

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 16, 2018/Phalgun 25, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

HON. SPEAKER: Secretary-General may now call out the names of newly elected Members.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Shri Sarfaraz Alam

1. Shri Sarfaraz Alam (Araria) - Affirmation - Hindi
2. Shri Nagendra Pratap Singh Patel (Phulpur)- Oath - Hindi
3. Shri Pravin Kumar Nishad (Gorakhpur) - Oath- Hindi

11.04 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[Translation]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of three former Members, namely, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel, Dr. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah, Shrimati Susheela Bangaru Laxman and renowned British Physicist and Cosmologist Prof. Stephen Hawking.

Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel was a Member of 7th, 8th and 10th Lok Sabha representing the then Valsad Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.

He was the Union Minister of State for Rural Development from 1991 to 1996 and also a member of Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 8th Lok Sabha. Earlier, he was a Member of the then Bombay Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1960 and then a Member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly from 1960 to 1980.

He also served as a Minister of State for Transport, Power, Jail and Forest in the Government of Gujarat.

Shri Patel actively participated in Non-violent Satyagraha to free Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese rule.

Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel passed away on 30th January, 2018 in Valsad, Gujarat at the age of 90.

Dr. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah was a Member of 8th, 10th, 11th and 13th Lok Sabha representing Illuru Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

He was a Union Minister of State for Commerce in 1996.

He was the Chairman of Committee on MPLADS and also a Member of Committee on Estimates, Committee on Public Undertakings and Committee on Industry.

Dr. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah passed away on 14th February, 2018 in West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh at the age of 91.

Shrimati Susheela Bangaru Laxman was a Member of the 14th Lok Sabha representing the Jalaur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

She was also a member of the Committee on Health and Family Welfare.

An active social worker Shrimati Bangaru took deep interest in educating deprived children of the society.

Shrimati Susheela Bangaru Laxman passed away on 3 rd March, 2018 in Hyderabad at the age of 69.

Prof. Stephen Hawking was a great scientist, theoretical physicist, writer and an inspirational personality of modern era whose insight gave a new dimension to modern cosmology. He received many awards and medals. Prof. Stephen Hawking applied mathematics of Black Holes in the whole universe in association with Shri Roger Penrose which showed the way to reach Big Bang Theory. He also discovered that Black Holes are not fully inert and they also generate radiation- this phenomenon is called Hawking Radiation.

Prof. Hawking was also popular writer and penned many books and his first book was 'A Brief History of Time' which became one of the bestselling books at international level.

Prof. Hawking faced arduous hardships to achieve success in life and he will remain an inspirational personality not only for the scientific world but also for the whole world.

Prof. Stephen Hawking passed away on 14 March, 2018 at the age of 76.

We deeply mourn the loss of our former colleagues and Prof. Stephen Hawking. I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

Hon'ble Members, as per the information received, 9 Security personnel of CRPF were killed and 2 were injured in a bomb blast by naxalites on a vehicle of the CRPF personnel in Sukma District of Chhattisgarh on 13th March, 2018.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this cowardly attack which has brought pain and suffering to the bereaved families and wishes speedy recovery to those injured.

[English]

11.08 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.09 hrs.

(At this stage Shri P.Nagarajan, Shri Jaydev Galla, Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, and some other Hon. Members' come and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, happy and sad moments will go together.

...(Interruptions)

11.10 hrs.

REFERENCE BY SPEAKER

HON. SPEAKER: Hearty congratulations on the occasion of Nav Samvatsar. Hon'ble Members' wait for a minute. I extend my greetings to all of you on the occasion of 'Nav Samvatsar' or 'Vikram Samvat 2075'

commencing on 18th March, 2018. On my behalf and on behalf of this august House, I extend my greetings to all citizens of the country on the occasion of 'Nutan Samvatsar' which is celebrated in different parts of the country with different names such as Gudi Padwa, Ugadu, Chaitra Shukladi, Cheti Chand, Navreh or Sajibu Cheiraba etc. I convey my heartiest congratulations to all.

I hope this 'Nutan Varsh' will bring new hope, energy, exaltation and enthusiasm to all our fellow citizens and will give us strength to make this country more powerful.

On this occasion, a lunch has been organized for all the hon. Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the courtyard No. 9 adjacent to the Central Hall of Parliament House.

On 19th March, 2018 between 1 P.M. to 2 P.M. you all are cordially invited for the lunch.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question Hour. Question No. 301

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Impact of GST on Corruption and Inflation

*301. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption is declining in the system with the introduction of the new tax regime the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether inflation has gone up with the implementation of GST; and

(c) if so, the details of percentage increase in the inflation so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Madam. GST, a destination-based consumption tax with

a unified input tax credit chain and an inbuilt self-policing mechanism, has been so designed that all the business processes like registration, return filing, tax payment, refunds and intimations are automated with minimal interaction with the tax authorities. However, no formal study has been conducted in this regard till now since its introduction on 01st July, 2018.

(b) and (c) No Madam. The average inflation has declined after the implementation of GST. The average inflation for eight months since July, 2017 is lower than the corresponding eight months prior to its implementation. Moreover, it has been observed there was no huge increase in the prices of essential commodities from 01.07.2017 to 13.03.2018. However, the details of the percentage increase in the inflation so far, State-wise are not maintained centrally.

[English]

Blood Donation

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any policy regarding donation of blood;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of procedure/provision for whom the blood donor can obtain blood from blood banks at present?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. Government has adopted the National Blood Policy in 2002. As per this policy, sale and purchase of blood is prohibited, awareness is generated towards promotion of 100% voluntary non-remunerated blood donation and there is no coercion in enrolling replacement blood donors. The policy also lays down that practice of replacement donors is gradually phased out and replacement donors encouraged to enrol as regular voluntary blood donors.

(c) At present, a blood donor cannot obtain blood from blood banks directly. Blood can only be obtained by a registered medical practitioner from licensed blood

banks for his/ her patient after submitting a duly signed blood request form along with the patient's sample for cross-match. In case adequate stocks are available with the blood bank, as well as during emergencies, blood requisitioned is made available. Alternately, the patient may be asked to replace the blood obtained from blood bank by encouraging his family or friends to donate blood and replenish the stocks of the blood bank to the extent issued.

Shortage of Currency in Banks

*303. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of currency in banks which led to insufficient supply in Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) causing innumerable troubles to the customers and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Union Government is aware that a large number of ATMs show no cash boards in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have requested the Union Government to release sufficient currency to meet the demands of the customers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any assurance has been given by the Union Government regarding supply of currency to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures being taken by the Government to reduce the hardships of the account holders and general public, especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that currency supply across the country is being monitored regularly and adequate supplies are made available to RBI issuing offices thereby ensuring equitable distribution of currency to various parts of the country. Banks take corrective

measures, in consultation with RBI, as and when required, in case of shortage of currency.

RBI has informed that on receipt of Government of Telangana's request dated 26.11.2016, situation was redressed through supply of cash to the State.

RBI has apprised that on receipt of letter dated 14.2.2018 from Government of Andhra Pradesh requesting for Rs. 5,000 crore currency, fresh currency worth Rs. 5,000 crore was despatched to Hyderabad office of RBI with instructions to ensure appropriate distribution of the cash amongst currency chests in the circles so that cases of shortage at specific places do not arise.

As informed by RBI, during November 2016 to March 2017, Rs. 82,168 crore was supplied to Hyderabad office of RBI which is the highest amongst all the offices of RBI in the country. Similarly, during April 2017 to February 2018, Rs. 51,523 crore was supplied to Hyderabad office of RBI which was again the highest amongst all the offices of RBI in the country.

Fraudulent Loans under MUDRA

*304. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a fresh case related to fraudulent loans issued/granted under the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the fraud was reported in the Punjab National Bank, which is in the midst of another scam worth Rs. 114 billion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the stringent steps taken/being taken by the Government to put a lid on such frauds in the banking sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), a case based on source information has been lodged by it in February, 2018 against a bank official at the Barmer branch of Punjab National Bank

(PNB) for allegedly sanctioning and disbursing 26 Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) loans in violation of extant rules and regulations of the Bank, thereby allegedly causing wrongful loss to the Bank and corresponding wrongful gain to himself and other unknown persons.

As per PNB, the irregularities committed by the branch official of the Barmer Branch (Rajasthan), relate to procedural lapses in 26 loans sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) during the period September, 2016 to March, 2017. Lapses noticed by the bank relate to pre sanction/ physical verification, end use verification, reports prepared without field verification etc. Procedural lapses were noticed in these accounts and only five accounts out of 26 had become NPA. These amounted to Rs.7.63 lakh. Recovery process in these accounts is currently underway. The official was placed under suspension in May, 2017.

(c) The measures taken by Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to control and prevent frauds in banks, inter-alia, include reiteration of instructions to banks on framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation, etc. relating to large value bank frauds for strict compliance, focus on early detection of loan frauds, prompt reporting to RBI and investigative agencies, timely initiation of staff accountability proceedings, advise to banks to classify potential fraud accounts as Red Flagged Accounts (RFA) based on observation/evaluation of Early Warning Signals (EWS), operationalization of Central Fraud Registry (CFR) to support exercise of due diligence during credit sanctioning process, imposing penalty on banks for laxity in internal controls including issue of 'Letter of Warning' for lapses in following the procedures / guidelines V reporting, rotational transfer of staff in sensitive positions to be covered in internal audit, mandating banks to implement measures for strengthening the SWIFT operating environment in banks etc.

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance

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

(a) the details of the schemes being run in Bihar with the assistance of World Bank during the last five years;

(b) the details of the schemes sanctioned in Bihar with assistance of World Bank;

(c) whether any target has been set to complete the said schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The number of projects under implementation in Bihar with the assistance of the World Bank is 14, comprising 7 state sector projects implemented specifically for Bihar and another 7 national and multi-state projects, which are under implementation in various States, including Bihar.

Of the 7 state sector projects in Bihar, the loan in respect of 5 projects was approved by the World Bank during the last five years, while the loan in respect of the remaining 2 projects was approved more than five years ago. Of the 7 national and multi-state projects in Bihar, the loan in respect of 2 projects was approved by the World Bank during the last five years, while the loan in respect of the remaining 5 projects was approved more than five years ago. The loan agreement stipulates the closing date of the project. However at times, projects are granted extension on a case to case basis depending on exigency and merit. The details of the projects under implementation in Bihar with the assistance of the World Bank are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of projects under implementation in Bihar with World Bank Assistance

Sl. No.	Project Name	Approval Date	Closing Date	Amount (US\$ million)	State Share		Amount disbursed (US\$ million)
					%	Amount (US\$ million)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Single State Projects							
A.1 Loan approved more than 5 years ago							
1	Bihar - Kosi Flood Recovery	9-Sep-10	30-Jun-18	169.90	100.00	169.90	108.18
2	Bihar Panchayat Strengthening	27-Sep-12	30-Jun-19	84.00	100.00	84.00	11.21
A.2 Loan approved during last 5 years							
3	Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening	30-Dec-13	31-Mar-20	84.00	100.00	84.00	13.73
4	Enhancing Teacher Effectiveness in Bihar Operation	19-May-15	30-Jun-20	250.00	100.00	250.00	71.17
5	Bihar Kosi Basin Development	8-Dec-15	31-Mar-23	250.00	100.00	250.00	24.58
6	Bihar Transformative Development (Jeevika)	28-Jun-16	31-Oct-22	290.00	100.00	290.00	52.87
7	Bihar Rural Roads	21-Dec-16	31-Dec-22	235.00	100.00	235.00	19.50
Sub-Total of Single State Projects				1,362.90	100.00	1,362.90	301.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. National/ Multi-State Projects							
B.1 Loan approved more than 5 years ago							
8	PMGSY Rural Roads	20-Dec-10	30-Apr-18	1400.00	17.00	238.00	*1354.07
9	National Ganga River Basin	31-May-11	31-Dec-19	1000.00	17.00	170.00	* 110.71
10	National Rural Livelihoods	5-Jul-11	30-Jun-18	549.70	15.00	82.46	*429.98
11	National Dairy Support	15-Mar-12	30-Nov-19	254.79	0.50	1.27	* 140.01
12	ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement	6-Sep-12	30-Jun-18	106.00	12.00	12.72	*80.91
B.2 Loan approved during last 5 years							
13	National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement	29-Oct-13	30-Jun-19	500.00	48.00	240.00	*178.26
14	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income States	30-Dec-13	31-Mar-20	500.00	26.00	130.00	*78.53
Sub-Total of National/ Multi-State Projects				4,310.49		874.40	*2,372.47
Total value of World Bank Assistance in Bihar						2,237.30	

* Pertains to disbursement for the entire project

[English]

National Health Profile

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

(a) whether the country's public healthcare is in terminal crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has noticed any shortcomings in the National Health Profile-2017 and if so, the details thereof along with the remedies suggested to overcome the same; and

(d) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has commented on the competence of doctors working in rural India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) It is not true to say that public health care is in terminal crisis. The status of public healthcare system in reference to availability of specialist, doctors and staff in public health facilities varies from state to state depending upon their policies and context. As per Rural Health Statistics 2017,

there are gaps in the availability of health facilities on the basis of population norms. The shortfall in Health infrastructure at the level of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres & Human Resources are given in the enclosed Statement-I to VI.

Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to strengthen the public healthcare system and there have been significant gains in progress of key health indicators. Under NHM as on 30.09.2017, more than 2.26 lakh health human resources have been added.

(c) The challenges mentioned in the National Health profile-2017 and the initiatives taken by Government in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-VIII

(d) World Health Organization in its report published in 2016 on the Health workforce in India has mentioned that many individuals claiming to be doctors in rural India do not have the requisite professional qualifications. The detailed report is available in the public domain at http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/16058health_workforce_India.pdf.

Statement-I

Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2011 Population in India (As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population in Rural Areas	Tribal Population in Rural Areas	Sub Centres				PHCs				CHCs			
				R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	2293102	7261	7458	*	*	1197	1147	50	4	299	193	106	35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	789846	318	312	6	2	48	143	*	*	12	63	*	*
3	Assam	26807034	3665405	5850	4621	1229	21	954	1014	*	*	238	158	80	34
4	Bihar	92341436	1270851	18637	9949	8688	47	3099	1899	1200	39	774	150	624	81
5	Chhattisgarh	19607961	7231082	4885	5186	*	*	774	785	*	*	193	169	24	12
6	Goa	551731	87639	122	214	*	*	19	24	*	*	4	4	0	0
7	Gujarat	34694609	8021848	8008	9082	*	*	1290	1392	*	*	322	363	*	*
8	Haryana	16509359	0	3301	2589	712	22	550	366	184	33	137	112	25	18
9	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	374392	1285	2083	*	*	212	538	*	*	53	89	*	*
10	Jammu and Kashmir	9108060	1406833	2009	2967	*	*	327	637	*	*	81	84	*	*
11	Jharkhand	25055073	7868150	6060	3848	2212	37	966	297	669	69	241	188	53	22
12	Karnataka	37469335	3429791	7951	9381	*	*	1306	2359	*	*	326	206	120	37
13	Kerala	17471135	433092	3551	5380	*	*	589	849	*	*	147	232	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	52557404	14276874	12415	9192	3223	26	1989	1171	818	41	497	309	188	38
15	Maharashtra	61556074	9006077	13512	10580	2932	22	2201	1814	387	18	550	360	190	35
16	Manipur	2021640	791126	509	421	88	17	80	85	*	*	20	17	3	15
17	Meghalaya	2371439	2136891	759	436	323	43	114	109	5	4	28	27	1	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	Mizoram	525435	507467	172	370	*	*	25	57	*	*	6	9	*	*
19	Nagaland	1407536	1306838	455	396	59	13	68	126	*	*	17	21	*	*
20	Odisha	34970562	8994967	8193	6688	1505	18	1315	1280	35	3	328	370	*	
21	Punjab	17344192	0	3468	2950	518	15	578	432	146	25	144	151	*	*
22	Rajasthan	51500352	8693123	11459	14406	*	*	1861	2079	*	*	465	579	*	*
23	Sikkim	456999	167146	113	147	*	*	18	24	*	*	4	2	2	50
24	Tamil Nadu	37229590	660280	7533	8712	*	*	1251	1362	*	*	312	385	*	*
25	Telangana	21585313	2939027	4708	4797	*	*	768	689	79	10	192	114	78	41
26	Tripura	2712464	1117566	691	987	*	*	109	93	16	15	27	21	6	22
27	Uttarakhand	7036954	264819	1442	1847	*	*	238	257	*	*	59	60	*	*
28	Uttar Pradesh	155317278	1031076	31200	20521	10679	34	5194	3621	1573	30	1298	822	476	37
29	West Bengal	62183113	4855115	13083	10369	2714	21	2153	914	1239	58	538	349	189	35
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237093	26715	50	123	*	*	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
31	Chandigarh	28991	0	5	17	*	*	0	3	*	*	0	2	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183114	150944	56	71	-15	-27	8	9	*	*	2	2	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	60396	7617	13	26	*	*	2	4	*	*	0	2	*	*
34	Delhi	419042	0	83	10	73	88	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
35	Lakshadweep	14141	13463	4	14	*	*	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
36	Puducherry	395200	0	79	81	*	*	13	40	*	*	3	4	*	*
All India/ Total		833748852	93819162	179240	156231	34946	19	29337	25650	6409	22	7322	5624	2168	30

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; *: Surplus

Statement-II*Total Specialists at CHCs**Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required1 [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	348	185	424
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3	Assam	632	NA	139	NA	493
4	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA	518
5	Chhattisgarh	676	620	59	561	617
6	Goa	16	5	4	1	12
7	Gujarat	1452	611	92	519	1360
8	Haryana	448	74	16	58	432
9	Himachal Pradesh	356	NA	12	NA	344
10	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	191	153	145
11	Jharkhand	752	424	75	349	677
12	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13	Kerala	928	30	40	*	888
14	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	180	1056	1056
15	Maharashtra	1440	823	508	315	932
16	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17	Meghalaya	108	3	13	*	95
18	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
200	Odisha	1480	884	318	566	1162
21	Punjab	604	593	203	390	401
22	Raiasthan	2316	1593	497	1096	1819
23	Sikkim	8	NA	1	NA	7
24	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	78	NA	1462
25	Telangana	456	284	125	159	331

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Tripura	84	0	0	0	84
27	Uttarakhand	240	200	41	159	199
28	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	484	1615	2804
29	West Bengal	1396	669	117	552	1279
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31	Chandigarh	8	9	15	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	8
33	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36	Puducherry	16	4	5	*	11
All India2/ Total		22496	11910	4156	8105	18347

Notes:

NA: Not Available.

1. Four per Community Health Centre. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and *: Surplus.

2. For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for Doctors+ at Primary Health Centres

Statement-III*Doctors at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required1 [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*
4	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*
9	Himachal	538	636	492	144	46
10	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	704	643	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14	Madhya	1171	1771	954	817	217
15	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17	Meghalaya ##	109	128	112	16	*
18	Mizoram ###	57	152	56	96	1
19	Nagaland	126	108	122	*	4
20	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340
21	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*
26	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
All India2/		25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy

*: Surplus.

1 One per Primary Health Centre

Statement-IV*Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1174	779	395	561
2	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	123	NA	83
3	Assam #	1172	860	1202	*	*
4	Bihar	2049	683	611	72	1438
5	Chhattisgarh	954	956	727	229	227
6	Goa	28	45	41	4	*
7	Gujarat	1755	1756	1704	52	51
8	Haryana	478	549	367	182	111
9	Himachal Pradesh	627	300	160	140	467
10	Jammu and Kashmir	721	826	796	30	*
11	Jharkhand ##	485	515	250	265	235
12	Karnataka	2565	1790	1532	258	1033
13	Kerala	1081	324	365	*	716
14	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1808	1378	430	102
15	Maharashtra	2174	1474	1308	166	866
16	Manipur	102	102	70	32	32
17	Meghalaya ###	136	118	162	*	*
18	Mizoram ^	66	92	82	10	*
19	Nagaland	147	72	73	*	74
20	Odisha	1650	461	547	*	1103
21	Punjab	583	616	582	34	1
22	Rajasthan	2658	3571	1996	1575	662
23	Sikkim	26	NA	21	NA	5
24	Tamil Nadu	1747	2132	1395	737	352
25	Telangana	803	811	640	171	163
26	Tripura	114	0	91	*	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Uttarakhand	317	106	65	41	252
28	Uttar Pradesh	4443	1331	963	368	3480
29	West Bengal	1263	1360	803	557	460
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	23	19	4	7
31	Chandigarh^^	5	8	22	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	17	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	6	4	6	*	0
34	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	7	13	13	0	*
36	Puducherry	44	10	38	*	6
All India/Total		31274	23902	18952	5753	12511

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used ## Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

^ Total 92 Lab. Technicians sanctioned in the State

^^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus

*: Surplus.

Statement-V

Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs

S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1355	994	361	346
2	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	89	NA	117
3	Assam #	1172	1284	1384	*	*
4	Bihar ##	2049	989	287	702	1762
5	Chhattisgarh	954	1086	887	199	67
6	Goa	28	53	51	2	*
7	Gujarat	1755	1792	1665	127	90
8	Haryana	478	563	419	144	59
9	Himachal Pradesh	627	594	394	200	233

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Jammu and Kashmir	721	1137	737	400	*
11	Jharkhand ##	485	515	238	277	247
12	Karnataka	2565	2674	2523	151	42
13	Kerala	1081	1036	1102	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1905	1687	218	*
15	Maharashtra	2174	2355	2082	273	92
16	Manipur	102	145	152	*	*
17	Meghalaya ###	136	135	166	*	*
18	Mizoram ^	66	99	59	40	7
19	Nagaland	147	135	101	34	46
20	Odisha	1650	1781	1691	90	*
21	Punjab	583	841	779	62	*
22	Rajasthan	2658	1240	623	617	2035
23	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24	Tamil Nadu	1747	1789	1391	398	356
25	Telangana	803	928	814	114	*
26	Tripura	114	0	148	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	317	325	307	18	10
28	Uttar Pradesh	4443	2952	2883	69	1560
29	West Bengal	1263	1458	1381	77	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	53	49	4	*
31	Chandigarh^^	5	16	21	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	10	12	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	6	5	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	7	7	0	*
35	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
36	Puducherry	44	42	37	5	7
All India/Total		31274	29315	25193	4582	7092

Notes: # Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used A Total 99 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State

i One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

*. Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

Statement-VI*Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required1 [R1]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall1 [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4307	3541	766	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3	Assam#	2120	2798	2793	5	*
4	Bihar##	2949	1662	1142	520	1807
5	Chhattisgarh	1968	2685	1918	767	50
6	Goa	52	132	129	3	*
7	Gujarat	3933	3994	3529	465	404
8	Haryana	1150	1929	1675	254	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	1161	837	542	295	619
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1480	230	*
11	Jharkhand ###	1613	703	1136	*	477
12	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13	Kerala	2473	3610	3969	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3211	1413	123
15	Maharashtra	4334	3218	2519	699	1815
16	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17	Meghalaya ^	298	413	610	*	*
18	Mizoram \$	120	570	212	358	*
19	Nagaland	273	175	387	*	*
20	Odisha	3870	866	1817	*	2053
21	Punjab	1489	2189	2019	170	*
22	Rajasthan	6132	12472	9311	3161	*
23	Sikkim	38	NA	33	NA	5
24	Tamil Nadu	4057	8133	7487	646	*
25	Telangana	1487	2130	1904	226	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Tripura	240	0	597	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	677	307	349	*	328
28	Uttar Pradesh	9375	4497	4412	85	4963
29	West Bengal	3357	10380	9248	1132	*
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	199	193	6	*
31	Chandigarh^^	17	47	80	*	*
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	14	45	*	*
33	Daman and Diu	18	14	16	*	2
34	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36	Puducherry	68	131	139	*	*
All India/Total		65018	77956	70738	11288	13194

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used

^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

\$ Total 570 Staff Nurses sanctioned in the State

^^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

1 One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs
*. Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

Statement-VII

Sl. No.	Shortcoming identified	Government initiatives
1	2	3
1	Malnutrition	"MAA program" to Promote infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age and appropriate complementary feeding after 6 months of age. Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood

1	2	3
		Illnesses) training. Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. WIFS program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) in under-five children, children of 5 to 10 years of age, and adolescents. Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health & Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child for addressing the nutrition

1	2	3
		concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2	Low Immunization rate	Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush were launched to capture the left-behind children which has demonstrated good progress in improving immunization coverage by over 5% in the just one year.
3	Hygiene, sanitation and infectious disease	Kayakalp initiative launched in 2016 under the NHM to inculcate the practice of hygiene, sanitation, effective waste management and infection control in public health facilities. The competition for awards introduced under Kayakalp has been well received by all the States and significant improvements in sanitation standards are being witnessed.
4	Lifestyle changes increased the risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, COPD and cancer	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke has implemented to cater Non communicable Diseases (NCDs). As part of Ayushman Bharat, universal screening based NCD screening for five common NCDs such as Hypertension, Diabetes, and Cancer of Breast, Cervix and oral has been initiated.
5	Communicable disease like TB, Malaria, Kalaazar, Dengue	Government of India has implemented the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) to prevent and control vector borne diseases. Various control measures for vector borne diseases under NVBDCP include

1	2	3
		control of insects, bed net distribution etc. It has also successfully implemented the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP).
6	Waterborne diseases like diarrhoea	Intensive focus is given on reduction of incidence of Diarrhoeal cases through improved WASH strategy, Improvement in treatment part through community and facility level interventions like availability of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) at community as well as facility, Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) launched for prevention and control of Diarrhoea.

National Health Protection Scheme

*307. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Health Services has been asked to draw up a list of procedures/diseases that will be covered under the National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many States have opted out of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to provide any grants to the States which are financially incapable of providing the funds for NHPS;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria fixed to select the beneficiaries in different States; and

(e) the details of funds to be allocated by the Government to the States and the amount/expenditure to

be borne by the States for effective implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) A Technical Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services for formulation of packages, rates etc. for the implementation of the proposed National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS). The report of the Committee is awaited.

(b) This Ministry has not received any reference from any State intimating its decision to opt out of NHPS.

(c) to (e) The beneficiary households of the Scheme will be entitled to get benefit under the scheme as per pre-decided deprivation criteria applied on SECC database in rural areas and defined occupational criteria in urban areas. The contours of the Scheme are being worked out.

[Translation]

Bank Branches in Rural and Backward Areas

*308. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/guideline's prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of bank branches in rural/backward areas of the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of deficit of banking facilities in such areas of the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of branches of public sector and private sector banks opened along with the number of branches out of these bank branches opened in rural and backward areas of the country during the said period; and

(d) the number and the details of proposals received for opening branches of banks in deprived rural/backward areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per extant guidelines dated 18.5.2017 on rationalizing of Branch Authorisation Policy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 percent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres with population less than 10,000. For this purpose, banking outlets opened in any centre having population less than 50,000 in North Eastern states and Sikkim and also Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts as notified by the Government of India are also considered as equivalent to opening of banking outlets in unbanked rural centres.

(b) After launch of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), all rural and semi urban areas have been divided 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.

(c) As per RBI data, the total number of branches of public sector and private sector banks opened all over the country and in rural areas in financial year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 (till 30.9.2017) is given in the enclosed Statement. This shows that 71% of the new rural branches opened during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (till 30.9.2017) were opened by Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

(d) RBI's instructions require State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) to enable banks to identify the unbanked rural centres where they wish to open a banking outlet, and banks are required to coordinate with the SLBC Convener in this regard. Accordingly, representations received from public representatives regarding opening of new banking outlets in unbanked villages are communicated to SLBC Conveners.

Statement

*Number of Branches Opened by Public and Private Sector Banks during Financial Years
2014-15 to 2017-18 (till September 2017)*

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (till 30.9.2017)		Total branches opened during 2014-15 to 2017- 18 (till 30.9.2017)	
	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total
Public Sector Banks	2007	5714	1084	3336	663	2150	119	331	3873	11531
(PSBs) Private Sector Banks	495	1941	618	2814	367	1861	84	511	1564	7127
Total	2502	7655	1702	6150	1030	4011	203	842	5437	18658
Percentage contribution of PSBs in opening branches	80.22	74.64	63.69	54.24	64.37	53.60	58.62	39.31	71.23	61.80

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

[English]

Cruel Practices against Egg-Laying Hens

*309. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring stricter rules under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 to stop cruel practices against egg-laying hens and broiler chickens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said move is aimed at addressing global concerns over unhygienic conditions of poultry farms in India which has been exporting poultry products to many countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Government-of India has enacted the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 and framed rules under it for the purpose of protecting animals

from, being subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering. As per directions of the Supreme Court, the matter regarding egg laying hens is being discussed with the various stakeholders.

(c) and (d) The said move of the Government is aimed at preventing the cruelty inflicted to the egg-laying hens.

Vector Borne Diseases

*310. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organised any public awareness campaign to spread information regarding vector borne diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any criteria or Mechanism in place to track the increase or decrease in the number of people affected by vector borne diseases every year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The

Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is an umbrella programme for prevention and control of Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar, Lymphatic Filariasis and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in India. Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) are integral components of NVBDCP strategies for prevention and control of these Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs). To sensitize the community about prevention and control of VBDs, NVBDCP has been using comprehensive IEC approach. Details of activities carried out is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Public health being a State subject, the States and local bodies also carry out awareness campaigns to spread information regarding vector borne diseases (VBDs).

(c) and (d) There is an established mechanism/criteria under the NVBDCP to track/monitor the increase or decrease in the number of cases suffering from vector borne diseases. District-wise monthly compiled reports are received from the states collected through active & passive surveillance through the health facilities up to the village level by ASHAs for tracking of Malaria. Block/District -wise reports for tracking of Kala-azar cases are received from the endemic states every month. Mass Drug Administration of Lymphatic Filariasis is monitored at District, State & National level. Reports of Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis cases received from the States through Sentinel site hospitals and Apex referral labs are regularly monitored to track increase or decrease in the number of people affected. The State/UTs-wise details of VBDs cases are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

Statement-I

The details of the activities carried out during IEC Approval

1. Print media campaign through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP):- Newspaper advertisements are released across the country on Malaria, Dengue & Chikungunya and in endemic States on Filaria, Kala-azar and JE.
2. Audio Visual campaign:- Television and Radio campaigns are carried out through Doordarshan, Satellite Television channels, All India Radio, FM channels and Community radio during transmission season.
3. Officers from NVBDCP and Ministry participated in live TV programme to disseminate information on VBDs.
4. Social media campaign:- Twitter messages and SMS messages on VBDs uploaded in the webpage.
5. Day & Month observed:- the 25th April is observed as World Malaria Day and 16th May is observed as National Dengue Day. The months of June and July are observed Anti Malaria month and Anti Dengue month.
6. Community based activities: field visits are made by NVBDCP Officers/ Consultants to sensitize the community, school children and specific target group on Prevention and Control of VBDs. Also participation in different Melas to disseminate information on VBDs.
7. Developed guidelines/strategy: Developed 'Strategy and action plan for effective Community Participation on Dengue prevention and control' and shared these with States/UTs for implementation.

Statement-II

State-wise VBDs Cases -NVBDCP

Sl. No.	State/UT	Malaria Cases			Dengue Cases			Chikunguniya Cases			JE Cases			Kala-azar Cases		
		2016	2017	2018*	2016	2017	2018*	2016	2017	2018*	2016	2017	2018*	2016	2017	2018*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	23613	16913	313	3417	4844	171	960	1147	73	0	1		0	0	
2	Arunachal	3128	1538		13	15		239	15		0	5		0	0	
3	Assam	7826	5473	88	6157	5024	4	40	41	0	427	604		0	0	
4	Bihar	5189	3175	23	1912	1875	2	566	1249	1	100	74		4773	4127	156
5	Chhattisgarh	148220	141310	7320	356	433	4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
6	Goa	742	653	29	150	235	31	337	509	0	1	0		0	0	
7	Gujarat	44783	37801	396	8028	4632	213	3285	7807	739	0	0		0	0	
8	Haryana	7866	6887	0	2493	4413	0	5394	240	0	2	4		0	0	
9	Himachal	106	95	2	322	453	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	242	226	1	79	485	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	
11	Jharkhand	141414	92770	3220	414	707	1	47	269	2	47	29	2	1185	1358	51
12	Karnataka	11078	6529	378	6083	17265	452	15666	32170	2122	11	23		0	0	
13	Kerala	1547	1194	62	7439	19973	261	129	78	0	2	1		0	0	
14	Madhya	69106	46176	278	3150	2585	14	2280	2257	194	0	0		0	0	
15	Maharashtra	23983	18133	581	6792	7442	179	7570	7639	491	12	29		0	0	
16	Manipur	122	80	1	51	187	1	0	0	0	47	186	1	0	0	
17	Meghalaya	35147	16433	321	172	42	0	360	200	0	47	48	1	0	0	
18	Mizoram	7583	5710	216	580	107		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	Nagaland	828	394	7	142	357		0	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	
20	Odisha	444843	352140	5100	8380	4158	13	51	0	0	242	79		0	0	
21	Punjab	693	808	0	10439	15320	0	4407	2472	27	1	1		0	0	
22	Raiasthan	12741	6837	61	5292	8387	464	2506	1593	69	0	0		0	0	
23	Sikkim	15	12	0	82	659	5	30	83	0	0	0		1	0	
24	Tamil Nadu	4341	5449	234	2531	23294	1225	86	120	24	51	127	10	0	0	
25	Telangana	3512	2688	118	4037	3083	145	611	663	29	4	11		0	0	
26	Tripura	10546	7040	204	102	123	4	311	468	47	98	90		0	0	
27	Uttrakhand	961	532	6	2146	971	0	35	0	0	0	.0		2	2	
28	Uttar Pradesh	40700	32345	480	15033	3066	76	2458	94	9	410	693	10	107	115	3
29	West Bengal	35236	31265		22865	10697		1071	1732	52	174	165	1	177	156	5
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	485	404	20	92	17		18	132		0	0		0	0	
31	Chandigarh	157	114	0	1246	1094		2857	1652		0	0		0	0	
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	375	297	1	4161	1996	15	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
33	Daman and Diu	48	37	1	89	59		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
34	Delhi	31	577	0	4431	9232	9	12279	934	8	0	0		0	0	
35	Lakshadweep	2	1		0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
36	Puducherry	76	59	4	490	4766	91	463	115	202	0	0		0	0	
Total		1087285	842095	19465	129166	157996	3380	64057	63679	4089	1676	2180	33	6245	5758	215

*As on February, 2018

Statement-III*State-wise Filaria endemic districts and clinically manifested cases*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Endemic Districts	Lymphoedema	Hydrocele	Hydrocelectomy
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	87915	2508	3376
2	Telangana	7	64692	1999	325
3	Assam	7	933	1256	652
4	Bihar	38	216959	173306	2189
5	Chhattisgarh	9	6452	8977	3889
6	Goa	2	121	78	639
7	Gujarat	11	4171	3226	12201
8	Jharkhand	17	117021	49047	16568
9	Karnataka	8	17339	2335	2211
10	Kerala	11	16896	1566	7274
11	Madhya Pradesh	11	4734	5192	10752
12	Maharashtra	17	46411	28131	41224
13	Odisha	20	79912	37085	139
14	Tamil Nadu	20	40059	19266	2715
15	Uttar Pradesh	51	99488	28736	30350
16	West Bengal	12	72466	24898	4379
17	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	121	73	494
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	71	47	125
19	Daman and Diu	1	136	0	487
20	Lakshadweep	1	254	0	0
21	Puducherry	1	1304	0	2547
Total		256	877455	387726	142536

Corporate Crimes

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

(a) the details of the total number of corporate crimes that have been analysed by the Government's Financial intelligence Unit during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government plans to introduce any policy/legal framework for tackling the problems of increasing economic offences where the offenders flee the country after committing the crime;

(c) if so, the details including the salient features and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government also plans to

establish a special court to deal with the matters of economic offences which involve investigation by the said Unit and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) is mandated to collect, analyse and disseminate financial intelligence, inter-alia, on terrorist financing and money laundering. FIU-India obtains certain threshold based reports and Suspicious Transactions Reports (STRs) from various reporting entities as prescribed under Prevention of Money Laundering Rules. After analysis of these STRs and linking the additional information available in FIU India database, FIU India disseminates these to the concerned law enforcement agencies (LEAs) for further investigations.

STRs analysed/disseminated probably may lead to detection of financial/economic offences/irregularities. But to ascertain whether these STRs are related to corporate crimes is matter of investigation.

FIU India is an administrative FIU and investigation is not its mandate, therefore, investigating into domestic or international financial transactions is not the domain of FIU India. STRs disseminated are investigated upon by various LEAs.

(b) and (c) A budget announcement was made by the Government in the Budget 2017-18 that there have been instances of big time offenders, including economic offenders, fleeing the country to escape the reach of law and that the Government would introduce legislative changes or even a new law to confiscate the assets of such persons till they submit to the jurisdiction of the appropriate legal forum. Accordingly, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 ("the Bill") has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 12th March, 2018. The Bill would help in laying down measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of courts in India and to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India. The Bill, inter alia, provides for expeditious confiscation of proceeds of crime and properties of the fugitive economic offender with a view to make him submit to the jurisdiction of courts in India.

(d) A new Court has not been created under the Bill. The Special Court, which decides on the declaration

of an individual as a fugitive economic offender and orders confiscation of properties under the Bill, would be a Court of Session designated as a Special Court under the provisions of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002. Further, time bound provisions have been stipulated under the Bill to ensure that proceedings under the Bill are expeditiously completed.

Fraudulent Activities

*312. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many more fraudulent activities like the Punjab National Bank Scam unearthed recently, have also taken place in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance that the people who have gained crores of rupees through scams in banking sector are still roaming freely without any legal issues and those who have taken agricultural loans/other loans are facing recovery and other legal issues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) RBI monitors frauds reported by commercial banks, in terms of Master Direction on "Frauds – Classification and reporting". As per RBI inputs, no fraud similar in line as the recently reported PNB fraud has been reported by any bank during the last one year.

A number of steps have been taken to deal with defaulters. RBI has issued instruction which provide that wilful defaulters are not to be sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions that their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years, and that lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary. As per data reported by Public Sector Banks, as on 31.1.2018, 2,170 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 8,513 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 in

respect of 7,005 cases of wilful defaulters. Further, Government has asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Asset (NPA), from the angle of possible fraud. SEBI has amended its regulations, debarring wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors from accessing capital market: to raise funds. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

In addition, to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 in Parliament. In this connection, Government has also advised PSBs to obtain a certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than Rs. 50 crore.

National Digital Health Authority

*313. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a National Digital Health Authority for creating frameworks, regulations and guidelines for interoperability and exchange of digital information;

(b) if so, the details including the present status and the salient features of the said Authority along with the time by which the Authority is likely to be set up and start functioning;

(c) the extent to which the digital health platform is likely to benefit the people across the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to utilize the digital platform to create awareness among the people about healthcare initiatives and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to strengthen the health surveillance system and establish registries for diseases of public health importance?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) plans to set up a nodal body in form of "National Digital Health Authority" through an act of parliament as a statutory body for promotion/ adoption of e-Health standards, to enforce privacy & security measures for electronic health data and to regulate storage & exchange of Electronic Health Records.

The Draft Act has been approved for putting it in public domain for inviting comments.

(c) The digital healthcare platform is likely to benefit the people in the several ways such as:

1. Improving Health Literacy
2. Better focus on preventive & promotive healthcare along with curative healthcare
3. Better off- take of healthcare services
4. Improved & efficient delivery of services through online applications viz. health facilities directories, blood bank availability, registration/ appointment in hospitals, payment for services, feedback mechanism etc.
5. Ensuring rationalization of treatment and avoidance of duplication of investigation.
6. Aiding improved clinicians' decision-making by providing access to patient health record information when they need it.
7. Reduce frequency of hospital visit & management of chronic diseases.
8. Continuity of care across levels of care and for reaching out to rural and remote areas through Telemedicine and m-Health applications.
9. It also has great scope along with other communication channels like the internet for creation of online clinical and non-clinical learning materials that can transform system of training and distance education.

(d) Yes. National Health Portal set up by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is being used for information

dissemination and for creating awareness about various Healthcare initiatives. As of now, broadly the following information (multi-lingual) is available for citizens on the National Health Portal (www.nhp.gov.in):-

- i. Health and Diseases - especially current public health alerts.
- ii. Directory Services - Hospitals, Blood Banks, Ambulances - according to state / city / PIN Code.
- iii. Health programmes of Government

For creating healthcare awareness using Mobile platform, Government has also launched following mHealth applications:

- i. Kilkari, an audio-based mobile service, to deliver free, weekly, time-appropriate audio messages about pregnancy, child birth and child care delivery to families' mobile phones.
- ii. SMS based Programme for Tobacco Cessation.
- iii. A dedicated toll free number with a call centre for reaching unreached TB patients.
- iv. Various Mobile applications and widgets have been developed to access the features and facilities of the NHP through mobile phones
- v. Various mobile apps were launched recently such as India Fights Dengue mobile app, NHP Swasth Bharat mobile app and NHP Indradhanush Immunization mobile app.
- vi. A toll-free number for citizens to access reliable, easy to understand and multilingual health information available on NHP.

