this Highway is negligible. The residents of the area are very hopeful about this Highway because it's construction will facilitate the movement of people of this area and benefit the local residents alongwith the people commuting through this route. Therefore, kindly allocate funds for construction of the Highway immediately so that it's construction work may be started at the earliest.
2. National Highway No. 351 from Mahua-Sabarkundla-Amereli-Bagsara-Wadia to Jaitpur

stretching up to total length of 181 kms is proposed to be constructed. An estimated Budget of Rs. 1502 crores has been sanctioned for construction of this National Highway. The progress of construction work is very slow. This National Highway will connect Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot districts and enable access to these districts in a very short span.

Therefore, I request the Government to allocate funds for construction of this National Highway immediately so that its construction work may be started at the earliest.

*SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA (Bhilwara): Please include following topics in the next's week's List of Business:

1. Construction of railway line from Jaipur to Nathdwara via Todaraisingh Kekari, Shahpura, Gangapur.
2. Withdrawing of Toll Tax levied on private vehicles at the National Highways.

[English]

*SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Please include the following topics in the next week's List of Business.

1. Crisis in Cashew Industry due to the imposition of customs duty and necessity of a comprehensive package for the revival of the Cashew Industry.
2. Waiver of Road and infrastructure cess for diesel used by mechanised fishing vessels for fishing.

12.07 ½ hrs

MOTION RE: FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF

* Laid on the Table.

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA
REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):
Madam, I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 13th December, 2018.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 13th December, 2018.”

The motion was adopted.

... (Interruptions)

12.08 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS -INTRODUCED

(i) Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. HON. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury – Not present.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

... (Interruptions)

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section-2, dated 14.12.2018.

12.09 hrs

STATEMENT RE : INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2018***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 8 of 2018).

... (*Interruptions*)

12.10 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS - INTRODUCED ...
CONTD.**(ii) Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2018****[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009.
HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, I introduce** the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9863/16/18.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section-2, dated 14.12.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Rajnath Singhji.

... (*Interruptions*)*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Your leader is speaking, the please go to your seats. *[English]* All of you, go back to your seats.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that the President of the Congress Party has tried to mislead the country on Rafael Deal for political gains ...(*Interruptions*) Not only that, but he has tried to tarnish the image of the Country at international level. Therefore, I request you that President of Congress party Shri Rahul Gandhi should apologise before this House and from all the countrymen because he has tried to tarnish the image of India at the international level ...(*Interruptions*) Today the Supreme Court of India delivered its judgment in which it has clearly stated that *[English]* it is a financial advantage to the nation. *[Translation]* It has also stated in the judgment that in Rafael deal, no question can be raised on its technical capability; no question can be raised on its quality and there is no irregularity in the purchase process...(*Interruptions*). This verdict has been pronounced by the Bench of three judges. Therefore, I would like to draw your kind attention that Congress had constantly tried for it...(*Interruptions*) There were serious charges of corruption on them. Not only that during their regime, even their Ministers were put behind bars. (*Interruptions*)... They thought that "Since they were sinking, they wished the same fate for us". Perhaps on this theory, they thought to defame this Government. By defaming the Government, they have tried to tarnish India's image at international level. ...(*Interruptions*) I demand that both the Congress party and its President should apologise before the House and the people of the country (*Interruptions*)...

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, he has not taken your name.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No, he has not taken your name, but you can ask for a discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats, only then you can express your views.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way to speak. Please get down from here. You can speak from here.

(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Go back to your seats. All of them were in their seats. Anyhow, they were not in the well. Nobody was there.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I'm sorry. If you want a discussion, I am ready. You can discuss this thing in the House. You can ask for a discussion I will allow you, You will have to, first, go back to your seats,

Otherwise, he can not speak like that.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: First, you have to go back to your seat, then only you can ask me for this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You must be at your seat first.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Go back to your seat first, then only can ask for this. It is not like that, I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stand adjourned to meet again on Monday, The 17th December, 2018 at 11 a.m.