(e) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is running Integrated Disease Surveillance Program in all States of the country which is an IT enabled disease surveillance system for epidemic prone diseases to monitor disease trends and to detect and respond to outbreaks in early rising phase through trained Rapid Response Team (RRTs)

Ministry is also taking steps to upgrade this system to strengthen disease surveillance in the country.

Healthcare Facilities in Rural Areas

*314. ADV. SHARAD KUMAR MARUTI BANSODE:
SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

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

(a) whether around 600 million people in the country, mostly in the rural areas, have little or no access to healthcare facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering any mechanism/scheme/plan to train more health professionals and depute them in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various Government hospitals in rural areas are facing the problem of infrastructure to accommodate critical care patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The healthcare needs of the rural population are a priority for the country. As per Census 2011, the rural population of India is 833.7 million.

As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2016-17 and 2015-16, both Average rural area (Sq. Km) covered by sub centre (SC), Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) and average radial distance (Km) covered by them had decreased over the year. Similarly, Average number of villages covered by CHC had also decreased and that covered by PHC and SC remained constant, thereby having an increasing trend for access and coverage by SC, PHC and CHC.

Moreover, as per RHS (2016-17), increase in number of health facilities is shown in the table given below:

Health Facility	RHS 2005	RHS 2016-17
Sub Centres	146026	156231
Primary Health Centres	23236	25650
Community Health Centres	3346	5624

Additionally, 1390 Mobile Medical units are also functional in the country to serve the people living in the remote areas.

(b) The Government has taken various steps to train more health professionals and depute them in rural areas, these efforts include-

- (i) 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses are 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 has to serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult areas.
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Initiatives for up-skilling of MBBS doctors to provide Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills (LSAS) and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) have been put in place.
- (v) The States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists at public health facilities. These include various mechanisms for 'contacting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services, methods of engaging specialists outside the government system for service delivery at public facilities and the mechanism to include requests for these in the state Program Implementation Plans (PIP) under the National Health Mission.
- (vi) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government

Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Professor from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Professor is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.

- (vii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (viii) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (ix) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (ix) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (x) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (xi) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

(c) and (d) Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing healthcare services including strengthening of health facilities lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under NHM, technical and financial support is provided to State/UTs for strengthening their overall health system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens based on the proposals submitted by State/UTs in their NHM-Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs), within their overall resource envelope. This support inter alia includes support towards strengthening of infrastructure to accommodate critical care patients.

Conservation/Breeding of Chiru Goat

*315. SHRI B.VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to conserve

and breed the Chiru goat, a near threatened species, whose underfuir is used for making the famous Shahtoosh shawl and to provide a sustainable livelihood opportunity to the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Tibetan Antelope or Chiru (*Pantholops hodgsoni*) is listed in the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby according it the highest degree of protection against hunting. The important habitats of Chiru, in India have been notified as Protected Areas, for the purpose of conserving the species. Further, the species is also listed in Appendix-I of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) thereby regulating the international trade of the species and its parts and products. The species is conserved in the Protected Areas of Jammu and Kashmir, namely, Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary and Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary. The Government of India is providing funds for the conservation of various species including Chiru in these parts through the scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

Presently, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has no plans to breed Chiru, mainly due to the following reasons:

- i. Scientific assessments indicate that as Chiru inhabits high altitude Tibetan Plateau and requires large expanse of land for its movement and ranging patterns to fulfill its feeding & breeding requirements, rearing in captivity, therefore, is extremely difficult.
- ii. Any attempt to do conservation breeding at very high altitude regions of Ladakh would not be economically viable and feasible as humans can not be posted there continuously for more than 2-3 months as this would lead to high causalities.
- iii. As the quality of wool depends on the cold and harsh climatic factors operating at high

altitudes (3800 m up to 5500 m), where the animal occurs in nature, it may not serve the purpose, if kept in captivity below this altitude.

[Translation]

Expansion of Forest Areas

*316. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT:
SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

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

- (a) whether the private sector is being involved in the afforestation/expansion of forest areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes being implemented and the guidelines/policy enunciated in this regard;
- (c) the funds allocated to various States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh under the said scheme, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the assistance provided to the private sector during the last three years; and
- (e) the status of implementation of the schemes in various States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As on date there is no specific scheme of Government of India to involve private sector in afforestation/expansion of forest areas in the country. Further, no guidelines/ policy have been framed in this regard so far. However National Forest Policy 1988 envisages that the planting of trees alongside of roads, railway lines, rivers and streams and canals, and other unutilised land under state/ corporate, institutional or private ownership needs to be encouraged. The policy further suggests that Forest based industry should raise the raw material needed for meeting its own requirements.

(c) to (e) In view of above questions do not arise.

Purchasing of Drugs under CGHS

*317. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the patients under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) have to face problems due to complicated process of purchasing Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and other drugs under the said scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and spent on Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs under this scheme during each of the last two years, separately; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to speed up the purchase process and reduce the problems of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Some difficulties are being faced by the beneficiaries not because of the complex process but because of:-

- i. Non-availability of Authorized Local Chemist for AYUSH in Cities outside Delhi.
- ii. Non-availability of Rate Contract for AYUSH drugs.

(c) The details of the funds allocated and spent for the procurement of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic Medicines under CGHS during the last two years are as under:-

	2015-16		2016-17	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
Ayurvedic	5.16	4.22	5.44	3.07
Unani	1.50	0.72	1.50	0.78
Homeopathy	1.50	0.58	1.50	0.29
Siddha	0.68	0.37	1.00	0.35

(d) Following steps have been taken to expedite the procurement process and minimize the problems of the beneficiaries:

- i. New Ayurvedic Formulary has been prepared for 2017-19 under which 221 Generic medicines are procured from Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) directly and 150 medicines (not manufactured

by IMPCL - called non-IMPCL medicines) are being procured from Government/PSU pharmacies.

- ii. Procurement process has been initiated for Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani medicines, which are not supplied by Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) and other Government undertakings, from open market through e-tender.
- iii. New formulary for Siddha is being prepared and the medicines shall be procured in similar manner.
- iv. Medicines, which are not readily available in stock are procured through Authorized Local Chemists (ALCs) attached with those dispensaries

[English]

e-Vahan Bima

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

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has launched an 'e-Vahan Bima-Digital Vehicle Insurance Policy' for motor vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(c) the States in which it has currently been launched?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) had approved the issuance of e-Vahan Bima-Digital Vehicle Insurance Policy by insurance companies with effect from 2nd January, 2016.

(b) E-Vahan Bima is an electronic version of the motor insurance policy issued in digital form with a Quick Response (QR) code for ease of verification by enforcement agencies. The details of the insurance policy of the vehicle such as the name of the insured, vehicle registration number and the validity date of the policy are available in digital form and can be carried in instruments

like mobile phone, tablet, etc. These can be seen directly by the traffic police/ government enforcement authorities and are recognized as proof of insurance. Insurance companies can issue the electronic policy through their portal or tie up with insurance repositories to manage the issuance of such electronic policies. The policyholder receives an SMS on his/her registered mobile number upon issuance of e-Vahan Bima policy. This measure adds to the convenience of the citizens and also improves the compliance levels of motor insurance.

(c) Currently, the initiative is launched in the State of Telangana only.

[Translation]

Shortage of life saving Equipment/Medicines

*319. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of life saving medical equipment/diagnostic devices and medicines in Central Government controlled medical colleges/ hospitals and affiliated hospitals including the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide more administrative and financial powers to the Medical Superintendents of these hospitals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Government Hospitals/Institutes including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, there is no shortage of life saving medical equipment/ diagnostic devices and medicines in most of these hospitals /Institutes. The hospitals maintain a ready stock of life saving drugs, surgical items and essential items for supply to Casualty Department and wards. All patient care services, diagnostic and therapeutic equipments/ machines are generally kept in proper condition for optimal use of patients.

However, the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal have reported shortage of certain equipment.

The procurement of medical equipments and medicines is a continuous process and is met as per demands of user departments and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) It has always been the endeavour of the government to provide increased functional autonomy to the hospitals/ institutes for efficient hospital management so that patient services are not affected.

[English]

Prison Reforms

320. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been many disquieting reports about the way in which women are treated in prisons across the country over the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is supporting/ assisting the National Commission for Women in conducting prison reforms to ameliorate the condition of women in prisons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women (NCW) as well as the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) periodically conduct visits to prisons across the country and report on conditions of prisoners. As part of these efforts, there have been reports of inadequate facilities for women in prisons. These reports are available with NCW and BPR&D.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with NCW conducts visits across the country to assess the condition of women in prison. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has, with a view to improve the facilities available in Custodial Homes/Prisons, housing women inmates, devised a detailed Proforma for inspecting prisons. The Proforma includes details of all facilities including the physical

infrastructure, human resources, medical facilities, provision for safety/security of inmates, availability of power, availability of open space, sleeping arrangements, conditions of sanitation and hygiene, availability of kitchen garden/kitchen facilities, toilets, provision for imparting skill development training, yoga, meditation, availability of library and recreation rooms as also indoor sports facilities. It also provides for collecting information in respect of the cases for which women have been kept in the custodial homes, their status as under-trials or convicts and the nature of offence, their educational profile, medical conditions, if any, and engagement with civil society organisations/NGOs, etc. The Commission inspects the various prisons in which representatives of the State Legal Services Authority/District Legal Services Authority, NGOs, State Commission for Women also participate. The findings of the inspection are shared with concerned authorities and are utilised for improving the condition of Jails as also facilities available in Jails. The Government has been providing the required budget to the National Commission for Women for undertaking all activities of the Commission.

[*Translation*]

Outstanding Taxes

3451. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUHDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the taxes being collected by the Government under different heads in the country;

(b) whether there are number of cases of outstanding taxes under the above heads, if so, the reasons for non-collection of these taxes;

(c) whether numerous cases of outstanding taxes are lying pending in the country for a very long time resulting in non-collection of such taxes;

(d) if so, the number of cases related to tax collection lying pending in the courts at present; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate any effective policy to collect the outstanding taxes, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Direct

Taxes are being collected by the Government in the country under the head of (i) Corporate Tax (ii) Personal Income Tax (Including STT) (iii) Other Taxes.

The Indirect Taxes are being collected by the Government in the country under the head of GST, Central Excise and Customs w.e.f 01/07/2017. Prior to 01/07/2017 taxes were being collected under the head of Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax.

(b) Yes Madam.

Direct Tax

Due to several reasons including assessee not traceable, no or inadequate assets, demand stayed by Court/Income Tax Appellate Authority/I.T. Authorities, companies under liquidation, etc., only a small portion of total arrears is actually collectible. Accordingly, Government sets a target for recovery of outstanding taxes every year after considering the collectibility of arrears under different categories and closely monitors the action by the field authorities towards its achievements.

Indirect Tax

There are no arrears for GST till date.

The reasons for non-collection of Central Excise Taxes, Customs and Service Tax is given as below:-

(a) More than 85% of the arrears are locked in litigation (Supreme Court / High Court / CESTAT etc.) or under restrained category (BIFR / Debt Recovery Tribunal / Official Liquidators). These are judicial / statutory bodies over which department has no control and they do not entertain any interference in their working from the department. Normally, these take 5 years or more in deciding the cases.

(b) Comparing the total pendency of arrears with actual recoveries to arrive at a success percentage of arrears recovery is like comparing the incomparable. The two are not comparable because more than 85% of pendency is locked up in litigation / restraint, which are not recoverable till the judicial fora takes a final decision which takes more than five years in most cases. Government's efforts

are concentrated only on the remaining less than 15%. Hence actual recoverable arrears are much less.

(c) and (d) The cases lying pending in respect of Direct & Indirect Taxes are as follows:-

Direct Tax

Tax Components	Over 1 Year But Less Than 2 Year	Over 2 Years But Less Than 5 Year	Over 5 Years But Less Than 10 Year	Over 10 Years
Direct Taxes *	84,888	1,17,518	33,554	4,230

* As on 31.3.2017

The above figures/data does not include a total pendency in Income Tax Appellate Tribunal which is 92,388 for which age-wise details are not available.

Separate data for Corporate Tax, Personal Income Tax and Other Taxes is not maintained.

Indirect Tax

(Figures in Nos.)

Tax Components	Over 1 Year But Less Than 2 Year	Over 2 Years But Less Than 5 Year	Over 5 Years But Less Than 10 Year	Over 10 Years
Central Excise	6,847	11,694	11,369	11,692
Customs	4,027	7,437	6,411	7,695
Service tax	11,154	17,350	18,263	4,969
Total*	22,028	36,481	36,043	24,356

* Upto January, 2018

(e)

Direct Tax

The Government is already taking several measures for expeditious recovery of outstanding taxes. Strategies and targets for recovery of arrears of taxes are laid down

as part of the annual Central Action Plan document of the Department. Efforts of the assessing officers to recover the outstanding demands are regularly reviewed and monitored by the superior authorities. Databases like Individual Transaction Statement and those maintained by other agencies like FIU-IND have also been made available to the field units for identification of assets for recovery. Guidelines for Tax Recovery Officers for recovery and guidelines to assessing authorities for dealing with stay petitions have been issued. A new reward scheme for information leading to recovery of arrears has also been notified. The names of confirmed defaulters are placed in public domain.

Indirect Tax

The Government has taken several steps viz., formulation of yearly action plan which are disseminated to zonal offices for taking effective actions so that arrears could be realized. Following efforts are made to maximize the recovery of tax arrears and reduce the pendency:

- I. Zonal Chief Commissioners have been directed to intensify efforts in the areas of audit, anti-evasion and adjudication as a targeted approach to realize the recoverable arrears.
- II. All arrears case files are thoroughly scrutinized at the Commissionerate level so as to confirm that all appropriate possible action has been initiated. The process for review / scrutiny of arrears recovery case files where huge amounts are locked up to be initiated at the Chief Commissioners level.
- III. Where the defaulters are not traceable, field formations have taken up the matter with other Departments like Income Tax, DGFT, Registrar of Companies, Commercial Tax Deptts., State Revenue Deptts. etc. to gather details of such defaulters available with them in respect of movable and immovable properties, if any, owned by such defaulters, and to ensure close follow-up and persuasion by senior officers for recovery of arrears in such cases.
- IV. Field formations have been directed to identify cases involving large revenue and to meet

the assesses to explain the legal position and where appropriate persuade them to go to the Settlement Commission. Commissionerates to make all possible efforts for early hearing by the Tribunal, in respect of cases involving large revenue.

- V. The field formations have identified the cases where either stay application is pending or stay granted has expired or condition of stay application have not been fulfilled and to take suitable action for recovery as per the Board's instructions. The field formations to intensify their efforts towards recovery of realizable arrears, especially cases where no stay has been granted and also in cases where stay granted has lapsed and also by getting the stay orders by CESTAT / Courts vacated by filing early hearing applications, particularly in matters involving high revenue and also to vigorously pursue cases before BIFR/Debt Recovery Tribunal/Official Liquidator etc.
- VI. All cases where decision is in favour of the department and whose ratio is applicable to all cases in hand, has been reviewed and bunched up for filing an appeal before CESTAT for immediate disposal. Review of all cases where the decision is likely to be in favour of revenue and immediate filing of early hearing applications in all such cases. VII. All arrears more than 2 years old which have attained finality and all efforts have not restated into realization, have been examined as per existing instructions regarding write off.

[English]

Improvement in Condition of Anganwadis

3452. SHRI D. K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether it is true that enrolment in un-aided pre-nursery institutions are increasing gradually in the country and if so, the details thereof for the rural and urban areas during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that enrolment in Anganwadis and Balwadis in the country is declining gradually in comparison to private un-aided pre-nursery institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to improve the conditions of Anganwadis and Balwadis to encourage parents to enroll their children there and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is true that the funds allocated to pre primary institutions are very inadequate to meet the needs of the institutions and if so, the corrective measures taken 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) No such data of un-aided pre-nursery institutions is being maintained in this Ministry.

(b) Anganwadi Services Scheme is a unique early childhood development program aimed at addressing health, nutrition and developmental needs of children under the age of six years. Pre-primary School Education through play-way method is one of the services provided under the scheme. These services are provided to any beneficiary who comes to the Anganwadi Centre (AWC). The Scheme is universal but self-selecting. As on 08.02.2018, 307.44 lakh beneficiaries have availed Pre-School Education (PSE) at the AWC.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has notified the National Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) Policy on 27.09.2013. The Policy clearly lays down basic non-negotiable quality standards to be followed by all ECCE service providers. The standardized facilities envisaged in the Policy inter alia, relate to building and infrastructure; safety and security aspects; pupil-teacher interaction; caregiver; child ratio; learning experiences planned for children; health, nutrition and protection measures; qualification and professional development of staff; parent and community involvement and organisation and management of the ECCE provision. For ensuring optimal development of children, National ECCE Curriculum Framework' and Quality Standards for ECCE has been notified and circulated to all States/UTs on 23rd January, 2014. Ministry of WCD has released the following documents on 01.09.2017:

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

The above documents have been circulated to all States/UTs for wide dissemination upto the pre-primary school level with minor modifications, if required. The funds allocated to the States for ECCE are sufficient. During 2017-18, the per AWC allocation for PSE has been increased from Rs.3,000/- to Rs.5,000/- p.a.

Forest Villages

3453. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of forest villages located in reserved areas in the country under Gram Vikas Yojana in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the details of the funds sought by the State Government of Chhattisgarh for development works in the said villages during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Union Government has sanctioned the said amount; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, district/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) to (d) 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. As per information available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, a total of 425 forest villages/ habitations are in the State of Chhattisgarh.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of

forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in 2,474 forest villages/habitations that were covered under the scheme spread over twelve States including Chhattisgarh in the country. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan'. The programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz., approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rain water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls etc. and activities related to income generation.

Components funded under Gram Vikas Yojana are covered under other schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs particularly Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India where grants have been increased. During the last three years and the current year funding requirement of the various components of the said special area programme has been done through other schemes of the Ministry. The details of BE and expenditure under these programmes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

The overall contribution to the Tribal Sub-Plan (now Sub-Scheme) across Ministries by the Central Government is now Rs.31919.51 crore for the year 2017-18, Centralised monitoring of TSP allocations for focused development of tribals has been taken up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Budgetary requirement for development of tribal villages is duly addressed by the Government.

Statement

The details of BE and expenditure under these programmes during the last three years and the current year is as under-

Grant under SCA to TSP

Year	BE	(Rs. in crore)
		Expenditure
2014-15	1200.00	1039.61
2015-16	1250.00	1132.17
2016-17	1250.00	1195.02
2017-18	1350.00	1166.66
		(sanctioned upto 12.03.2018)

Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	Expenditure
2014-15	1317.00	1132.64
2015-16	1367.00 (R.E. 1392.28)	1392.26
2016-17	1400.00	1265.81
2017-18	1500.00	1374.44 (upto 12.03.2018)

*[Translation]***Seizure of properties by ED**

3454. SHRI LALLU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the seizure of properties of the officers of All India Civil Services and other equivalent services allegedly involved in corruption by agencies like Enforcement Directorate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Directorate of Enforcement has registered 11 cases under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 against the officers of All India Civil Services and other equivalent services. Investigation by the Directorate in these cases has resulted in attachment/seizure of assets worth around Rs.62 crore.

*[English]***Malpractices in CPSEs**

3455. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of malpractices in procurement and awarding of contracts and tenders by the Central Public Sector Enterprises

(CPSEs) and if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereon;

(b) whether there is an urgent need for signing of Integrity Pacts by CPSEs and complete digitisation of procurement process to ensure transparency and if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether administrative Ministries often have the last word in the critical decisions of CPSEs leading to delays, lack of accountability and innovation which affects their performance and profitability and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether retiring senior officials from the CPSEs joining lucrative posts with private companies with which they have had dealings is a worrying trend for the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is urgent need to delink CPSEs from administrative Ministries, run them by professionals and list them on stock exchange and if so, the details thereof along with Government's reaction thereto; and

(f) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government for improvement of functioning of CPSEs 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) The malpractices in procurement and awarding of contracts and tenders by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) whenever reported are dealt by concerned Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs)/ Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) as per extant procedures.

(b) CPSEs have been advised to enter into Integrity Pact in their procurement ^ transactions/ contracts. The nature and threshold value is decided by CPSEs - in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments. The ° practice of entering into Integrity Pacts is expected to reduce all forms of corruption in procurement transactions/ contracts.

All CPSEs have been also instructed in January 2015 to implement comprehensive end to end e-procurement.

(c) CPSEs are commercial entities set up as per objectives of their respective administrative Ministries/ Departments. However, day-to-day functions of a CPSE are supervised by their respective Board and administrative Ministry/ Department. The performance and profitability of a CPSE depends upon several factors such as market conditions, productivity, pricing, etc.

(d) The Government has laid down guidelines which inter-alia provide that "no functional Director of the company including the Chief Executive who has retired/ resigned from the service of the company, after such retirement/ resignation, shall accept any appointment or post, whether advisory or administrative, in any firm or company, whether Indian or foreign, with which the company has or had business relations, within one year from the date of retirement without prior approval of the Government".

(e) and (f) The Board of Directors of CPSEs are responsible for day-to-day management of CPSEs. The Government has introduced Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna schemes for empowerment of CPSEs and has delegated financial and operational powers to the Boards of such CPSEs in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries, human resources management, etc. The Government also promotes professionalization of Boards of CPSEs as well as appointments in CPSEs on immediate absorption basis. Exemption from the rule of immediate absorption is given when after attempt(s) to fill the posts in CPSEs on regular basis are not successful or there are mitigating circumstances against recruitment on regular basis.

The Government has also taken a decision that unlisted CPSEs with no accumulated losses and having earned net profit in three preceding consecutive years are to be listed.

[Translation]

Solid Waste Management

3456. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) the estimated quantum of sewage, solid wastes being produced and treated in urban areas of the country including Rajasthan, city and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of filling sites and waste treatment plants, State/UT-wise;

(c) the procedure of collection, categorization, transportation, resources and disposal of solid wastes of sewage in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement new technologies for solid waste management and sewage treatment and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said system is likely to be fully modernized?

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 has assessed the quantity of sewage generation and treatment capacity for Urban Population of India for the year 2015. It is estimated that the sewage generation is approximately 61948 MLD and sewage treatment capacity developed so far is 23277 MLD. The State/UT wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The total sewage generation for the state of Rajasthan is 2736 MLD against the treatment capacity of 865.92 MLD.

As per the available information from the 23 states/ UTs, the quantity of solid waste generated is approximately 97170.90 tons per day, while approximately 19306.5 tons of solid waste is being treated per day in these states. State/UT wise solid waste generation and treatment data is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) In supersession of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The rule along with the mandate of various Ministries, Departments,

Urban Local Bodies, Gram Panchayat, prescribes criteria for setting up of solid waste processing and

treatment facility, waste to energy process, site selection etc. Further, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs issued guidelines for collection, categorization, transportation and disposal of solid wastes. The technologies for the treatment of solid waste and sewage are generally kept open for the operator and are evaluated by the concerned municipalities based on the characteristic of the waste.

Statement-I

State-wise Generation data for Municipal Solid Waste

(Based on Annual Report 2016-17)

Sl. No.	States	Municipal Solid Waste Generation (Tonnes Per Day)	Municipal Solid Waste Treated (Tonnes Per Day)
1	2	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	26.45
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.20	0
4.	Assam	8110	200
5.	Bihar	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	450	61.157
7.	Chhattisgarh	6000	20
8.	Daman Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-
9.	Delhi	-	-
10.	Goa	226.8	0
11.	Gujarat	2555.149	757
12.	Haryana	4514	188

1	2	4	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	342.35	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	-	-
16.	Karnataka	11186	3475
17.	Kerala	-	-
18.	Nagaland	337	28
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6773	1141
21.	Maharashtra	23449.66	7543.1
22.	Manipur	-	-
23.	Mizoram	159.88	0
24.	Meghalaya	187	36
25.	Odisha	18.55	30
26.	Punjab	4544.35	39.175
27.	Puducherry	398.5	10.0
28.	Rajasthan	-	-
29.	Sikkim	76.04	11.05
30.	Tamil Nadu	14658.5	4776.218
31.	Telangana	-	-
32.	Tripura	428.09	134.4
33.	Uttarakhand	1180	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
35.	West Bengal	14000	830
Total		97170.9	19306.5

Statement-II

State-wise Break up of STPs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capacity of Municipal STPs	No. of Municipal STPs	Operational Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs Operational	Non-operational Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs Non-operational	Under Construction Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs Under Constructions	Proposed Capacity (MLD)	No. of Proposed STPs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	247.27	12	156.27	9	-	-	91	3	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	0.21	1	0.21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bihar	124.55	6	99.55	5	25	1	-	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	314.5	5	314.5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Delhi	2693.7	35	2671.2	34	22.5	1	-	-	-	-
9	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	74.58	7	34.5	4	-	-	40.08	3	-	-
11	Gujarat	3062.92	51	2111.64	32	498	4	359.5	8	93.78	7
12	Haryana	852.7	41	805	38	2.7	2	45	1	-	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	114.72	66	79.51	36	35.21	30	-	-	-	-
14	Jammu and Kashmir	264.74	19	145.74	15	2	1	117	3	-	-
15	Jharkhand	117.24	15	117.24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	1304.16	57	1112.05	44	-	-	192.11	13	-	-

17	Kerala	152.97	10	112.87	6	3	1	37.1	3	-	-
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Maharashtra	5160.36	76	4683.9	60	344.5	10	131.96	6	-	-
20	.Madhya Pradesh	482.23	17	475.48	14	6.75	3	-	-	-	-
21	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	10	1	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-
24	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Odisha	385.54	13	158.04	7	-	-	227.5	6	-	-
26	Puducherry	68.5	6	17.5	3	-	-	51	3	-	-
27	Punjab	1245.45	86	921.45	38	15.2	4	276.7	31	32.1	13
28	Rajasthan	865.92	63	384.5	16	-	-	149.3	11	332.12	36
29	Sikkim	31.88	11	8	1	5	1	18.88	9	-	-
30	Tamil Nadu	1799.72	73	1140.83	33	5.17	1	521.08	28	132.64	11
31	Telangana	685.8	18	634.8	17	-	-	51	1	-	-
32	Tripura	0.05	1	0.045	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	2646.84	73	2372.25	62	89.59	7	170	3	15	1
34	Uttrakhand	152.9	24	90.75	10	-	-	39.15	12	23	2
35	West Bengal	416.9	28	235.36	16	181.54	12	-	-	-	-
Total		23277.3	816	18883.2	522	1237.16	79	2528.36	145	628.64	70

Note: ' - ' indicates that information not received from concerned SPCB/PCC

[English]

Illegal Slaughter of Cattle

3457. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant illegal slaughter of cattle in the country which are considered non-productive to the dairy industry especially, male calves and non-productive cattle;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that in many States, other unwanted cattle are abandoned on roads, forcing them to fend for themselves after spending their most productive years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for prevailing situation in the States along with laws prevailing in each State including State of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the reasons for not taking proper action by the concerned agencies including States, civic bodies and the Animal Welfare Boards for such situation in the form of animal rights abuse; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to protect animals particularly cattle like cows and calves and prevent cruelty against such animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Complaints relating to rampant illegal slaughter of cattle in the country which are considered non-productive to the dairy industry, especially male calves and non-productive cattle are not received by the Animal Welfare Board. However, whenever such sporadic complaints are received, the State law enforcement authorities are requested to take necessary action.

Formulation of policy on slaughter of animals is the State subject on which the State legislature has exclusive powers to legislate. Most of the States have already formulated Animal Slaughter Act, in order to regulate slaughtering of animals.

(c) It is the responsibility and the mandate of the Panchayat/local bodies of the State Government for taking action against the persons abandoning their animals on roads.

As per Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty Animals Act, 1960, it shall be the duty of every person having the care or charge of any animal to take all reasonable measures to ensure the well-being of such animal and to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering.

As per Section 11(1) (h) of the PCA Act, 1960, it is deemed as cruelty, if any person, being the owner of (any animal) fails to provide such animal with sufficient food, drink or shelter; and (i) without reasonable cause, abandons any animal in circumstances which tender it likely that it will suffer pain by reason of starvation, thirst; and it is a punishable offense under the PCA Act, 1960. These provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 are to be enforced by the concerned officials of the State Govt. and action as per law is to be taken against those in violation of laws.

(d) The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is an advisory body and provides regular advisories to State and Central Government on the issues related to animal welfare including cruelty meted out to animals. Wherever the number of animals sheltered by the animal welfare organizations exceed then it is the responsibility of the Panchayat / Local Bodies to see that additional shelters are provided for sheltering the animals so that they are not subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering. Animal Welfare Board takes action as per the provisions of the law if it is not complied with by the concerned State Governments.

(e) Government of India has enacted the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and has framed various rules under the act to prevent cruelty against animals including cattle like cow and calves.

Restarting of Closed Public and Private Industries

3458. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and public industries which have incurred losses and closed down in the country during the last two years along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals to restart these industries or to make them profitable and if so, the action taken on those proposals;

(c) the number of people whose employment got directly or indirectly affected due to closing of such industries; and

(d) the details of other efforts made by the Government to make such industries profitable and to restart them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) As per records available with Registrar of Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, a total of 22,669 companies in 2014-15 and 18,194 companies in 2015-16 had closed down. A total of 2,66,294 private companies and 17,974 public companies in 2014-15 and 2,32,122 private companies and 16,611 public companies in 2015-16 had incurred losses. Information on the number of people whose employment got directly or indirectly affected due to closing of these companies is not available. Any decision to restart a closed company is entirely that of its promoters.

[Translation]

**Committee for Research on Climate
Change Issues**

3459. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Committee to undertake research and initiate measures to deal with the ill effects of climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee along with its tenure and Members;

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which these recommendations are likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The research On climate change is undertaken through scientific institutions and it is an ongoing process. The Government of India set up the Prime Minister Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) in 2007 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister for evolving a coordinated response to issues related to climate change; provide oversight for formulation of action plan in the area of assessment, adaptation, technology support and mitigation of climate change; and periodically monitor key policy decisions. Further, an Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) has been set up under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Prime Minister to assist PMCCC in evolving a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level and to monitor the implementation of the eight National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change.

[English]

Surveillance on Loan Defaulters

3460. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance that the frequent evasion of loans in the light of PNB Scam and Rotomac Scam etc., taken by big business firms and persons in the country needs surveillance on those companies and persons and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has made any such list of persons and companies taken loans from banks and defaulting in periodic payments and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is putting any surveillance on their activities to obviate any future loan defaults and evading payments and the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to recover the money from defaulters?

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

Government has asked Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to examine all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud and in case an account turns NPA, to seek a report on the borrower from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.

RBI has created an online Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC), on which the banks are required to report the details of all large credits (above the threshold of Rs.5 crore). The CRILC database is accessible to all banks and helps them monitor the health of various borrowers in the banking system on whom a bank may have or may like to have credit exposure.

For deterrent action in respect of frauds and wilful defaulters, various measures are taken. Banks register FIRs in cases of loan frauds and classify the borrowers as wilful defaulters. Classification of a borrower as wilful defaulter debars him/her, and any company where he/she is on the Board, from taking fresh loans and accessing capital markets. Further, as per RBI's instructions on wilful defaulters, lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary.

RBI has taken a number of measures, which include the following:

- (i) a framework for dealing with loan frauds of Rs. 50 crore and above, under which banks classify potential fraud accounts as red-flagged accounts based on observation/evaluation of early warning signals, and take time bound action;
- (ii) an online searchable database of frauds reported by banks, in the form of Central Fraud Registry, as a tool of timely identification, control and mitigation of fraud risk and for carrying out due diligence during credit sanction process; and
- (iii) issuance of caution advices by RBI, detailing names of fraudsters and their modus operandi;
- (d) A better ecosystem for recovery and resolution of stressed assets has been put in place through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, amendments made to the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, establishment of

six new Debts Recovery Tribunals, and issuance of a revised framework by RBI to enable transparent and time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts. Under the PSB Reforms Agenda announced by the Government in January 2018, for clean lending, banks are committed to ensure strict role segregation, online processing, clean consortium lending arrangements, Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, and clean post-sanction follow-up for loans above Rs. 250 crore.

The Law Enforcement Agencies of Government such as CBI, Enforcement Directorate, CDBT, DRI have taken prompt action to freeze the bank accounts of such entities, and seize other assets. Also, attempts are made to use bilateral agreements to bring the defaulters to face trials for criminal acts in India.

Further, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 has been introduced in Parliament to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

The Bill provides for attachment of the property of a fugitive economic offender; confiscation of the property of an individual declared as a fugitive economic offender resulting from proceeds of crime; confiscation of other property belonging to such offender in India and abroad, including benami property; and disentanglement of the fugitive economic offender from defending any civil claim.

The cases where the total value involved in such offences is Rupees 100 crore or more, will come under the purview of this Bill.

[Translation]

Self Help Group

3461. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Self Help Groups in northern district of Bihar are unable to obtain loan from the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

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

(c) Government have taken various steps to provide easy access of credit and encourage women Self Help Groups (SHGs). These include, inter alia, the Women SHGs Development Fund being operated by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Interest Subvention under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NRLM) to NRLM SHGs on credit upto a maximum of Rs 3 lakh per SHG. Grant and other support to NGOs and other Self Help Promoting Institutions for promotion and nurturing of SHGs formed by poor women in rural areas, etc.

Pollution in Major Rivers

3462. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether major rivers of the country including River Hasdeo of Chhattisgarh are becoming or have become very polluted due to industries/factories located on the banks of these rivers;

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

(c) the details of guidelines and norms prescribed regarding chemical and other polluting effluents from industries/factories situated on the banks of rivers;

(d) whether the Supreme Court and National Green Tribunal have issued any directions in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of norms by industries to improve the condition of rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has informed that there are a total number of 2892 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) discharging effluent into water bodies, including rivers, across the country. These

industries are required to meet the prescribed effluent quality norms before discharging their treated effluent into rivers & other water bodies. CPCB has also identified 302 polluted river stretches in the country based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The stretch of river Hasdeo from Korba to Uрга in Chhattisgarh is included in the list of polluted stretches identified by CPCB. State-wise details of polluted river stretches are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) CPCB and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are implementing the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to restore the water quality of rivers & other water bodies. So far, 45 industry specific effluent standards have been notified by the Ministry, in addition to general discharge standards for rivers and other water bodies. Industries are required to install suitable effluent treatment plants at the time of setting up of industries, and are mandated to follow the stipulated standards before discharge into rivers and other water bodies.

(d) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment in W.P. (Civil) No. 375 of 2012 in matter of Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr vs. Union of India & Ors has, inter alia, directed all State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), including the Secretary of the Department of Environment of the respective State Governments, to take necessary steps to ensure that no industry is permitted to operate without effluent treatment either through Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) or Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP). Besides, National Green Tribunal (Principal Bench) vide its judgments dated 10.12.2015 in Original Application No. 10 of 2015 and 13.07.2017 in Original Application No. 200 of 2014 has issued various directions for conservation and control of pollution in river Ganga and its tributaries.

(e) To control discharge of industrial effluents, the CPCB and respective SPCBs/ PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In this regard, various steps taken by Government include rigorous monitoring and directions

to grossly polluting industries & 17 categories of highly polluting industries for installation of online (24x7) monitoring devices, promoting low waste concept in

industries particularly those located on the river banks, notifying industry specific effluent standards, promoting setting up of CETPs for cluster of small industries etc.

Statement

State-Wise Polluted River Stretches

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahmaputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai.Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7	Goa	Manclovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Puma, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni,	20
9	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadai, Jhelarn, Lidder, Tawi	9
12	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malaprabha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15
14	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhian, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Moma, Mula, Mula- Mutha, Mufha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Puma, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49

1	2	3	4
17	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iiril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kanshi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
Total			302

Curbing Government Expenditure

3463. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to save the money on advertisement, entertaining guests, catering, inaugural ceremonies, seminars, conferences, tours, STD/ISTD bills of telephone and other official expenditure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (b) Yes Sir. Ministry of Finance issues detailed guidelines/instructions on fiscal prudence and economy measures to curtail non-developmental expenditure and releasing of additional resources for priority schemes from time to time which are available on its website.

The last economy instruction with the objective to

promote fiscal discipline, without restricting the operational efficiency of the government was issued vide Department of Expenditure OM No. 7(1)/E.Coord/2014 dated 29.10.2014. This OM, inter-alia, imposes ban on holding seminars/conferences in five-star hotel, restriction on purchase of vehicles and regulates Domestic and International Travel etc. Department of Expenditure vide OM No. 7(3)/E.Coord/2013 dated 06.05.2015 has also fixed the rates for hosting lunch/Dinner/High tea etc. Department of Expenditure vide OM No. 24(5)/E.Coord/2012 dated 11.05.2012 has fixed the maximum monthly reimbursable amount towards charges on residential telephone/mobile phone/broadband/data card use (for internet purposes).

[English]

Assistance to States for Promotion of Yoga

3464. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of activities undertaken during the recent Yoga day along with the funds provided for the same;

(b) whether the Government provides funds and other assistance to the States for promotion of Yoga and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints have been received from some States regarding lack of facilities to youth participating in yoga festivals/competitions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and corrective steps 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) The details of activities undertaken during 3 rd International Day of Yoga (IDY) are as under:

- i. Mass Yoga Demonstration at Lucknow on 21.06.2017
- ii. Mass Yoga Demonstration at 7 places in Delhi at Rohini, District Park Dwarka, Yamuna Sports Complex, Nehru Park Chanakyapuri, Lodhi Garden, Talkatora Garden, Connaught Place.
- iii. Health Editors Conference
- iv. Curtain Raiser for IDY
- v. Yoga Training Program by CCRYN at 624 districts

The expenditure for IDY-2017 by the Ministry is 24.18 crores. Further, the State/UTs were also requested to promote and celebrate IDY on voluntary basis.

(b) Ministry of AYUSH provided financial assistance of 8.50 crores to Government of Uttar Pradesh for organizing of main event of 3 rd International Day of Yoga in Lucknow on 21.06.2018.

(c) and (d) No, as far as Ministry of AYUSH is concerned.

[Translation]

Categorisation of Industries on Basis of Emission

3465. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to categorize industries on the basis of industrial emission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken against the industries whose emission level is more than the permissible limits, 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 of Environment, Forest & Climate Change in consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has categorized industries into Red, Orange, Green and White category based on their emissions, effluents, hazardous wastes generated, and consumption of resources. As per the categorization, 60 industrial sectors are categorized as Red category, 83 industrial sectors as Orange category, 63 industrial sectors as Green category and 36 industrial sectors as White category. The industries in Red, Orange and Green categories are required to seek Consent to Operate from State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) concerned, generally at an interval of 5, 10 and 15 years respectively.

(c) The industry specific environmental standards notified by the Ministry are enforced through the CPCB and the SPCBs/PCCs concerned through consent mechanism and regular monitoring. CPCB carries out random inspection of industries falling in the 17 category of highly polluting industries to verify compliance with the stipulated norms. Depending on the level of non-compliance, directions are issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the non-complying industry or under Section 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981/ Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to the SPCBs/PCCs concerned. During 2010-15, 1076 industries were inspected and 155 directions were issued to non-complying industries and 83 directions were issued to SPCBs. State-wise number of industrial inspections carried out and action taken for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

CPCB has also issued directions to industries for installation of online Continuous Effluent/ Emission Monitoring System (CEMS). Since 2016-17, inspection of polluting industries are being carried out by CPCB based on computer generated alerts of violation of effluent and emission standards as recorded in CEMS. As on 09.03.2018, 317 industries were inspected under this programme and 173 directions were issued to non-complying industries and 1 direction to SPCB. State-wise number of industrial inspections carried out and action taken till 09.03.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Number of industries inspected under ESS to whom Directions under Section 5 & Sec 18(1)(b) issued during 2010-2015

Sl. No.	Sector	2010-2011			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			Sub-Total		
		No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec 18(1)(b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1)(b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1)(b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec 18(1)(b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1)(b)	No. of Industries inspected	Sec 5	Sec18 (1)(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	1	3	19	3	3	12	0	1	12	1	1	6	1	0	61	6	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0				2	0	0				0	0	0	2	0	0
3	Assam	16	3	2	15	1	0	16	4	0	8	1	1	5	1	0	60	10	3
4	Bihar	4	0	0	7	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	16	3	0
5	Chhattisgarh	8	7	0	12	b	1	4	1	1	12	2	0	4	1	0	40	16	2
6	Delhi	0	0	0	4	0	0							0	0	0	4	0	0
7	Coa	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0				0	0	0	8	0	0
8	Gujarat	13	1	2	13	3	2	16	1	1	16	3	0	12	0	0	70	8	5
9	Haryana	16	0	2	4	1	0	8	0	0	8	1	0	2	0	0	38	2	2
10	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	0				4	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	13	4	0
11	Jharkhand	4	2	0	6	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	22	6	0
12	Karnataka	8	1	1	4	1	2	8	1	0	4	2	0	7	1	0	31	6	3
13	Kerala	0	3	0	12	1	1	8	2	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	27	3	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	12	3	2	19	2	3	8	0	0	6	1	0	6	2	0	51	8	5
15	Maharashtra	35	8	6	35	6	6	32	4	1	22	2	1	9	3	0	133	23	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	Manipur	0	0	0										0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	6	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1
18	Mizoram	0	0	0										0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0				1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
20	Odisha	10	1	2	8	4	1	12	3	1	7	0	0	4	1	0	41	9	4
21	Puducherry	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	5	1	0						
22	Punjab	8	0	0	4	1	0	9	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	27	2	0
23	Rajasthan	28	2	1	16	2	1	36	1	2	20	0	1	7	0	0	107	5	5
24	Sikkim	0	0	0										0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	28	4	8	8	1	2	16	3	1	8	2	0	6	2	0	66	12	11
26	Tripura	6	1	0							4	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	17	4	2	28	7	4	15	2	1	21	0	1	10	4	0	91	17	8
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	8	2	1	6	0	1				3	0	0	17	2	2
29	West Bengal	29	2	4	28	3	3	27	2	0	25	1	0	13	1	1	122	9	8
	Total	258	42	35	260	50	31	251	26	11	201	20	5	106	17	1	1076	155	83

Statement-II

State-wise No. of Industries inspected under SMS Alert and Action Taken during 2016-17 and 2017-till 09.03.2018

Sl. No.	Sector	2016-17			2017-till date		
		No. of Industries Inspected	U/s5	U/s 18 (1)(b)	No. of Industries Inspected	U/s 5	U/s 18(1)(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	19	13	0
2	Assam	2	0	0	11	7	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	2	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	3	1	0	9	7	0
5	Delhi	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	Gujarat	15	1	0	21	23	0
7	Haryana	4	0	0	10	6	0
8	Htmachal Pradesh	0	0	0	6	2	0
9	Jharkhand	1	0	0	16	11	0
10	Karnataka	4	1	0	13	8	0
11	Kerala	1	0	0	5	6	0
12	Mahya Pradesh	2	0	0	12	7	0
13	Maharashtra	6	2	0	18	13	1
14	Meghalay	0	0	0	4	1	0
15	Odisha	1	0	0	17	12	0
16	Pudduchery	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	Punjab	2	0	0	10	6	0
18	Rajasthan	9	1	0	11	6	0
19	Tamil Nadu	9	1	0	12	7	0
20	Telengana	2	0	0	8	8	0
21	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	0	19	6	0
22	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	1	0
23	West Bengal	1	1	0	22	14	0
Total		70	9	0	247	164	1

*[English]***Physiotherapy Clinics**

3466. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the number of physiotherapy clinics functioning at present in the country;

(b) the details of controlling/regulating authority concerning the ethical/unethical practices in physiotherapy in India;

(c) the criteria and qualification required to run a physiotherapy centre;

(d) the details regarding requirement of certification to run a physiotherapy clinic to ensure public safety; and

(e) whether there is any grievance redressal mechanism or authority in the Ministry and if so, the details and composition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Health is a State subject and no such information/data is available centrally. However, under Clinical Establishments Act as per data available of online registration in 10 States/UTs namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Assam, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, and Chandigarh, a total Physiotherapy centers functioning are 463.

(b) Clinical Establishments Act has provision of District Registry Authority for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishment including Physiotherapy centers in each district in the state where Clinical Establishment Act is applicable. As on date Clinical Establishments Act is adopted in 11 States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Assam and Haryana and 06 UT's namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

(c) and (d) Under Clinical Establishments Act, National Council for Clinical Establishment has approved minimum standards to run a physiotherapy center which is available on web-link: <http://clinicalestablishments.gov.in/WriteReadData/597.pdf>

Wherever Clinical Establishment Act is applicable, no one can run a Clinical Establishment without registration. For registration and continuation, the Clinical Establishment including Physiotherapy centre, is required to fulfill minimum standards, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records, compliance to Standard Treatment guidelines and comply to all other provisions of Clinical Establishment Act.

(e) A Joint Secretary level officer of the Department of Health and Family Welfare is the nodal Officer for grievances and all Director/DS level officers have been made nodal officers for their respective Divisions within the Department.

NEET for AYUSH Courses

3467. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) mandatory for the candidates of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy) courses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being 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) and (b) In the process of streamlining the admissions and to bring meritorious students to AYUSH systems of medicine in the country, the Ministry has instructed all the State/UT Governments to admit students in AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy) under graduates courses on the basis of the merit list of National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) only.

Also the admission in AYUSH post graduate courses shall be done on the basis of the merit list of All India

AYUSH Post Graduate Entrance Test (AIAPGET), conducted by All India Institute of Ayurveda, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi, an autonomous Institution under Ministry of AYUSH.

Ecosystem for Fin Tech Companies

3468. SHRI B. SRJRAMULU:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has submitted a report for creating ecosystem for Fin Tech Companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including recommendations and action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government is working for identifying and creating a roadmap for infrastructure for India to become a global FinTech hub, if so, the details thereof including current status of FinTech industry;

(d) whether there is need for addressing the challenges faced by the FinTech sector; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the growth of FinTech space 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) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had set up an inter-regulatory Working Group (WG) to look into and report on the granular aspects of Fin Tech and its implications so as to review and reorient appropriately the regulatory framework and respond to the dynamics of the rapidly evolving Fin Tech scenario. The report of the Working Group that inter-alia contains various recommendations has been released by RBI for public comments and is available at <https://www.rbi.org.in>. Key recommendations of the Report are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) In pursuance to the announcement in the Budget Speech of 2018-19, a Steering Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) Ministry of Finance on 5th March, 2018; to consider various issues relating to development of Fin Tech space in India with a view to

make Fin Tech related regulations more flexible and generate enhanced entrepreneurship in an area where India has distinctive comparative strengths vis-a-vis other emerging economies. The Steering Committee will also focus on how Fin Tech can be leveraged to enhance financial inclusion of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee include:

- i. To take stock of the developments in the Fin Tech sector globally, and in India, and arrive at a common shared understanding of the current state of play;
- ii. To analyse critically the regulatory regime spread over different entities that has impacted the growth of Fin Tech in India;
- iii. To consider how Fin Tech can be leveraged in critical sectors of the economy, especially financing of MSMEs, affordable housing, delivery of e-services to vulnerable sections, provision of land record management and other government services, access and adoption of digital payments, and to study the developments in these areas;
- iv. To develop regulatory interventions, e.g., regulatory sandbox model, that will enhance the role of Fin Tech in the sectors identified for focused interventions;
- v. To promote ease of doing business in the Fin Tech sector;
- vi. To consider means of using data with Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) and data residing with information utilities such as Credit Information Companies (CICs), etc. in open domain with a view to developing applications for financing of MSMEs;
- vii. To work with Government agencies like Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to explore creation and use of unique enterprise identification number;
- viii. To consider international cooperation opportunities in Fin Tech with countries like Singapore, UK, China, etc.

Statement

Key recommendations of the report of the Working Group on Fin Tech and Digital Banking submitted to the Reserve Bank of India

- There is a need to have a deeper understanding of various Fin Tech products and their interaction with the financial sector and, thereby, the implications on the financial system, before regulating this space.
- The regulatory actions may vary from "Disclosure" to "Light-Touch Regulation & Supervision" to a "Tight Regulation and Full-Fledged Supervision", depending on the risk implications.
- There is a need to develop a more detailed understanding of risks inherent in platform based Fin Tech.
- Various financial sector regulators to identify sector specific Fin Tech products and regulatory approaches.
- The adoption of digital channels to replace manual time-consuming processes to empower customers and / or workforce in insurance sector.
- Innovation labs may be established, including within insurance companies, to combine brand and product managers with technological and analytical resources.
- As and when any securities market Fin-Tech products are introduced or emerge in the market, regulators may assess the product and see whether it can be monitored by way of registering them as an intermediary or through the activity regulations.
- Insurance companies may collaborate with "Insurtech" entities or start-ups to provide better customer experience in a cost effective manner.
- Financial sector regulators need to engage with Fin Tech entities in order to chalk out appropriate regulatory response and with a view to re-align regulation and supervision in response to the changing environment.
- In order to identify and monitor the challenges associated with the development of major Fin Tech innovations and to assess respond to opportunities and risks arising for the financial system from these innovations, a 'dedicated organizational structure' within each regulator needs to be created.
- To provide an environment for developing Fin Tech innovations and testing of applications/ application programming interfaces (APIs) developed by banks and Fin Tech companies.
- An appropriate framework may be introduced for "Regulatory Sandbox/innovation hub" within a well-defined space and duration where financial sector regulators will provide the requisite regulatory support, so as to increase efficiency, manage risks and create new opportunities for consumers in Indian context similar to other regulatory jurisdictions.
- In view of Institute for Development & Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT)'s unique positioning as a research and development institute, and as indicated by some of its activities, it is felt that IDRBT is well placed to create and maintain a regulatory sandbr - in collaboration with RBI for enabling innovators to experiment with their banking/payments solutions for eventual adoption. The Institute may continue to interact with RBI, banks, solution providers regarding testing of new products and services and over a period of time upgrade its infrastructure and skill sets to provide full-fledged regulatory sandbox environment. The Reserve Bank of India may actively engage with the Institute in this regard.
- Regulatory and legal reforms are essential to enable the sustained development of a digital financial industry for the future.
- Partnerships / engagements among regulators, existing industry players, clients and Fin Tech firms will enable the development of a more dynamic and robust financial services industry.
- Regulators may explore the use of Reg Tech that may facilitate the delivery of regulatory requirements more efficiently and effectively than existing capabilities.
- The organizational structure and human resources (HR) practices of regulators have to be reoriented to meet the challenges of innovation, in terms of

adapted HR hiring profiles, learning and educational programmes.

- There is a need for a stand-alone data protection and privacy law in the country.
- Banks / Regulated entities may be encouraged to collaborate with Fin Tech/start-ups to „ improve their customer experience and operational excellence. They may also consider undertaking Fin Tech activity in areas such as payments, data analytics and risk management.
- Models of engagement and checklist to be developed by each regulator for each of the activities.
- Given that Fin Tech companies are in their infancy but are growing at a rapid pace, the Government may consider introducing tax subsidies for merchants that accept a certain proportion of their business revenues from the use of digital payments.
- The requirement of increasing the levels of education/ awareness of customers should be highlighted by all market regulators.
- A self-regulatory body for Fin Tech companies may be encouraged.

Impact of GST on Handloom Industry

3469. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imposition of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Handloom Textiles has become a death blow to the traditional Handloom Industry in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation requesting for waive off the GST on Handloom textiles and to save the handloom textile industry in the country; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision on this matter and 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) Handloom fabrics already attract lowest GST rates of 5%

or nil rate, which were recommended by the GST Council keeping in view the sensitivity of the handloom sector. However, some representations have been received in the Ministry of Finance for exempting handloom textiles.

(c) The GST rate structure for the textile sector was discussed in detail in the GST Council meeting held on 3rd June, 2017, wherein the Council recommended the detailed rate structure for the textile sector. Accordingly, the GST rates for the handloom sector have been notified as under:

- Khadi yarn under chapter 52 attracts nil GST.
- Amber charkha and weaving machinery [Handlooms] under heading 8445 or 8446 respectively attract nil GST.
- 5% GST rate, with no refund of unutilized input tax credit, on all types of fabrics including handloom fabrics [falling under chapters 50 to 55]. The Council, in its meeting on 9th September, 2017, recommended Nil GST rate on Khadi fabric under chapters 50 to 55, sold through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and KVIC certified institutions/outlets.

Nil GST on any manufactured goods [including handloom fabrics and products] puts domestically manufactured goods at a disadvantage vis-a-vis imported goods, as it:-

- (a) Breaks the input tax credit chain, and
- (b) Results in zero rating of imported goods, while domestic goods continue to bear the burden of input taxes.

Creches for Women Government Employees

3470. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether creches are available for women government employees in or near their workplace in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating number of such creches which are functioning at present in Delhi, location-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct

more such creches in Delhi and if so, the details and locations 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) Grih Kalyan Kendra (GKK) is a registered Society working under the aegis of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT). The Society has been administering Creche Centres in its Samaj Sadans and Government quarters at various locations in Delhi/NCR for women Government employees. Besides, GKK has also provided staff i.e. Creche Teachers and Attendants to Income Tax Department, OIBD and Lok Sabha Secretariat for Creche Centres opened by them in their office premises.

(b) The details of 11 Creche Centres being run by the GKK in Delhi/NCR are as under:-

(i) Lodhi Colony, (ii) PragatiVihar Hostel, (iii) Andrews Ganj, (iv) Peshwa Road, (v) R.K. Puram, Sector- I (vi) R.K. Puram, Sector- III, (vii) R.K. Puram, Sector- V, (viii) R.K. Puram, Sector- IX, (ix) Timarpur, (x) Shastri Bhawan and (xi) Faridabad.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration for opening of new Creche Centre by the Grih Kalyan Kendra (GKK). However, Department of WCD, Govt. of NCT Delhi has informed that in response to the request from Staff of Delhi Secretariat, the Department is in the process of opening an Anganwadi cum Creche at Delhi Secretariat. Once the construction work is completed by the PWD Department the same may be opened.

[Translation]

Funds to NGOs

3471. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned for various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to work as facilitators in yoga and naturopathy hospitals in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years along with the number of NGOs whose works are still pending, NGO-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the details of the NGOs not approved for the purpose along with 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) and (b) No grants have been sanctioned to NGOs to work as facilitators in Yoga and Naturopathy hospitals in Uttar Pradesh by this Ministry. However, the Ministry under Central Council of Research in Yoga and Naturopathy is in the process of implementing Grant-in-aid scheme to establish/ run Yoga and Naturopathy clinic /hospitals of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 100 beds capacity at all India level including U.P.

[English]

Gonorrhoea

3472. SHRI RAJAN VTCHARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest studies published in an International Journal PLOS, about 78 million people globally are infected with Gonorrhoea each year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with number of persons reported to be infected with Gonorrhoea and other STDs in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) As per data available with National AIDS Control Programme, the number of people detected with Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including Gonorrhoea, in 2017-18(till Feb.) is 23.39 lakh due to unprotected sexual behavior.

(c) National AIDS Control Organization through 1160 designated sexually Transmitted Infections / Reproductive Tract Infections (STI/RTI) clinics, located at government health facilities, provides free standardized STI/RTI free color coded syndromic drug kits. Government has taken initiatives like creating awareness mainstreaming management across various health

departments, systematic monitoring & evaluation about STIs including Gonorrhoea through mass media, mid-media and on-ground mobilization and inter-personal communications.

Population of Vultures

3473. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO :

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

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

(a) the number of vultures in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a sharp decline in the population of vultures in the country and if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether any Nation-wide survey has been undertaken by the Wildlife department of his Ministry to find out the reasons for the decline in the number of species of vultures in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any Vulture Breeding Centres have been set up by Government in collaboration with State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) who are working for its conservation in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the Central financial assistance sanctioned/ proposed to be sanctioned to some of the NGOs working for breeding of vultures; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government for conservation of vultures?

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) State-wise population of vultures is not estimated and collated in this Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. However, based on the surveys on three species of critically endangered resident Gyps Vultures, namely,

White backed Vulture, Long billed Vulture and Slender billed Vulture carried out in 2015 and published in 2017 by the Bombay Natural History Society, there were about 6000 White backed Vultures, 12000 Long billed Vultures and 1000 Slender billed Vultures. These three species of Vultures were very common in the country in early eighties, however, a decline in population was noticed in mid nineties and by 2007, there was a 99% decline in population of three Gyps species of Vultures. The population of the vultures appeared to have stabilized by the year 2011 as the rate of decline of population has improved over the period. State-wise population of vultures is not estimated and collated in the Ministry.

(c) Surveys carried out by State Governments with the help of Scientific organizations like Bombay Natural History Society in the country during the last decade indicate that the major cause of mortality of vultures was the use of veterinary non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug diclofenac, given to cattle in pain and inflammation. The Government of India has banned the veterinary use of the drug since 2008.

(d) and (e) Presently, there are eight Vulture breeding centres in India. The Bombay Natural History Society in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change manages four centres at Pinjore (Haryana), Rajabhatkhawa (West Bengal), Rani (Assam) and Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh). The other four centres at Hyderabad (Telangana), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Muta, Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Junagarh (Gujarat) are established in Zoos and are managed by the respective State Forest Departments.

The Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 396.822 lakhs and Rs. 79.44 lakhs to the State of Haryana and West Bengal respectively, for vulture conservation, wherein Bombay Natural History Society is managing Vulture Conservation Breeding Centres.

(f) The important steps taken for conservation of Vultures include:

- (i) Protection status of White backed. Long billed and Slender billed Vultures have been upgraded from Schedule-IV to Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) Government of India has formulated a National Action Plan (2006) on Vulture Conservation. The Action Plan provides for strategies, actions

for containing the decline of vulture population through ex-situ, in-situ, vulture conservation.

- (iii) The Government of India has banned the veterinary use of the drug diclofenac which was found to be the cause of vulture mortality and crash in vulture population.
- (iv) The Government of India has also restricted the packaging size of human formulation of the drug to 3ml in July 2015, to prevent the misuse of multi-dose vials available in 30 ml presentation in treating cattle.
- (v) Department of forests of all States/UT's have been requested to constitute a Monitoring committee for vulture conservation with a view to implement the Action Plan 2006 and for recovery of existing vulture sites.

Impact of Penalty on Online Search Engine

3474. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether online search engine has violated any Indian Law and has been fined for its anti-competitive conduct and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the said decision affects India's international trade 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) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has informed that online search engine Google was found to be in contravention of the provisions of Section 4(2)(a)(i) of the Competition Act, 2002. CCI, vide order dated 31.01.2018 in two cases registered separately namely Matrimony.Com Ltd. v. Google LLP & Ors [No.07/2012] and Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS) v. Google LLC & Ors [No.30/2012], has held Google to be dominant in the market for online general search and online search advertising markets and imposed a penalty of Rs.135.86 Crore on Google for anti-competitive behaviour for abuse of dominance.

- (b) No such assessment has been carried out by the Ministry.

Loan Waiver

3475. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some farmers have received Rs. 0.01 paise loan waiver under crop loan waive scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number beneficiaries received relief of Rs. 0.01 only under the loan waiver scheme, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) At present there is no Loan waiver scheme under implementation by the Union Government. As informed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), during the years 2016 and 2017 some State Governments have announced their own schemes, inter-alia, of waiver of loan of farmers.

[Translation]

Shortage of Vaccine

3476. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the acute shortage of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) in Government and private hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise including Kerala;
- (c) whether due to shortage of the said vaccine several children are likely to be deprived of the immunity against Type 2 polio virus: and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) in National Immunization Program.

Under the programme the vaccine is provided by Government of India to States/UTs and the vaccination is carried out by service delivery outlets consisting mainly of Government hospital, Block Primary Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub Centres, outreach session sites in the villages etc. There is a global shortage of IPV. However, this reduced supply to government at present has not resulted in shortage of IPV to the State/UTs.

As per provisional reports received from States/UTs, in current financial year from Apr-Dec, 2017 a total of 602.44 lakh doses of IPV have been supplied to the States/UTs which is more than total children vaccinated in the same period i.e. 210.96 lakh. This indicates that there is no shortage of IPV. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, the question of children remaining unimmunized against type 2 polio virus due to shortage of IPV does not arise.

Statement

State/UT wise status of IPV Supplied and reported coverage for Apr-Dec, 2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	IPV doses Supplied (in lakh doses)	IPV Doses administered to children (in lakh doses)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0250	0.011
2	Andhra Pradesh	21.00	8.803
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.148
4	Assam	21.65	3.290
5	Bihar	67.00	26.986
6	Chandigarh	0.22	0.185
7	Chhattisgarh	16.50	2.885
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.090
9	Daman and Diu	0.10	0.043

1	2	3	4
10	Delhi	7.50	3.687
11	Goa	0.70	0.266
12	Gujarat	48.50	13.853
13	Haryana	10.00	3.426
14	Himachal Pradesh	2.58	2.219
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5.05	2.721
16	Jharkhand	14.50	2.610
17	Karnataka	19.25	5.260
18	Kerala	7.50	6.155
19	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.012
20	Madhya Pradesh	31.00	7.366
21	Maharashtra	34.00	10.260
22	Manipur	1.38	0.412
23	Meghalaya	0.96	0.401
24	Mizoram	0.40	0.197
25	Nagaland	0.28	0.093
26	Odisha	25.30	4.498
27	Puducherry	0.25	0.221
28	Punjab	9.50	4.915
29	Rajasthan	27.50	12.650
30	Sikkim	0.19	0.108
31	Tamil Nadu	20.00	10.056
32	Telangana	12.75	7.229
33	Tripura	1.50	0.515
34	Uttar Pradesh	132.50	51.214
35	Uttarakhand	6.50	1.893
36	West Bengal	56.00	16.282
	India Total	602.44	210.96

[English]

Development of Corporate Sector

3477. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has spent funds for the development of Corporate Sectors in the country during the last four years;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Being a regulatory Ministry since its inception, this Ministry has the role of policy making only. As such no allocation for Corporate Sector are made by this Ministry.

Plastic Waste Management

3478. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has replaced/amended certain rules relating to plastic waste management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the producers responsibility is likely to be enforced under the new rules both in urban and rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the new rules integrate informal sector waste collectors like junk/ scrap dealers, 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, based

on several representations received from various stakeholders has constituted a committee on issues/ challenges faced with respect to the implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(c) and (d) Under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Rule 9(1) mandates the producers to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producers Responsibility involving the State Urban Development Departments, either individually or collectively, through their own distribution channel or through the local body concerned. Further, the Rule 9(2) mandate Producers, Importers and Brand Owners for collection of used multi-layered plastic sachet or pouches or packaging, who introduces such products in the market. The Rules prescribe them to establish a system for collecting back the plastic waste generated due to their products.

(e) The Rules mandate the local body for setting up, operationalisation and co-ordination of the waste management system inter-alia by engaging civil societies or groups working with ^ waste pickers. The Rules also prescribe the waste generators not to litter plastic waste and ensure segregated storage of waste at source and hand it over to the urban local body or registered waste pickers' or registered recyclers or waste collection agencies.

[Translation]

Bank Loans to Small Scale Industries and Small Shopkeepers

3479. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement to provide bank loans to persons running Small Scale Industries (SSI) and to the small shopkeepers who are running business in rented shops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any terms and conditions have been fixed by the Government for providing loans to the middle class shopkeepers running business in rented shops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Banks extend loans to borrowers running Small Scale Industries (SSI) and shopkeepers, including those running business in rented shops as per their Board approved loan policy. Banks extend such loans under various schemes which inter-alia include, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Bank specific Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) schemes, etc.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Terms and conditions for loans including loans to middle class shopkeepers running business in rented shops are determined as per the policy approved by the Board of the Bank and extant Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, which inter-alia include, no insistence on collateral security for loans upto Rs.10 lakhs extended to units in the Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) sector, simplified method for computation of working capital requirements of MSE units etc.

[*English*]

India State of Forest Report 2017

3480. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether the India State of Forest Report 2017 has been released and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is change in forest cover in 2017 over 2015, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the States that showed most increase in forest area along with top five States in terms of percentage of area under forest, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any legal provision exists to check deforestation and large scale felling of trees, if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized for protection and conservation of forests

during each of the last three years and the current years, State/UT-wise;

(e) the progress made so far in preparing comprehensive mapping of forest cover/area in the country; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to increase the forest cover along with the achievement made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The India State of Forest Report-2017 was released recently by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The total forest and tree cover of the country, as per the latest "India State of Forest Report 2017" published by Forest Survey of India, is 8,02,088 square kilometers which is 24.39% of the total geographical area of the country. It shows an increase of 8021 square kilometers over that of the India State of Forest Report 2015 (updated). The State-wise details of changes in forest cover and tree cover are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. The probable reason for change in India State of Forest report is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The details of forest cover change in State showing increase is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. The top five States in term of percentage area under forest is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(d) Protection of forests by taking various measures including legal measures as per the extant acts, rules and regulations is primarily the responsibility of respective State/UT Governments. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change supports the efforts of the state/UT Governments in forest protection by providing financial assistance under the erstwhile Intensification of forest Management Scheme (IFMS) which was revised and replaced as Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPM). The details of fund release to States/UTs under the erstwhile IFMS Scheme during 2014-15 to 2016-17 under the revised FPM Scheme during the current financial year (2017-18) is given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

(e) Forest Survey of India carries out wall to wall mapping of forest cover once in every two years using

remote sensing satellite imageries followed by intensive ground truthing. The first India State of Forest Report (ISFR) was published in 1987. The 15th report in this series, i.e. ISFR 2017 was released recently which coincides with three decades of forest cover mapping.

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

Planning Authority (CAMPA).

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation in the country. An amount of Rs. 3778.63 crores has been released to the states to treat an area of 21.78 lakh hectares since inception of this programme during 2000-02 to 2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018).

National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. So far fund amounting to Rs. 157.19 crore has been released under GIM to nine States for carrying out various activities under the mission, during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018).

Statement-I

Change in Forest Cover of States/UTs between 2015 and 2017 assessments

(area in square kilometer)

State	Geographic Area	Total Forest cover as per ISFR-2017	Percent of Geographic area	Change in forest cover wrt ISFR 2015 (updated)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	17.27	2141
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	79.96	-190
Assam	78438	28,105	35.83	567
Bihar	94163	7,299	7.75	45
Chhattisgarh	135192	55,547	41.09	-12
Delhi	1483	192.41	12.97	3.64
Goa	3702	2,229	60.21	19
Gujarat	196244	14,757	7.52	47
Haryana	44212	1,588	3.59	8
Himachal Pradesh	55673	15,100	27.12	393
Jammu and Kashmir *	2222.36	23,241	10.46	253
Jharkhand	79716	23,553	29.55	29
Karnataka	191791	37,550	19.58	1101

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	38852	20,321	52.30	1043
Madhya Pradesh	308252	77,414	25.11	-12
Maharashtra	307713	50,682	16.47	-17
Manipur	22327	17,346	77.69	263
Meghalaya	22429	17,146	76.45	-116
Mizoram	21081	18,186	86.27	-531
Nagaland	16579	12,489	75.33	-450
Odisha	155707	51,345	32.98	885
Punjab	50362	1837	3.65	66
Rajasthan	342239	16,572	4.84	466
Sikkim	7096	3,344	47.13	-9
Tamil Nadu	130060	26,281	20.21	73
Telangana	112077	20,419	18.22	565
Tripura	10486	7,726	73.68	-164
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14,679	6.09	278
Uttarakhand	53483	24,295	45.43	23
West Bengal	88752	16,847	18.98	21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6,742	81.73	-9
Chandigarh	114	21.56	18.91	-0.10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	42.16	1
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	18.46	0.88
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	90.33	0.04
Puducherry	490	53.67	10.95	-3.28
Grand Total	32,87,469	708273	21.54	6778

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

State	Geographic Area	Total Tree cover as per ISFR-2017	Percent of Geographic area	Change in Tree cover w.r.t. ISFR 2015 (updated)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	162968	3,753	2.30	-212

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	807	0.96	46
Assam	78438	1,496	1.91	-117
Bihar	94163	2,263	2.40	81
Chhattisgarh	135192	3,833	2.84	204
Delhi	1483	113	7.62	2
Goa	3702	323	8.73	-2
Gujarat	196244	8,024	4.09	110
Haryana	44212	1,415	3.20	60
Himachal Pradesh	55673	822	1.48	65
Jammu and Kashmir *	222236	7,815	3.52	-539
Jharkhand	79716	2,922	3.67	139
Karnataka	191791	5,713	2.98	161
Kerala	38852	2,959	7.62	8
Madhya Pradesh	308252	8,073	2.62	300
Maharashtra	307713	9,831	3.19	273
Manipur	22327	220	0.99	-23
Meghalaya	22429	657	2.93	-53
Mizoram	21081	467	2.22	-68
Nagaland	16579	379	2.29	-2
Odisha	155707	3,993	2.56	7
Punjab	50362	1,622	3.22	78
Rajasthan	342239	8,266	2.42	-3
Sikkim	7096	35	0.49	0
Tamil Nadu	130060	4,671	3.59	166
Telangana	112077	2,669	2.38	120
Tripura	10486	215	2.05	-18
Uttar Pradesh	240928	7,442	3.09	398
Uttarakhand	53483	767	1.43	15
West Bengal	88752	2,136	2.41	48
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	35	0.42	-2

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	114	10	8.77	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	30	6.11	2
Daman and Diu	111	10	9.01	0
Lakshadweep	30	2	6.67	-2
Puducherry	490	27	5.51	0
Grand Total	32,87,469	93,815	2.85	1243

Statement-III*State wise Details for Reasons for Change in Forest Cover*

State	Possible Reasons
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	The main reason for net increase of 2141 sq km in forest cover in the State can be attributed to plantation and conservation activities both within and outside the Recorded Forest areas as well as improvement in interpretation due to better radiometric resolution of the recent satellite data from Resourcesat-2. The decrease in the forest cover in East Godavari and Prakasam districts are mainly due to rotational felling of commercial plantations.
Arunachal Pradesh	A decrease of 190 sq km observed in the in the forest cover of the State can be attributed to shifting cultivation and developmental activities.
Assam	An increase of 567 sq km in the forest cover is mainly due to the plantations mostly outside forest areas. The decrease in forest cover in some districts is mainly due to rotational felling in tea gardens, shifting cultivation and developmental activities.

1	2
Bihar	A net positive change of 45 sq km observed in the state could be attributed to plantations and conservation..
Chhattisgarh	A small decrease of 12 sq km observed in the State can be attributed to mining activities, diversion of land for developmental activities and rotational felling. Positive changes observed in some districts are due to plantation and conservation activities.
Delhi	An increase of 3.64 sq km has been observed which can be attributed to plantation activities and conservation whereas the decrease in forest cover at some places is due to developmental activities.
Goa	An increase of 19 sq km in forest cover observed in the State is mostly due to expansion of tree cover outside Recorded Forest Areas. However, forest cover within the Recorded Forest Area has decreased by 9 sq km due to mining and other developmental activities.
Gujarat	An increase of 47 sq km observed in the State can be attributed to plantation and conservation both within and outside recorded forest areas as well as due to conservation and expansion of mangrove cover.

1	2
Haryana	A net increase of 8 sq km in forest cover observed is mostly due to increase in tree cover outside recorded forest areas. The decrease in forest cover in certain pockets is due to rotational felling.
Himachal Pradesh	The main reason for net increase of 393 sq km in forest cover in the State can be attributed to plantation and conservation activities both within and outside the Recorded Forest Areas as well as improvement in interpretation due to better radiometric resolution of the recent satellite data from Resourcesat-2.
Jammu and Kashmir	The main reason for net increase of 253 sq km in forest cover in the State can be attributed to plantation and conservation activities as well as improvement in interpretation due to better radiometric resolution of the recent satellite data from Resourcesat-2.
Jharkhand	A net increase of 29 sq km has been observed in the State which can be attributed to plantation and conservation efforts within recorded forest areas. Although, there is an increase of 314 sq km in forest cover within Recorded Forest Areas, its effect on forest cover has been offset due to felling of trees outside it.
Karnataka	The main reason for net increase of 1,101 sq km in forest cover in the State can be attributed to plantation and conservation activities both within and outside the Recorded Forest Areas as well as improvement in interpretation due to better radiometric resolution of the recent satellite data from Resourcesat-2. Large scale increase in commercial

1	2
	plantation of palms outside forest areas, density improvement in scrub forests and expansion of mangrove cover due to conservation and rehabilitation efforts are also the major reasons for the increase observed in the state.
Kerala	The main reason for net increase of 1,043 sq km in forest cover in the State can be attributed to commercial plantations outside Forest areas as well as improvement in interpretation due to better radiometric resolution of the recent satellite data from Resourcesat-2.
Madhya Pradesh	A net decrease of 12 sq km has been observed in the State which could be attributed to expansion of agriculture, developmental activities, submergence, mining and rotational felling.
Maharashtra	A net decrease of 17sq km has been observed in the State can be attributed to rotational fellings, submergence, agricultural expansion and other developmental activities. Although a decrease of 149 sq km has been observed within Recorded Forest areas, the overall decrease has been offset due to expansion of tree cover outside forest areas. Rehabilitation efforts have led to appreciable increase in Mangrove Cover of the State over west coast.
Manipur	A net increase of 263 sq km has been observed in the state due to plantation and conservation, as well as re growth in shifting cultivation areas.
Meghalaya	A net decrease of 116 sq km has been observed in the State due to shifting cultivation, rotational felling

1	2	1	2
	and developmental" activities. Increase in forest cover in certain pockets is due to plantation activities.		attributed to plantations and conservation efforts within Recorded forest areas. The negative change observed in some areas is mainly due to harvesting of trees outside forests and developmental activities.
Mizoram	The net decrease of 531 sq km in forest cover in Mizoram can be attributed to shifting cultivation and developmental activities. Increase in forest cover in certain pockets is due to regeneration of Bamboo and other plantations.	Telangana	A net increase of 565 sq km has been observed in the State compared to the previous assessment, the reasons for which can be attributed to expansion of tree cover mostly outside recorded forest areas. The decrease in Forest Cover in Adilabad and Khammam districts are due to the rotational felling of commercial plantations.
Nagaland	A net decrease of 450 sq km in forest cover observed in the State can be attributed to shifting cultivation and development activities.		
Odisha	The main reason for net increase of 885 sq km in forest cover in the State can be attributed to plantation and conservation activities both within and outside the Recorded Forest areas as well as improvement in interpretation due to better radiometric resolution of the recent satellite data from Resourcesat-2. The reasons for decrease in forest cover observed in some districts can be attributed to developmental activities.	Tripura	A net decrease of 164 sq km in the forest cover of the State can be attributed to shifting cultivation, harvesting of mature rubber plantations and other developmental activities. In some cases, positive change due to extension of area under rubber plantation has also been observed.
Punjab	Much of the 66 sq km increase in the forest cover can be attributed to increase in tree cover outside recorded forest areas.	Uttar Pradesh	A net increase of 278 sq km has been observed in the State compared to the previous assessment which can be attributed to plantation and conservation.
Rajasthan	A net gain of 466 sq km has been observed in forest cover of the State which can be attributed to plantations, regeneration of fast growing species and conservation efforts.	Uttarakhand	A net increase of 23 sq km has been observed in the State which can be attributed to expansion of tree cover outside forests. However, forest cover within Recorded Forest Area shows a net decrease of 49 sq km which can be attributed to rotational fellings and developmental activities.
Sikkim	A net loss of 9 sq km in forest cover observed in the State can be attributed to developmental activities.	West Bengal	A net increase of 21 sq km has been observed in the State can be attributed to plantation activities mostly outside recorded forest areas as well as due to conservation of mangroves.
Tamil Nadu	A net increase of 73 sq km in the forest cover of the State can be		

1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	A net decrease of 9 sq km in forest cover observed is mainly due to developmental activities.
Chandigarh	A small negative change of 0.10 Sq km in the forest cover of the UT could be attributed to developmental activities.
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	An increase of 1 sq km in forest cover observed is due to increase in tree cover outside recorded forest areas.
Daman and Diu	An increase of 0.88 Sq km in forest cover observed in the UT can be attributed to expansion of tree cover outside the recorded forest area.
Lakshadweep	A small negative change of 0.04 sq km observed is due to felling of trees outside forests.
Puducherry	The main reason for decrease of 3.28sq km in forest cover can be attributed to harvesting of trees outside forests.

Statement-IV*Forest Cover gain in State/UTs as per ISFR 2017*

(area in square kilometer)

State	Geographical Area	Total Forest	Change in forest cover wrt ISFR 2015 (updated)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	2141
Assam	78438	28,105	567
Bihar	94163	7,299	45
Delhi	1483	192.41	364
Goa	3702	2,229	19
Gujarat	196244	14,757	47
Haryana	44212	1,588	8

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	55673	15,100	393
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	23,241	253
Jharkhand	79716	23,553	29
Karnataka	191791	37,550	1101
Kerala	38852	20,321	1043
Manipur	22327	17,346	263
Odisha	155707	51,345	885
Punjab	50362	1837	66
Rajasthan	342239	16,572	466
Tamil Nadu	130060	26,281	73
Telangana	112077	20,419	565
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14,679	278
Uttarakhand	53483	24,295	23
West Bengal	88752	16,847	21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	1
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	0.88
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	0.04

Statement-V*Top five state/ UTs having maximum percentage wise forest cover*

(area in square kilometer)

State	Geographical Area	Forest Total Cover as per ISFR 2017	Percent of Forest Cover with respect to Geographical area
Mizoram	21081	18,186	86.27
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	79.96
Manipur	22327	17,346	77.69
Meghalaya	22429	17,146	76.45
Nagaland	16579	12,489	75.33

Statement-VI*Details of fund released by Forest Protection Division from 2014-15 to 2017-18*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15 * Released	2015-16 * Released	2016-17* Released	2017-18** Released (as on 01.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Bihar	0.00	59.09	88.59	75.00
3	Chhattisgarh	411.96	120.75	211.04	168.00
4	Gujarat	349.71	179.99	122.26	75.00
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Haryana	149.56	77.86	93.91	75.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	365.90	302.16	331.36	174.25
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	193.93	95.61	75.00
9	Jharkhand	303.03	83.62	199.63	105.00
10	Karnataka	266.54	228.19	203.27	105.00
11	Kerala	183.76	86.00	163.65	105.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	701.07	420.00	281.15	168.00
13	Maharashtra	228.02	447.32	372.58	257.27
14	Odisha	220.50	136.00	266.14	168.00
15	Punjab	0.00	77.00	0.00	75.00
16	Rajasthan	205.09	112.54	174.22	105.00
17	Tamil Nadu	0.00	203.02	74.29	105.00
18	Telangana	160.73	0.00	0.00	105.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	218.36	156.15	139.72	75.00
20	Uttarakhand	332.57	356.83	304.03	168.00
21	West Bengal	115.46	0.00	92.83	75.00
Total		4212.26	3240.45	3214.28	2258.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
NE & Sikkim					
1	Assam	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	219.59	85.07	181.34	102.00
3	Manipur	0	240.76	125.02	110.00
4	Meghalaya	0	180.26	126.57	66.00
5	Mizoram	256.27	153.17	131.29	66.00
6	Nagaland	225.13	122.6	170.01	92.56
7	Sikkim	162.17	150	119.73	108.54
8	Tripura	243.84	147.19	190.76	66.00
Total		1107.00	1079.05	1044.72	611.10
Union Territories					
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		28.00	56.23	9.00
2	Chandigarh		36.99890	74.52	0.00
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00
6	New Delhi		0.00	50.00	30.00
7	Puducherry	37.77	0.00	0.00	30.00
Total		37.77	64.99890	180.75	69.00
Grand Total		5357.03	4384.49890	4439.75	2938.62

*Released under erstwhile IFMS Scheme

**Released under FPM Scheme

Buildings constructed in Violation of Environmental Norms

3481. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has records of buildings constructed in violation of environmental norms;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against the erring officials of local administration who

have approved construction of such buildings, State/UTwise;

(c) the number of such buildings demolished by the Government during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the number of buildings approved by the Government for the recovery of compensation, 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 (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) accords prior environmental clearance for projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 (and its amendments) after having followed the prescribed process in the said notification. Violation of the environmental norms issued for developmental projects are monitored by the Regional Offices of the Ministry and the concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Union Territories Pollution Control Committees or any other concerned Central/State agencies. If any new compliance is observed/reported, the Ministry takes appropriate action as deemed fit as per Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 gives power to the Central Government to take all measures that it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing and controlling abating environmental pollution. The MoEF&CC does not maintain the details of buildings constructed in violation of environmental norms, buildings demolished and number of buildings approved for the recovery of compensation- by the Government year-wise and State/UT-wise.

[*Translation*]

Ecologically Sensitive Areas

3482. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified or proposes to identify ecologically sensitive areas in the country, especially in Rajasthan; and

(b) 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) To conserve and protect the area from ecological and environmental point of view, this Ministry vide Notification dated 25th June, 2009 has declared Mount Abu and surrounding region in Rajasthan as an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA). Details

of other Ecologically Sensitive Areas notified by this Ministry are:

- I. Doon Valley, Uttarakhand, 01.02.1989
- II. Dahanu Taluka, Maharashtra, 20.06.1991
- III. Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani, Maharashtra, 17.01.2001
- IV. Matheran, Maharashtra, 04.02.2003
- V. Bhagirathi, Uttarakhand, 18.12.2012

[*English*]

Certification of Yoga Professional

3483. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced voluntary certification of yoga professionals in order to certify the competence level of trainers;

(b) if so, the total number of professionals registered till date and whether the Government has also proposed to establish yoga institutes across the country with those professionals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The total number of professionals registered as on 1st March, 2018 are 37938. Further it is stated that the Government has not proposed to establish yoga institutes across the country with those professionals.