12.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Monday, December 17, 2018/
Agrahayana 26, 1940 (Saka)*

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

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1.	SHRI ADHALRAO, PATIL SHIVAJIRAO	68,
2.	SHRI ARUNMOZHITHEVAN, A.	80,
3.	SHRI CHAND, NIHAL	71,
4.	SHRI CHOUDHARY, RAM TAHAL	64,
5.	SHRI GAJANAN, KIRTIKAR	77,
6.	SHRI GANDHI, FEROZE VARUN	65,
7.	DR. HARIBABU, KAMBHAMPATI	74,
8.	SHRI KACHHADIYA, NARANBHAI	64,
9.	DR. KAMARAJ, K.	63,
10.	SHRI KAUSHALENDRA, KUMAR	78,
11.	SHRI KAUSHIK, RAMESH CHANDER	76,
12.	SHRI KINJARAPU, RAM MOHAN NAIDU	73,
13.	SHRI KUMAR, B. VINOD	67,
14.	SHRIMATI LEKHI, MEENAKSHI	79,
15.	SHRI NATH KAMAL	62,
16.	SHRI NETE, ASHOK MAHADEORAO	71,
17.	SHRI OWAIISI, ASADUDDIN	61,
18.	SHRI PANDEY, HARI OM	66,
19.	DR. PRATAP, KRISHAN	69,
20.	SHRI RAMACHANDRAN, K.N.	65,
21.	SHRI RAO, MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA (AVANTHI)	77,
22.	SHRI RATHWA, RAMSINH	78,

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23.	SHRI SCINDIA, JYOTIRADITYA M.	62,
24.	SHRI SHETTY, GOPAL	67,
25.	DR. SHYAL, BHARATIBEN D.	76,
26.	SHRI SINGH, BHARAT	75,
27.	SHRI TADAS, RAMDAS C.	66,
28.	SHRI TENI, AJAY MISRA	63,
29.	SHRI TRIPATHI, SHARAD	70,
30.	DR. VENUGOPAL P.	72,
31.	SHRI YADAV, DHARMENDRA	65,

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Numbers
1	2	3
1.	SHRI ADHIKARI, DIBYENDU	884,
2.	SHRI PATEL, NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH	892,
3.	DR. NISHANK, RAMESH POKHRIYAL	861,
4.	SHRI ADHALRAO, PATIL SHIVAJIRAO	812, 880, 886, 887,
5.	SHRI ADHIKARI, SISIR KUMAR	696,
6.	SHRI ADSUL ANANDRAO	812, 880, 887,
7.	SHRI AGRAWAL, RAJENDRA	749, 756,
8.	SHRIMATI AHLAWAT, SANTOSH	824, 866, 873,
9.	SHRIMATI AHMED, SAJDA	833,
10.	SHRI AJMAL, BADRUDDIN	785,
11.	SHRI AJMAL, SIRAJUDDIN	772,
12.	SHRI ANTO ANTONY	718, 813,
13.	SHRI ARUNMOZHITHEVAN, A.	903,

1	2	3
14.	SHRI ASHOK KUMAR K.	751,
15.	SHRI AZAD, KIRTI	845, 876,
16.	SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN	715, 811, 907,
17.	SHRI BAKER GEORGE	835, 881,
18.	SHRI BANERJEE, KALYAN	811,
19.	SHRI BANERJEE, PRASUN	702, 880,
20.	SHRI BARNE, SHRIRANG APPA	808; 812, 880, 886, 887,
21.	SHRI BASHEER MOHAMMED E.T.	806, 810,
22.	DR. BHAGIRATH, PRASAD	809,
23.	SHRI BHARATHI, MOHAN R.K.	721, 871, 885, 893,
24.	SHRIMATI BHATT, RANJANBEN	740, 918,
25.	DR. BIJU P.K.	716,
26.	SHRI BIRLA, OM	703, 704, 826,
27.	SHRI BOHRA, RAM CHARAN	849,
28.	DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN	817, 880, 903,
29.	SHRI CHANDEL, KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH	707, 808, 872, 901,
30.	SHRI CHANDRAKASI, M.	766,
31.	PROF. CHANDUMAJRA, PREM SINGH	838, 851,
32.	SHRI CHAUDHARY, PANKAJ	818,
33.	SHRI CHAUDHURY, JITENDRA	792, 889,
34.	SHRI CHAUHAN, DEVUSINH	735, 915,
35.	SHRI CHAUTALA, DUSHYANT	771, 880,
36.	SHRI CHAVAN, ASHOK SHANKAR RAO	717, 806, 867, 868, 880,