Fake Currency Post Demonetisation

3484. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data on fake currency recovered due to demonetisation as it was among the main purposes of demonetisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of fraud accounts identified by the Government during demonetisation;

(d) whether the Government has taken note that fake currency of new notes are also being pushed in Indian markets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the preventive steps taken/ being 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) Total number of Fake SBNs detected from November, 2016 to September, 2017 is

(i) Rs. 500 (SBNs): 228,225.

(ii) Rs. 1000 (SBNs): 238,924.

(c) No information relating to fraud accounts is available.

(d) and (e) Security features in new notes in denomination of Rs.500 and Rs.2000 have not been simulated. The notes detected so far are computer scanned/ colour zerox notes.

AYUSH Treatment

3485. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether people in rural and urban areas are still inclined towards Allopathy despite publicity given to AYUSH by the Government in recent year;

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

(c) whether more men in urban areas are using AYUSH treatment than in rural areas, while rural women outnumber urban women in this respect, if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard by the Government?

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

NAIK): (a) and (b) As per key indicators of the NSSO 71st round on Social Consumption on Health in India conducted during January-June 2014, it was found higher inclination towards allopathy treatment around 90%, only 5 to 7 percent usage of 'other' including AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopath). Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy) has been reported both in rural and urban area. Further, taking treatment from Allopathy or Indian Systems of Medicine is the choice of the people.

In this survey, it has been noted that higher usage (1.5 percentage point) of such 'Other' treatment by urban male than its rural counterpart while less usage of the same (0.8 percentage point) by urban female than rural female. Moreover, un-treated spell was higher in rural (both for male and female) than urban.

Government of India has launched integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of WISH 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. In addition, this Ministry has also taken various initiatives under the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme for propagation and promotion of AYUSH systems for treatment of common ailments through various media channels and other publicity activities like organizing Arogya fairs, conferences, seminars on AYUSH System.

[Translation]

Loan to States for Food Procurement

3486. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loan disbursed to States by the Union Government for procurement of food items during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has taken cognizance of misappropriation of funds of this loan by the States during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures/action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) No loan has been disbursed to the States by Ministry of Finance for procurement of food items during the last three years. However, on advice of RBI, consent under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India is provided by Department of Expenditure to the States for obtaining Cash Credit Limit from Banks for procurement of Wheat and rice/paddy.

[*English*]

Decline in Corporate Borrowing

3487. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising number of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and sluggish economic growth sparked about 60 per cent decline in corporate borrowing, since last few years in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the demonetisation has made banks flush with funds;

(c) if so, the details of funds accumulated with the banks after demonetisation as on 31st December, 2017; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government post demonetisation to increase the demand for corporate borrowing utilisation of the extra funds available with the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per the data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from off-site returns on domestic operations of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), corporate lending increased from Rs. 31.12 lakh crore as on 31.3.2016, to Rs. 40.66 lakh crore as on 31.12.2017.

(b) and (c) As per RBI's Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credits of SCBs, the total deposits of SCBs increased from Rs. 100.97 lakh crore as on 30.9.2016 to Rs. 109.67 lakh crore as on 31.12.2017 (provisional data).

(d) To support growth of credit, Public Sector Banks announced a large cut in their Marginal Cost-of-

funds based Lending Rates (MCLR), of up to 100 basis points, in their one-year MCLR, effective January 2017. Government also advised Public Sector Banks to raise the credit limit for small industries from 20% of turnover to 25%.

[*Translation*]

Start-up Companies

3488. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of start-up companies have raised funds through placement and stake sale and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any mechanism is available to ensure the safety of investors along with the justifiable assessment of start-up companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the various aspects in this regard;

(d) whether the said scheme has been reviewed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the follow-up action taken 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) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the operating agency for Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) programme. Under FFS, SIDBI contributes to the corpus of Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) / Venture Capital Funds (VCFs) which in turn will invest atleast twice the amount contributed under FFS in startups as defined by Government of India. Thus, SIDBI does not directly invest in startups. As per the information furnished by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, as on March 07, 2018; 109 startup companies have raised funds from ATJFs/VCFs supported under FFS. List of the startup companies which have raised funds through private placement / stake sale and the AIFs which have made the investment along with the amount of investment is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Normally start-ups do not do placement with general public. The Alternative Investment Funds

(AIFs)/ Venture Capital Funds (VCFs) make investment in startups. As part of the assessment process, the startup entrepreneurs pitch their business models and plans to the Fund Managers who are essentially professionals with necessary expertise and skills. Thereafter, the Fund Managers negotiate the terms of investment with the startup entrepreneurs, in respect of those found viable as per their assessment. The shareholder subscription agreement entered into between the AEFs/VCFs and the startup entity has, inter alia, contains suitable provisions to protect the interests of investors.

(d) and (e) Department of Industrial Policy and

Promotion (DEPP) reviews the Startup India initiative on a timely interval through An Inter-Ministerial Committee (Monitoring Committee) that has been constituted for the purpose of monitoring the progress of the initiative. The monitoring committee comprises of members from DIPP, Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Bio-Technology (DBT), Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD), NITI Aayog, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI). So far, 9 Monitoring Committee meetings have been conducted to review the Startup India initiative.

Statement

Data for Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) as on March 07, 2018

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Fund	Name of the Company	investment
1	2	3	4
1	Aavishkaar Bharat Fund	Jiva Digital Services Ltd	65.00
2	Chiratae Trust	CatbusInfolabs Private Ltd (Blowhorn)	2.04
3		Curefit Health care Pvt Ltd	22.75
4		Early Salary	6.30
5		Hansel Software Pvt Ltd	1.60
6		Illuminar Media Pvt Ltd	0.88
7		MPAANI Solutions Private Limited	1.09
8		Nestaway Technologies Pvt Ltd	6.98
9		Omapal Technologies Pvt Ltd	7.07
10		SigTuple Technologies Private Ltd	1.56
11		Smart Paddle Technology Pvt Ltd	3.50
12	IAN Fund I	Agile Parking Solutions Pvt Ltd	2.88
13		Pandorum Technologies Pvt Ltd	9.00
14		Tagbox Solutions Pvt Ltd	0.67
15		Thirdwatch Data Pvt Ltd	0.24
16	Idea Spring Capital- Future Now	Lavelle Networks India Ltd	3.30
17		WhoDat Tech Pvt Ltd	3.70

1	2	3	4
18	IndiaQuotient 2b	911 India Healthcare Pvt Ltd (Curofy)	0.25
19		Aeigis Care Advisers Pvt Ltd (Care24)	6.89
20		Askabat Technologies Pvt Ltd (Belong)	0.25
21		Convulation Artificial Technologies Pvt Ltd	0.15
22		DI Infosolutions Pvt Ltd (ketchupp)	1.00
23		Evolusolve Technologies Pvt Ltd (WealthTrust)	1.65
24		Highorbit Careers Pvt Ltd (iimjobs)	2.00
25		Holachef Hospitality Pvt Ltd (Holachef)	7.34
26		Hyperflux Solutions Private Limited	1.06
27		Infivention Technologies Pvt Limited	3.00
28		mHealth Ventures Pvt Ltd (MeraDoctor)	1.51
29		Mohalla Tech Pvt Ltd (Sharechat)	7.08
30		Raftaar Technologies Pvt Ltd (Limo)	2.00
31		Riot Labz Pvt Ltd (Oakter)	1.25
32		Roadpiper Technologies Pvt Ltd (Roadpiper)	2.60
33		Transversal Tech Pvt Ltd	6.65
34		Upwards Fintech Private Limited	2.34
35		Urja Money Pvt Ltd (Creditmate)	2.00
36		Vellvette Lifestyle Pvt Ltd	5.35
37		Newfangled Internet Pvt Ltd	1.98
38		Grabon Rent Internet Pvt Ltd	5.50
39	IvyCap Ventures Trust Fund II	Nomisma Mobile Solutions Pvt Ltd (FT cash)	9.00
40		Crazymind Technologies Pvt Ltd	2.60
41		FCB Technologies Private Limited	2.88
42		FITTR Technologies Pvt Ltd	1.15
43		Gijutsu Solutions Pvt Ltd	2.44
44		Halaplay Technologies Private Limited	2.00
45		Handyhome Solutions	3.15
46		Heuristix Digital Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Learntron)	3.00

1	2	3	4
47		Hypernova Innovention Technology Pvt. Ltd (Hypernova)	1.50
48		Innovcare Lifesciences Pvt Ltd	9.00
49		Loantap Financial Technologies Pvt Ltd	4.50
50	Kae Capital Fund II	Loanzen Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	4.43
51		OneFiable Technologies Pvt Ltd	0.97
52		Paix Technology Pvt Ltd	8.00
53		Paradime Technologies Pvt Ltd	7.30
54		Pochi Mobile Pvt Ltd	2.62
55		Protinus Infotech Pvt. Ltd. (Trupay)	3.00
56		Roadpiper Technologies Pvt Ltd (Roadpiper)	3.00
57		Shopsense retail Technologies Pvt Ltd	9.00
58		Snapmint Credit Advisory Pvt. Ltd.	3.50
59		Timla Foods Pvt. Ltd. (Popicom)	4.00
60		Touch Kin Eservices P Ltd.	4.50
61		WOTU Technologies Pvt Ltd	4.50
62		Imli Technology Pvt. Ltd.	3.80
63		Qyksell Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	5.40
64	Orios Venture Partners Fund II	Targetone Innovations Pvt. Ltd.	0.90
65		Wholesalebox Internet Pvt. Ltd.	3.00
66		Zostel Hospitality Pvt Ltd	20.01
67		Atomberg Technologies Pvt Ltd	5.50
68	Parampara Early Stage	Mobilizar Technologies Private Limited	3.25
69	Opportunities Fund I	S-Cube Futuretech Pvt Ltd	5.00
70		Securax Tech Solutions (I) Pvt Ltd	1.50
71		Niramai Health Analytix (P) Ltd	3.25
72	Pi Ventures Fund I	SigTuple Technologies Private ltd	6.44
73		Ten3T Healthcare private ltd	0.66
74		Zenatix Solutions Private Limited	3.00
75		Fitternity Health E- Solutions Pvt Ltd	2.80

1	2	3	4
76		GoCoop Solutions & Services Pvt Ltd	2.75
77	Sana Fund Scheme I	InnerChefPvtLtd	2.30
78		Joulestowatts Business Solutions Pvt Ltd	1.50
79		Kaaryah Lifestyle Solutions Pvt Ltd	3.20
80		Khemeia Technologies Pvt Ltd	1.02 -
81		MPAANI Solutions Private Limited	2.03
82		Perspectful Advisory Services Pvt Ltd	0.51
83	Stakeboat Capital Fund	Leixir Resources Pvt Ltd (Leixir Labs)	46.91
84	Stellaris Venture Partners India I	930 Technologies Private Limited (Noticeboard)	6.50
85		Novocura Tech Health Services Private Limited (mFine)	6.84
86		Techwider Network (P) Ltd	6.40
87		Savis Retail Pvt Ltd	0.15
88		Bigphi Technologies Pvt Ltd	0.16
89		Tripshelf Technologies Pvt Ltd	0.10
90		Unogrowth Technologies Pvt Ltd	0.05
91		Shumee Toys Pvt Ltd	0.15
92		Loadshare Network Pvt Ltd	13.00
93	Unicorn India Ventures Fund I	AIBOXX Solutions Private Limited	1.64
94		Clootrack Software Labs Private Limited	1.00
95		GrabonRent Internet Pvt Ltd	5.50
96		Ideope Media Pvt Ltd (Inc42.com)	2.08
97		Neuroequilibrium Diagnostic Systems Pvt Ltd	1.50
98		Pharmarack Technologies Pvt Ltd	3.50
99		Sequaretek IT Solutions Private Limited	2.20
100		Smartcoin Financials Private Limited	3.25
101		Vanitycube Mobile Spa & Salon Pvt Ltd	2.70
102		Vecto Technologies Pvt Ltd (Roder)	0.75
103	Ventureast Proactive Fund II-	MGH Labs Pvt Ltd	0.65
104		Patient Focus Pvt Ltd (Celes)	1.98

1	2	3	4
105		Zipgo Technologies Pvt Ltd (Zipgo)	13.40
106	Kitven Fund III	Innov4sight Health & Biomedical Systems Pvt Ltd	3.00
107		Pandorum Technologies Pvt Ltd	2.50
108	Omnivore Partners India Fund II	Agnext Technologies Pvt Ltd	8.00
109		Banger Tech Pvt Ltd (Doodhwala)	9.80

Pollution from Factories

3489. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the standards of factories emitting poisonous smoke, spreading pollution in the country, which has caused many fatal diseases to the people living there like asthma, lung cancer, blindness etc. and is causing many deaths;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of standards policy of the Government regarding pollution;

(d) whether need to change the said standards was felt during review; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor, and the steps being taken by the Government to save people of cities from pollution?

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 & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is empowered to take necessary measures for protection and improvement of the quality of the environment and health by setting up standards for emissions and discharge of pollutants in the environment. The MoEF&CC has developed 45 industry specific effluent standards and 57 industry specific emission standards for 78 different sectors of industries besides 32 general standards for ambient air, noise and water discharge. Review of these standards is an ongoing process and takes into account the technical and financial feasibility and health aspect. Compliance with the

standards is expected to address issues related to health and diseases such as asthma, lung cancer etc.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notifies new environmental standards besides undertaking revision of existing standards based on scientific inputs and techno-economic feasibility to address pollution from various sources from time to time.

Steps taken for saving people of cities from industrial pollution, inter-alia include, notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; launching of National Air Quality index; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels; universalization of BS-IV by 2020; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance, notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rule^ banning of burning of biomass; issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 comprising of action points to counter air pollution in major cities including control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions, bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning, industrial pollution, construction and demolition activities, and other general steps; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR; categorization of industries based on pollution potential; revision of environmental standards for various industrial sectors and setting up of 'Environmental Surveillance Squad' for carrying out surprise inspections of 17 categories of highly polluting large & medium scale units; etc.

*[English]***Universal E-Health Card**

3490. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce universal e-health card for all citizens and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said health card will be launched?

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

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Unclaimed Amount**

3491. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount are lying unclaimed deposits in the accounts of various banks in the country, if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether such unclaimed accounts are not functional for many years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to operationalise such account on to distribute such unclaimed money deposited in non-functional accounts among the families of the depositors and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The total unclaimed deposits reported by various banks to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under Section 26 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as on 31.12.2017, is Rs. 11302.18 crore. Bank-wise details of unclaimed deposits as on 31.12.2017 are given in the enclosed Statement. These unclaimed deposit accounts have not been operated upon for the last ten years.

(c) RBI vide circular dated 21.11.2014 and 02.02.2015 has advised banks that:

- i. Special efforts may be made to trace the customers in respect of inoperative accounts.
- ii. The list of unclaimed deposits/ inoperative accounts which are inactive for ten years or more, may be displayed on their respective websites.

Further, in pursuance of the amendment to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and insertion of section 26A, RBI has framed the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme, 2014. Under the provisions of this Scheme, the amount to the credit of any account in India with any bank which has not been operated upon for a period of ten years or any deposit or any amount remaining unclaimed for more than ten years shall be credited to the Fund, within a period of 3 months from the expiry of the said period of ten years. As per the scheme, the Fund shall be utilised for promotion of depositors' interests and for such other purposes which may be necessary for promotion of depositors' interest as may be specified by RBI. The depositor would, however, be entitled to claim from the bank their deposit or any other unclaimed amount or operate their account after the expiry of ten years, even after such amount has been transferred to the Fund. The bank would be liable to pay the amount to the depositor/ claimant and claim refund of such amount from the Fund.

Statement

The Unclaimed Deposits (More than 10 years old) as on 31st December, 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
1	State Bank of India	12621162984
Nationalised Banks -		
1	Allahabad Bank	659566382
2	Andhra Bank	1885607303
3	Bank of Baroda	7162243915

1	2	3
4	Bank of India	4777019461
5	Bank of Maharashtra	1990646110
6	Canara Bank	11968681795
7	Central Bank of India	795982699
8	Corporation Bank	96419354
9	Dena Bank	3321825144
10	IDBI Bank Limited	929221119
11	Indian Bank	6130345105
12	Indian Overseas Bank	5851870048
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6184664626
14	Punjab and Sind Bank	1497185629
15	Punjab National Bank	12501428492
16	Syndicate Bank	5286278118
17	UCO Bank	52493909
18	Union Bank of India	9498221159
19	United Bank of India	1669540329
20	Vijaya Bank	648540224
Nationalised Banks Total		82907780921

New Private Sector Banks -

1	Axis Bank Limited	634546378
2	DCB Bank Limited	410186873
3	HDFC Bank Limited	688934388
4	ICICI Bank Limited	4759052134
5	Indusind Bank Limited	223061084
6	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	1510879013
7	YES Bank Limited	10974095
New Private Sector Banks		8237633965

Old Private Sector Banks -

1	Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	291686458
2	City Union Bank Limited	310298837

1	2	3
3	Federal Bank Limited	928884923
4	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	721510662
5	Karnataka Bank Limited	886109512
6	Karur Vysya Bank Limited	954465501
7	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	5535505
8	Nainital Bank Limited	133657887
9	RBL Bank Limited	99416662
10	South Indian Bank Limited	765809686
11	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	584116155
12	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	244636557
Old Private Sector Banks		5926128345
Private Sector Banks total		14163762310

Foreign Banks -

1	AB Bank Limited	292684
2	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	4357185
3	American Express Banking Corp.	4829702
5	Bank of America, National Asso.	69531835
6	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	10867887
7	Barclays Bank PLC	261630
8	BNP Paribas	9687414
9	Bank of Ceylon	4141670
10	Bank of Nova Scotia	12593682
11	Citibank N.A	672511079
12	CTBC Bank Co. Limited	813035
13	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	12614570
14	DBS Bank Limited	1645595
15	Deutsche Bank AG	98618136
16	Doha Bank QSC	10676016

1	2	3
17	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Limited	1050981962
18	Mashreq Bank PSC	5771644
19	Mizuho Bank Limited	67207
20	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	2128454
21	SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	3015037
22	Shinhan Bank	1512842
23	Standard Chartered Bank	1038269060
24	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	16052511
25	The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	297891801
	Foreign Banks Total	3329132638
	Grand Total	113021838853

[English]

Summons to NRI Husbands on Marital Disputes

3492. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to bring any amendment in Criminal Law or in the Criminal Procedure Code to allow a summons posted on the website of Ministry of External Affairs to be treated as 'deemed to have been served' to NRI husbands against whom complaints of deserting their wives have been registered and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposed changes will allow for the confiscation of the property of NRI husbands for not responding to repeated notices issued to them and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has consulted the Ministries of External Affairs and Home Affairs about the proposed amendments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposed amendments in the criminal law is likely to be made?

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) An Expert Committee was constituted by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) under the chairpersonship of Justice Arvind Kumar Goel to identify legal and regulatory challenges faced by Indian nationals married to overseas Indian nationals and to suggest amendments in existing Acts/legislations or new policies/laws/regulations. Thereafter, on 20th December, 2017, an Integrated Nodal Agency was constituted under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Women and Child Development having representation from Ministries of Home, External Affairs and Law & Justice. In the 2nd meeting of IN A held on 30th January, 2018, it was decided to examine the legality of "Posting Summons/warrants on the newly created website of the Ministry of External Affairs, which will be 'deemed to have been served' once posted" and "Attachment of property of the erring spouse if he/she did not present himself/herself before the Court after serving three Notices/Summons posted on the MEA's website".

Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres

3493. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning and performance of the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any survey that highlights the absence of funds and essential commodities for the functioning of such NRCs;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the NRCs more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a)

- The performance of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) is regularly reviewed through

Quarterly progress reports (QPRs) shared by States and UTs in meetings.

- Presently there are 1151 NRCs across the country with 12,314 beds. In year 2016-17, total 1.88 lakhs children were admitted to these NRCs. The average bed occupancy rate was 64% and cure rate was 58% nationally.

(b) to (d)

- There are no reports of shortage of funds or commodities in NRCs and therefore no specific survey has been conducted.
- To improve functionality of the NRCs, field visits are undertaken to provide supportive supervision during different programme monitoring visits and feedbacks provided to the NRC staff as well as State Child Health Programme Officers for taking appropriate actions for the issues identified.
- During annual Child Health Review Meeting for the State Child Health Programme Officers, being held at national level, performance review findings are shared with them along with recommendations to improve functionality.

Herbal Trade Authentication

3494. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether traditional medicines in the large unorganised market contain spurious plant extracts and sometimes heavy metals that pose serious risk for health and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to introduce a herbal trade authentication system to address concerns over widespread adulteration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The traditional medicines of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) systems including plant extract-based

formulations are regulated in the country in accordance with the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. Manufacturing of such medicines needs grant of license from the concerned State Licensing Authority on compliance to the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and evidence of safety and effectiveness as prescribed in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and quality standards of identity, purity and strength of the drugs including permissible limits of heavy metals as prescribed in the Pharmacopoeia. Misbranded, Adulterated, Spurious and Substandard ASU medicines are defined in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 along with the penal provisions for the defaulters.

(b) and (c) Regulatory provisions for herbal products or herbal materials as such are not provided in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. However, it is mandatory for the licensed manufacturers of traditional and proprietary ASU medicines to use raw materials matching the quality standards prescribed in respective pharmacopoeias. Quality control provisions including prohibition of adulteration in the manufacturing and trade of such medicines are enforced by the State Licensing Authorities/Drug Controllers. Quality certification system under GMP provisions is provided in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and quality certification schemes for ASU products in accordance with the WHO-GMP guidelines and international standards are administered by the Central Drug Standards Control Organization and Quality Council of India respectively.

Deaths of Peacocks

3495. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of peacocks died and many become unconscious in various parts of the country apparently after consuming some poisonous substances; and

(b) if so the details thereof and the steps being taken to protect peacocks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Reports of deaths

of peacocks due to consuming insecticide treated seeds have ' been received in the Ministry from time to time. The management and protection of wildlife like birds and animals is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/ Union Territory Governments. Information on death of peacocks in the States/Union Territories is not collated in the Ministry.

The important steps taken by the Government for protection of peacocks include:

- i. Peacock is included under the Schedule - I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby affording this species the highest degree of legal protection and is the National Bird of the Country.
- ii. 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).
- iii. Law enforcement authorities in the States maintain strict vigil against poaching of peacocks.
- 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. Five Protected Areas have been created especially for the conservation of peacocks.
- vi. Financial assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', for providing better protection to wildlife including peacock, and improvement of habitat.

Shortage of Incubators

3496. ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the hospitals across the country is facing shortage of incubators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to shortage of incubators in the country, hundreds of children/infants have lost their lives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) 'Health' being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals are concerned, there is no shortage of incubators. No such incident in the three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi has been reported in recent past.

As per the reports from the states, there are no reports of shortage of incubators across the country, which has led to the death of many children.

Support under National Health Mission (NHM) is provided for procurement and maintenance of equipment as per State Programme Implementation Plan (SSIP) proposals and various programme guidelines. An advisory from Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, regarding improving the quality of newborn care has been sent to all States/CD urging them to propose need based proposal for augmenting infrastructure, capacity building equipment maintenance and to ensure uninterrupted supply of essential medicines and commodities.

Working Condition of Nurses In Private Hospitals

3497. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the working condition of the nurses employed in the private

and Government hospitals across the country is pathetic and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Ministry to fix the salary of the Nurses in accordance with the recommendations of the expert panel within six months and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Expert Panel has been constituted to look into the grievances such as pay & allowances, working condition and other benefits/facilities in respect of nurses working in private hospitals, nursing homes etc., and if so, the details thereof along with the terms of reference;

(d) whether there have been agitations on the part of the nurses in various parts of the country demanding better service conditions and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Ministry would constitute the 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 (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) to (e) 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. Recommendation of the committee has been sent to States/UTs for making legislation/guidelines. Recommendations of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Committee examined all the information collected from various States, All India Govt. 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. leaves, 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 i institutions.

Setting Up of National Institute of Sickle Cell Disorder

3498. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are suffering from Sickle Cell Disorder in the country:

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up National Institutes of Sickle Cell Disorder in various parts of the country including at VIMSAR, Burla, Odisha;

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

(e) the other measures taken to check the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): As per the Information available with ICMR, an estimated number of 120-150 thousand patients with sickle cell disease are present in India.

(b) Such data is not maintained at central level.

(c) and (d) A proposal under NHM was received from State of Odisha. However, this was not approved being outside the mandate of NHM.

(e) Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. Under the National Health Mission, support is being provided to States for Prevention and Management of Hemoglobinopathies including Thalassemia and Sickle Cell disease based on proposals submitted by States/ UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Comprehensive Guidelines for Prevention and Management of Hemoglobinopathies including Thalassemia and Sickle Cell disease have been developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

and shared with States/UTs. The Guidelines provide for, screening of every pregnant woman during Ante Natal Checks, pre-marital Counselling at the college level and onetime screening for variant anaemia for all children in class VIII. new born screening, prenatal diagnosis, awareness generation etc.

CGHS Card Holders

3499. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of CGHS card holders during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount disbursed as reimbursement under CGHS, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes; Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The total amount disbursed as reimbursement including to hospitals under CGHS during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Amount
2015-16	Rs. 526,68,41,077
2016-17	Rs. 609,44,51,943
2017-18	Rs. 903,76,50,442

Statement

Details of CGHS Card Holders during the last three years State-wise

Sl. No.	City	As on 31/12/2015		As on 31/12/2016		As on 31/12/2017	
		Card Holders	Card Beneficiaries	Card Holders	Card Beneficiaries	Card Holders	Card Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agartala	3*	8*	3*	8*	487	1507
2	Ahmedabad Incl.						
3	Gandhinagar	14663	44121	16355	49316	18139	54904
4	Aizwal	1*	2*	1*	2*	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Allahabad	16927	53814	17724	56522	18391	58916
(5	Bengaluru	37456	104758	39131	109835	40817	115254
7	Bhopal	4426	11888	5010	13527	5557	15112
S	Bhubaneshwar	5297	16197	5883	17896	6424	19653
9	Chandigarh	10409	25509	11537	28150	12710	31048
10	Chennai	36676	96650	39062	103444	41709	111023
11	Delhi/NCR	422979	1369062	453826	1477395	484909	1581138
12	Dheradun	7477	17300	9032	21266	10275	24496
13	Gangtok	0	0	0	0	4	8
14	Goa	3*	6*	4*	8*	19	55
15	Guwahati	11283	38431	12276	41863	13427	45822
16	Hyderabad	58715	163460	62568	174751	65701	184021
17	Imphal	2*	5*	2*	5*	150	599
18	Indore	310*	633*	498	1035	648	1426
19	Jabalpur	31641	75563	33564	80465	35007	84323
20	Jaipur	15237	44546	16850	49485	18394	54247
21	Jammu	158	290	832	1937	1079	2644
22	Kanpur	26966	73215	28972	78486	30666	83040
23	Kohima	0	0	0	0	64	204
24	Kolkata	48649	125081	52563	136209	56128	146497
25	Lucknow	18156	58410	19599	63074	21119	67747
26	Meerut	12634	36469	13220	38533	13824.	40744
27	Mumbai	48595	146852	52126	157541	56095	169261
28	Nagpur	27539	72397	28869	76011	29904	79016
29	Patna	11196	36187	11995	39082	12892	42283
30	Puducherry	55*	105*	237	710	500	1583
31	Pune	43504	99636	46769	107719	49016	113248
32	Raipur	19*	39*	20*	41*	34	71
33	Ranchi	4035	12676	4429	13962	4841	15303

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Shillong	3712	12653	4340	14859	5025	17339
35	Shimla	84*	160*	559	1425	792	2047
36	Trivandrum	13299	32619	14237	35073	15212	37696
37	Visakhapatnam	1194*	2606*	1721	3739	4810	11926
Total		933300	2771348	1003814	2993374	1074770	3214203

* From nearest CGHS Wellness Centre prior to opening of Wellness Centre

[*Translation*]

Contractual Doctors in CGHS

3500. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors of Yoga and Naturopathy are working on contract basis in CGHS hospitals and dispensaries in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to regularise the appointments of such doctors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Climate Change

3501. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to tackle issues relating to climate change;

(b) whether as per United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) the Government needs to focus on energy, city mobility and transformation of agricultural sector to tackle climate change;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken steps on energy, city mobility and transformation of agricultural sector to reduce environmental pollution in these sectors so far and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government on such sectors to tackle the environment pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes eight national missions, being implemented by various Ministries in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. Further, thirty two States/ Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

(b) and (c) As per the Emissions Gap Report 2017, UNEP has identified six key sectors i.e. " Agriculture, Forestry, Buildings, Energy, Industrial transport which has the potential to reduce global emission by 2030. The Government is implementing various National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change to address these issues.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken various steps i.e. introduction of cleaner /alternate fuels like gaseous fuels (CNG,LPG etc.) ethanol blending; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards from 1st April, 2018; promotion of public transport network; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles. As regards Agricultural sector. Government has taken various steps for control of stubble burning like mass awareness programmes and in situ management of crop residue etc.

Protection and Conservation of Forests

3502. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing norms for manpower, particularly forest ranger authorization for the protection and conservation of different types of forests in the country;

(b) the details of protective equipment provided to forest department officials in the discharge of their duties;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide more arms to enable forest rangers to fight against criminals and poachers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no standard or uniform norm across the States on manpower deployment, particularly forest ranger authorization for the protection and conservation of different types of forests in the country. States/UTs deploy field staff based on available manpower and level of pressure on particular range/beat/forests.

(b) For protection and conservation of forests, the frontline forest staff are provided - with field uniform including shoes, motorcycles, arms, anti poaching kit, fire fighting kit, inventory equipment etc. However, these vary from State to State and also type of responsibility the particular staff has been assigned.

(c) to (e) There is no special scheme in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) to provide more arms to enable forest rangers to fight against criminals and poachers. States/UTs provide arms for the staff under various schemes of MoEF&CC and their State-specific Schemes, subject to requirement and availability of fund.

[Translation]

Tiger Safari cum Rescue Centre

3503. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sanction the proposal of starting a tiger safari cum rescue centre in the buffer region of Ranthambore Tiger Reserve and allocate the required funds to the State Government of Rajasthan at the earliest;

(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) No.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

[English]

Pre-Nuptial Agreements

3504. SHRIPRASUN BANERJEE:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering the viability of providing legal recognition to pre-nuptial agreements with the objective of promoting and

strengthening gender justice in the country and to prevent male non-resident Indians deserting their wives;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient aspects of pre-nuptial agreements;

(c) whether the Indian Contract Act, 1872 currently renders such pre-nuptial agreements as void; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time frame by which the Government plans to amend the Indian Contract Act and other existing laws?

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 conceptualisation of pre-nuptial agreements in India by Ministry of Women and Child Development is only a concept yet being discussed in this Ministry and Stakeholders about ramifications, legal validity of a pre-nuptial agreement taking into account matrimonial alliances in the Indian context.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration to amend Indian Contract Act, 1872 and other existing laws.

Selection of Rural Areas under IAP

3505. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to organize Investor Awareness Programmes (IAPs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the objective and salient features thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for selecting rural areas for the purpose; and

(d) the details of amount allocated and utilized thereof during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Investors Awareness Programmes (IAPs) are organized with the objective of creating awareness amongst investors about fraudulent schemes, facilitating informed investment decisions and

to make investors aware about the remedial opportunities and grievance redressal mechanisms.

(c) Common Service Centre (CSC) e-governance Ltd has been engaged to conduct IAPs in rural areas through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) for maximum outreach to the target population. At the panchayat level, the CSCs are selected on the basis of the experience of the VLE and activities carried out by them.

(d) As per information available upto 28.02.2018, out of the allocation of Rs. 5.29 crore, utilization of Rs. 4.07 crore has been reported during the current financial year.

Funds Released under CAMPA

3506. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) during each of the last three financial years;

(b) whether the funds allocated to States/UTs have been utilised properly;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for under-utilisation of funds; and

(d) the details of fund allocation under the CAMPA scheme to Delhi and details of the work carried out under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of fund released to various states/ UTs during last three years is enclosed in Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam the fund released to various states have been utilized as per the Annual Plan of operations approved by the Steering Committee of State CAMPA. The funds are released further to states only after 70% of the funds released are utilized and report is submitted to ad-hoc CAMPA.

(d) The funds allocated under CAMPA scheme to Delhi in last three years is given in the enclosed Statement at serial no. 10. Compensatory Afforestation, regeneration

of forest, plantation and Soil & Moisture conservation activities have been carried out from the funds released to Delhi state.

Statement

					Amount in Rupees
Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total [Col.3 to Col.5] (amount in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23,049,000.00	10,000,000.00		33,049,000.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,350,000,000.00	850,000,000.00	890,000,000.00	3,090,000,000.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	475,000,000.00	620,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00	2,595,000,000.00
4	Assam	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00		
5	Bihar	198,019,400.00	341,400,000.00	330,000,000.00	869,419,400.00
6	Chandigarh	1,982,000.00	21,179,000.00	10,000,000.00	33,161,000.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1,930,000,000.00	2,390,000,000.00	2,800,000,000.00	7,120,000,000.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
9	Daman and Diu				
10	Delhi	40,000,000.00	39,100,000.00	40,000,000.00	119,100,000.00
11	Goa				
12	Gujarat	650,000,000.00	330,000,000.00	450,000,000.00	1,430,000,000.00
13	Haryana	230,000,000.00	640,000,000.00	180,000,000.00	1,050,000,000.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	960,000,000.00	769,800,000.00	1,096,200,000.00	2,826,000,000.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	340,000,000.00	310,000,000.00	1,020,000,000.00	1,670,000,000.00
16	Jharkhand	1,750,000,000.00	1,410,000,000.00	1,490,000,000.00	4,650,000,000.00
17	Karnataka	650,000,000.00	600,000,000.00	851,200,000.00	2,101,200,000.00
18	Kerala	45,397,000.00			45,397,000.00
19	Lakshadweep				
20	Madhya Pradesh	895,000,000.00	2,130,000,000.00	1,400,000,000.00	4,425,000,000.00
21	Maharashtra	1,480,000,000.00	1,550,000,000.00	2,050,000,000.00	5,080,000,000.00
22	Manipur	82,700,000.00	250,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	482,700,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Meghalaya		165,600,000.00		165,600,000.00
24	Mizoram	68,000,000.00	67,300,000.00	67,500,000.00	202,800,000.00
25	Nagaland				
26	Odisha	1,800,000,000.00	3,220,000,000.00	4,260,000,000.00	9,280,000,000.00
27	Pudducherry				
28^	Punjab	410,000,000.00	490,000,000.00	490,000,000.00	1,390,000,000.00
2.9	Rajasthan	740,000,000.00	480,000,000.00	1,400,000,000.00	2,620,000,000.00
30	Sikkim	137,000,000.00	110,000,000.00	90,000,000.00	337,000,000.00
31	Tamil Nadu		22,000,000.00	90,000,000.00	112,000,000.00
32	Telangana	350,001,000.00	760,000,000.00	1,170,000,000.00	2,280,001,000.00
33	Tripura	80,000,000.00	110,000,000.00	120,000,000.00	310,000,000.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	449,118,400.00	1,770,000,000.00	1,180,000,000.00	3,399,118,400.00
35	Uttarakhand	680,000,000.00	1,640,000,000.00	1,707,100,000.00	4,027,100,000.00
36	West Bengal			210,000,000.00	210,000,000.00
	Grand Total	15,815,266,800.00	21,096,379,000.00	25,342,000,000.00	62,253,645,800.00

School Health Programme

3507. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the School Health Programmes being implemented by the Government along with the details of the funds allocated/released and utilized for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the mechanism put in place to monitor and evaluate the said programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Under National Health Mission, the Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) from 2013, for screening of all the children from 0-18 years of age including school children for 4 D's i.e. defects, Deficiencies, development

delays including specific diseases for 30 selected health conditions.

The child health screening services is being provided through dedicated mobile health teams placed in every block. Under this programme children enrolled in Government and Government aided schools from class 1st to class 12th are screened once a year. The teams screen children in the age group 0-6 years at Anganwadi centers twice a year.

Children identified with these conditions are provided free treatment including surgery under National Health Mission. The programme is regularly monitored under National Health Mission through quarterly review of reports, field visits and periodic meeting with state nodal officers.

As reported by State/UTs financial allocation and expenditure incurred under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram in last three years and in the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State/UT wise financial allocation and utilisation, RBSK*

Sl. No	States/UTs	2014-15, as on March, 2015		2015-16, as on March, 2016		2016-17, as on March, 2017		2017-18, as on December, 2017	
		Approvals (Rs in Lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs in Lakhs)	Approvals (Rs in Lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs in Lakhs)	Approvals (Rs in Lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs in Lakhs)	Approvals (Rs in Lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bihar	5850.13	9.92	8739.89	5,715.06	9337.41	7133.06	10,527.98	3,862.34
2	Chhattisgarh	3507.36	1641.46	3880.9	2,481.44	5229.10	3202.34	5,605.38	2,050.25
3	Himachal Pradesh	927.2	543.86	1688.38	442.33	2435.57	1350.75	2,401.82	947.63
4	Jammu and Kashmir	4459.11	1411.83	4656.04	3,857.37	4272.28	3605.88	4,844.55	2,785.58
5	Jharkhand	3500.73	0	2792.19	518.24	1755.88	600.38	3,835.75	471.27
6	Madhya Pradesh	8518.67	3925.12	13354.13	8,200.59	14526.32	9042.58	12,764.38	7,977.52
7	Odisha	7248.75	3957.82	8307.39	6,302.50	7651.66	7022.39	8,128.63	4,850.20
8	Rajasthan	2427.77	9.6	6871.45	547.37	5839.08	3534.44	6,843.08	3,036.73
9	Uttar Pradesh	19793.59	14881.12	24709.61	18,602.70	27454.25	20518.50	26,285.86	12,439.31
10	Uttarakhand	3523.09	2088.81	3390.78	2,933.50	3410.24	3022.17	3,188.94	912.58
11	Arunachal Pradesh	709.5	112.94	750.75	600.03	738.69	395.66	1,037.36	324.88
12	Assam	7764.47	1507.69	6944.39	3,949.67	8059.36	5036.46	7,869.22	3,094.80
13	Manipur	854.99	78.57	1745.97	374.06	1912.27	416.55	947.60	533.80
14	Meghalaya	1092.03	87.53	1110.11	995.85	1168.88	744.78	1,407.82	667.03
15	Mizoram	621.97	271.02	924.34	411.42	964.04	382.31	1,086.84	356.51
16	Nagaland	458.82	115.34	439.73	119.99	512.63	205.04	583.54	20.45
17	Sikkim	151.54	65.15	268.7	103.18	248.39	72.90	263.97	38.13
18	Tripura	324.77	55.73	604.66	213.78	660.06	290.54	558.87	363.33
19	Andhra Pradesh	5197.92	423.9	3789.36	810.60	7382.99	395.66	6,804.34	463.29
20	Telangana	3189.78	0	4184.78	311.35	3356.00	2447.01	5,261.30	1,097.94
21	Goa	293.76	116.12	312.69	163.20	272.97	144.87	265.90	126.05
22	Gujarat	7790.62	2863.75	9072.04	6,542.49	13229.55	12285.10	22,284.63	7,565.65
23	Haryana	3801.79	2028.18	3203.92	2,921.99	2932.25	2215.30	3,423.90	1,900.53
24	Karnataka	6460.84	3308.2	5991.94	4,513.89	6322.47	5306.68	7,982.87	5,321.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Kerala,	4195.54	751.79	4097.35	3,367.51	4031.09	4329.13	5,998.97	3,302.03
26	Maharashtra	15145.68	7157.76	12799.26	9,712.71	16626.38	9406.18	15,902.98	11,317.84
27	Punjab	3782.49	591.04	3749.24	3,194.15	3401.51	2786.25	3,426.59	1,599.63
28	Tamilnadu	4715.59	0	4389.05	2,418.02	8772.83	8469.27	9,628.06	4,898.791
29	West Bengal	11346.21	4682.81	11799.49	8,682.96	10653.77	10833.53	10,090.08	6,132.04
30	Andaman and Nicobar	154.05		208.29	45.66	189.84	90.13	172.57	39.05
31	Chandigarh	171.11	121.31	207.63	0.00	163.66	0.00	173.93	83.89
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	205.84	0	201.55	120.08	222.03	105.31	155.59	77.83
33	Daman	102.26	91.3	114.09	39.26	102.83	51.14	117.31	29.08
34	Delhi	19.92	0		0.00	973.04	0.00	2,421.86	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	18.8	0.45	25.4	1.91	26.17	0.48	23.70	0.00
36	Puducherry	81.58		86.18	55.04	121.06	75.37	109.51	40.76
	India	1384.08	529	1554.12	992.7	1749.57	1255.18	1924.26	887.28
		Crores	Crores	crores	crores	crores	crores	crores	crores

Overhaul of Supplementary Nutrition Programme

3508. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to overhaul its Supplementary Nutrition Programme to provide nutrient packets directly to beneficiaries instead of providing food through anganwadis by States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that under the new policy instead of food, the focus would be on nutrient packets that will provide 1,000 calories to pregnant and lactating mothers and 600 calories to children and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also true that the packets would have a dry mixture of peanuts, millets and micro nutrients which can be consumed with milk, lassi, juice or water 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) to (c) The current practice of providing Take Home Ration to Children (6 months - 3 years) and Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers and Hot Cooked Meal and Morning Snacks to children (3-6 years) as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 is continuing.

The nutritional norms provided under the Schedule-II of the Act recommend provision of 600 Kcal of Energy and 18-20 g Protein to Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers, 500 Kcal of Energy and 12-15 g Protein to children under 6 years, and 800 Kcal and 20-25 g Protein to severely malnourished children under 6 years of age.

The Supplementary Food provided to the Anganwadi Services beneficiaries at the AWCs may vary from place to place depending upon the locally available foods and the food preferences/habits of the local population.

CSR by Companies

3509. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public and private sector companies working/functioning in New Delhi;

(b) whether these companies have done any work under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and

(c) 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) There are 12442 Public and 198389 Private Companies registered in Delhi as on 31.01.2018.

(b) and (c) Section 135 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') mandates every company with a turnover of Rs. 1000 crores or more, or a net worth of Rs. 500 crores or more, or a net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more to spend at least two per cent of their average net profits earned during three immediately preceding financial years on CSR activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act. As per filings made by companies, upto 30.11.2017 in the MCA21 registry for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, the details of CSR expenditure in Delhi is given in the Table below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of companies reported CSR	CSR Expenditure (in Rs. Crore approx)
1.	2015-16	960	468
2.	2016-17	656	230

[Translation]

One Time Settlement of NPAs

3510. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government banks has launched One Time Settlement scheme to deal with the problem of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps being taken/likely to be taken by the Government to help the banks to deal with the problem of NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As

per instructions of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banks are required to have a loan recovery policy, which may cover, inter alia, negotiated settlements of NPAs. As per inputs received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), all PSBs have One Time Settlement (OTS) schemes. These OTS schemes are in pursuance of Board-approved policies of banks, and are typically oriented towards sectors such as agriculture, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), weaker sections and education loans, and typically have an upper limit on the amount of NPA.

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

Recovery of loans was being effected under the provisions of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act and through Debts Recovery Tribunals. SARFAESI Act was amended in 2016 to make it more effective. Further, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) Reforms Agenda announced by the Government in January 2018, PSBs have committed, inter-alia, to ensure for clean lending, strict segregation of roles for appraisal, monitoring and recovery, online processing of loans, clean consortium lending arrangements, Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, and clean post-sanction follow-up for loans above Rs. 250 crore.

[English]

PCA of RBI on PSBs

3511. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has initiated Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) against the State-owned banks for high bad loans and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the RBI has put these Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under PCA in view of high net Non-Performing Assets and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the said action will not have any material impact on the performance of the banks and will contribute in overall improvement in its risk management, asset quality, profitability and efficiency and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework to maintain sound financial health of banks. It facilitates banks in breach of k thresholds for identified areas of monitoring, viz., capital, asset quality (which is tracked in terms of the net Non-Performing Assets ratio) and profitability, to take corrective measures in a timely manner, in order to restore their financial health. Thus, it is intended to encourage banks, to eschew certain riskier activities, improve operational efficiency and focus on conserving capital to strengthen them. The framework is not intended to constrain the performance of normal operations of the banks for the general public. RBI has placed eleven PSBs, viz., Dena Bank, Central Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, UCO Bank, IDBI Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank, Corporation Bank, Bank of India, Allahabad Bank and United Bank of India, under the PCA framework.

e-Wallet Mechanism under GST for Exporters

3512. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total refund claims filed by exporters under Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the total amount disbursed to date;

(b) whether the Government is yet to come up with a workable model for the proposed e-wallet mechanism to help exporters for paying GST; and

(c) whether the Government is likely to miss the April 1 deadline specified for the launch of e-wallet mechanism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As on 09.03.2018, the total number of refund applications filed by exporters under GST with the central tax authorities is 6,31,467 and the total amount disbursed is Rs. 8497 crores.

(b) Yes Madam. A Committee has been constituted to recommend suitable strategy for helping the export sector in the post-GST scenario including formulation of the e-wallet mechanism.

(c) Yes Madam. The GST Council has deferred the launch of the e-wallet scheme up till 01.10.2018.

Education Loans

3513. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide education loans without any collateral upto 10-15 lakhs for Engineering Courses and upto Rs. 20-25 lakhs for Medicine and other professional courses, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints from the parents, students regarding refusal of sanctioning of study loans to the students on the pretext of bad cases of CIBIL reports, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the Banks have been directed to sanction study loans without affecting CIBIL reports of the parents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Presently, all education loans upto Rs 4 Lakh are collateral free as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines. Further, Government of India has launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) wherein

collateral free loan is given upto Rs.7.5 lakh. No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Complaints regarding educational loans, as and when received by the Government, are taken up with Banks concerned for corrective action.

(c) and (d) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) directions, it is mandatory for Banks to report credit information including education loans to credit information agencies like CIBIL (Credit Information Bureau of India Limited) to ensure credit discipline. However, Banks have been advised that in case of adverse credit history of the parent/guardian of the student, as a prudent measure, they can insist on a joint borrower acceptable to the Bank.

Management Policy for PSBs Post Scam

3514. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in light of the multiple scams across Public Sector Banks (PSBs) that have been unearthed, the Government is considering a better management policy for these banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to revise the procedure for appointment of managers in the PSBs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the duration that these positions have been vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Government has asked PSBs to collectively prepare a report for effective management of operational risk, including technology risk, so as to safeguard against occurrence of frauds.

(c) and (d) PSBs have managerial autonomy in human resource matters and they have informed that there is no revision of the procedure for appointment of managers in under consideration. As per data reported by PSBs, 509 posts of managers are vacant, and there are reported as being vacant for the duration of the current calendar year.

[Translation]

Upgradation of District Hospitals

3515. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal to upgrade the district hospitals of Sahebganj, Pakudd, Godda and Dumka districts under Santhal Pargana division of Jharkhand as model district hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time limit to set up such hospitals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Government had received a proposal under the National Health Mission for strengthening district hospitals of Sahebganj, Godda and Dumka districts in Programme Implementation Plan of 2017-18. An in-principle approval was granted to the State with the conditionality that State will carry out gap analysis for various services. Human Resource, infrastructure and equipment and send proposal to Gol for vetting.

(c) Does not arise in respect of (a) and (b) above.

[English]

Viability of NHPS for Insurance Companies

3516. SHRI C.N. JAYDEVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the insurance companies have informed Government that they will not be able to bid for the National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS) announced in the Union Budget for 2018-19 with the proposed annual premium of around Rs.1000/- per family; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not rise.

Inclusive Growth

3517. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to promote inclusive growth by encouraging labour-intensive sectors that will create more jobs, effectively implementing the social protection schemes and investing in agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the domestic economy enables wealthy elite to accumulate vast wealth even millions of people struggle to survive on poverty pay:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation and wealth disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Achieving inclusive growth has been one of the main priorities of the Government. For promoting inclusive growth, the Government is implementing various programmes/schemes for creating better employment opportunities, strengthening social infrastructure and providing basic amenities like water, electricity, roads, sanitation and housing for covering all sections of population. Various schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Scheme (MGNREGA), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) are being implemented by the Government in both rural and urban areas of the country which aim to create directly and indirectly additional employment opportunities to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend. The Union Budget 2018-19 has announced various measures to provide maximum livelihood opportunities in the rural areas by spending more on livelihood, agriculture and allied activities and construction of rural infrastructure. The strategies include promoting labour-intensive sectors by encouraging agro-based industries, and Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs). Focus has also been

given to growth of labour intensive textile sector. For social protection, under Ayushman Bharat, the National Health Protection Scheme, has been proposed in the Union budget 2018-19 which is expected to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. The Union budget has also proposed an increase in the volume of Institutional credit for Agriculture to the tune of Rs. 11 lakh crore during 2018-19.

(c) and (d) The data on household consumption expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is among the prominent proxy measures used to capture economic inequality. As per the latest NSSO data available (2011-12) on Household Consumer Expenditure, the Gini coefficient (measuring the inequality between different expenditure classes of the population) in rural areas has remained almost the same in 2004-05 and 2011-12 at 0.27 and 0.28 respectively. In the urban areas, the Gini coefficient has increased marginally from 0.35 in 2004-05 to 0.37 in 2011-12.

(e) Reducing inequalities is high on the agenda of the Government. Several initiatives have been taken up by the Government of India to eliminate poverty, inequality and to empower the marginalized sections of the society by expanding the social security net through Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (Accident Insurance), Atal Pension Yojana (Unorganized Sector) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (Life Insurance) and institutional support for entrepreneurship with the help of MUDRA Bank, to provide microfinance to entrepreneurs in rural hinterland of India and a National Hub for SC/ST entrepreneurs has been created to support the entrepreneurs belonging to the marginalized communities. Apart from providing the social security net and institutional credit support to the marginalized sections of the society, the Prime Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is operational that strives to achieve financial inclusion by ensuring that the economically weaker sections have access to bank accounts. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, utmost priority to social infrastructure like education, health and social protection is being given by the Government to engineer an inclusive and sustainable growth in India.

Legislation to Curb Bank Loan Frauds

3518. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any Audit firm for conducting probe and investigations on the Punjab National Bank Loan Scam and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of companies found involved in the PNB loan scam and the action taken against the erring companies and those having nexus with such organisations, company-wise; and (c) whether the Government proposes to bring out a legislation with relevant provisions to curb any further Banking loan frauds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Punjab National Bank (PNB) has commissioned a forensic audit relating to the recently reported fraud involving fraudulent issuance of Letters of Undertaking (LoUs) and Foreign Letters of Credit (FLCs). The audit will undertake forensic scrutiny of books involved for a period of seven financial years.

(b) As per inputs of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), companies belonging to the Nirav Modi and Gitanjali Groups are involved in the fraud reported by PNB, three cases have been registered, and a number of arrests made. The Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has apprised that, on the basis of cases registered by CBI, it has conducted searches at various locations, which resulted in seizure of valuables, and that it has

also attached immovable properties and frozen mutual funds and bank accounts. ED has further apprised that Letter of Request to 13 countries have been issued by the court, seeking details of properties, bank accounts of companies, etc., and that ED has obtained non-bailable warrants against two defaulters. The Ministry of External Affairs has apprised that all passports of two defaulters have been revoked/cancelled by the passport authorities as per passport rules. Investigations by CBI and ED are in progress.

Income Tax Department has apprised that it has also attached immovable properties, bank accounts and fixed deposits, and seized movable assets of group concerns in this connection.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has ordered investigation into the affairs of 107 companies and 7 Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) belonging to the NiravModi and MehulChoksi Groups, to be carried out by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office. Company-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Investigation is in progress. The Ministry has also filed a petition/application against the individuals, groups and their entities belonging to NiravModi and Mehul Choksi Groups before National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench and the tribunal has passed an injunction against all the respondents and other companies, LLPs, trusts and individuals from removal, transfer or disposal of funds, assets and properties of the individuals until further orders.

(c) To deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 in Parliament.

Statement*Details of companies into which investigation by Serious Fraud Investigation Office has been ordered*

Sl. No.	GIN No.	Name of Companies
1	2	3
1	U27205MH2006PTC16129	Radashir Jewelry CompanyPrivateLimited
2	U31500MH1948PTC00613	Rhythm House Private Limited
3	U36910MH1999PTC12255	Jewelry Solutions Internationa Private Limited
4	U36910MH2004PTC14639	Firestar Diamond Private Limited

1	2	3
5	U36911MH2000PTC12447	Paragon Jewellery Private Limited
6	U36912MH2000PTC12449	Panchajanya Diamonds Private Limited
7	U51100MH2000PTC12398	Ndm Enterprises Private Limited
8	U51110MH2000PTC12399	Neeshal Enterprises Private Limited
9	U51224MH2007PTC17145	Neeshal Marketing Private Limited
10	U51900MH1999PTC11844	Firestone Trading Private Limited
11	U51900MH2000PTC12398	Dream Trading Private Limited
12	U51900MH2000PTC12398	CamelotTrading Private Limited
13	U51900MH2000PTC12398	Neeshal Trading Private Limited
14	U51900MH2000PTC12431	Ami Merchandising Private Limited
15	U51900MH2000PTC12447	Paragon Merchandising Private Limited
16	U51900MH2000PTC12449	Devdatta Enterprises Private Limited
17	U51909MH2004PLC14547	Firestar Internationa Limited
18	U51909MH2006PTC16442	Firestar Diamond Internationa Private Limited
19	U52393MH2007PTC16874	Mak Business Enterprise Private Limited
20	U67120MH1988PTC04713	Ghazalah Investments Private Limited
21	U70100MH1998PTC11642	CamelotEnterprises Private Limited.
22	U70100MH2006PTC16050	Bentley Realty Private Limited
23	U72200HR2011PTC04330C	Cutting Edge Software Private Limited
24	U74120MH2014PTC25198	Paundra Enterprises Private Limited
25	U74130HR2006PTC058107	Loyalty Solutions & Research Private Limited
26	U74140MH2010PTC20141	Suvadhinath Consultants Private Limited
27	U74140MH2010PTC20255	Supasvanath Consultants Private Limited
28	U74140MH2010PTC20314	Neminath Consultants Private Limited
29	U74140MH2010PTC20619	Punarvasu Consultants Private Limited
30	U74900MH2010PTC20199	Anantnath Valuers Private Limited
31	U74900MH2010PTC20199	Samkit Valuers Private Limited
32	U74900MH2010PTC20255	Sambhavnath Valuers Private Limited
33	U74900MH2010PTC20255	Moola Consultants Private Limited
34	U74990MH2009PTC19590	AdeshwarDia-jewels Private Limited

1	2	3
35	U74990MH2010PTC20141	Moon Valuers Private Limited
36	U74990MH2010PTC20199	Vashupujya Valuer Private Limited
37	U74999MH2007PTC16715	Neeshal Merchandising Private Limited
38	U74999MH2014PTC25190	Palasa Developers Private Limited
39	U74999MH2017PTC29997	Nirav Modi Private Limited
40	U99999MH1981PTC02401	Solar Exports Pvt. Ltd.
41	L22100WB1941PLC119187	Biriani Metals Ltd
42	L29130PN1991PLC062352	Menon Bearings Limited
43	L36911MH1986PLC040689	Gitanjali Gems Ltd
44	U01100MH1995PLC09542	Nakshatra World Limited
45	U03691TZ2004PTC011442	Shubalavanyaa Jewel Crafts Private Limited
46	U27205TG2004PLC044751	Hyderabad Gems Sez Limited
47	U36910GJ1991PTC016127	Lustre Industries Private Limited
48	U36910MH1997PLC11123	Gitanjali Gold And Precious Limited
49	U36910MH2004PLC14640	Nakshatra Brands Limited
50	U36910MH2004PLC14898	Spectrum Jewellery Limited
51	U36911KA2005PTC036413	Mast Jewellery Distributions Private Limited
52	U36911MH2005PLC15626	Gitanjali Jewellery Retail Limited
53	U36911MH2007PLC17059	Gitanjali Lifestyle Limited
54	U36911MH2008PLC17981	Mohar Jewels Limited
55	U36912MH1991PTC06329	Partha Gems Private Limited
56	U36912MH1991PTC06329	Priyanka Gems Pvt Ltd
57	U36912MH1991PTC06329	Rohan Diamonds Private Limited
58	U36912MH1992PTC06511	Gitanjali Laser House Private Limited
59	U36912MH1995PTC09374	Gitanjali Impex Private Limited
60	U36912MH2000PTC12605	Easy Diamond Private Limited
61	U45201MH2006PLC16593	Gitanjali Infratech Limited
62	U45201TZ2007PTC013543	Sangamam Homes Private Limited
63	U45208MH2007PLC17691	Aurangabad Sez Limited
64	U45208MH2007PLC17691	Raigad Gems Sez Limited

1	2	3
65	U45208MH2007PLC17691	Nanded Sez Limited
66	U45208MH2007PLC17691	Nashik Mult Services Sez Limited
67	U45309MH2018PTC30425	Cuttack Lifestyle Industrial Park Private Limited
68	U51398MH1999PTC12189	Coronet Gems Private Limited
69	U51398MH2002PTC13687	Legacy Gold Private Limited
70	U51398MH2003PTC14235	Bezel Jewellery (India) Private Limited
71	U51398MH2005PTC15756	Modali Gems Private Limited
72	U51398MH2008PLC18603	Gitanjali Retail Ventures Limited
73	U51900MH2006PTC15975	Sneaking Mercantile Private Limited
74	U51900MH2007PLC17691	Nagpur Multi-Product Sez Limited
75	U51990MH2000PLC12866'	Gitanjali Exports Corporation Limited.
76	U52100MH1989PTC05479	Mozart Trading Private Limited
77	U52100MH2008PLC18072	West Bengal Sez Limited.
78	U52100MH2008PTC18214	Joyce Trading Private Limited
79	U52393MH2001PLC13142	Gili India Limited
80	U52393MH2002PTC13523	CriaJewellery Private Limited
81	U64202KA2006PTC038459	Mobilenxt Teleservices Private Limited
82	U65900MH1992PTC06515	Rohan Mercantile Private Limited
83	U65910MH2006PTC16053	Decent Securities and Finance Private Limited
84	U65990MH1988PTC04591	Audarya Investments Private Limited
85	U65993MH2005PTC54132	Decent Investment and Finance Private Limited
86	U65993MH2006PTC15975	N & J Finstocks Private Limited
87	U65993TN1982PLC009748	Rane Investments Limited
88	U67120MH1988PTC04713	Ghazalah Investments Private Limited
89	U67120MH2006PTC15973	Eureka Finstock Pvt Ltd
90	U70100MH1989PTC05372	Naviraj Estates Private Limited
91	U70100MH1995PTC09050	Gitanjali Realtors Private Limited
92	U70102MH2009FTC19554	DynamicInfrazone Private Limited
93	U72200MH2000PTC25509	Irealities Technology Private Limited

1	2	3
94	U72900MH2007PTC17373	Ivida Technologies Private Limited
95	U74120MH1989PLC05423.	Jewelsouk Marketplace Limited
96	U74120MH2015PLC26145	Vidarbha Multi Products Sez Limited
97	U74300KA2009PTC049762	Digital Brands India Private Limited
98	U74900MH2004PTC14592	Trinity Expositions Private Limited
99	U74940MH2007PTC16887	Interactive Entertainment Private Limited
100	U74994MH2005PLC15774	Asmi Jewellery India Limited
101	U74999MH2003PTC14013	Saruishadel Mercantile Private Limited
102	U74999MH2008PLC18789	MMTC Gitanjali Limited
103	U74999MH2016PTC28575	Ljow Private Limited
104	U74999MH2017PTC29673	Team Float Private Limited
105	U74999PN2016PTC166175	Five Elements Advisors Private Limited
106	U92413MH2008PLC18226	Kolkata Axis Mall Limited
107	U99999MH2001PLC23144	Maya Retail Limited

[Translation]

Corporate Tax Rate

3519. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to reduce corporate tax rate, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any step so far in this direction; 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) Madam, there is no such proposal under consideration. However, the Finance Bill, 2018, introduced in the Parliament on 1st February, 2018, inter alia, proposes to provide for reduced corporate income tax rate of 25 per cent in the case of a domestic company where its total turnover or the gross receipt in the previous year 2016-2017 does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees.

Women Self Help Group Development Fund

3520. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women's Self Help Group development fund has been set up is likely to be set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objectives thereto;

(c) whether the Government reviews the above said fund from time to time; and

(d) the details of the funds released to the State of Chhattisgarh since its inception and the details of the utilization report for the above said fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) Development Fund has been set up in 2011-12 with the objective of addressing issues related to imbalances and State wise disparities in the SHG Bank Linkage Programme with particular focus on women Self Help Groups (SHGs) in backward regions. The Fund is operated by National

Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and covers 150 identified backward districts including Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Districts.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Since inception of WSHG development fund; an amount of Rs. 447.42 lakh has been released to anchor agencies in Chhattisgarh as on 31st December, 2017. Audited annual utilization certificates and performance reports for the Fund are submitted by NABARD to Government periodically.

[*English*]

Size of New Notes

3521. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the new Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 notes, issued from November 2016, are smaller in size than the old Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes, such that the new notes have lost the easily identifiable 10mm difference in length that previously existed between notes of the three highest denominations, if so, the reasons behind this change;

(b) whether the Government recognises that the similarity in the sizes of the new notes to the existing Rs. 100 note causes confusion for visually impaired citizens in distinguishing such notes;

(c) if so, the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to address the same;

(d) whether the Government intends to take steps to ensure that visually impaired citizens are not further disadvantaged by changes in Government policy in relation to currency; 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 sizes of banknotes of Rs. 500 and Rs 2000 denomination in the Mahatma Gandhi (New) series is 66mm X 150 mm and 66mm X 166 mm respectively, thereby maintaining a difference of more than 10 mm.

(b) The size of the existing 100 rupee note is 73mm X 157mm which is broader than the banknotes issued in the new series which have a height not more than 66 mm.

(c) to (e) As size is one of the decisive features used to identify denomination of a banknote by a totally blind person, the same has been taken into account while designing the banknote. Also in the new series, vivid colors have been used to help the partially impaired persons to identify a banknote. In addition, banknotes of Rs 200, Rs 500 and Rs 2000 have additional tactile features in the form of bleed lines and identification mark to help the visually challenged to identify the banknote.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities by Multinational Banks

3522. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is unaware of the irregularities committed by the multinational banks;

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

(c) the number of irregularities committed by the banks during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the action taken thereon along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) With regard to irregularities committed by the multinational banks, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has stated that specific information is not available, other than that contained in press releases issued by RBI regarding penalising of foreign banks for contraventions of RBI's guidelines/instruction and advising them to exercise caution, brief details of which are as below:

(a) Based on scrutiny of advance import remittances in 21 banks, to examine alleged irregularities in opening and monitoring of accounts, including violations under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), and after looking into the effectiveness of systems and

processes for implementation. Know Your Customer (KYC) norms/ Anti Money Laundering (AML) standards, RBI, vide press release dated July 27, 2016, advised Standard Chartered Bank to put in place appropriate measures and review them from time to time to ensure strict compliance with KYC requirements and FEMA provisions on an ongoing basis.

- (b) RBI imposed penalty of Rs. 1 crore on Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, as per press release dated October 20, 2016. The bank was involved in providing a host of services to and earning fees from its outsourcing agency, Credit Agricole CIB Services Pvt. Ltd. The penalized activities

were not permissible under Section 6(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

- (c) RBI imposed penalty on 5 authorised dealer banks, viz., Bank of America, Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Deutsche Bank, Royal Bank of Scotland and Standard Chartered Bank, for violation of RBI's instructions on reporting requirements under FEMA, on December 21, 2016.
- (d) RBI imposed penalty on HSBC Ltd. for violation of RBI's instructions on reporting requirements under FEMA on April 26, 2017.

As reported by RBI, data for frauds reported by Indian banks and foreign banks are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Frauds Reported by Indian Banks with Overseas Operations (Amount involved in each individual fraud Rs. 1 lakh or above)

Bank	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Number of frauds	Amount involved in lakh Rs.	Number of frauds	Amount involved in lakh Rs.	Number of frauds	Amount involved in lakh Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	47	7597.64	23	29090.8	60	89508.67
Axis Bank Ltd.	187	33713.54	227	33836.39	222	202037.9
Bank of Baroda	303	122602.4	255	166810	224	116484.7
Bank of India	131	9244.37	156	121757.6	162	277400.7
Canara Bank	114	17563.19	94	158978	119	61016.51
HDFC Bank Ltd.	218	1753.29	260	9728.98	313	16034.61
ICICI Bank Ltd.	433	26977.16	588	34771.52	686	41269.94
IDBI Bank Limited	56	55795.1	129	26205.31	107	113683.5
Indian Bank	95	9103.97	87	13805.59	79	48022.73
Indian Overseas Bank	138	57564.11	109	59832.95	95	137210.7
Punjab National Bank	180	230973.1	131	35285.23	160	280916.5
State Bank of India	651	161854	562	189551.5	544	242237.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Syndicate Bank	208	79310.45	178	164068.1	166	37623.15
UCO Bank	87	141097.7	85	24814.88	59	69548.24
Union Bank of India	111	36982.69	146	129772.9	111	92072.33
Total	2959	992132.8	3030	1198310	3107	1825067

Statement-II*Frauds Reported by Foreign Banks with Overseas Operations**(Amount involved in each individual fraud Rs. 1 lakh or above)*

Bank	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Number of frauds	Amount involved in lakh Rs.	Number of frauds	Amount involved in lakh Rs.	Number of frauds	Amount involved in lakh Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	1	6.91	1	2488.94	0	0
American Express Banking Corp.	176	1007.51	187	641.83	166	558.54
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	0	0	0	0	1	6.97
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	1	13
Citibank N.A.	94	848.88	115	510.51	177	1171.58
CTBC Bank	3	11165.25	1	2000	0	0
DBS Bank Limited	3	3442.4	3	7111.53	1	8.19
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	2	15.25	1	1.5	1	6.17
Doha Bank QSC	0	0	0	0	3	897.94
Firststrand Bank	0	0	0	0	2	2711.65
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.HSBC	38	2645.75	36	8611.77	48	99.13
Bank Oman S.A.O.G	1	32.91	0	0	0	0
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0	0	0	2	2.28
Mashreq Bank PSC	0	0	1	3.66	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	0	0	0	0	1	1778.18
Shinhan Bank	0	0	2	584.16	0	0
Standard Chartered Bank	81	8737.96	127	366.03	320	651.87
The Bank of Tokyo- Mitsubishi	0	0	0	0	1	123.96
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	2	19.48	7	11.04	1	1
Total	401	27922.3	481	22330.97	725	8030.46

Financial Assistance for Economic Development

3523. SHRI ALOKSANJAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many countries are providing financial assistance for economic development of the country;

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance provided to the country during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether the Government is also providing financial assistance for economic development to other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and

country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of financial assistance provided by various countries for economic development of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) At the behest of Government of India, the Export and Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) extends Lines of Credit/ Credit Assistance to other countries for economic development. Details of Lines of Credit/Credit Assistance extended to other countries during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise and Country-wise details of financial assistance provided to the country during each of the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in crores)					
Sl. No.	Name of Country	2014- 2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018 (up-to 13-3-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Germany	1,782.99	1,783.37	9,014.95	615.94
2.	France	0.00	1,444.03	957.30	0.00
3.	Japan	3,405.13	17,337.04	10,178.68	12,205.09
	Total	5,188.12	20,564.44	20,150.93	12,821.03

Statement-II

Year-wise and Country-wise details of Lines of Credit/Credit Assistance extended by the Export and Import Bank of India to other countries during each of the last three years and the current year

Amount (in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018 (up-to 13-3-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangladesh	0.00	2,000.00	6,600.00	0.00
2.	Burkina Faso	184.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Cote d'Ivoire	24.00	0.00	71.40	0.00
4.	Cuba	0.00	0.00	160.30	0.00
5.	D.R.Congo	144.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Fiji Islands	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gambia	45.00	92.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Ghana	204.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Guyana	50.00	0.00	14.00	17.50
10.	Kenya	0.00	144.95	0.00	0.00
11.	Lao PDR	0.00	0.00	72.40	0.00
12.	Madagascar	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00
13.	Malawi	0.00	23.50	0.00	0.00
14.	Maldives	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Mauritania	65.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mauritius	700.00	52.30	0.00	0.00
17.	Mongolia	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
18.	Myanmar	146.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nepal	550.00	750.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nicaragua	57.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Niger	0.00	30.00	72.00	0.00
22.	Papua New Guinea	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
23.	R. Congo	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Rwanda	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Senegal	88.95	0.00	0.00	24.50
26.	Seychelles	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Sierra Leone	0.00	78.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sri Lanka	318.00	0.00	45.27	0.00
29.	Sudan	0.00	0.00	19.61	0.00
30.	Suriname	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.00
31.	Tanzania	268.35	92.18	500.00	0.00
32.	Vietnam	100.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
33.	West Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
34.	Zambia	0.00	40.00	0.00	18.00
35.	Zimbabwe	0.00	87.00	0.00	0.00
Total		3,121.69	3,389.93	9,157.48	752.00

[English]

Compensatory Afforestation

3524. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Compensatory Afforestation is being done across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of Compensatory Afforestation in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken up any ground level study on the implementation of the Compensatory Afforestation Act across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the fund sanctioned and released for the Compensatory Afforestation 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) and (b) Yes, the compensatory Afforestation has been done on 8.15 lakh hectare across the country from the Compensatory

Afforestation Fund. Detail of Compensatory Afforestation is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) A multi-pronged strategy is in place for monitoring of the works undertaken under CAMPA which inter-alia include calling for, analysis, and feedback on the Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by the State CAMPAs to the Ad-hoc CAMPA, monitoring of Projects through loading of polygons of works undertaken, on the e-Green Watch portal managed by the National Informatics Centre and third party monitoring to be undertaken by independent agencies.

(e) The details of fund released to various states/UTs during last three years is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Abstract of Compensatory Afforestation achieved from 1980 to 2017 as reported by States/Union Territories time to time

Sl. No.	Name of States	Compensatory Afforestation (in ha.)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	2353.97
2	Andhra Pradesh	31457.52

1	2	3	1	2	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11717.49	19	Manipur	5327.23
4	Assam	7874.00	20	Meghalaya	611.00
5	Bihar	4304.40	21	Mizoram	7264.58
6	Chandigarh	75.40	22	Odisha	55654.71
7	Chhattisgarh	48809.77	23	Punjab	13749.00
8	Delhi	107.79	24	Rajasthan	40136.40
9	Goa	1829.62	25	Sikkim	3667.43
10	Gujarat	84811.66	26	Tamil Nadu	3702.00
11	Haryana	6861.30	27	Tripura	5594.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	24008.50	28	Telangana	11480.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	37091.93	29	Uttar Pradesh	19156.47
14	Jharkhand	25246.73	30	Uttarakhand	38415.07
15	Karnataka	28067.00	31	West Bengal	3583.79
16	Kerala	58578.40	Grand total		815161.33
17	Madhya Pradesh	136059.18	The area mentioned is in hectares. Does not contain information in respect of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Nagaland, Puducherry		
18	Maharashtra	97565.00			

Statement-II

The details of Funds Released to various States/UT's during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount in Rupees			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total [Col.3 to Col.5] (amount in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23,049,000.00	10,000,000.00		33,049,000.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,350,000,000.00	850,000,000.00	890,000,000.00	3,090,000,000.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	475,000,000.00	620,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00	2,595,000,000.00
4	Assam	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00		
5	Bihar	198,019,400.00	341,400,000.00	330,000,000.00	869,419,400.00
6	Chandigarh	1,982,000.00	21,179,000.00	10,000,000.00	33,161,000.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1,930,000,000.00	2,390,000,000.00	2,800,000,000.00	7,120,000,000.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Daman and Diu				
10	Delhi	40,000,000.00	39,100,000.00	40,000,000.00	119,100,000.00
11	Goa				
12	Gujarat	650,000,000.00	330,000,000.00	450,000,000.00	1,430,000,000.00
13	Haryana	230,000,000.00	640,000,000.00	180,000,000.00	1,050,000,000.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	960,000,000.00	769,800,000.00	1,096,200,000.00	2,826,000,000.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	340,000,000.00	310,000,000.00	1,020,000,000.00	1,670,000,000.00
16	Jharkhand	1,750,000,000.00	1,410,000,000.00	1,490,000,000.00	4,650,000,000.00
17	Karnataka	650,000,000.00	600,000,000.00	851,200,000.00	2,101,200,000.00
18	Kerala	45,397,000.00			45,397,000.00
19	Lakshadweep				
20	Madhya Pradesh	695,000,000.00	2,130,000,000.00	1,400,000,000.00	4,425,000,000.00
21	Maharashtra	1,480,000,000.00	1,550,000,000.00	2,050,000,000.00	5,080,000,000.00
22	Manipur	82,700,000.00	250,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	482,700,000.00
23	Meghalaya		165,600,000.00		165,600,000.00
24	Mizoram	68,000,000.00	67,300,000.00	67,500,000.00	202,800,000.00
25	Nagaland				
26	Odisha	1,800,000,000.00	3,220,000,000.00	4,260,000,000.00	9,280,000,000.00
27	Pudducherry				
28	Punjab	410,000,000.00	490,000,000.00	490,000,000.00	1,390,000,000.00
29	Rajasthan	740,000,000.00	480,000,000.00	1,400,000,000.00	2,620,000,000.00
30	Sikkim	137,000,000.00	110,000,000.00	90,000,000.00	337,000,000.00
31	Tamil Nadu	22,000,000.00	90,000,000.00	112,000,000.00	
32	Telangana	350,001,000.00	760,000,000.00	1,170,000,000.00	2,280,001,000.00
33	Tripura	80,000,000.00	110,000,000.00	120,000,000.00	310,000,000.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	449,118,400.00	1,770,000,000.00	1,180,000,000.00	3,399,118,400.00
35	Uttarakhand	680,000,000.00	1,640,000,000.00	1,707,100,000.00	4,027,100,000.00
36	West Bengal			210,000,000.00	210,000,000.00
	Grand Total	15,815,266,800.00	21,096,379,000.00	25,342,000,000.00	62,253,645,800.00

Banks to Link SWIFT

3525. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently directed banks to link SWIFT (Society for World Interbank Financial Telecommunication System Platform) with their Core Banking System (CBS);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons behind such a decision;

(c) whether the Government has studied in detail the practical difficulties during its implementation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this move will check fraud activities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that, in the wake of SWIFT related fraud involving significant amount, reported recently by Punjab National Bank, RBI has reiterated its instructions regarding "Cyber Security Controls - SWIFF" and "Cyber Security Controls - frauds related to trade finance transactions - misuse of SWIFT", and mandated banks to implement the prescribed measures for strengthening the SWIFT operating environment in banks within the stipulated deadlines.

(c) Further, in view of the rising incidence of frauds in the Indian banking system, RBI has constituted an Expert Committee to, inter-alia, look into the factors leading to increasing incidence of frauds in banks, and the measures (including information technology interventions) needed to curb and prevent it.

(d) The instructions issued by RBI aim to strengthen SWIFT-related operational controls and reinforce fraud prevention and detection frameworks in place in banks, with a view to avoids misuse of SWIFT.

Proposals Received under Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat

3526. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala for financial assistance under the scheme Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat and Green India Mission perspective plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has been approved and if so, the details thereof and if not, present status of the proposal; and

(d) the details of funds released under the above said scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Proposals have been received from the State Government of Kerala during the financial year 2017-18 for financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH) for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats. However, no Prospective Plan has been submitted by the State Government under 'Green India Mission' during 2017-18.

(c) The Ministry has approved Rs. 991.845 lakh during 2017-18 and released Rs. 900.834 lakh to the State Government of Kerala during 2017-18 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of IDWH.

(d) Details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat' and 'Green India Mission' during the last three year are given below:

Name of the Scheme	Years		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
IDWH	818.491	967.386	1928.42
Green India Mission	-	914.82	914.82 (Revalidated and no fresh fund released)

[*Translation*]

Compliance of CSR

3527. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private companies and Multi-national Companies (MNCs) are insensitive towards the society and spent very meagerly of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds since 2015 till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the private companies and MNCs and the fund spent by them, year-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government against such private companies and MNCs; and

(d) whether any concrete steps have been taken by the Government to make these companies responsible towards the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Section 135 of the Companies

Act, 2013 ('the Act') mandates every company, including Multi-national Companies (MNCs), 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. The details of amount spent on CSR as per filings made by companies upto 30.11.2017 in the MCA21 registry for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, is given in the Table below:

CSR expenditure for the two Financial Years

Financial Years		2015-16		2016-17	
Sl. No.	Company Type	No. of companies reported for CSR	CSR Expenditure (in Rs. Crore)	No. of companies reported for CSR	CSR Expenditure (in Rs. Crore)
1	PSUs	397	4163.09	132	1325.83
2	Other Companies (including MNCs)	18787	9664.77	6154	3393.17
Total		19184	13827.86	6286	4719.00

Ministry has launched National CSR Data Portal on 19.01.2018 (www.csr.gov.in) which provides details of CSR eligible companies and their CSR expenditure. Whenever violation of compliance of relevant provision of the Act regarding CSR is reported, the penal action under section 134 (8) of the Companies Act, 2013 is resorted to.

The Ministry has organized workshops throughout India to sensitize corporates for effective compliance of CSR provisions.

[English]

CBDT order for CIC compliances

3528. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has issued any internal instructions in May 2016 about the necessity of strict compliance with the orders passed by the Central Information Commission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether names and relevant details of all organisations availing income tax exemption has been uploaded on any website, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of organizations availing tax exemption under each relevant section of the Income Tax Act, 1961, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has issued an internal instruction in May 2016. Reiterating the necessity of strict compliance with the orders passed by the Central Information Commission (CIC). Accordingly, vide letter dated 17.05.2016, CBDT instructed Pr.CCsIT and Pr.DsGIT to comply with orders passed by CIC in appeals and complaints under the RTI Act, 2005 within the time fixed by the Commission.

(b) and (c) Information regarding organizations, which are availing tax exemption State/UT-wise, under each of relevant sections of the Income-tax Act, 1961, is not maintained by CBDT in a centralised manner. However, details of charitable organisations availing income tax exemption mainly under section 10 and section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are available on website www.incometaxindia.gov.in.

Vaccine-Related Adverse Events

3529. SHRI PONGULETI SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to study the reported rise in 'adverse events' following vaccination in 2017 as compared to previous years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the highlights of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The reported rise in the number of Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) in 2017 compared to previous is because of better reporting as part of AEFI surveillance system strengthening measure undertaken. The 1529 serious AEFI cases reported in 2017 are far below the expected level of serious AEFI cases based on volume of vaccine doses administered through routine immunization and background rate.

The government has been strengthening the Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) Surveillance System by undertaking trainings at all levels i.e. block, district and states. States has been encouraged to report AEFI with Standard Operating Procedure. District and state AEFI committees have been formed to analyse such reported AEFI's. National AEFI secretariat has been formed and strengthened with additional manpower to encourage states/UTs for AEFI reporting and analyses of such cases.

The National AEFI Committee has been formed which consists of experts (pediatricians, pathologists, microbiologists, immunologists, pharmacologists, representatives of drug regulators, disease surveillance experts, professional bodies, etc.). This committee meets every quarter to study the status of AEFI surveillance system (including reporting of AEFI cases) in the country and recommends actions to improve AEFI surveillance. The National AEFI Committee has met four times in 2017 for causality Assessment of AEFIs cases.

[Translation]

Development of Public Credit Registry

3530. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a high level taskforce for development of Public Credit Registry (PGR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the constitution of PGR is likely to assist in the assessment or credit and fixation of rate from banks side; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) With regard to the constitution of the Task Force and the

purposes that it is likely to assist in, the Reserve Bank of India has apprised that, with a view to set up a transparent and comprehensive Public Credit Registry (an extensive database of credit information for India that is accessible to all stakeholders) that would help in enhancing efficiency of the credit market, increase financial inclusion, improve ease of doing business and help control delinquencies, it has constituted a High Level Task Force in August 2017.

[English]

Proper Utilisation of Cess

3531. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than a quarter of cess collected under various names remains unutilized for the intended purpose and said amount diverted for other purposes;

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

(c) whether it has been difficult for the Government to monitor the utilisation of the cess in order to ascertain that its usage is for the intended purposes or diverted for some other expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken for the easy tracking of such amount collected and its expenditure?

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 details of revenue collected in the form of various cesses and their utilisation from the year 2013-14 to 2016-17 are indicated in the statement enclosed. As may be seen therefrom, there have been instances of under utilisation of proceeds from cess collection for the dedicated schemes/intended purposes owing to numerous reasons such as pace of expenditure of the scheme, slow implementation and absorptive capacity of Ministry/ Department to spend in a year. In such cases, the budget allocation to Ministries/Departments for implementation of dedicated schemes is reviewed mid-year and revised allocations made, resulting in under utilisation in certain years;

(c) and (d) In cases of large collection of levies and application of such proceeds to various schemes across Ministries/Departments, dedicated reserve/corpus funds are created in Public Account for monitoring and regulating the inflow and outflow of funds with due appropriation authorised by Parliament. However, there is mismatch between the actual collection of levies and their utilisation as precise estimation of receipts in the form of levies and its utilisation is not possible.