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37.	SHRI CHAVAN, HARISHCHANDRA	755,
38.	PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA	725, 892,
39.	SHRI CHUDASAMA, RAJESHBHAI	710, 803, 905,
40.	SHRI DANVE, RAOSAHEB PATIL	879,
41.	SHRI DATTA, SANKAR PRASAD	830,
42.	KM. DEV, SUSHMITA	872,
43.	SHRIMATI DEVI, RAMA	779, 829,
44.	SHRIMATI DEVI, VEENA	875, 892,
45.	SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY	748, 885,
46.	SHRI DHRUVANARAYANA, R.	880, 890, 891,
47.	SHRI DIWAKER, RAJESH KUMAR	824, 854, 866,
48.	SHRI DUBEY NISHIKANT	801, 803, 819, 878,
49.	SHRI ERING, NINONG	865,
50.	PROF GAIKWAD, RAVINDRA VISHWANATH	880,
51.	DR. GAIKWAD, SUNIL BALIRAM	732, 892,
52.	SHRI GAJANAN, KIRTIKAR	850, 898,
53.	SHRI GALLA, JAYADEV	838, 908,
54.	SHRI GANDHI, FEROZE VARUN	883,
55.	DR. GAVIT, HEENA VIJAYKUMAR	730, 806, 827, 837, 850,
56.	ADV. GEORGE, JOICE	847, 880,
57.	SHRI GHUBAYA, SHER SINGH	736, 845, 894,
58.	SHRI GILUWA, LAXMAN	723,
59.	SHRI GIRRI, MAHEISH	768,
60.	SHRI GOGOI, GAURAV	724,

1	2	3
61.	DR. GOPAL, K.	767,
62.	SHRI GOPALAKRISHNAN, R.	757
63.	DR. GOUD, BOORA NARSAIAH	693, 909,
64.	SHRI GUPTA, SUDHEER	717, 806, 867, 868, 880,
65.	SHRI HANSDAK, VIJAY KUMAR	695, 902,
66.	SHRI HARI, G.	769, 903,
67.	SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI	740, 753,
68.	PROF. HAY RICHARD	692,
69.	DR. HAZRA, ANUPAM	798, 878,
70.	SHRI JADHAV, SANJAY HARIBHAU	698,
71.	SHRIMATI JARDOSH, DARSHANA VIKRAM	788,
72.	SHRI JAUNAPURIA, SUKHBIR SINGH	831,
73.	SHRI JAYADEVAN, C.N.	700
74.	DR. JAYAVARDHAN, J.	730, 806, 827, 837, 850,
75.	SHRI JENA, RABINDRA KUMAR	705, 897,
76.	SHRI JOSHI, CHANDRA PRAKASH	824, 866, 873,
77.	SHRI JOSHI, PRALHAD	800, 880,
78.	SHRI KACHHADIA, NARANBHAI	874,
79.	KM. KARANDLAJE, SHOBHA	741, 870, 919,
80.	SHRI KARUNAKARAN, P.	796,
81.	SHRI KASWAN, RAHUL	739,
82.	SH. KATARIA, RATTAN LAL	844,
83.	SHRI KATEEL, NALIN KUMAR	742, 806, 920,

1	2	3
84.	SHRI KAUSHAL, KISHORE	864, 892,
85.	SHRI KAUSHALENDRA, KUMAR	880,
86.	SHRI KAUSHIK, RAMESH CHANDER	876,
87.	SHRIMATI KHADSE, RAKSHATAI	700, 759, 770,
88.	SHRI KHAIRE CHANDRAKANT	733, 880, 883,
89.	SHRI KHAN, MD. BADARUDDOZA	814, 888,
90.	SHRIMATI KHER, KIRRON	773,
91.	SHRI KHUBA, BHAGWANTH	778,
92.	SHRI KISHORE, JUGAL	745,
93.	SHRI KODIKUNNIL, SURESH	857,
94.	SHRI KUMAR, B. VINOD	883, 890,
95.	SHRI KUNDARIA MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI	720, 782,
96.	SHRI KUNHALIKUTTY, P.K.	97, 728,
97.	SINGH, KUNWAR BHARATENDRA	840,
98.	SHRI LOKHANDE, SADASHIV	807,
99.	ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR	709,
100.	SHRIMATI MAADAM, POONAMBEN	823, 890,
101.	SHRI MAHADIK, DHANANJAY	730, 806, 827, 837, 850,
102.	SHRIMATI MAHAJAN, POONAM	727, 826, 912,
103.	DR. MAHATO, BANSHILAL	831, 869,
104.	SH. MAHATO, BIDYUT BARAN	874,
105.	SHRI MAHENDRAN, C.	729, 880,
106.	SHRI MAHTAB, BHARTRUHARI	813, 885,
107.	SHRI MALLIKARJUN, KHARGE	706, 899,
108.	DR. MANDAL, TAPAS	797,

1	2	3
109.	SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM, K.	790,
110.	SHRI MARUTHARAJAA, R.P.	828,
111.	SHRI MEENA, ARJUN LAL	789,
112.	SHRI MISHRA, BHAIRON PRASAD	697,
113.	SHRI MISRA, PINAKI	839,
114.	SHRI MOHAN P.C.	787,
115.	SHRI MOHAN, M. MURLI	776, 842, 892,
116.	SHRI MOHD. SALIM	888,
117.	SHRI MUDDAHANUMEGOWDA, S.P.	710, 776, 803,
118.	SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN	784, 880,
119.	DR. MUNDE, PRITAM GOPINATH	808, 812, 880, 886, 887,
120.	SHRI NAGAR, RODMAL	743, 786,
121.	SHRI NAGARAJAN, P.	763,
122.	SHRI NAIK, B.V.	776, 783,
123.	SHRI NANI, KESINENI	831, 832,
124.	SHRI NATTERJEE, J.J.T.	765, 880,
125.	SHRI NINAMA, MANSHANKAR	846,
126.	SHRI NISHAD, AJAY	816,
127.	SHRI NISHAD, RAM CHARITRA	713, 866, 880,
128.	SHRIMATI NOOR, MAUSAM	841,
129.	SHRI OWAISI, ASADUDDIN	871, 895,
130.	SHRIMATI PAATLE, KAMLA DEVI	734, 914,
131.	SHRI PAL, JAGDAMBIKA	794, 891,
132.	SHRI PALA, VINCENT H.	699, 799,
133.	SHRI PANDAY, HARI OM	874,
134.	SHRI PANDEY RAVINDRA KUMAR	801, 803, 878,

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135.	SHRI PANDEY, RAJESH	801, 803, 878,
136.	SHRI PARASURAMAN, K.	777, 871,
137.	SHRI PARTHIPAN, R.	762, 880,
138.	SHRI PATEL, DEVJI M.	774,
139.	SHRIMATI PATEL, JAYSHREEBEN	719, 910,
140.	SHRI PATEL, PRAHLAD SINGH	843,
141.	SHRI PATIL A.T. NANA	722, 869,
142.	SHRI PATIL, BHEEMRAO B.	752,
143.	SHRIMATI PATIL, BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI	860, 877,
144.	SHRI PATIL, KAPIL MORESHWAR	859, 879,
145.	SHRI PRABAKARAN, K.R.P.	761, 902,
146.	SHRI PREMACHANDRAN N.K.	815,
147.	SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN, T	717, 806, 867, 880,
148.	SHRI RAGHAVAN M.K.	805, 886,
149.	SHRI RAI, PREM DAS	858,
150.	SHRI RAJAN, VICHARE	701, 896,
151.	SHRI RAJENDRAN, S.	717, 806, 867, 868, 880,
152.	SHRI RAJESH, M.B.	802, 880, 884,
153.	DR. RAJORIA, MANOJ	711, 855,
154.	SHRI RAM, VISHNU DAYAL	806,
155.	SHRI RAMACHANDRAN, K.N.	882, 900,
156.	SHRI RAO KONAKALLA NARAYANA	717, 747, 863, 880,
157.	SHRI RAO, MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA (AVANTHI)	805, 806,
158.	SHRI RATHORE, HARIOM SINGH	711,