Statement*The details of the Revenue in the form of Cess collected and utilised from the year 2013-14 to 2016-17*

Head	Cess collection during the last three years				Utilization (transferred to the Fund)				
	(Rs.in crore)				(Rs. in crore)				
	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	Fund	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary & Education Cess (abolished on excisable goods)	20219.88	18782.66	24218.99	22236.54	Prarambik Shiksha Kosh	19732.47	19298.16	22323.19	19988.24
Secondary & Higher Education Cess (abolished on excisable goods)	10028.19	9240.37	11959.50	11266.12	No fund created against secondary and higher education cess till 2016-17.				
Clean Energy Cess (abolished)	26117.25	12675.60	5393.46	3081.72	Clean Energy Fund	6466.75	100.00	4700.00	1650.00
Addl. excise duties on motor spirit	18827.83	17300.66	5978.42	4712.00	Central Road Fund	51853.58	43175.10	25777.94	19433.72
Addl. excise Duties on high speed diesel	53571.70	52239.32	19143.53	15765.92					
National Calamity Contingent Duty* (abolished on excisable goods)	6426.20	5172.93	3732.55	3546.07	National Disaster Response Fund/National Calamity Contingency Fund	6450.00	7180.48	3460.88	4649.94
Cess on Sugar (abolished)	2881.61	1008.49	564.96	565.20	Sugar Development Fund	2312.81	1352.66	854.97	847.82
Cess on Feature films	0.86	4.13	3.84	2.13	Cine Workers Welfare Fund		1.93	1.73	6.81
Cess on Iron Ore (abolished thro'Fin Act, 2016)	7.52	15.84	16.16	17.21	Mines Welfare Funds*		35.42	32.28	122.67

Cess on Lime stone & Dolomite (abolished)	10.82	30.83	31.73	30.88				
Cess on Beedi (abolished)	136.21	146.27	150.21	149.42	Beedi Workers Welfare Funds		155.93	160.00
Cess on Exports	177.21	-529.01	1179.06	1820.30	Other Development & Welfare Fund	179.16	175.32	158.69
Cess on coke & Coal (abolished)	640.04	610.67	597.24	565.40	Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh	10000.00	2400.00	Not in operation
Cess on Jute (abolished)	96.07	-99.24	-285.21	-218.00	Krishi Kalyan Kosh	3596.28		Not in operation
Cess on Tea (abolished)	62.28	60.12	57.38	58.93	Bharat Infrastructure Kosh	314.00		Not in operation
Cess on Copra	0.21	0.00	0.03	10.03	* It is presumed that receipts from cess on lime stone and dolomite and cess on iron ore are transferred to Mines Welfare Funds			
Cess on Oil & Oil Seed	0.34	0.03	5.76	-38.71				
Cess on Cotton	0.01	-0.04	0.04	-0.01				
Handloom Cess	...	0.02	0.03	-1.66				
Cess on Salt (abolished)	0.91	3.92	4.33	3.31				
Cess on tobacco (abolished)	0.12	0.38	0.44	0.30				
Cess on Rubber (abolished)	102.30	100.23	104.99	115.54				
Cess on Crude Oil	12618.31	14310.69	14655.05	14533.20				
Cess on Coffee	1.10	0.02	0.72	1.41				
Cess on Paper	72.13	68.86	66.64	64.35				
Cess on Straw Board	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.05				
Cesson Vegetable Oils	...	0.01	0.04	0.04				
Cess on Automobiles (abolished)	408.55	386.36	370.35	310.49				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cess on Textile & Textile Machinery (abolished)	2.31	1.09	1.29	0.08					
Cess on Matches	0.05	0.07	0.01	-1.27					
Cess on Other Commodities	6.24	5.57	1.91	2.10					
Receipts from Cess on other Acts	3.19	9.53	5.57	4.25					
Krishi Kalyan Cess	8379.15	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Infrastructure Cess	3917.65	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Swachh Bharat Cess (abolished)	12475.39	3925.74	- Not levied -						
Receipts under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act (abolished)	215.84	242.97	251.22	261.73	Prevention and Control of Water Pollution^	145.64	242.97	251.22	261.73
Research & Development Cess (abolished)	1187.24	914.81	906.78	737.54					
Grand Total	178594.74	136629.96	89117.12	79592.61	Grand Total	100871.83	71565.88	57765.60	47308.38

Note: Short transfer of cess collections to dedicated reserve/corpus funds is on account of absorptive 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.

**Non-Communicable Diseases due to
Packaged and Processed Food**

3532. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is urgent need to raise awareness about non-communicable diseases caused by packaged and processed foods with excessive salt and trans fats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken for public education as well as training of frontline healthcare workers till date in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government has also taken note of the risk factors to be managed at a very young age and the behavioural issues related to food intake, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Excessive intake of sugar, sodium and trans fats is the risk factor of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), per capita consumption of packaged items in India is low as compared to countries such as United State of America.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in all the States/UTs under National Health Mission (NHM). The objectives of the programme include inter alia awareness generation on healthy diet.

For early diagnosis, population based prevention, control and screening for common NCDs such as diabetes, hypertension and common cancer viz. oral, breast & cervical has been initiated by Government by utilizing the services of the frontline-workers and health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System. This process will also generate awareness on healthy diet and risk factors of common NCDs.

To address the issue of High Fat, Sugar and Salt (HFSS) in food and associated health C risks, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) constituted an Expert Group. FSSAI has issued draft Guidelines titled

'Guidelines for making available Wholesome, Nutritious, Safe and Hygienic Food to School Children in India'.

FSSAI has also undertaken initiatives to ensure delivery of safe, nutritious and healthy food for all citizens by an integrated approach through its Safe and Nutritious Food (SNF) campaign, covering home, school, work place and eating out. Under these' initiatives, FSSAI is bringing out different series of booklets/pamphlets/flyers for consumer education and awareness. The school teachers are being trained to promote healthy diets among school children.

A healthy lifestyle booklet has been developed for the school children which is jointly released by Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Union Minister of Human Resource Development. More than 500,000 copies have been distributed to the states for dissemination of information.

Ministry of Human Resources Development is implementing National Programme of Mid-Day-Meal in Schools with the objective to improve the nutritional status of children studying in Class 1 - VIII in Government and Government -Aided Schools, Special Training Centres (STC) and Madrasas & Maqtabas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

RBI Surplus

3533. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the RBI's profit was about Rs. 44,000 crore of which Rs. 30,000 has been distributed and Rs. 13,000 crore has been retained towards risks and reserves, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the RBI had paid a dividend of Rs. 30,659 crore for the fiscal ended June, 2017 and it was less than half the Rs. 65,876 crore it had paid in 2015-16 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) In terms of the provisions of Reserve Bank of India Act, the surplus transferable to Government of India for the year 2016-17 was arrived at after making provision for

contingencies which for the year ended June 30, 2017 was Rs.13140 crore. Provisions made to meet the contingencies include depreciation in the value of domestic securities, risks arising out of monetary/ exchange rate policy operations systemic risks and any risk arising on account of the special responsibilities enjoined upon the Central Bank. Further, provision was made for capital subscription towards Bank's newly formed subsidiary 'Reserve Bank Information Technology Pvt. Ltd. (ReBIT)' amounting to Rs.50 crore.

After reducing the expenditures and provisions from total income and setting aside Rs.1 crore each towards the four statutory funds, the balance surplus amounting to Rs.30659 crore was transferred by Reserve Bank of India to Government of India for the year ended June 30, 2017.

(b) Yes, Madam. In the year 2016-17, the total income of the Reserve Bank of India decreased by 23.56 per cent from Rs.80870 crore in 2015-16 to Rs. 61818 crore in 2016-17, and the expenditures increased by 107.84 per cent from Rs.14990 crore in 2015-16 to Rs.31155 crore in 2016-17. Thus, the surplus transferable to Government of India was more in 2015-16 amounting to Rs.65876 crore as compared to Rs.30659 crore transferred in 2016-17.

Impact on Home Loan

3534. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonetization, Goods and Services Tax and Real Estate Regulatory Authority have greatly impacted the home loan demand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether despite falling interest rates and sops given for affordable housing, growth in home loans fell to 10.5 percent in the 12 months ended July, 2017, when compared to 17.2 percent in the same period last year;

(c) if so, details of the status after July, 2017; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to push resale market and primary market of real estate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (b) As per National Housing Bank (NHB), the total amount of home loans extended by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and

Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), for which data is centrally maintained is given below:

	Disbursement (Rs. Lakh Crore)
01.07.2014 to 30.06.2015	2.41
01.07.2015 to 30.06.2016	3.00
01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017	3.40

(c) As per the data compiled by NHB, the growth in housing loans of PSBs and HFCs during the six month period from 1st July, 2017 to 31st December, 2017, has been about 34% as against 12% during the corresponding previous half year.

(d) Government have taken several measures to promote affordable housing, which inter-alia include launch of Housing for All by 2022 on mission mode through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana -Urban (PMAY-U) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), grant of infrastructure status to affordable housing, scheme for profit linked income tax exemption for promoters of affordable housing scheme with certain conditions, concessional rates of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on houses constructed / acquired under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for specified categories and low-cost houses in a housing project given infrastructure status subject to conditions, a dedicated Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) in National Housing Bank (NHB), reduction in holding period for determination of long term capital gain from immovable property etc..

Plastic Money

3535. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce plastic money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the printing or manufacture of the plastic currency will be outsourced to any foreign companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) It has been decided to conduct field trial of plastic banknotes in denominations of Rs.10 at five locations of the country namely Kochi, Mysore, Jaipur, Shimla and Bhubaneshwar. These Banknotes for field trial will be printed in Indian presses on imported substrate.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme in CRZ-II Area

3536. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Report of Sailesh Naik Committee to make amendments in the notification regarding Slum Rehabilitation Scheme in CRZ-II area is pending under consideration of his Ministry for a very long time and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent information/ clarification required by his Ministry in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to remove some condition to allow Slum Rehabilitation Scheme in CRZ-II areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the amendment is likely to be made in the notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Report of the Shailesh Nayak Committee has been examined in the Ministry. Due consultations have also been held in this regard with various stakeholders and organisations, including State Government of Maharashtra. "Slum Rehabilitation Scheme" is already permitted in the CRZ-II areas of Mumbai under the extent provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and amendment to the notification including conditions is subject to the outcome of due process in the matter.

Regulatory Body for Medical Devices

3637. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items classified as 'medical device';

(b) whether the National Health Policy mandates to set up a regulatory body for medical devices and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the initiatives taken to set up one such body to oversee various aspects of medical devices in the country; and

(d) the time by which a national regulator for medical devices would be set up and all medical devices now under Drug and Cosmetics Act would come under the purview of the new regulator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Presently 15 notified categories of medical devices are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 1945 thereunder, as per the details in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The National Health Policy, 2017 recommends strengthening regulation of medical devices and establishing a regulatory body for medical devices to unleash innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit for manufacture of medical device in India. The policy supports harmonization of domestic regulatory standards with international standards.

In line with the above recommendations, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has notified Medical Devices Rules, 2017 for comprehensive regulation of Medical devices notified under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, including their import, clinical investigation, manufacture, sale and distribution. The new rules are harmonised with the international regulatory practices and provide comprehensive legislation for the regulation of Medical Devices to foster India specific innovation and provide a fillip to Make in India.

A separate and dedicated wing is set up under Drug Controller General of India for effective implementation of new medical Devices Rules, 2017 with effect from 1.1.2018.

Statement*Details of notified categories of Medical Devices Regulated under the Provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945*

Sl. No.	Name of the device	Notification Date
1	2	3
1.	Disposable Hypodermic	17-03-1989
2.	Disposable Hypodermic	17-03-1989
3.	Disposable Perfusion Sets	17-03-1989
4.	In vitro Diagnostic Devices for HIV, HbsAg and HCV	01-09-2002
5.	Cardiac Stents	06-10-2005
6.	Drug Eluting Stents	06-10-2005
7.	Catheters	06-10-2005
8.	Intra Ocular Lenses	06-10-2005
9.	I.V. Cannulae	06-10-2005
10.	Bone Cements	06-10-2005
11.	Heart Valves	06-10-2005
12.	Scalp Vein Set	06-10-2005
13.	Orthopedic Implants	06-10-2005
14.	Internal Prosthetic	06-10-2005
15.	Ablation Devices	25-01-2016

Status of Implementation of GST

3538. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1st July, 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all the States have adopted GST;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not adopting GST by some States along with the loss likely to be suffered by these States;

(d) whether the Government has addressed the concerns of small and marginal tradesmen;

(e) if so, the number of meetings of the GST Council held so far and the number of times the rates have been revised; and

(f) whether frequent revision of rates show the poor implementation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof and the further steps taken or being taken by the Government to ease the system for its adoption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Goods and Services Tax (GST) was implemented from 1st July, 2017 in all States except Jammu and Kashmir where it was implemented from 8th of July, 2017.

(d) Yes Sir. Based on the various representations received from small and marginal tradesmen, the GST Council has taken various decisions for procedural simplification and reduction in rates. In its 22nd Meeting held on 6th October, 2017, the GST Council approved the specific agenda on the proposals for giving relief to the small taxpayers.

(e) A total of 26 meetings of GST Council have taken place till date. The GST Council recommended revising the tax rates on certain goods and services in its 14th to 25th meetings except 19th and 24th meetings.

(f) No Madam. The GST Council has adopted a proactive approach in addressing the concerns of the stakeholders and recommending the revision of rates accordingly.

Budgetary Allocation for Green India Mission

3539. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether Budgetary allocation has been increased for his Ministry in 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has increased the Green India Mission Budget by 48 per cent and 1000 crore saplings will be planted between 2021 to 2030;

(c) the funds allocation for Project Tiger and for Development of Wildlife Habitat in Budget 2018-19; and

(d) whether Eighty thousands of students are likely to be trained under Green Skill Development Programme in 2019-20 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) The budget allocation for financial year (FY) 2018-19 for the Ministry is Rs. 2675.42 Crore which is the same as allocation for FY 2017-18.

(b) The budget allocation for the FY 2017-18 was Rs. 47.80 Crores and for FY 2018-19 is Rs. 60.0 Crore. The budget allocation for the FY 2018-19 has increased by 25.52 percent with respect to FY 2017-18. The number of saplings to be planted will depend on the budgetary allocations for 2021-2030.

(c) The budget allocation for FY 2018-19 for Project Tiger is Rs. 350.0 Crore and for Development of Wildlife Habitat is Rs. 175.0 Crore.

(d) The Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) was launched in June, 2017 on a pilot basis at 10 locations, spread over 9 bio-geographic regions of the country, with a Basic Course and Advanced Course of 3 months' duration each, to skill the youth as Biodiversity Conservations and Para-taxonomists respectively. It is planned to create a pool of Master Trainers at the first stage, who would further train an estimated 80, 000 youth across the country under various skilling courses during 2018-19.

Losses of SBI

3540. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India (SBI) has reported a net loss of Rs. 2416 crore for the 3rd fiscal quarter, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a loss;

(b) whether the SBI had reported a net profit, of Rs. 1582 crore in the September quarter and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the reported loss in the coming days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per

information provided by State Bank of India (SBI), a net loss of Rs. 2,416 crore has been reported for the third quarter of Financial Year (FY) 2017-18. The net loss was attributable to lower trading income due to significant hardening of bond yields, increase in investment depreciation by Rs. 2,441 crore year-on-year, mainly due to mark-to-market losses, and higher corporate slippages on account of divergence in asset classification as identified in Reserve Bank of India's Risk Assessment Report with reference to financial position as on 31.3.2017, leading to higher loan loss provisions.

(b) SBI has apprised that a net profit of Rs. 1,582 crore was reported in the September-ending quarter of FY 2017-18, with an operating profit (excluding exceptional and one-time items) of Rs. 14,563 crore.

(c) Loan loss provisions on account of divergence in asset classification and fresh slippage into NPA are likely to be lower since, as per SBI inputs, most of the stress has already been recognised and fresh slippages are expected to go down over the coming quarters. Further, under the recently announced PSB Reforms Agenda, the bank has committed to monetise non-core assets through sale, which will improve the bank's profitability.

Setting up of Skin Bank

5541. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIIMS, New Delhi is considering to set up Skin Bank and also plans to develop artificial skin and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up such skin banks in various hospitals across the country in view of growing number of burn injuries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) At present, there is no skin bank at AIIMS, New Delhi. However, Safdarjung Hospital at Delhi already has a skin bank under NOTTO. Moreover, skin banks are set up in hospitals keeping in view the requirement and availability of funds.

RBI Survey

3542. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the series of surveys undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have indicated that Consumer confidence is declining, business sentiment in manufacturing dipping, inflation on the rise and growth sliding and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the findings are in sync with the RBI's position in its monetary policy review on 04 October, 2017 Which slashed growth forecast from 7.3 per cent to 6.7 per cent for fiscal year 2017-18; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) As per the results of the latest round of Consumer Confidence released by the RBI, consumer confidence improved in December 2017 as the current situation index (CSI) recorded a significant rise after more than a year. CSI witnessed a sharp increase from 91.1 in November 2017 to 96.9 in December 2017.

The RBI released the results of the 80th round of the Industrial Outlook Survey (IOS) conducted in October-December 2017 which captures qualitative assessments of the business situation by companies in the Indian manufacturing sector for Q3:2017-18 and their expectations for Q4:2017-18. As per the results, business sentiment in the Indian manufacturing sector improved, as reflected in the Business Expectations Index (BEI) rising from 103.7 in Q2:2017-18 to 109.8 in Q3:2017-18.

As per the latest data released by the CSO, CPI inflation declined from 5.07% in January 2018 to 4.44% in February 2018. CPI food inflation also declined from 4.70% to 3.26% for the same period. Inflation forecast for 2018-19 as per RBI's February 2018 bi-monthly monetary policy statement is expected to be 5.1-5.6 per cent in H1 and 4.5-4.6 percent in H2.

As per the Second Advance Estimate of National Income 2017-18 released by the CSO, growth of GVA at 2011-12 prices accelerated from 6.2% in Q2 to 6.7% in Q3. Similarly, real GDP growth accelerated from 6.5% in Q2 to 7.2% in Q3.

(b) and (c) RBI, in its latest Monetary Policy Statement of February 2018, took note of the global economic activity and global trade that has gathered pace since October 2017. On domestic front, it observed that the manufacturing purchasing managers' index (PMI) expanded for the sixth consecutive month in January 2018 led by new orders. Assessment of overall business sentiment in the Indian manufacturing sector improved in Q3 as reflected in its Industrial Outlook Survey. The RBI further observed that the GST implementation is stabilising and there are early signs of revival in investment activity as reflected in improving credit offtake, large resource mobilisation from the primary capital market, and improving capital goods production and imports. Export growth is also expected to improve further on account of improving global demand. Taking into consideration the above factors, GVA growth is projected to accelerate from 6.6% in 2017-18 to 7.2 % in 2018-19.

District Level Welfare Committees

3543. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided or proposes to launch District Level Welfare Committees across the country to establish a mechanism of immediate assistance for the victims of domestic violence etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such welfare committees are likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No Madam.

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

Management of Landfill Sites

3544. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement a policy on Management of Landfill Sites in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government has comprehensively revised the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, which provides specifications for sanitary landfills with criteria for site selection, development of facilities at sanitary landfill site, land filling operations and closure of land filling sites, pollution abatement, water and air quality monitoring, plantation at landfill site, closure and rehabilitation of old dumps etc.

The rules promote disposal of only non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible, non-reactive inert waste, pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities at sanitary landfill sites, to minimize quantity of waste to be sent to the landfill sites. The waste for land filling is required to be compacted in thin layers using heavy compactors besides covering of landfill cell at the end of each working day. Besides, it stipulates proper drainage and proper closure.

Refinance Rate of Interest

3545. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big difference between the refinance rate of interest charged by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) through Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks and the interest being charged by these banks through actual beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details of comparative interest rate charged by NABARD and paid by actual beneficiary for the last three years;

(c) whether the interest rate has come down but it is not beneficial to farmers; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide credit to farmers at lower rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides short term refinance to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for their crop loan lending at an interest rate of 4.5% per annum, provided the Banks lend to the ultimate borrowers at an interest rate of 7% per annum upto an amount of Rs 3 lakh per borrower.

The details of interest charged by NABARD and by the Cooperative Banks and RRBs to the farmers for the last three years are as-under:

Agency	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
NABARD to banks	4-5%	4.5%	4.5%
Banks to Borrowers	7%	7%	7%

Further, to encourage long term investment credit in agriculture, NABARD provides refinance to Cooperative Banks and RRBs out of Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF), at a concessional rate of interest, which is currently at 4.65%. The rate of interest to ultimate beneficiaries is as per Bank's loan policy within the framework of RBI instructions.

With a view to ensuring 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 RS3.00 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%.

Solid Waste Management Projects

3546. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to categorize common Municipal Solid Waste Management project into 'B1' and 'B2';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any request has been received from various stakeholders in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Government does not propose to categorize common Municipal Solid Waste Management projects into 'B1' and 'B2' categories.

Budget Allocation for Protection of Environment

3547. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in budget allocations for protection and conservation of environment during the last three years;

(b) whether the increase has provided for inflation impact;

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

(d) whether there has been no increase in allocation to the Climate Change Action Plan; and « (e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) There has been increase in budget allocation of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Year-wise budget allocations during last three years are:

Year	Budget Estimate (in Rupees crore)	% increase over last budget
2015-16	1791.60	--
2016-17	2250.34	25.60
2017-18	2675.42	18.89

The increase in budget allocation is higher than the average inflation rate in the country during the period.

(d) and (e) There has also been an increase in the allocation of budget for the scheme 'Climate Change Action Plan' in last three years with Budget Estimate of Rs 25 crore in 2015-16, Rs 30 crore in 2016-17 and Rs 40 crore in 2017-18.

Stress Loans of PSBs

3548. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is concerned that India has nearly two dozen State run bank accounts for 88 per cent of the bad loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details about stressed loans of the nationalised banks across the country;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any deadline for the recovery of such stressed loans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) provisional data on global operations, as on 31.12.2017, 21 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) had aggregate gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Rs. 7,77,280 crore, which is about 86.40 per cent of the aggregate GNPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks.

As per RBI provisional data on global operations, as on 31.12.2017, the aggregate GNPAs of nationalised banks were Rs. 5,27,503 crore.

(c) and (d) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets. It provides that the insolvency resolution process shall be completed within a period of 180 days from the date of admission of the application to initiate such process, which may be extended by a further period not exceeding 90 days by order of the Adjudicating Authority. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended last year to provide for authorisation by the Government to RBI, for issuing directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under the Code. In terms of authorisation given by the Government, under

the provisions of this amending legislation, RBI has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with outstanding amounts greater than Rs. 5,000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as of 31.3.2016, to initiate insolvency process under the Code. In accordance with these directions, banks have filed applications in respect of these accounts before the Adjudicating Authority. Further, keeping in view the enactment of the Code, RBI has recently issued a revised framework for resolution of stressed assets, which provides for time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts, requiring filing of insolvency application under the Code in case of non-implementation of Resolution Plan within 180 days.

Out Patient Healthcare Treatment

3549. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large section of the population in the country spends about 60 per cent of their annual income in out patient healthcare treatment due to skewed primary care system, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps so far for better OPD coverage in Government hospitals which can prevent 44 per cent hospitalisation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Data on the section of the population in the country that spends about 60 per cent of their annual income in out-patient healthcare is not available from official sources at National level. However, as per Consumer Expenditure Survey 2011 conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS Report 558: Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India 2011-12), the percentage share of expenditure on medical care (including inpatient and outpatient care) in consumption expenditure (a proxy of income) is 6.7 percent in rural area and 5.5 percent in the urban area.

(b) "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility for providing better OPD coverage in Government Hospitals lies with respective State/UT Governments. However, technical and financial

support under the National Health Mission (NHM) is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system.

Social Guides in AIIMS

3550. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIIMS has engaged social guides to work in OPDs and various departments and if so, the number of such people engaged during each of the last three years along with their nature of duties;

(b) the remuneration being given to them from the date of engagement till date and their service conditions; and

(c) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken for their welfare including enhancement of remuneration, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Part Time Social Guides (PTSGs) volunteers working part time approximately 6 hours daily in Main Hospital, AIIMS, New Delhi. Their duties are mainly to provide assistance to patients and guide them. However, no Part Time Social Guides (PTSGs) have been engaged at AIIMS, New Delhi during last three years.

(b) and (c) These PTSGs are voluntary workers and are engaged to render voluntary service for patients assistance. They are not paid any 'pay' or 'honorarium' but they are given a conveyance allowance of Rs.4000/- per month.

Genetically Modified Crops

3551. SHRI G. HARI:

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

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

(a) whether field trials of Genetically Modified (GM) mustard crop (transgenic crop) are in jeopardy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given permission for commercial production of transgenic crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has carried out any scientific study of GM crops impact on people's health 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) Field trials of Genetically Modified (GM) Mustard were completed by the applicant as per "Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures for conduct of Confined Field Trials of Genetically Engineered (GE) Plants, 2008" stipulated by Government of India. These field trials were conducted under the overall supervision of Indian Council of Agricultural Research- Directorate of Rapeseed - Mustard Research, Bharatpur.

(c) and (d) As on date, Bt cotton is the only transgenic crop approved by the Government for commercial cultivation in India. Two events of Bt Cotton, namely Bollgard -I and Bollgard -II, were approved for commercial cultivation in 2002 and 2006, respectively.

(e) With a view to ascertain the safety of GM crops on human health, scientific assessment of compositional analysis, toxicity, allergenicity, pepsin digestibility, thermal stability etc. are conducted prior to their release by the applicant, as per "Guidelines for Safety Assessment of Foods derived from GE Plants, 2008" issued by the Government of India.

[Translation]

National Centre for Disease Control

3552. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of health programmes being ran

under National Centre for Disease Control in the country;

(b) whether there is any mechanism in place to review the functioning of the programmes being run under National Center for Disease Control;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the outcome of the latest review carried out to know the effectiveness of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Details of the health programmes being run under the National Centre for Disease Control in the country are as under:

1. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)
2. National Programme for Containment of Anti-Microbial Resistance
3. National Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Programme
4. Strengthening Inter-sectoral coordination for prevention and control of Zoonotic Diseases of Public Health Importance (ISC)
5. National Rabies control programme (NRCP)
6. Programme for prevention and control of Leptospirosis (PPCL)
7. Yaws Eradication Programme
8. Guinea Worm Eradication Programme

(b) to (d) Yes. There is a mechanism in place to review the functioning of the programmes. Programme-wise details are as under:

Name of Programme	Review Mechanism	Details of the reviews and outcome
1	2	3
Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)	The functioning of the Programme is regularly monitored and reviewed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and NCDC. The Common Review Mission of the National Health Mission also reviews the Programme. Field reviews are conducted by the	The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare conducts routine review meetings with NCDC, Indian Council of Medical Research and the States/UTs to ensure early detection and containment of disease outbreaks. The Surveillance network is extended to cover uncovered areas and laboratory infrastructure and human resources have been strengthened. Sustained efforts under idsp ensure

1	2	3
	<p>Programme Officers of NCDC through visits to Districts and States/UTs. Annual National Review Meetings are also held with State Surveillance Officers. A joint Monitoring Mission with WHO was also carried out in 2016.</p>	<p>increased reporting mechanism from the States and UTs about disease outbreaks.</p>
<p>Yaws Eradication Programme</p>	<p>Periodic Independent appraisals are conducted by NCDC.</p>	<p>India has been declared free of Yaws on 51st May 2016 by World Health Organization.</p>
<p>Guinea Worm Eradication Programme</p>	<p>Review is done through monthly reporting from previously affected districts</p>	<p>Guinea Worm disease has been eradicated from India in the year 2000. However, surveillance activities are carried out whenever there are doubts/ rumours of prevalence of this disease in any part of the country.</p>
<p>National programme for containment of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)</p>	<p>The Government has notified governance mechanisms to develop a National Action Plan for AMR and to oversee AMR containment activities. An Inter-sectoral coordination committee on AMR has been constituted, chaired by Secretary Health. A Technical advisory group on AMR has also been constituted, chaired jointly by Secretary Department of Health Research & Director General Health Services and a Core working group on AMR, chaired by Director, NCDC has also been constituted.</p>	<p>A High level Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Antimicrobial Resistance was organized by the Ministry in April 2017. In August 2017, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, NCDC and WHO jointly organized a two-day National Consultation to Operationalize Action against AMR. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is constantly engaged in activities for containment of AMR in the country. The National Action Plan on AMR (NAP-AMR) has since been adopted. Laboratories have been able to initiate data reporting system in WHONET, the software for AMR surveillance data reporting. Labs have also been assessed for building capacity towards quality testing.</p>
<p>National Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Programme</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and NCDC are regularly reviewing the Programme and surveillance activities are conducted in co-ordination with the States/UTs. From the year 2018-19, the programme will be launched as an Integrated initiative for Prevention and Control of Viral Hepatitis in the country.</p>	<p>The Government is making all efforts to control the spreading of Hepatitis viruses. With a view to reduce morbidity and mortality caused due to viral hepatitis, key features like a robust surveillance mechanism, preventive measures, service delivery, strengthening of diagnostic facilities, and treatment and awareness programmes have been included in the Integrated Initiative for Prevention and Control of Viral Hepatitis.</p>
<p>National Rabies Control Programme</p>	<p>The Human Component of the Programme is implemented by this Ministry through NCDC. The Animal</p>	<p>The Programme is being re-structured as Integrated National Rabies Control Programme under 'One Health Approach'. Under the Animal</p>

1	2	3
	<p>component of the programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change through the Animal Welfare Board of India. Both the Ministries are monitoring the Programme. NCDC is conducting periodic meetings with State Health officials. Regular monitoring is done through State and District level coordination and monitoring Committees</p>	<p>Component of the existing Programme, vaccination of dogs was conducted in Haryana and in Chennai (Tamil Nadu). Under the Human Component of the programme, free vaccines are provided through the Government Hospitals.</p>
<p>Program for Prevention and Control of leptospirosis</p>	<p>Regular review meetings are conducted with State Health Officials. NCDC is closely monitoring the programme and sends its teams to the states to assist them for prevention and control of leptospirosis.</p>	<p>NCDC is in constant touch with the States and UTs to implement the preparedness plans for control of leptospirosis. Advisories are issued from time to time to undertake timely measures for containment of outbreaks and to implement the preparedness plans.</p>
<p>Strengthening of Inter-Sectoral Coordination for Prevention and control of Zoonotic Diseases</p>	<p>Periodic meetings are held with State Governments to strengthen inter sectoral coordination for prevention and control of zoonotic diseases. NCDC teams visit the states to review the preparedness of the states and also to assist them.</p>	<p>Collaboration between health and veterinary sectors at all levels (State/district/Block) have been improve with data sharing mechanisms including early warning signals to prevent outbreaks.</p>

[English]

Exchange of Homoeopathy Knowledge

3553. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes exchange of Homoeopathy knowledge and expertise between India and UK to project the image of Homoeopathy by showcasing its advantages in public health delivery model world-wide; and

(b) 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) Central Council for Research in Homeopathy (CCRH) an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH has signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Royal London Hospital for Integrated Medicine (United Kingdom) with the following objectives -

- i. Participation in joint research projects, International projects, Meta analysis, randomized, pragmatic and basic research studies, in areas of mutual interest.
- ii. Exchange of information, documentation and scientific publications.

- iii. Joint organization of conferences, seminars, workshops and symposia.
- iv. Exchanging experts for training of practitioners, scientists, teaching professionals and students.
- v. Accommodating interested scientists, practitioners and students in institutions for research, educational and training programs.

[*Translation*]

Pollution in Rivers

3554. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work for making rivers pollution free is being done only in respect of major rivers of the country;
- (b) the names of rivers in which the work is being done under various projects;
- (c) the amount of funds sanctioned under the said projects and the amount of funds spent so far;
- (d) whether any such scheme has also been formulated for Mahanadi, Arpa and Shivnath rivers in the State of Chhattisgarh which are the life-line of the State; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. As per the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments/ concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on cost sharing basis between the Central & State Governments. NRCP {excluding Ganga and its tributaries, which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards} has so far covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4579.56 crore, and Central share of Rs. 2236.98 crore has been released to the State Government for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2466.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. State-wise details of rivers covered, sanctioned cost, funds released to various State Governments and treatment capacity created under NRCP so far are given in the enclosed Statement.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including STPs, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs as well as Namami Gange programme of MoWR, RD&GR.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, the Central Pollution Control Board and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(d) and (e) Proposals under NRCP are considered for financial assistance subject to their conformity with

scheme Guidelines, pollution status, prioritization, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of Plan funds. So far, no proposals for abatement of pollution

for rivers Mahanadi, Arpa and Shivrath in Chhattisgarh have been received from the State Government for consideration under NRCP.

Statement

*State-wise details of rivers covered under National River Conservation Plan
(excluding Ganga and its tributaries) (As on 28.02.2018)*

Sl. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)	Treatment Capacity created (in mid)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	21.78	259.80	30.00
2	Telangana	Godavari & Musi	345.72	621.46	
3	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14	4.26	--
4	Gujarat	Sabarmati & Mindola	808.53	333.26	285.00
5	Goa	Mandovi, Sal	75.83	12.26	12.50
6	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery & Pennar	66.25	47.83	41.64
7	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga & Mula Mutha.	1182.86	207.20	260.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada & Tapti.	20.16	12.46	7.95
9	Odisha	Brahmini, Mahanadi & Coastal area (Puri town)	92.74	63.40	48.00
10	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	774.43	516.16	659.20
11	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery & Tamrabarani	905.78	623.65	477.66
12	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	7.78	4.50
13	Sikkim	Rani Chu	181.09	129.42	18.52
14	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	82.80	19.50	--
Total			4579.56	2236.98	2466.43

Cooperative Banks

3555. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of cooperative banks in the country at present, State/ UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of profit-loss of these banks during the last five years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the irregularities taking place in the functioning of cooperative banks, if so, the details thereof and the action being taken in this regard;

(d) whether a large number of cooperative banks are not functioning in Uttar Pradesh due to which the customers are unable to withdraw their deposited money, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the functioning of cooperative banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As on 31st March 2017, there are 370 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and 33 State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) in the country as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The State-wise details of profit-loss of StCBs and DCCBs in the country during the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

NABARD has reported that all the Cooperative Banks in Uttar Pradesh have been issued licenses and no instance of customers not being able to withdraw

the money deposited by them has been reported to NABARD.

The Government has taken the following measures to revive the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS):

- i. Based on the recommendation of Vaidyanathan Committee, Government implemented a revival package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) encompassing legal and institutional reforms, measures to improve the quality of management and financial assistance as necessary for their democratic, self-reliant and efficient functioning. Under the revival package, Government of India released Rs. 9,245 crore.
- ii. Recognizing the need to revamp ailing Cooperative Banks so that they are able to cater to the needs of farmers at their doorstep, the Union Government in 2014 announced implementation of the Scheme for Revival of 23 Unlicensed DCCBs in four States and the entire share of Union Government amount to Rs 673.29 crore under the Scheme has been released to NABARD for onward transmission to Cooperative Banks as per scheme provisions.

The scheme guidelines prescribed achievement of certain deliverables by DCCBs which inter alia included attainment of the minimum level of CRAR, reduction of NPA level, enhancement deposits, building up strong Management Information System (MIS) and implementation of Core Banking Solution (CBS) etc.

Statement

Details of Profit/Loss of StCBs for the last 5 years

Sl. No.	StCB	Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) for the year				
		31.03.2013	31.03.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017
1	The Andaman and Nicobar State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	289.44	293.56	444.23	511.42	390.4
2	The Andhra Pradesh State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7,388.97	8,955.72	7,747.26	3,311.68	6,859.50
3	The Arunachal Pradesh State Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	544.84	-56.74	53.79	21.39	23.4
4	The Assam Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	1,985.45	895.49	774.59	268.75	1,548.58
5	The Bihar State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4,111.61	2,412.04	3,939.65	3,596.58	3,619.66
6	The Chandigarh State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	316.04	413.36	503.48	427.59	294.73
7	The Chhattisgarh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	2,408.84	2,716.57	1,986.06	2,154.18	1,489.33
8	The Delhi State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1,975.68	804	784.21	-1,255.51	1,994.15
9	The Goa State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-60.33	-1,135.75	-812.86	-755.53	-1,485.06
10	The Gujarat State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6,635.52	1,392.84	4,461.06	1,808.94	4,059.66
11	The Haryana State Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	3,021.12	2,197.92	1,622.59	2,380.50	3,196.19
12	The Himachal Pradesh State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5,046.20	-13,295.68	5,985.46	5,390.28	9,320.57
13	The Jammu and Kashmir State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	38.65	149.36	252.86	260.73	426.45
14	The Jharkhand State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-51.92	-233.45	-448.65	-508.52	-315.02
15	The Karnataka State Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	3,100	3,450	3,030	3,145	3,300
16	The Kerala State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5,315.87	-6,358.40	4,649.57	1,282.80	8,946.83
17	The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	3,903.70	6,559.27	7,408.96	5,608.78	7,082.40
18	The Maharashtra State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	39,117.47	40,051.42	41,059.43	24,285.1 0	24,527.49
19	The Manipur State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-151.41	-507.14	-644.2	-7,357.43	
20	The Meghalaya Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	1,451.51	1,934.18	948.69	250.46	807.25

21	The Mizoram Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	298.82	382.14	389.02	879.83	670.41
22	The Nagaland State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	104.59	205.59	57.56	215.92	837.14
23	The Odisha State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5,391.49	1,405.28	1,560.99	1,665.92	1,769.83
24	The Puducherry State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	147.19	254.84	-588.73	144.13	79.33
25	The Punjab State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1,891.47	1,728.76	2,127.63	1,253.15	3,145.57
26	The Rajasthan State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2,353.33	1,512.70	2,632.17	2,194.20	4,179.60
27	The Sikkim State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	302.41	259.54	269.76	205.05	223.39
28	The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4,323.79	3,221.51	4,138.10	4,330.91	4,369.61
29	The Telangana State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.				2,780.63	2,655.48
30	The Tripura State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2,266.37	2,608.91	2,803.03	443.77	1,199.85
31	The Uttar Pradesh State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3,236.44	4,023.55	4,035.15	2,006.07	3,281.55
32	The Uttarakhand State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	443.96	713.78	915.5	696.06	706.04
33	The West Bengal State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1,003.64	-1,063.67	6,112.94	56.6	118.53
Total		108150.75	65891.5	108199.3	61699.43	99322.84

Statement-II*Details of Profit/Loss of DCCBs for the last 5 years*

Sl. No.	State	DCCB	Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) for the year				
			31.03.2013	31.03.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	The Anantpur District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	-6720.36	172.23	504.24	262.14	83.71
2	Andhra Pradesh	The Chittoor District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1115.43	1067.09	746.83	705.98	410.09
3	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Eluru	161.94	301.77	306.33	349.03	797.23
4	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Khammam	207.76	271.67	297.55	145.9	105.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Srikakulam	235.06	242.95	217.17	399.1	198.91
6	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Vizianagaram	38.03	18.82	-985.46	-1392.65	507.61
7	Andhra Pradesh	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Warangal	1507.67	306.69	264.1	387.79	494.11
8	Andhra Pradesh	The District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Kakinada	149.15	173.54	209.81	236.93	169.2
9	Andhra Pradesh	The Guntur District Co-Operative Central Bank	283.1	433.85	1135.41	627.04	703.57
10	Andhra Pradesh	The Kadapa District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	811.2	148.53	287.7	66.74	62.9
11	Andhra Pradesh	The Krishna District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	701.8	797.52	818.17	1017.29	1244.02
12	Andhra Pradesh	The Nellore District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	84.48	5.08	25.44	329.8	20.73
13	Andhra Pradesh	The Prakasam District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	848.49	309.32	667.82	633.17	-46.62
	Andhra Pradesh Total		-576.25	4249.06	4495.11	3768.26	4751.15
14	Bihar	Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ara	218.86	140.35	242.56	138.43	63
15	Bihar	Sasaram-Bhabua Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	992.02	253.01	43.49	2.76	-149.31
16	Bihar	The Aurangabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	36.42	64.87	10.97	-524.09	-199.06
17	Bihar	The Begusarai Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	13.61	15.6	113.83	100.61	104.84
18	Bihar	The Bhagalpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5.56	211.61	31.72	33.2	54.04
19	Bihar	The Gopalganj Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	26.31	37.06	1.51	47.88	46.78
20	Bihar	The Katihar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1105.76	10.56	20.94	-464.53	-301.47
21	Bihar	The Khagaria District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	63.68	15.73	29.64	31.64	10.86
22	Bihar	The Magadh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Gaya	55.07	-203.65	184.14	200.95	211.65
23	Bihar	The Monghyr-Jamui Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-2554.62	52.47	44.27	-3939.29	
24	Bihar	The Motihari Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	241.04	40.82	77.8	10.32	5.75
25	Bihar	The Muzaffarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-111.55	40.77	-74.08	19.95	-138.94