1	2	3
159.	SHRI RATHWA, RAMSINH	728, 855,
160.	SHRI RAUT, VINAYAK BHAURAO	808, 880, 886,
161.	DR. RAY, RAVINDRA KUMAR	736, 845, 894,
162.	SHRI REDDY, A.P. JITHENDER	834, 880,
163.	SHRI REDDY, GUTHA SUKENDER	747,
164.	SHRI REDDY, KONDA VISHWESHWAR	759, 880, 881,
165.	SHRI REDDY, PONGULETI SRINIVASA	862,
166.	PROF. ROY, SAUGATA	838, 871,
167.	SHRI RUDY, RAJIV PRATAP	852,
168.	SHRI SAHU, LAKHAN LAL	754, 831, 869,
169.	DR. SAMPATH, A.	760, 882,
170.	SHRI SARSWATI, SUMEDHANAND	824, 866, 873,
171.	SHRI SATAV, RAJEEV	730, 806, 827, 837, 850,
172.	ADV. SAWAIKAR, NARENDRA KESHAV	758, 814,
173.	SHRI SAWANT, ARVIND	799,
174.	SHRI SCINDIA, JYOTIRADITYA M.	872,
175.	SHRI SENTHILNATHAN, P.R.	721, 871, 885, 893,
176.	SHRI SHANKARRAO, MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH	730, 806, 827, 837, 850
177.	SHRI SHARMA, RAM KUMAR	801,
178.	SHRI SHETTY RAJU	820,
179.	SHRI SHETTY, GOPAL	875,
180.	SHRI SHEWALE, RAHUL	813, 885,
181.	DR. SHINDE, SHRIKANT EKNATH	808, 812, 880,

1	2	3
182.	SHRI SHIROLE, ANIL	835, 881,
183.	DR. SHYAL, BHARATIBEN D.	876,
184.	SHRI SIDDESHWARA, G.M.	737, 905, 916,
185.	SHRI SIGRIWAL, JANARDAN SINGH	780,
186.	SHRI SIMHA, PRATHAP	741, 870, 919
187.	SHRI SINGH GANESH	791, 879,
188.	SHRI SINGH PASHUPATI NATH	845, 894,
189.	SHRI SINGH, ABHISHEK	746, 880, 819.
190.	SHRI SINGH, BHARAT	873,
191.	SHRI SINGH, KIRTI VARDHAN	856,
192.	KW. SINGH, KUNWAR HARIBANSH	717, 806, 867, 868, 880,
193.	SHRI SINGH, LALLU	848,
194.	SHRI SINGH, PARVESH SAHIB	708, 904,
195.	SHRI SINGH, RAVNEET	775, 880,
196.	SHRI SINGH, SUSHIL KUMAR	880, 882, 883,
197.	DR. SINGH, PRABHAS KUMAR	793,
198.	SHRI SINGH, SUNIL KUMAR	880, 889,
199.	SHRI SINGH, UDAY PRATAP	822,
200.	DR. SOLANKI, KIRIT P.	731, 913,
201.	DR. SOMAIYA, KIRIT	714, 880, 906,
202.	SHRIMATI SONKER, NEELAM	781,
203.	SHRI SRIRAM, MALYADRI	825,
204.	SHRIMATI SULE, SUPRIYA	730, 806, 827, 837, 850,
205.	SHRI SUNDARAM, P.R.	730, 806, 827, 837, 850,
206.	SHRI SURESH, D.K.	694, 742, 806, 920,
207.	SHRI TADAS, RAMDAS C.	874,
208.	SHRIMATI TEACHER, P.K. SHREEMATHI	750, 871,

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209.	SHRI TENI, AJAY MISRA	873,
210.	SHRI THAKUR, ANURAG SINGH	853,
211.	DR. THAROOR, SHASHI	691, 699,
212.	PROF THOMAS, K.V. THOMAS	821,
213.	SHRI TRIVEDI, DINESH	744, 826,
214.	SHRI TUMANE, KRUPAL BALAJI	799, 860,
215.	SHRI UDASI, SHIVKUMAR	720, 911,
216.	SHRI V. ELUMALAI	764,
217.	SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA	721, 871, 885, 893,
218.	SHRIMATI VANAROJA, R.	721, 871, 885, 893,
219.	SHRIMATI VASANTHI, M.	749, 903,
220.	SHRI VASAVA, MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI	755, 829,
221.	SHRI VASAVA, PARBHUBHAI NARARBHAI	835, 836, 881,

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222.	SHRI VENKATESH, BABU T.G.	806, 826, 880, 726,
223.	SHRI VENUGOPAL, K.C.	726, 805,
224.	SHRI VERMA, RAJESH	703,
225.	SMT VERMA, REKHA	795, 877
226.	SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR, S.R.	717, 806, 867, 868, 880,
227.	SHRI VIRA, DHARAM	804,
228.	SHRI YADAV, DHARMENDRA	808, 880, 886, 887,
229.	SHRI YADAV, JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN	882,
230.	SHRI YADAV, OM PRAKASH	738, 917,
231.	SHRI YADAV, TEJ PRATAP SINGH	796, 838, 880, 890,
232.	SHRI YADAV, LAXMI NARAYAN	712,

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