26	Bihar	The Nalanda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1128.86	33.28	34.74	55.8	6.92
27	Bihar	The National Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bettiah	-1351.21	15.38	45.66	13.26	38.93
28	Bihar	The Nawadah Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-3231.26	116.25	-59.81	-83.98	47.56
29	Bihar	The Pataliputra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	20.32	15.38	80.28	41.78	
30	Bihar	The Purnea District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	39.43	-443.05	182.55	31.53	33.67
31	Bihar	The Rohika Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Madhubani	49	3.34	11.23	-109.87	14.86
32	Bihar	The Samastipur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	530.78	16.64	49.66	121.41	95.39
33	Bihar	The Sitamarhi Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	363.33	100.14	183.47	124.89	103.32
34	Bihar	The Siwan Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Siwan	29.01	6.86	41.1	24.48	
35	Bihar	The Vaishali District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	71.78	31.73	19.79	2.98	63.72
	Bihar Total		276.5	-2027	1258.76	-97.83	-3785
36	Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bilaspur	1484.72	1370.09	898.54	114.75	40.41
37	Chhattisgarh	District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Durg	665.25	220.88	546.18	991.75	1271.82
38	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ambikapur	0.76	778.1	480.86	25.75	65.75
39	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jagdalpur	49.09	104.77	49.25	211.73	412.24
40	Chhattisgarh	Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Raipur	5691.14	6367.48	5367.2	4987.55	5997.56
41	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon Kendriya Sahakari Bank Maryadit, Rajnandgaon	51.98	787.23	752.94	1050.83	1211.64
	Chhattisgarh Total		7942.94	9628.55	8094.97	7382.36	8999.42
42	Gujarat	Banaskantha District Central Co-operative Bank	575	825	830	850	850
43	Gujarat	Bhavnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd	-126.02	-689.52	74.84	145.82	893.88
44	Gujarat	Mehsana District Central Co-Operative Bank	307.99	314.07	-3782.26	366.6	419.3
45	Gujarat	Panchmahals District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	417.5	353.5	308.29	373.3	390
46	Gujarat	Rajkot District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1600	1750	2500	3000	4000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47	Gujarat	Sabarkantha District Central Co-operative Bank	551	856.89	785	900	951
48	Gujarat	Surat District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1000	1100	1200	1250	1300
49	Gujarat	The Ahmedabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1151.37	1215.44	1309.59	1427.65	1430.68
50	Gujarat	The Amreli Jill Madhyastha Sahakari Bank Ltd.	380.05	315.19	379.34	632.24	786.58
51	Gujarat	The Baroda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	615.08	712.94	1789.67	940.29	955.83
52	Gujarat	The Bharuch District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1109.3	1175.68	1105.55	1133.78	801.61
53	Gujarat	The Jamnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	49.27	47.46	440.01	44.58	57.27
54	Gujarat	The Junagadh Jill Sahakari Bank Ltd.	1030.23	715.04	716.79	942.55	556.11
55	Gujarat	The Kachchh District Central Co-operative Bank	72.74	-208.07	-965.88	-59.33	-93.52
56	Gujarat	The Kaira District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	403.56	434.08	451	600	850
57	Gujarat	The Kodinar Taluka Co-Operative Banking Union Ltd.	12.55	83.71	214.6	63.44	65.28
58	Gujarat	The Surendranagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	188.44	770.98	276.37	149.54	372.31
59	Gujarat	Valsad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	300	270	350	270	290
	Gujarat Total		9638.06	10042.39	7982.91	13030.46	14876.33
60	Haryana	The Ambala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	58.87	6.19	-253.42	-323.67	15.52
61	Haryana	The Bhiwani Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16.46	330.33	55.74	317.55	261.79
62	Haryana	The Faridabad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	68.3	49.47	-547.11	385.31	46.31
63	Haryana	The Fatehabad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-33.63	-96.95	-1158.92	-288.95	118.08
64	Haryana	The Gurgaon Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2.37	885.1	313.74	650.33	127.24
65	Haryana	The Hissar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	51.99	404.36	-444.55	27.79	305.75
66	Haryana	The Jhajjar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	38.18	38.99	65.4	26.89	74.77
67	Haryana	The Jind Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	318.28	-234.4	-361.14	339.11	106.52

68	Haryana	The Kaithal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	22.2	6.21	6.24	41.57	63.84
69	Haryana	The Karnal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	225.41	247.45	248.1	48.28	67.52
70	Haryana	The Kurukshetra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	31.93	98.44	158	216.57	157.74
71	Haryana	The Mayurbhanj District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	14.35	63.45	11.71	7.37	54.04
72	Haryana	The Panchakula Cental Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-378.36	43.14	180.93	201.07	124.36
73	Haryana	The Panipat Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	322.57	326.41	14.53	215.33	189.17
74	Haryana	The Rewari Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7	22	28.18	58.92	40.26
75	Haryana	The Rohtak Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	733.7	199.88	77.94	102.47	109.4
76	Haryana	The Sirsa Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-545.49	-446.6	-169.87	-800.83	-974.86
77	Haryana	The Sonapat Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16.56	25	-97.99	17.74	23.63
78	Haryana	The Yamunanagar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-416.95	80.71	44.1	5.18	105.27
	Haryana Total		553.74	2049.18	-1828.39	1248.03	1016.35
79	Himachal Pradesh	Jogindra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	883.8	427.41	702.45	359	215.39
80	Himachal Pradesh	The Kangra Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2586.64	1873.22	4264.53	4993.76	2755.76
	Himachal Pradesh Total		3470.44	2300.63	4966.98	5352.76	2971.15
81	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	168.52	61.73	43.7	-1126.28	-1474.91
82	Jammu and Kashmir	The Anantnag Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-1915.79	-127.93	-535.22	-1304.75	-705.6
83	Jammu and Kashmir	The Jammu Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	701.63	512.78	570.7	251.63	-3242.05
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		-1045.64	446.58	79.18	-2179.4	-5422.56
84	Jharkhand	The Deoghar Jamtara Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	41.76	-87.88	-1605.55	678.34	-928.46
85	Jharkhand	The Dhanbad Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	324.63	333.31	186.41	639.9	424.53
86	Jharkhand	The Dumka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	277.2	124.75	44.76	408.91	235.56
87	Jharkhand	The Giridih Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2.89	-77.24	-362.52	-114.24	-273.07
88	Jharkhand	The Gumla-Simdega Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	53.71	12.9	0.45	45.63	-273.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
89	Jharkhand	The Hazaribagh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	396.37	126.01	-2003.03	1386.52	22.58
90	Jharkhand	The Ranchi-Khunti Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1786.06	17.55	-2035.84	628.14	13.22
91	Jharkhand	The Singhbhum District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	337.88	233.82	278.45	327.63	361.94
	Jharkhand Total		3220.5	683.22	-5496.87	4000.83	-417.04
92	Karnataka	Bagalkot District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	423.67	1521.75	1615.7	407.33	493.74
93	Karnataka	Mandya District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	354.33	399.29	209.52	369.01	259.66
94	Karnataka	The Bangalore, Bangalore Rural & Ramanagra District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	299.62	69.8	-709.62	861.99	125.62
95	Karnataka	The Belagavi District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1792.22	1940.36	1724.8	1824.76	1951.37
96	Karnataka	The Bellary District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	315.21	369.56	402.23	478.54	495.84
97	Karnataka	The Chikmagalur District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	-454.41	949.21	198.21	252.48	213.38
98	Karnataka	The Chitradurga District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	126.96	14	73.16	69.69	100.69
99	Karnataka	The Dawangere District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	103.01	71.75	66.24	86.61	20.62
100	Karnataka	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Bidar	442.45	513.35	555.33	598.03	647.75
101	Karnataka	The Gulbarga And Yadgir District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.	41.54	152.99	208.93	180.8	68.66
102	Karnataka	The Hassan District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1624.79	436.82	509.67	684.38	724.97
103	Karnataka	The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	340.85	395.32	518.6	691.25	723.51
104	Karnataka	The Karnataka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.,(Dharwad)	2568.16	118.72	139.04	142.35	170.64
105	Karnataka	The Kodagu District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	131.93	1208.56	864.28	910.04	469.94
106	Karnataka	The Kolar And Chickaballapur District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	33.04	237.66	3.65	387.59	28.52
107	Karnataka	The Mysore And Chamarajnagar District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd.	330.32	400.13	807.9	310.05	279.4

108	Karnataka	The Raichur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	161.77	242.46	248.33	269.98	293.38
109	Karnataka	The Shimoga District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	36.91	-1897.1	-3085.84	99.88	74.8
110	Karnataka	The South Canara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1033.88	1047.69	1120.65	1431.94	1752.01
111	Karnataka	The Tumkur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1613.61	1229.71	1353.52	219.23	240.25
112	Karnataka	The Vijayapura District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	509.47	640.72	1087.7	1065.06	1246.75
	Karnataka Total		11829.33	10062.75	7912	11340.99	10381.5
113	Kerala	The Alappuzha District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-261.65	1834.77	505.53	724.86	463.12
114	Kerala	The Ernakulam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-2516.95	2707.64	597.29	796.87	1962.5
115	Kerala	The Idukki District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	867.65	1447.38	2406.83	2319.59	3243.17
116	Kerala	The Kannur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	544.76	634.53	657.7	415.59	211.61
117	Kerala	The Kasaragod District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	445.42	274.72	217.24	226.53	168.59
118	Kerala	The Kollam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	662.26	351.04	1876.17	1945.86	1210.01
119	Kerala	The Kottayam District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	176.9	398.93	687.63	1174.97	227.43
120	Kerala	The Kozhikode District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1062.86	1385.01	2169.84	2402.08	2083.52
121	Kerala	The Mahendragarh Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-609.11	-109.72	-468.17	-131.22	27.38
122	Kerala	The Palakkad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	269.26	122.42	456.48	483.68	123.8
123	Kerala	The Pathanamthitta District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	245.44	253.53	378.79	385.89	450.48
124	Kerala	The Thiruvananthapuram District Co-operative Bank Ltd.	308.88	337.6	1021.96	778.77	-13135.33
125	Kerala	The Wayanad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	645.79	281.19	187.84	224.17	318.77
126	Kerala	Thrissur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	475.66	688.33	986.06	276.59	138.88
	Kerala Total		2317.17	10607.37	11681.19	12024.23	-2506.07
127	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Bhopal	390.92	299.48	190.27	238.51	-1484.41
128	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Premier Co-Operative Bank Limited, Indore	1334.6	721.05	647.71	400.32	419.45
129	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Balaghat	861.59	302.53	245.36	267.76	411.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
130	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Betul	714.34	632.09	843.06	377.3	295.21
131	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Bhind	427.55	22.48	-488.67	-273.3	156.84
132	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Chattarpur	111.12	89.76	54.61	129.78	256.87
133	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Chhindwara	786.97	206.59	1.13	270.83	154.94
134	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Damoh	358.41	55.74	275.57	68.55	69.57
135	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Datia	134.75	156.29	-795.25	-1699.06	-3319.23
136	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Dewas	1323.07	647.38	729.12	448.18	107.8
137	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Dhar	741.56	114.16	835.18	134.22	244.67
138	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Guna	385.2	1106.3	93.34	30.22	23.65
139	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Gwalior	379.89	178.26	-732.15	710.74	3.03
140	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Hoshangabad	2005.42	863.24	464.23	124.52	76.47
141	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jabalpur	28.34	315.72	16.61	19.64	91.45
142	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jhabua	637.61	682.25	643	337.57	572.61
143	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Khandwa	188.65	86.86	29.26	511.48	275.55
144	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Khargone	1012.11	1140.25	1402.31	1451.25	1504.16
145	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Mandla	1033.52	45.83	64.78	117.98	125.22
146	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Mandsaur	902.2	522.31	456.17	1341.56	1072.52
147	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Morena	2.2	470.99	134.72	115.7	41.79
148	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Narsinghpur	743.65	445.87	149.23	22.53	15.07
149	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Panna	19.03	232.74	211.58	112.6	356.38
150	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Raisen	1115.82	122.53	-1461.47	1642.59	85.1
151	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Rajgarh	990.91	113.43	288.17	315.76	151.01
152	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ratlam	554.69	676.46	684.48	346.78	315.73

153	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Rewa	516.73	1093.58	-983.65	-2666.47	590.97
154	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sagar	991.52	389.2	152.63	433.12	142.92
155	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Satna	103.91	41.9	12.39	-2417.78	-472.04
156	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sehore	879.82	366.06	1720.75	938.22	442.62
157	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Seoni	342.34	275.54	136.07	179.12	203.58
158	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shahdol	651.26	321.79	80.93	16.07	22.85
159	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shajapur	1256.39	799.39	680.89	657.35	743.93
160	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Shivpuri	206.11	120.46	74.25	77.92	136.39
161	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Sidhi	1995.9	76.58	64.79	-408.58	-1316.07
162	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Tikamgarh	131.81	28.41	161.51	10.06	-506.88
163	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ujjain	508.49	421.96	100.39	123.53	156.57
164	Madhya Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Vidisha	709.12	841.28	844.81	869	561.45
	Madhya Pradesh Total		25477.52	15026.74	8028.11	5375.57	2728.84
165	Maharashtra	Akola District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	550.05	814.42	1259.64	1430.37	1854.67
166	Maharashtra	Amrawati District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	348.33	218.87	234.66	259.26	879.81
167	Maharashtra	Aurangabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2940.38	401.35	3078.21	981.77	512.71
168	Maharashtra	Beed District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-510.98	360.25	786.98	411.32	2108
169	Maharashtra	Bhandara District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	431.96	345.58	449.06	207.98	101.81
170	Maharashtra	Buldhana District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1713.81	-1590.18	676.18		
171	Maharashtra	Chandrapur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4570.71	800.2	957.05	440.3	319.22
172	Maharashtra	Dhule & Nandurbar District Central Co-Operativebank Ltd.	3840.24	1076.24	-1620.1	-406.34	-828.63
173	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	842.26	924.84	942.04	954.78	1025
174	Maharashtra	Jalna District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	730.06	354.74	-390.77	7.72	679.77
175	Maharashtra	Kolhapur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1469.09	998.81	-844.66	2832	8727.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
176	Maharashtra	Latur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	740	832.53	804.79	1011.26	1253.2
177	Maharashtra	Nagpur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7923.23	-1233.28	-1106.46	383.6	
178	Maharashtra	Nasik District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-7992.97	1974.03	6074.54	-6163.59	-5886.44
179	Maharashtra	Osmanabad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7716.97	75.69	154.94	40.51	37.31
180	Maharashtra	Parbhani District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2487.19	282.56	33	50.75	495.09
181	Maharashtra	Pune District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	16006.89	5124.68	5525.06	6165.37	7162.82
182	Maharashtra	Raigad District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	4148.29	1466.89	13473.76	2554.4	2558.31
183	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1275.19	1308.84	1352.99	1050.12	1183.43
184	Maharashtra	Sangli District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	49	2279.56	1918.72	1103.99	1071.13
185	Maharashtra	Sholapur District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1800.97	1922.43	658.53	108.09	-6155.98
186	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	600	605	610	1782.8	850
187	Maharashtra	The Ahmednagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1721.82	2650.86	2756.45	3239.89	3320.4
188	Maharashtra	The Gondia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	214.3	150.22	237.52	274.63	282.28
189	Maharashtra	The Jalgaon District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1251.66	526.2	285.42	-287.24	-744.82
190	Maharashtra	The Mumbai District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	236.71	1002.55	1224.09	1257.73	1304.83
191	Maharashtra	The Nanded District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	301.94	402.43	-24984.29	75.06	185.61
192	Maharashtra	The Satara District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1900	2300.02	2500	3300	4000
193	Maharashtra	The Thane District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9533.4	3240	2077.17	2629.99	2749.98
194	Maharashtra	Wardha District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-331.15	-3397.76			-9769.97
195	Maharashtra	Yavatmal District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2614.4	1671.27	1440.52	1065.33	
	Maharashtra Total		69123.75	27889.84	20995.32	25271.79	20336.6
196	Odisha	Cuttack Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1537.64	2192.61	581.39	1018.58	921.43
197	Odisha	Keonjhar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	407.26	425.53	99.79	377.86	118.73

198	Odisha	Nayagarh District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	20.79	19.64	22.89	19.33	62.95
199	Odisha	The Angul United Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	110.39	716.12	237.71	136.26	135.18
200	Odisha	The Aska Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	153.44	459.33	85.67	112.24	161.36
201	Odisha	The Balasore Bhadrak Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	224.68	277.35	335.25	603.01	1661.01
202	Odisha	The Banki Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	106.62	17.34	220.28	41.99	40.65
203	Odisha	The Berhampore Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	60.41	69.66	95.45	105.65	180.55
204	Odisha	The Bhawanipatna Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	38.6	44.34	131.33	144.86	300.98
205	Odisha	The Bolangir District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	76.98	81.81	100.99	157.2	665.55
206	Odisha	The Boudh Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	0	16.04	24.9	25.87	47.42
207	Odisha	The Khurda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7.07	19.23	22.46	88.12	78.8
208	Odisha	The Koraput Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	95.71	98	102.29	121.96	126.74
209	Odisha	The Mansa Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Mansa	152.11	228.11	-361.8	-267.06	-178.06
210	Odisha	The Sambalpur Dist.Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	1501.78	1721.85	625.38	2189.96	2924.51
211	Odisha	The Sundargarh District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0	841.25	133.74	204.68	287.22
212	Odisha	The United Puri-Nimapara Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	63.67	307.79	210.4	310.55	241.12
	Odisha Total		4557.15	7536	2668.12	5391.06	7776.14
213	Punjab	The Amritsar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Amritsar	438.58	171.27	105.14	47.2	-663.92
214	Punjab	The Bhatinda Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bhatinda	39.33	73.2	55.52	55.25	54.84
215	Punjab	The Faridkot Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Faridkot	52.17	145.53	136.8	21.53	-76.21
216	Punjab	The Fatehgarh Sahib Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sirhind	535.96	145.47	51.08	46.69	-107.29
217	Punjab	The Fazilka Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Fazilka	62.33	13.99	20.2	15.89	-489.99
218	Punjab	The Ferozepur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ferozepur	65.29	154.73	117.33	39.64	-100.41
219	Punjab	The Gurdaspur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Gurdaspur	37.71	21.04	50.64	20.79	23.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
220	Punjab	The Hoshiarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Hoshiarpur	297.76	334.46	584.39	36.41	40
221	Punjab	The Jalandhar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Jalandhar	293.07	353.53	234.57	253.06	55.18
222	Punjab	The Kapurthala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Kapurthala	546.54	411.27	310.91	339.5	295.32
223	Punjab	The Ludhiana Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ludhiana	364.37	229.37	118.5	138.4	38.92
224	Punjab	The Malappuram District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	399.35	427.8	858.46	854.56	917.71
225	Punjab	The Moga Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Moga	47.17	62.57	75.8	78.83	84.38
226	Punjab	The Muktsar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Muktsar	112.52	200.87	217.24	109.68	-2262.09
227	Punjab	The Nawanshahr Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Nawanshahr	824.07	556.15	671.12	693.79	707.88
228	Punjab	The Patiala Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Patiala	134.53	85.82	89.56	37.15	-110.99
229	Punjab	The Ropar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Ropar	366.09	402.74	245.65	154.87	126.03
230	Punjab	The Sangrur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Sangrur	170.44	7.27	-653.39	-465.56	-358.75
231	Punjab	The Sas Nagar Central Co-Op. Bank Ltd., Sas Nagar	505.38	169.33	170.81	41.98	51.64
232	Punjab	The Taran Taran Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Taran Taran	37.99	38.61	66.99	62.41	-554.33
	Punjab Total		5330.65	4005.02	3527.32	2582.07	-2328.55
233	Rajasthan	Ajmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	372.37	98.88	106.23	33.79	27.77
234	Rajasthan	Baran Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	116.82	15.32	8.38	-274.36	101.33
235	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	294.09	49.56	67.67	79.16	87.12
236	Rajasthan	Dausa Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	29.54	49.21	32.41	34.72	51.8
237	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	451	303.87	233.01	166.89	174.31
238	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	79.2	53.3	66.87	70.81	21.52
239	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	36.18	-309.78	-318.69	369	114.09

240	Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd, Bhilwara	149.53	157.68	207.75	30.67	21.73
241	Rajasthan	The Alwar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	569.33	86.89	63	79.55	82.17
242	Rajasthan	The Banswara Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	136.23	141.44	154.23	158	162.12
243	Rajasthan	The Barmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	439.95	449.15	659.61	569.15	953.39
244	Rajasthan	The Bharatpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	410.62	14.26	19.82	48.09	33.34
245	Rajasthan	The Bundi District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	44.63	46.39	19.41	53.73	61.02
246	Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Bikaner	29.69	41.37	-433.48	21.54	26.05
247	Rajasthan	The Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.,Tonk	340.59	-821.79	-916.72	-500.87	-1030.32
248	Rajasthan	The Churu Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	96.65	-684.9	10.59	5.4	
249	Rajasthan	The Dungarpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	316.58	79.09	118.56	139.91	37.09
250	Rajasthan	The Ganganagar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	47.01	-321.03	108.99	114.98	-226.71
251	Rajasthan	The Jaipur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	240.55	227.36	261.83	271.28	284.45
252	Rajasthan	The Jaisalmer Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-620.29	110.95	54.76	498.26	156.51
253	Rajasthan	The Jalore Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	87.5	70.85	446.75	158.79	166.69
254	Rajasthan	The Jhalawar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	-106.24	522.82	175.48	86.7	115.45
255	Rajasthan	The Jodhpur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	904.84	714.18	703.31	726.8	512.94
256	Rajasthan	The Kota Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-80.35	-1474.09	70.77	-552.61	14.95
257	Rajasthan	The Nagaur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	579	185.41	21.75	33.32	124.09
258	Rajasthan	The Pali District Central Co-Operative BankLtd	274.14	131.75	-393.41	43.77	44.82
259	Rajasthan	The Sikar Kendriya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	324.3	24.89	162.03	122.83	217.35
260	Rajasthan	The Sirohi Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	109.61	-281.55	11.45	28.83	30.45
261	Rajasthan	The Udaipur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	48.04	45.76	49.81	32.27	60.44
	Rajasthan Total		5721.11	-272.76	1772.17	2650.4	2425.96
262	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6541.4	3855.17	3847.25	4446.84	4770.02

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263	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	557.63	408.93	436.82	598.87	363.75
264	Tamil Nadu	The Coimbatore District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	904.41	934.96	1806.84	716.83	779.72
265	Tamil Nadu	The Cuddalore District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	353.63	843.75	2016.96	1288.56	1411.06
266	Tamil Nadu	The Dharmapuri District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1358.33	881.94	1112.54	1148.73	1211.83
267	Tamil Nadu	The Erode District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1525.45	1446.69	1480.73	1506.13	1161.81
268	Tamil Nadu	The Kancheepuram Central Co-Op.Bank Ltd.	3129.23	1488.08	1687.96	1941.83	1738.52
269	Tamil Nadu	The Kanyakumari District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	315.46	948.2	597.92	514.57	164.23
270	Tamil Nadu	The Kumbakonam Central Co-Op Bank Ltd.	780.46	2205.88	734.99	222.77	565.76
271	Tamil Nadu	The Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	316.25	436.99	970.07	708.28	346.9
272	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1256.76	112.6	243.17	190.13	109.34
273	Tamil Nadu	The Pudukottai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	703.24	821.52	857.12	1003.75	903.33
274	Tamil Nadu	The Ramanathapuram District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	493.06	536.93	546.83	584.69	600.26
275	Tamil Nadu	The Salem District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	2826.51	2243.67	2363.97	1768.78	
276	Tamil Nadu	The Sivgangai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	381.11	325.62	80.04	164.13	162.21
277	Tamil Nadu	The Thanjavur Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	988.25	457.94	365.35	568.22	517.62
278	Tamil Nadu	The Tiruchirapalli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1534.25	1627.08	1648.79	2926.91	1705.11
279	Tamil Nadu	The Tirunelveli District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	756	327.93	317.39	405.11	469.39
280	Tamil Nadu	The Tiruvannamalai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	841.79	1093.11	1156.32	1256.58	733.72
281	Tamil Nadu	The Vellore District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	764.97	1085.62	-6313.19	1421.65	1584.43
282	Tamil Nadu	The Villupuram District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1011.76	1062.59	1202.24	1338.53	1415.64
283	Tamil Nadu	The Virudhunagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	393.7	478.44	727.89	1113.29	432.24
284	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	232.68	354.51	360.4	475.38	505.23

	Tamil Nadu Total		27966.33	23978.15	18248.4	26310.56	21652.12
285	Telangana	The Adilabad District Co Operative Central Bank Ltd.	180.19	397.58	44.91	350.49	521.39
286	Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Medak	15.91	212.35	121.41	165	196.38
287	Telangana	The District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd., Visakhapatnam	0	0	294.47	359.47	78.72
288	Telangana	The District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Kurnool	59.98	232.28	377.91	408.33	204.9
289	Telangana	The Hyderabad District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	261.63	206.06	484.02	708.59	447.83
290	Telangana	The Karimnagar District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	-739.05	-817.09	959.36	20.97	39.78
291	Telangana	The Mahbubnagar District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	179.37	118.13	127.32	186.65	104.86
292	Telangana	The Nalgonda District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	311.55	363.15	193.37	213.44	326.86
293	Telangana	The Nizamabad District Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.	111.53	152.46	179.85	231.97	268.38
	Telangana Total		381.11	864.92	2782.62	2644.91	2189.1
294	Uttar Pradesh	Agra District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	9.04	-216.52	-93.16	111.36	108.61
295	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Jila Sahkari Bank Ltd.	194.53	184.09	65.25	27.46	-297.81
296	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.		-2157.06	-1239.42	-781.75	-1049.35
297	Uttar Pradesh	Bahrigh District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-548.91	-621.62	-693.77	-268.93	-25.3
298	Uttar Pradesh	Banda District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	452.15	71.64	74.18	81.69	88.57
299	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	419.25	496.34	1721.09	2112.78	2393.65
300	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	-118.52	49.5	-144.29	-269.83	-37.21
301	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria Kasia Co-Operative Bank Ltd.		-1760.31	-2345.2	-333.3	14.4
302	Uttar Pradesh	District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Saharanpur	639.03	531.28	225.22	633.36	243.51
303	Uttar Pradesh	District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Dehradun	306.22	131.22	524.21	511.52	311.12
304	Uttar Pradesh	Etah District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	3.09	4.13	4.09	16.84	18.06
305	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	1047.4	1139.54	987.18	989.76	651.77
306	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	5.77	3.39	3.35	47.35	51.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
307	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	292.9	238.1	130.3	142.34	181.97
308	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-1946.48	-2208.39	-2456.47	-1632.26	-2621.14
309	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	60.45	10.67	56.35	85	44.01
310	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	416.93	558.48	632.94	764.04	768.87
311	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	-1814.11	-1749.19	-1721.41	-1221.82	-976.99
312	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-2042.1	616.94	335.59	358.67	209.07
313	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	-455.26	-736.16	-707.89	10.1	25.66
314	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	85.84	87.28	90.51	120.9	102.2
315	Uttar Pradesh	Jila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mau	68.19	64.04	143.04	11.98	12.79
316	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Azamgarh	-546.79	-887.7	-1061.44	-347.2	1.13
317	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ghazipur	-179.15	-594.74	-765.73	-300.98	81.76
318	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Barabanki	113.84	76.6	81.67	11	15.09
319	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Ballia		-853.05	-790.15	-83.42	75.64
320	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Bareilly	46.17	76.41	29.46	37.65	-299.58
321	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Basti	-2985.73	-1136.42	-1281.66	-347.73	4.25
322	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Bulandsahar	64.15	510.65	608.58	677.16	457.69
323	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jaunpur	-825.41	-1163.37	-1342.6	-652.01	522.91
324	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jhansi	74.9	23.48	66.26	57.85	74.4
325	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Kanpur	206.68	130.87	44.03	16.07	-7.45
326	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lakhimpur-Khiri	1741.36	727.43	-5142.43	-4348.98	714.43
327	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lalitpur	3.39	1.28	8.06	17.48	20.09
328	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Lucknow.	181.57	283.5	91.87	150.82	12.86
329	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Meerut	347.87	564.57	646.12	655.91	660.68

330	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Mirzapur	208.1	289.98	35.25	19.79	
331	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Muradabad	633.97	82.48	585.11	997.98	239.69
332	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Pratapgarh	253.05	10.69	33.19	35.03	14.61
333	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Raibareilly	236.16	237.12	18.6	38.89	60.08
334	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Shahjahanpur	116.29	184.56	67.22	73.26	
335	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Sidharthnagar			-549.85	4.28	57.54
336	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Sitapur		-1342.42	-1124.03	3.05	-523.52
337	Uttar Pradesh	Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd., Unnao	2.05	968.91	162.01	65.63	42.27
338	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	2.85	2.4	22.84	4.71	-235.63
339	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	-102.82	28.1	-172.98	18.04	11.61
340	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar District Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1810.44	2672.35	580.82	595.63	606.47
341	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	130.88	63.43	271.38	264.54	20.57
342	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.	350.59	176.87	180.37	350	149.92
343	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur Jilla Sahkari Bank Ltd.			-718.3	-37.84	105.62
	Uttar Pradesh Total		-1040.18	-4128.63	-13824.64	-506.13	3101.14
344	Uttarakhand	Almora Zilla Sahakari Bank Ltd.	401.86	285.81	291.15	300.49	95.98
345	Uttarakhand	Chamoli Zilla Sahakari Bank Ltd., Chamoli	706.68	568.17	524.68	512.46	394.81
346	Uttarakhand	District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Varanasi	-214.71	-649.86	-1144.8	-131.34	-350.63
347	Uttarakhand	Nainital District Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Haldwani	560.55	551.39	563.44	387.21	218.68
348	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh Zila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pithoragarh	499.74	579.7	590.26	613.86	166.79
349	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Tehri	329.63	531.77	256.41	141.7	146.2
350	Uttarakhand	The Uttarkashi Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Uttarkashi	-1505.55	341.34	288.5	546.22	449.44
351	Uttarakhand	Udhamsinghnagar District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Rudrapur	691.38	834.68	901.11	922.61	617.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
352	Uttarakhand	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Garhwal (Kotdwar)	684.08	500.37	642.85	417.89	387.78
353	Uttarakhand	Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd., Haridwar	495.12	334.71	350.65	307.82	-346.05
	Uttarakhand Total		2648.78	3878.08	3264.25	4018.92	1780.33
354	West Bengal	Balageria Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	38.66	140.56	50.04	-501.31	-264.48
355	West Bengal	Bankura Dist Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	627.87	689.29	197.65	-727	-700.8
356	West Bengal	Birbhum District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-1044.65				-90.42
357	West Bengal	Darjeeling District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	-1001.76	-110.12	52.61	-60.26	40.88
358	West Bengal	Hooghly District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	153.99	193	273.86	428.19	283.09
359	West Bengal	Howrah District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	232.3	44.7	66.31	133.1	319.35
360	West Bengal	Malda District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	496.25	576.6	733.57	460.66	535.26
361	West Bengal	Murshidabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd	326.34	279.93	133.02	54.54	25.93
362	West Bengal	Nadia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	353.69	494.23	807.76	501.09	764.63
363	West Bengal	Purulia District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd	79.42	17.56	31.11	6.56	8.07
364	West Bengal	Raiganj Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	259.6	271.08	375.63	464.77	905.95
365	West Bengal	Tamluk Ghatal Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	115.41	151.69	288.38	417.51	1059.34
366	West Bengal	The Burdwan District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd	142.95	147.44	152.43	125.22	53.04
367	West Bengal	The Dakshin Dinajpur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	84.97	68.97	104.52	38.31	6.83
368	West Bengal	The Jalpaiguri Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	49.04	47.21	127.83	46.52	220.46
369	West Bengal	The Mugberia Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	115.69	351.77	381.65	262.75	300.99
370	West Bengal	Vidyasagar Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	519.95	664.51	694.27	705.61	453.33
	West Bengal Total		1549.72	4028.42	4470.64	2356.26	3921.45
	Grand Total		179342.73	130848.51	91078.15	131966.1	94448.36

[English]

Incentives to Families having Single Child

3556. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented/ proposes to implement any scheme for providing additional incentives for the families having single child particularly girl child;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) The Government is not implementing / proposes to implement any scheme to provide incentives to the parents of girl child/ daughter in the country.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) This Ministry is already implementing various schemes for the welfare of women and children.

Employment through Environment Projects

3557. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to generate employment through environment projects; 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 Government has taken a series of measures to ease out norms/ rules related to environment clearance and forest clearance for project proposals submitted by the proponents in order to give impetus to employment generation, transparency and economic growth without compromising the environment standards for project proposals submitted by the proponents. In addition to that, the Ministry implements

various schemes/ programmes for environment protection and conservation. These schemes/ programmes also indirectly create employment opportunities, during implementation.

Sterilisation Operations

3558. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sterilisation operations done in the country during the last three years State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of deaths that have occurred due to sterilisation during the above period, State/UT-wise and the reasons for such deaths;

(c) whether there are any prescribed norms followed during sterilisation in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any specific awareness programmes to shift the focus towards male sterilisation instead of female, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The number of sterilization operations done in the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of deaths attributable to sterilization during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Health being a state subject, sterilization death audits are conducted by the states and the reports are available with them.

(c) and (d) Yes; Prescribed norms have been laid down in the Standards & Quality Assurance in Sterilization Services, 2014, published by Government of India and made available to all states and service providers in order to ensure quality standards in service provision while performing sterilization procedures.

Under the National Family Planning Program, choice of family planning method is voluntary in nature. However, the Government has employed measures to promote male participation in family planning viz. organizing Non-Scalpel Vasectomy campaigns, encouraging spousal communication, augmenting demand through new condom packaging and new family planning media campaign centred around men.

Statement-I*Details of Sterilisation operations*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,152	881	1,081
2	Andhra Pradesh	184,646	220,629	240,134
3	Arunachal Pradesh	984	972	1,101
4	Assam	44,813	48,541	46,921
5	Bihar	517,314	538,602	511,838
6	Chandigarh	2,282	2,230	2,209
7	Chhattisgarh	48,153	60,760	68,416
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,031	997	1,025
9	Daman and Diu	275	297	306
10	Delhi	17,932	17,539	18,867
11	Goa	2,793	2,803	2,674
12	Gujarat	320,857	331,174	313,243
13	Haryana	69,865	72,147	64,684
14	Himachal Pradesh	17,706	20,891	15,744
15	Jammu and Kashmir	13,015	13,458	14,288
16	Jharkhand	114,313	119,236	120,887
17	Karnataka	322,145	318,538	296,523
18	Kerala	92,697	85,546	77,442
19	Lakshadweep	22	11	37
20	Madhya Pradesh	373,584	407,520	354,214
21	Maharashtra	470,682	458,219	452,126
22	Manipur	803	933	693
23	Meghalaya	2,138	2,528	2,624

1	2	3	4	5
24	Mizoram	1,545	1,296	1,274
25	Nagaland	1,440	1,548	1,631
26	Odisha	105,385	116,408	107,701
27	Puducherry	8,651	7,549	7,541
28	Punjab	58,399	49,185	45,041
29	Rajasthan	303,436	279,690	277,130
30	Sikkim	156	155	115
31	Tamil Nadu	311,741	289,018	273,884
32	Telangana	156,729	157,020	99,573
33	Tripura	4,260	2,768	2,587
34	Uttar Pradesh	237,996	231,088	294,124
35	Uttarakhand	20,454	19,847	17,797
36	West Bengal	197,101	189,646	194,984
	India	4,026,495	4,069,670	3,930,459
	Total		12,026,624	

Statement-II*Details of deaths following sterilisation*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	12	14	14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	2	1	2
5	Bihar	18	14	5
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	19	0	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
10	Delhi	1	0	0
11	Goa	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	5	5	6
13	Haryana	6	3	3
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	1	2	1
17	Karnataka	13	12	11
18	Kerala	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	11	13	13
21	Maharashtra	11	19	21
22	Manipur	0	0	"b
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0
26	Odisha	5	6	2
27	Puducherry	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	1	0
29	Rajasthan	9	3	8
30	Sikkim	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	19	13	8
32	Telangana	4	4	5
33	Tripura	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	4
35	Uttarakhand	0	1	0
36	West Bengal	0	1	1
	India	140	113	105
	Total		358	

Encroachment of Forest Land

3559. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest land in the country has been encroached for mining activities leading to the displacement of inhabitants and its cascading effect on the depletion of rainfall and environment pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The forest area diverted for mining and allied activities in various States is given in the enclosed Statement.

The following corrective measures taken by the Government are:

(i) The prior approval for diversion of forest land has been granted by the Ministry under section 2(ii) of the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(ii) The Mining is done only after getting the Environment Clearances under Environment Protection Act, Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974 & Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981.

(iii) There is no conclusive evidence in the knowledge of Ministry that the mining has cascading impact on depletion of rainfall and environmental pollution.

(iv) Compensatory afforestation for the forest land diverted is undertaken by the State Government on non-forest and degraded forest land along with soil & moisture conservation, catchment treatment etc. to offset the loss due to diversion of forest mining.

Statement*The Forest Area Diverted to Mining and Allied Activities in various States*

Category: Mining During the Period: 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Approved	
		No. of Cases	Total Land Diverted (Ha.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	1241.69
2	Chhattisgarh	11	1689.65
3	Goa	1	17.31
4	Himachal Pradesh	1	84.36
5	Jharkhand	4	314.16
6	Karnataka	4	147.65
7	Madhya Pradesh	11	773.26
8	Maharashtra	6	482.00
9	Meghalaya	2	142.93
10	Odisha	18	2270.61
11	Rajasthan	1	114.94
12	Telangana	6	1930.34
13	Uttarakhand	1	35.36
14	West Bengal	4	257.95
Total		77	9502.20

Free Napkins under MHS

1560. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the number of beneficiaries of free napkins under the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS);

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

(c) whether there has been a supply problem in the distribution of free napkins; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken

by the Government to deal with the said problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per information received from States, the number of rural adolescent girls benefited under menstrual health scheme stands at 33.35 lakh across 17 States. These are provided to the adolescent girls @ Rs. 6 for a pack of 6 napkins by the Accredited Social health Activist (ASHA).

(b) The State-wise number of beneficiaries under this scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No such issues have been reported by the States/UTs.

Statement*Beneficiaries under Menstrual Hygiene Scheme 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	No. of beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	316457
2	Assam	212250
3	Haryana	210774
4	Himachal Pradesh	220000
5	Odisha	65500
6	Telangana	223000
7	Tripura	28599
8	Gujarat	280400
9	Kerala	52000
10	Lakshdweep	5000
11	Maharashtra	600000
12	Jammu and Kashmir	92500
13	Mizoram	4200
14	Punjab	182200
15	Bihar	130370
16	Uttarakhand	19667
17	West Bengal	692000
Total		3334917

Health Hazards of Pesticides

3561. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether occupational exposure to pesticides has led to deaths in various States of the country including Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Telangana and Maharashtra in 2017-18;

(b) if so, details thereof including the number of deaths and hospitalization reported during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has given any assistance to the people who are suffering due to pesticides like Endosulfan and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; And

(d) the other corrective measures taken in this regard including detection of such pesticides by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The details of deaths reported by respective States/ UTs caused by the inhalation of Pesticides for the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 as per Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are given in the enclosed Statement. The details of hospitalisation are not available.

(c) Under the National Health Mission, approval of Rs. 22.19 crore has been provided for relief and rehabilitation of patients affected by endosulfan as per proposal of State of Kerala during 2012-13 to 2017-18.

(d) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has informed that the following measures are being taken:

- I. The "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" (SMPMA) Scheme is being implemented through 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) established across the country to keep pest population below economic thresholds level by employing available

alternate pest control strategies and techniques viz. preventive measures, cultural, mechanical and biological control with greater emphasis on usage of bio-pesticides and pesticides of plant-origin like Neem formulation etc.

- II. IPMCs inter alia, produce biological agents for release in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocate judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort.
- III. The CIPMCs are also organizing Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach.
- IV. The package of practices for control of pests and diseases in 87 crops have been revised to include techniques to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides and encourage use of bio-pesticides and other alternative plant protection measures.
- V. Timely advisories are being issued by the Ministry to the State Government disseminating, inter alia management strategies to prevent pests attack.
- VI. The State Governments through various forums such as Zonal Conferences and National Conference are requested to exhort their extension functionaries to educate and impart training to farmers on efficacious and sustainable pest management strategies / approaches and to maintain constant surveillance.
- VII. A "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" (MPRNL) scheme is also being implemented, under which food commodities and environmental samples are collected and analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues The annual reports of MPRNL are shared with the States for taking corrective measures.

Statement*Details of deaths reported by respective States/ UTs caused by the inhalation of Pesticides*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	Such cases are not reported in Andhra Pradesh			
2	Bihar	Not reported			
3	Goa	Nil			
4	Gujarat	Nil			
5	Maharashtra	47	73	63	Causalities reported due to handling of Pesticides
6	Uttarakhand	Nil			
7	Daman and Diu	Nil			
8	Lakshadweep	Nil			
9	Assam	No such cases have been reported from any district of the State till date.			
10	Karnataka	2	1	Not Available	Causalities reported due to pesticide poisoning
11	Jharkhand	No report of such deaths			
12	Odisha	Not Available with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare		No deaths have been reported	
13	Telangana	Not Available with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare		No deaths have been reported	
14.	Tamil Nadu	Not Available with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare		3	Causalities due to excessive usage of pesticides and lack of safety measures while spraying.
15.	Punjab	112	57	64	
16.	Rajasthan	12	3	5	Causalities reported due to pesticide poisoning (including Suicidal, Homicidal, Accidental and Occupational)

*[Translation]***Ban on Oxytocin**

5562. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oxytocin is being used illegally to increase milk productivity in milch cattle in various parts

of the country which is adversely affecting the health of animals and human beings;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to impose a complete ban on the use of Oxytocin;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) There have been some reports from time to time in various fora about misuse of Oxytocin in the country by the farmers and dairy owners to extract milk from milch animals.

(b) to (d) Proposal to prohibit the import of the Oxytocin and its formulations for human use and also to regulate and restrict the Oxytocin formulations for human use are under consideration, so that the drug is supplied only to registered hospitals and clinics in public and private sector. In this regard a public notice seeking comments/suggestions of stakeholders has been posted in Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) website on 28.02.2018.

[*English*]

Hospital Facilities to Tribals

3563. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the lack of advanced hospital facilities in the government sector and shortage of healthcare personnel in the district of Wayanad in Kerala for the last several decades and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the tribals of Wayanad cannot afford private hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such information is available at central level. Public Health & Hospitals being a State subject the primary responsibility to ensure the availability of advanced hospital facilities and healthcare professional is that of respective State Government. Under National Health Mission (NHM), support is being provided to States for strengthening their healthcare system including support for strengthening and upgradation of health infrastructure including operationalization of First Referral units, human resource on contractual basis including for specialists on contractual basis, free essential drugs and diagnostics, free dialysis for poor etc. Support under NHM is based on proposal received from the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

(b) and (c) Under NHM, all districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) for targeted interventions and Wayanad has been identified as a HPD. NITI Aayog has also identified Wayanad district as an Aspirational district for prioritised interventions in areas of health & nutrition, education, agriculture and allied, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure.

As per information received from the State Government, four primary health Centres in the tribal area has been upgraded as Family Health Centres (FHCs) in Appappara, Vagappally, Noolpuzha and Poothady. In all these Centres additional manpower and infrastructure development has been done. All FHCs provide outpatient and diagnostics services.

[*Translation*]

Bank Loans to MSMEs

3564. SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for sanctioning of loans by banks for setting up the MSMEs in the country including Bihar during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide loans from banks to MSMEs after giving sanction by the concerned department for setting up MSMEs in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Information in this regard is not centrally maintained.

(b) Government has taken several steps to facilitate provision of hassle free loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which inter-alia include, provision of facility for online application and handholding to MSMEs through www.udyamimitra.in, advise to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to ensure enhanced credit flow, allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise

accounts, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district etc. In addition, a target of 7.5% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) has been prescribed for Micro Enterprises. SCBs have been mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to Rs.10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector and computation of working capital requirements of MSE units has been simplified to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit.

[English]

Roadmap for MSMEs Bad Loans

3565. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government expects to finalise a road map for resolving the bad loans issued in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures taken to effectively tackle the Non-Performing Assets and stressed accounts of MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Extant guidelines on 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) were issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in consultation with Government on 17th March 2016, which provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs.

In addition, on 7th February 2018, RBI has advised all banks and Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) extension of time for classification of loan accounts of eligible MSME borrowers as Non-Performing Asset (NPA) to 180 days, subject to certain conditions.

Impact of GST on MSMEs

3566. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have got a fresh lease of life after Budget 2018 and if so, the estimated number of units that will be overall benefited through this in the country including Gujarat, State-wise;

(b) whether the MSMEs have raised concern over the impact of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and to boost the growth of MSMEs in the country; and

(c) whether the move to cut corporate tax rate to 25 per cent for companies with annual revenue of up to Rs.250 crore reduce tax burden on MSMEs and help to generate employment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam. In Budget 2018-19, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has been given a thrust in order to boost employment and economic growth. A sum of Rs. 3794 crores has been provided for giving credit support, capital and interest subsidy and for innovations. The rate of Corporate Income Tax for companies that have reported turnover up to Rs.250 crore has been reduced to 25%. This will benefit the entire class of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises which accounts for almost 99% of companies filing their tax returns. State-wise data of the estimated number of units that will overall benefit through this is not available at this juncture.

(b) Yes Madam. Representations have been received from MSMEs regarding the difficulty faced by them in adjusting to the new tax regime including additional compliance requirements. In order to address these difficulties and for constant improvement of the GST law and procedures, various decisions that have been taken by the GST Council have been implemented by issuance of necessary notifications and circulars.

(c) Yes Madam. The move to reduce Corporate Income Tax to 25% for companies with annual revenue of up to Rs.250 crore will reduce tax burden on MSMEs. Lower Corporate Income Tax rate will leave companies with higher investible surplus, leading to creation of more jobs.

[Translation]

Anti-Dumping Duty on Steel

3567. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed 57 per cent anti-dumping duty on import of stainless steel to give

relief to domestic steel industries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is provision to impose the above duty for five years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this provision provides for separate duty for different countries, which include the maximum 57 per cent on China and the minimum 5.39 per cent for Thailand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the details of duties imposed on steel, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Madam. A definitive anti-dumping duty in the range of 4.58% to 57.39%, of the landed value of goods has been imposed on imports of Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel from the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, the European Union, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States of America, vide notification No. 61/2015-Customs (ADD) dated 11.12.2015.

(b) The anti-dumping duty under the aforesaid notification has been imposed for a period of five years unless revoked earlier, under subsection (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act read with rules 18 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles And For Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995.

(c) and (d) Sub section (1) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act provides that where any article is exported by an exporter or producer from any country or territory to India at less than its normal value, then, upon the importation of such article into India, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, impose an anti-dumping duty not exceeding the margin of dumping in relation to such article, and margin of dumping may vary from country to country which is determined by the DGAD. Based on the investigations conducted and recommendation made by the Designated Authority, Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties, an anti-dumping duty at specified rates (as summarised in the table below) has been imposed, vide notification No. 61/2015-Customs (ADD) dated 11.12.2015, on imports of Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel

from the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, the European Union, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States of America.

Table

Sl. No.	Country	Anti-dumping duty imposed (as% of landed value)
1	2	3
1	People's Republic of China	57.39%
2	Korea RP	5.39%, 13.44%
3	Chinese Taipei	15.93%
4	South Africa	12.34%, 36.91 %
5	Thailand	4.58%, 5.39%
6	USA	9.47%
7	European Union	29.41 %, 52.56%

[English]

Use of Banned Chemicals and Food Adulteration

3568. SHRIMATI V. SATHYA BAMA:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:
 SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
 SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:
 SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
 SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:
 SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
 SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:
 SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:
 SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
 SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:
 SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
 SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of adulteration, use of banned chemicals and pesticides in vegetables, fruits, dairy products and other packaged food items in the country, if so, the punitive measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) the number of incidents of adulteration in food products, inspections/ raids carried out, cases registered, food products found unsuitable for human consumption and the persons convicted during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has recently registered cases against erring persons/ food production companies, if so the details thereof and the present status in this regard;

(d) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has requested the State Food Security Commission to ensure the compliance of prescribed regulations/norms for food security and increasing the monitoring of packaged food products and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further measures being taken to regulate the use of chemicals in the packaged food products and create consumer awareness regarding food products and the details of the steps taken for ensuring compliance of the prescribed regulation/norms by food manufacturing/ processing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Cases of adulteration, use of excess chemicals and pesticides in various food products have come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). As enforcement of provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the State/UT Governments, FSSAI has asked Commissioners of Food Safety of all States/UTs periodically to take effective steps for ensuring compliance of the prescribed standards.

Regular surveillance, inspection, monitoring and sampling of food products is being done by the Food Safety Officials in the States/UTs to check the compliance

of the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The data on food samples collected tested, found not conforming, cases launched, and convictions and penalties imposed during the last three years received from the States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(d) Yes. FSSAI has requested State/UT Governments from time to time for effective and rigorous enforcement activities in the States and UTs to ensure the quality and safety of food products including packaged food products. FSSAI is also taking up these issues with States/UTs through various platforms like Central Advisory Committee meetings and video conferences.

(e) FSSAI has prescribed Maximum Residues Limits (MRLs) of toxic substances, metal contaminants and residues of pesticides and antibiotics in Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. Government has approved an amendment to remove MRLs of Insecticides banned under Insecticides Act, 1968. FSSAI has also laid down maximum limits of chemicals such as preservatives, additives including permitted colours etc. in Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. Potassium Bromate has been removed from the list of permitted additives.

Consumer is being educated about adulteration and steps for reducing harmful effects of pesticides. To combat adulteration in commonly adulterated food items, such as milk, spices and condiments, honey, water, Oils & Fats, FSSAI has also released a Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test (DART) booklet which is a compilation of common quick tests for detection of food adulterants at household by the citizens themselves so as to induce awareness among the consumers about food safety. Consumers are also being educated about importance of washing fruits and vegetables before consumption to avoid harmful effects of pesticides/insecticides residues in fruits and vegetables. FSSAI has also asked State Food Safety Commissioners to undertake awareness campaign on pesticides/insecticides residues in fruits and vegetables.

Statement-I*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2014-2015*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	16	4	0	0	0	14/ Rs.4,55,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2788	2788	290	338	78	0	Rs.51,63,020
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	292	258	29	2	14	7	
4.	Assam	595	595	74	28	32	8	Rs. 70,000
5.	Bihar	1763	1320	7		16		5/Rs. 38,000
6.	Chandigarh	102	102	5	5			Rs. 1,50,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	540	540	195	0	0	0	17
8.	Dadra&N.H	9	2	Samples are analysed by Gujarat State Laboratory				
9.	Daman and Diu	65	65	3		3		3/Rs.30,000
10.	Delhi	1484	1484	151				
11.	Goa	798	800	81	1	4	4	Rs. 4,35,000
12.	Gujarat	11981	11700	1243	37	464	30	178/ RS.56.13.500
13.	Haryana	2261	2261	222	14	247	6	Rs.3459808
14.	Himachal Pradesh	796	725	461	34	42	18	Rs.8,88,500
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2592	2462	621	17	401	243	Rs.19,76,600
16.	Jharkhand	716	509	112	41	24		
17.	Karnataka	2154	2107	311	56			42
18.	Kerala	3085	2735	464	41	161	0	280/Rs.72,39,700
19.	Madhya Pradesh	9532	9131	1412	127	716	418	418/Rs.43,28,000
20.	Maharashtra	8663	6985	1162	869	1426	75	Rs. 1,65,41,499
21.	Meghalaya	47	34	4	0	4	2	1/Rs.10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Nagaland	83	83	11	0	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	544	544	112	0	1	1	
24.	Puducherry	1946	1946	39	0	0	0	0
25.	Punjab	8053	7860	1458	846	82		
26.	Rajasthan	3132	3031	747	158	222	116	Rs. 8,45,500
27.	Tamil Nadu	2939	2873	1047	64	486	203	Rs.34,99,700
28.	Telangana	363	312	32	4	24	11	10/Rs.17,57,100
29.	Tripura	933	933	2	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	14173	9605	4119		3489	186	1738/ Rs.5,98,08,106
31.	Uttarakhand	1971	1356	233	5	117	0	80/Rs.5,06,489
32.	West Bengal	120	120	65	0	17	0	1/Rs. 30,000
	Total	84537	75282	14716	2687	7988	1402	2 7 9 5 / Rs.11,28,45,522

Source: States/UTs

Statement-II*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2015-2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156	156	25	0	0	0	Rs. 2,71,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4860	4860	870	194	347	4	83/ Rs. 52,15,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	290	30	0	28	0	5/ Rs. 15,000
4.	Assam	503	503	72	10	80	2	4
5.	Bihar	2032	1447	35	0	93	0	4/ RS. 20,000
6.	Chandigarh	206	206	15		15	0	Rs. 10,52,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1026	1026	298	3	17	0	Rs. 85,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	65	5	0	2	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	106	106	11	0	11	0	0
10.	Delhi	1472	1472	239	149	0	0	Rs. 44,82,500
11.	Goa	1132	1155	72	0	4	1	1/ Rs. 5,000
12.	Gujarat	15115	14891	1242	30	507	1	182/ Rs. 1,90,05,906
13.	Haryana	2121	2063	180	7	149	0	111/Rs. 27,43,600
14.	Himachal Pradesh	415	390	53	22	12	25	Rs. 9,50,000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1354	1215	334	1	335	215	Rs. 22,14,400
16.	Karnataka	2894	2340	433		58	0	Rs. 4,36,000
17.	Kerala	2364	2196	459	138	246	17	44 / Rs. 66,33,500
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10035	9994	1311	82	879	36	447/ Rs. 4,48,26,000
19.	Maharashtra	8841	8066	2195	190	418	24	186/ Rs. 59,16,053
20.	Manipur	67	67	0	0	8	8	8/ Rs. 1,64,000
21.	Meghalaya	124	87	4	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	24	17	4	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	187	187	76		32	20	20/Rs. 10,000
24.	Odisha	211	211	61		2		1
25.	Puducherry	827	827	11	0	1	0	1/ Rs. 5,000
26.	Sikkim	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	1742	1783	607	107	308	23	202/ Rs. 58,90,800
28.	Tripura	814	814	17		5	0	Rs. 2,750
29.	Uttar Pradesh -	17726	14833	7189	506	4864	164	2370/ Rs. 11,51,20,480
30.	Uttarakhand	1073	1073	183	10	95	0	Rs. 15,35,000
31.	West Bengal	154	154	102	1	13	0	0
Total:		77,941	72,499	16,133	1,450	8529	540	3,669/ Rs. 21,65,98,989

Statement-III*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2016-2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4687	4687	552	153	396	8	119/11107000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302	302	10	1	8	0	12/Rs. 348400
3.	Assam	536	526	67	3	23	0	2/Rs. 30000
4.	Bihar	2507	2427	42	3	30	6	Rs. 73000
5.	Chandigarh	251	251	19	2	14	1	Rs. 300000
6.	Chhattisgarh	1693	1693	425				
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	44	3		3		
8.	Delhi	1155	1152	120	9	98	106	68/Rs. 3741500
9.	Goa	920	874	111		5	1	1/Rs. 20000
10.	Gujarat	11364	11329	839	46	513	2	Rs. 16681000
11.	Haryana	2041	2033	188	18	243	14	71/Rs. 2982170
12.	Himachal Pradesh	351	315	57		35	23	Rs. 195000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3320	2952	1114	24	611	1	320
14.	Karnataka	2837	2837	341	26	112		112/Rs. 2195900
15.	Kerala	1899	1784	457	83	124	15	4/Rs. 375380
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5675	5461	609	60	483	26	252/ Rs. 7427700
17.	Maharashtra	10716	10030	2529	313	943	0	340/Rs11080888
18.	Manipur	207	207	30	0	30	0	5/ Rs. 520000
19.	Meghalaya	47	43	3				
20.	Mizoram	26	20	2	0	0	0	
21.	Nagaland	285	285	42	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	508	508	75	12	52	0	2/Rs. 20000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Puducherry	495	495	32	0	0	0	
24.	Punjab	4431	4054	2240	56	144	2	Rs. 1410921
25.	Rajas than	5801	4923	1276	193	169	0	65/ Rs. 115557
26.	Tamil Nadu	4080	3022	970	244	617	109	442/ Rs. 7898500
27.	Telangana	1480	1480	330	103	85	15	17/Rs.504000
28.	Tripura	173	173	12	0	6	0	
29.	Uttar Pradesh	19755	13567	5663	375	5101	1273	2906/ Rs.101962350
30.	Uttarakhand	749	676	119	3	199		19/ Rs. 1004000
31.	West Bengal	195	190	48	11	5		Rs. 200000
Total:		88,530	78,340	18,325	13,080	1605		4757/ Rs.17,01,93,266

Source: States/UTs.

Sewage Treatment Plants

3569. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that untreated sewage of cities and towns located along major rivers flows directly into them and causes heavy pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to set up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) at major towns located along major rivers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any time line has been fixed to set up STPs in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Discharge of untreated sewage from cities and towns is a major source of pollution of rivers. As per a report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in March, 2015, 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 the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Setting up of sewage treatment plants (STPs) to tackle the steady increase in sewage generation in the country due to high population growth and rapid urbanization is a long term continuous process, which involves the collective effort of the Central and State Governments. While it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage, this Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers, including setting up of STPs, under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4579.56 crore, and Central share of Rs. 2236.98 crore has been released to

the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2466.43 mld 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 Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

To ensure proper treatment of municipal sewage before discharge into the rivers & other water bodies, 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 also issued directions 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.

Statement

State-wise details of sewage generation in urban areas and treatment capacity available

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sewage Generation in urban areas (mld)	Installed Treatment Capacity (mld)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-
4.	Assam	703	0.21
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	-
9.	Daman and Diu	29	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	264.74
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36
21.	Manipur	132	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10
24.	Nagaland	92	-
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8
33.	Tripura	154	0.05
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9
Total		61948	23277

[*Translation*]

Slaughter Houses

3570. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number registered/licensed slaughter houses in the country, State/UTwise;

(b) whether any irregularities have been detected during the inspection of certain slaughter houses;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government against the unregistered slaughter houses in various States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The list of active Central / State licences and registrations issued as per provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS Act) in respect of Slaughter Houses is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/Union Territories Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and sampling is undertaken by State/UT Governments to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including quality standards of meat and meat products under sub-regulation 2.5 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and specific hygienic and sanitary practices to be followed by Food Business Operators (FBOs) engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of meat and meat products as specified in Part IV of Schedule-4 of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration) Regulations, 2011.

No separate data is centrally maintained at Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) with respect of irregularities detected during inspection of slaughter houses or non conformance of standards in respect of meat and meat products. However, based on

information made available by the States/UTs, details of food samples received, analysed, found non-conforming, and action taken during the year 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of active Central /State licences and registrations issued under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 for Slaughter Houses

Sl. No.	State	Central Licenses	State Licenses	Registration
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3	1
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3	14
3.	Assam		1	29
4.	Bihar	3	2	11
5.	Chandigarh	1		
6.	Chhattisgarh		42	282
7.	Delhi	1	4	21
8.	Goa	1	2	8
9.	Gujarat			28
10.	Haryana	8	1	159
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	91
12.	Jammu and Kashmir		16	64
13.	Jharkhand		129	2331
14.	Karnataka	5	37	32
15.	Kerala	4	15	98
16.	Lakshadweep			46
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1	4	328
18.	Maharashtra	27	65	426
19.	Manipur			4

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
20.	Meghalaya			1	26.	Telangana	8	6	1
21.	Odisha		1	28	27.	Uttar Pradesh	51	7	123
22.	Puducherry			5	28.	Uttarakhand		1	88
23.	Punjab	11	8	125	29.	West Bengal	4		40
24.	Rajasthan	2	3	178		Total	139	518	5923
25.	Tamil Nadu	6	166	1361					

Source: Food Licensing and Registration System (FLRS)

Statement-II

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2016-2017

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4687	4687	552	153	396	8	119/11107000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302	302	10	1	8	0	12/Rs. 348400
3.	Assam	536	526	67	3	23	0	2/Rs. 30000
4.	Bihar	2507	2427	42	3	30	6	Rs. 73000
5.	Chandigarh	251	251	19	2	14	1	Rs. 300000
6.	Chhattisgarh	1693	1693	425				
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	44	3		3		
8.	Delhi	1155	1152	120	9	98	106	68/Rs. 3741500
9.	Goa	920	874	111		5	1	1/ Rs. 20000
10.	Gujarat	11364	11329	839	46	513	2	Rs. 16681000
11.	Haryana	2041	2033	188	18	243	14	71/Rs. 2982170
12.	Himachal Pradesh	351	315	57		35	23	Rs. 195000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3320	2952	1114	24	611	1	320
14.	Karnataka	2837	2837	341	26	112		112/Rs. 2195900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Kerala	1899	1784	457	83	124	15	4/Rs. 375380
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5675	5461	609	60	483	26	252/ Rs. 7427700
17.	Maharashtra	10716	10030	2529	313	943	0	340/Rs11080888
18.	Manipur	207	207	30	0	30	0	5/ Rs. 520000
19.	Meghalaya	47	43	3				
20.	Mizoram	26	20	2	0	0	0	
21.	Nagaland	285	285	42	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	508	508	75	12	52	0	2/Rs. 20000
23.	Puducherry	495	495	32	0	0	0	
24.	Punjab	4431	4054	2240	56	1442		Rs. 1410921
25.	Rajasthan	5801	4923	1276	193	169	0	65/ Rs. 115557
26.	Tamil Nadu	4080	3022	970	244	617	109	442/ Rs. 7898500
27.	Telangana	1480	1480	330	103	85	15	17/Rs.504000
28.	Tripura	173	173	12	0	6	0	
29.	Uttar Pradesh	19755	13567	5663	375	510 1	1273	2906/ Rs.101962350
30.	Uttarakhand	749	676	119	3	199		19/ Rs. 1004000
31.	West Bengal	195	190	48	11		5	Rs. 200000
Total:		88,530	78,340	18,325	13,080		1605	4 7 5 7 / Rs.17,01,93,266

Source: States/UTs.

[English]

Female Genital Mutilation

3571. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the custom of female genital mutilation is still being practised in the country and if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported/recorded during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has written to heads of religious sects and communities in India to discourage the practice of female genital mutilation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation to specifically address the issue of female genital mutilation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to curb or ban such practice/custom?

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) Few representations have been received regarding custom of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in some communities.

(b) to (e) A meeting with NGOs was held in the Ministry of Women and Child Development to discuss the issue of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting. Necessary safeguards are already available under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, which can be invoked for prosecution of people indulging in the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

Erring Insurance Companies

3572. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any rule to punish the insurance companies which are paying less

amount than the real amount the clients have insured for their medical treatment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) In order to monitor the settlement of claims in health insurance policies, the Insurance Regulatory, Development Authority of India (IRDAI) had notified IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2016, which inter-alia, specifies various norms on settlement of claims and stipulate certain measures for protection of policyholder interests. Further, any insurer found to be violating the Regulations and Guidelines framed under the Insurance Act, 1938 shall be penalized as per the provisions of Section 102 of the Act.

(b) Since financial year 2015-16, there were 3 instances wherein the Authority has taken regulatory action on noticing excess deductions from health insurance, policy claims. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details ferring Insurance Companies

Order dated	Licensed entity	Observation	Details of Direction
Charge 38 of Order dated 30-07-2015	L&T General Insurance Company Limited	Deduction of other hospitalization expenses in the proportion to the eligibility of the room rent.	Penalty of Rs.5 lacs has been imposed and insurer is directed to refund the excess deductions along with penal interest. Compliance: Insurer submitted that it has identified 350 health claims and refunded an amount of. Rs.34,30,718 including penal interest.
Charge 3 of Order dated 16/05/2016	Vidal Third Party Administrator	Deduction was wrongly made toward co-pay.	Direction was given to re-examine all such cases and to refund the excess recovered amount
Charge 2 of Order dated 28/06/2016	United India Insurance Company Limited		Compliance: Insurer submitted that it has refunded Rs.3,72,000 with regard to 11 cases where co-pay was wrongly recovered.
Charge 5,6 & 7 of Order dated 20/07/2016	Bharti Axa General Insurance Company Limited	Wrongful deduction from the associated charges and other medical charges in the proportion to room rent eligibility.	Penalty of Rs.5 lacs imposed and insurer is directed to ensure that no claim is settled based on the product features and conditions that is not filed and approved under F&U procedure of Authority.Compliance: Insurer agreed to the direction and remitted penalty of Rs.5 lacs.

[*Translation*]

Research on Climate Change

3573. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to conduct any research on climate change in North Pole;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the expenditure likely to be occurred on the said research;
- (d) whether any agreement has been signed with foreign countries in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Earth Sciences operates a research base at Ny-Alesund, Svalbard (around 1234 Km to North Pole) since 2008 where various research activities pertaining to climate change are carried out.

The Indian Arctic program primarily addresses issues pertaining to change in the Arctic triggered by variations in climatic cycles and the role of Arctic climate in governing the intensity of Indian monsoon. India has initiated major scientific programmes encompassing the atmosphere, cryosphere and hydrosphere. In this regard, Indian researchers have initiated measurement of aerosol properties, black carbon and precipitation in the Arctic. Studies have been undertaken to understand the mass balance of Arctic glaciers in addition to identifying and quantifying climate relevant natural and anthropogenic compounds and processes in Arctic cryosphere.

Studies indicate that the Kongsfjorden system of the Arctic is undergoing a gradual transformation with enhanced warming and freshening of certain water masses. Observations in the fjord system have yielded information to strategically place the India's Arctic Observatory (IndARC) and India's first sub-surface mooring in polar waters. IndARC is contributing data needed to understand the teleconnection between Arctic processes and Indian monsoon.

(c) The budget estimates of the Indian Arctic program for the period (2017-2020) is Rs. 45 crore.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India, through its autonomous institute, NCAOR has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Norwegian Polar Institute for scientific and logistic cooperation in the Arctic.

[*English*]

ROC Disposal of Case

3574. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for closing the case connected with the Punjab National Bank (PNB) fraud forwarded to the Registrar of Companies (RoC) on the 29th July, 2016 by the Government;
- (b) whether the RoC inquired into the complaint or called the complainant for further enquiry in the matter and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for the RoC closed the case without properly following the procedure of disposing of a complaint that too from the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government has ordered investigation into the affairs of 107 companies and 7 LLPs under the provisions of Section 212(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Section 43(3)(c)(i) of Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 on 17.02.2018 belonging to Mr. Neerav Modi (Firestar Diamond group) and Mr. Mehul Chinubhai Choksi (Gitanjali Group) to be carried out by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) connected with Punjab National Bank Fraud wherein all matters in their entirety will be examined. The investigation is under progress.

[*Translation*]

Private Investment in Infrastructure Sector

3575. SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has encouraged investment by private sector in basic infrastructure projects

like roads, railways, power etc. along with consumer and social sector;

(b) if so, the details of private sector investments during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any policy has been formulated in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the sectors in which investment has been made as per the policy; and

(e) the estimated amount of funds required for the development of basic infrastructure projects during the next/ensuing five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken several steps to encourage investment by private sector for development of infrastructure like launching of innovative financial vehicles such as Infrastructure Debt Funds, Infrastructure Investment Trusts/Real Estate Investment Trusts, laying down a framework for issuance of municipal bonds, relaxation in External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) norms, mainstreaming of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) across infrastructure sectors, periodical review of Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors, establishment of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), relaxation of norms for Employees' Provident Funds Organization (EPFO)/pension funds for infrastructure sector, bringing in 5/25 scheme to extend long tenor loans to infrastructure projects, take-out finance and flexible structuring etc. Further, higher budgetary allocations to infrastructure sectors have been made in recent years. The total outlay for infrastructure in Budget 2018-19 stands at Rs.5.97 lakh crore.

As per NITI Aayog, the revised projection for investment in infrastructure that include electricity, renewable energy, roads & bridges, telecommunications, railways, mass rapid transit system, irrigation (including watershed), water supply & sanitation, ports (including inland waterways), airports, storage and oil & gas pipelines sectors, in the period 2012-17 is Rs. 38,22,822 crore at current prices, out of which the share of private investment is projected to be about 34% amounting to Rs. 12,81,223 crore at current prices. As per Budget Speech 2018-19, investment requirement in infrastructure is estimated to be in excess of Rs 50 lakh crore.

[English]

CGHS Facilities to Sportspersons

3576. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to include sportspersons who have won international medals in the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend CGHS facilities to those who have won medals at State and National levels too 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) and (b) No.

(c) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is primarily meant for the Central Government Employees and Pensioners receiving their salary/pension from Central Civil Estimates.

[Translation]

Prevention of Cruelty against Animals

3577. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has consulted various stakeholders to prevent cruelty against animals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government of India has enacted the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and framed Rules under the Act to prevent infliction of unnecessary pain and suffering to the animals.

The Central Government has established the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), an advisory body which advises the State and Central Government on the issues related to animal welfare including cruelty meted out to animals. The State authorities are empowered to initiate appropriate action against the offenders meeting out cruelty to animals and to take action as per the law.

*[English]***Scrutiny of Accounts by AI**

3578. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to utilize the technology like Artificial Intelligence (AI) in scrutiny of active accounts of the companies registered with the Registrar of Companies (RoC);

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any preventive measures to restrict the transfers of the movable assets and the immovable properties of struck off companies till their restoration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Serious Fraud Investigation office (SFIO) of this Ministry is in the process of developing 'Early Warning System' (EWS) to generate alerts as well as to strengthen its capability for taking stringent action against corporate misconduct. For this purpose, services of a consulting agency have been engaged to develop the conceptual framework.

(c) and (d) As per provisions of Section 250 of the Companies Act, 2013, when a company is struck off and dissolved under section 248 of the said Act, it shall, on and from the date mentioned in the notice under Section 248 (5) cease to operate as a company and the Certificate of Incorporation issued to it shall be deemed to have been cancelled from such date except for the purpose of realizing the amount due to the company and for the payment or discharge of the liabilities or obligations of the company. In this regard, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken up the matter with all the Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of the State/Union Territories and Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) with respect to transfer of movable assets and immovable properties of such struck off companies.

*[Translation]***Disparity in Disbursement of Loan**

3579. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in disbursement of loans by banks due to which benefits are not reaching the small entrepreneurs and farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Government fixes targets for agricultural credit disbursement and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) loans to small entrepreneurs. These targets have been consistently met.

Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several steps to facilitate provision of hassle free loans to small entrepreneurs, which inter-alia include, advise to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts; adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district etc. In addition, a target of 7.5% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) has been prescribed for Micro Enterprises.

In order to simplify the process of sanction of crop loans, Government, RBI and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have taken several steps, which inter-alia include, fixation of sub-target within the target for agriculture for small and marginal farmers, facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme for adequate and timely credit support to farmers, no margin/ collateral for agricultural loans up to Rs.1 lakh, availability of agricultural credit to farmers (including loans taken against KCC) at a reduced rate of interest, interest subvention scheme for short term loans up to Rs.3 lakh, incentive for prompt repayment of loan, loan restructuring on account of natural calamities at subvented rate, finance through Joint Liability Groups (JLG) to landless farmers cultivating

land as tenant farmers, oral lessees or share croppers, small and marginal farmers, etc.

Deaths due to Vector Borne Diseases

3580. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:
DR. K. GOPAL:
DR. RAVINDRA BABU:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the number of deaths recorded due to various vector borne diseases in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, disease-wise, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of various programmes/ schemes launched and funds allocated to check vector borne diseases in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of target set/achieved for various vector borne diseases in the country;

(d) the necessary steps taken to address the issue of shortage of health workers involved in various programmes to check vector borne diseases;

(e) the steps taken for research and development of vaccines for various vector borne diseases; and

(f) the other measures taken to check spread of various vector borne diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) States/UTs deaths due to Malaria, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis & Kala-azar given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Till date, there is no death reported by any State/UT directly attributable to Chikungunya & Filariasis.

(b) The funds allocated for the vector borne disease under NVBDCP is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Malaria is targeted for Elimination by 2030 as per National Framework for Malaria elimination 2016-2030. Number of malaria cases have declined from 1090724 in 2016 to 840838 in 2017 in the country. The

Case Fatality Rate (death per 100 cases) for Dengue is targeted to sustain <1%. Case Fatality Rate for dengue is 0.2% during 2017. The target for Chikungunya is to prevent outbreaks. No major outbreak of Chikungunya has been reported in 2017. The overall goal is to reduce morbidity and mortality due to JE. The case fatality rate due to JE has decreased from 16.8% in 2016 to 11.6% in 2017. Kala-azar is targeted for elimination. Out of 633 endemic blocks, 559,(88%) blocks achieved elimination target by 2017. Lymphatic Filariasis is targeted for elimination. 38% (97 districts out of 256 districts have achieved elimination target of MF rate less than 1% and stopped MDA after validation through Transmission Assessment Survey (TAS).

(d) Government of India support the states by providing financial assistance for human resource under NHM and regularly advise them to fill up the vacant posts.

(e) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) ICMR's National Institute of Virology (Pune) developed an indigenous Japanese Encephalitis vaccine JenVac in public private partnership with Bharat Biotech which was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare on 4th October 2013.

The Government of India initiated vaccination with Chinese JE vaccine SA-14-14-2 in endemic districts of India in 2006 against Japanese Encephalitis. Since then, this vaccine is being administered.

(f) Strategies adopted for Vector Borne Diseases prevention and control in the country.

- Early diagnosis and complete treatment
- Case based surveillance and rapid response
- Integrated Vector Management
 - Indoor Residual Spray (IRS)
 - Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)/ Insecticide treated Nets (ITNs)
 - Larval Source Management (LSM)
- Epidemic Preparedness and Early Response
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Advocacy, Coordination and Partnerships
- Behaviors Change Communication (BCC) and Community Mobilization
- Programme Planning and Management

Statement-I*State-wise VBDs Deaths -NVBDCP*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Malaria				Dengue				JE				Kala-azar			
		2015	2016	2017	2018*	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2015	2016	2017	2018*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal	7	2	0		1	0	0		2	0	0		0	0	0	0
3	Assam	4	6	0	0	1	4	2	0	135	92	87		0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	12	25	11		5	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	21	61	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	7	6	2	0	9	14	5	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	3	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0
9	Himachal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	6	15	1	0	0	1	5	0	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	9	8	5	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	4	2	2	0	25	13	37	1	1	0	0		0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	24	3	3	0	8	12	6	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	59	26	19	0	23	33	41	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	79	45	12	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	21	9	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	3	0	1	0	1	0	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20	Odisha	80	77	25	0	2	11	6	0	2	42	0		0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	18	15	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	3	5	0	0	7	16	16	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	12	5	65	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
25	Telangana	4	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	21	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0		0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	9	42	28	0	42	73	93	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	34	59	29		14	45	19		75	39	40	0	0	0	0	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	60	10	9	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
36	Pudducherry	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total		384	331	104	2	220	245	253	1	291	283	252	0	5	0	0	0

Statement-II

States/UTs-wise fund allocated to Vector Borne Diseases in the country (Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	825.00	728.00	909.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1274.00	1183.00	1183.00
3	Assam	2582.00	2395.10	2335.10
4	Bihar	3540.00	3534.00	3673.50
5	Chhattisgarh	2096.00	908.00	3364.50
6	Goa	98.00	102	106.76
7	Gujarat	1072.00	1100.00	1259.00
8	Haryana	255.00	200.00	52.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	104.00	26.00	45.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	92.00	94.20	99.62
11	Jharkhand	3945.00	3390.00	3370.91
12	Karnataka	1953.00	1759.00	970.06
13	Kerala	726.00	644.00	509.41
14	Madhya Pradesh	2441.00	2118.00	1657.15
15	Maharashtra	602.00	1320.00	705.80
16	Manipur	917.00	1005.00	905.00
17	Meghalaya	967.00	915.00	864.00
18	Mizoram	1219.00	1104.00	1364.00
19	Nagaland	1203.00	1117.00	1117.00
20	Odisha	3887.00	10037.00	10177.00
21	Punjab	399.00	402.00	1038.63
22	Rajasthan	2615.00	2180.80	1388.65

1	2	3	4	5
23	Sikkim	61.00	90.90	41.90
24	Tamil Nadu	1619.00	1409.00	1410.55
25	Telangana	3965.00	685.00	628.33
26	Tripura	1400.00	1617.00	1617.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	3593.00	3650.00	3343.80
28	Uttarakhand	200.00	266.00	249.38
29	West Bengal	1801.00	1910.00	1600.00
30	Delhi	171.00	169.00	168.17
31	Puducherry	49.00	51.00	51.83
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	352.00	349.00	373.00
33	Chandigarh	80.00	77.00	60.00
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.00	107.00	100.00
35	Daman and Diu	67.00	71.00	66.00
36	Lakshadweep	47.00	36.00	41.00
Total		46313.00	46750.00	46847.00

[English]

Merger of Banks

3581. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
ADV. M. UDHAYA KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to merge the Government banks into four/five big banks in near future;

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

(e) the manner in which this initiative will help to grow the banking sector of the country; and

(d) whether the Government is also considering to privatise some of the public sector banks as the Government is unable to recapitalise them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 provide that the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, may make a scheme, inter alia, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or any other banking institution. With a view to facilitate consolidation among the nationalised banks to create strong and competitive banks, Government has put in place an Alternative Mechanism as an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate public sector banks. No proposal is presently before the Alternative Mechanism for its consideration.

(d) Government has announced and commenced recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to the tune of Rs. 2,11,000 crore over the current and next financial years. It was stated in the budget speech for Union Budget 2016-17 that the process of transformation of IDBI Bank has started and that Government will take it forward and also consider the option of reducing its stake to below 50%.

Promotion of Medicinal Farming

3582. SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new measures/schemes for promotion and conservation of medicinal and aromatic plants in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of action taken to protect rare, endangered and threatened species with the backward

linkage with established nurseries/seed blocks in various States including Kerala;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to promote medicinal farming in the country and if so, the details thereof along with subsidy/incentive provided to the farmers for the purpose, scheme and project-wise;

(d) the details of funds provided by the Government under various schemes, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of action taken to ensure uniform distribution of produce with optimum price fixation to enable good remuneration for farmer/cultivators/collectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH at present has no such proposal to formulate any new measures/schemes for promotion and conservation of medicinal and aromatic plants in the country, however, presently the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" under which as per the scheme guidelines project based support is provided for activities like survey-inventorisation, documentation, resource augmentation, in-situ/ex-situ conservation, establishment of Herbal Gardens, conducting of Seminar/Conference/ Training/ Workshops/ Buyer-seller meets etc. and Research & Development on various aspects of Medicinal Plants.

(b) The NMPB under its Central Sector Scheme is supporting development of Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDAs) to protect/conservate the medicinal plants in wild, along with augmentation in forest areas and the special attention is given to protect rare, endangered and threatened species with backward linkage through establishing of nurseries in different parts of the country including state of Kerala.

(c) To promote the medicinal farming in the country, the Ministry of AYUSH is presently implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) under which there is a component on "Medicinal Plants" which primarily aimed at supporting

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. The cultivation of medicinal plants is supported by providing financial assistance as subsidy to farmers through the identified implementing agency of concerned state (generally State Horticulture and State Agriculture Departments). Under the scheme presently, Ministry of AYUSH has prioritized 140 species of medicinal plants for cultivation and in this regard financial assistance as subsidy is provided @ 30%, 50% and 75%, of the cost of cultivation (List of the prioritized species is given in the enclosed Statement). As per the scheme guidelines, the financial assistance for cultivation of medicinal plants is provided based on the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned State.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of funds provided/

released under Ministry of AYUSH's above Schemes during last three years and current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(e) NMPB conducts demand and supply study time to time to know the market demand and accordingly promotes its cultivation throughout the country To facilitate farmers and collectors to get optimum price for their produce, NMPB conducts Buyers Sellers meets throughout the country by itself or through SMPBs and other state agencies. NMPB has also launched an online platform for buyers and sellers which is also supported with mobile based application called 'e-Charak' wherein buyers and sellers can interact and sell their produce. There is also monthly mandi price update on major medicinal plants provided to enable farmers get good remuneration for their produce.

Statement-I

List of 140 Prioritised species of Medicinal Plants for cultivation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Cost per acre (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Plants Eligible for 30% Subsidy			
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Chirmati, Chinnoti, Gudumani	26880.15
2.	<i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn.	Vach	36602.5
3.	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i>	Adusa	10424.15
4.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (Linn.) Burn.	Ghritkumari	24889.7
5.	<i>Alpinia calcarata</i>	Smaller Galangal	33146.74
6.	<i>Alpinia galanga</i>	Greater Galanga	28589.88
7.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Linn.) Burn	Kalmegh	14641
8.	<i>Artemisia annua</i> (Linn.)	Artemisia	19496.73
9.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Shatavari	36602.5
10.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Neem	21961.5
11.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Pennell	Brahmi	23425.6
12.	<i>Bergenia ciliata</i> Stern.	Pashnabheda	40073.99
13.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> Linn.	Punarnava	17569.2

1	2	3	4
14.	<i>Cassia angustifolia</i> Vahl.	Senna	14641
15.	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> Linn.	Patang	31360.78
16.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Sadabahar	14641
17.	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Malkangani, Jyothismathi, Bavanthi Beeja	13000.24
18.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Linn.) Urban	Mandookparni	23425.6
19.	<i>Chlorophytum borivillianum</i> Sant.	Shwet Musali	183012.5
20.	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> Presl	Dalchini,	45387.1
	<i>C. tamala</i> and	Tejpat	26018.63
	<i>C. camphora</i>	Kapoor	-
21	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> Forsk	Indrayan, Colocynth, Chitraphala, Gavaksi, Kasturasa, Trapusi, Bitterm apple	-
22	<i>Clerodendrum phlomoidis</i> L.f	Arni	18827.6
23	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L. (Blue & White variety)	Aparajita	18827.6
24	<i>Coleus barbatus</i> Benth. Syn. <i>Coleus forskholii</i>	Pather Chur	25182.52
25	<i>Coleus vettiveroides</i> K.C. Jacob	Hrivera	-
26	<i>Convolvulus microphallus</i>	Shankhpushpi	19496.73
27	<i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> Roem & schult	Krsna sariva	24923.58
28	<i>Curcuma augustifolia</i>	Tikhur	-
29	<i>Dacalophis hmiltonii</i>	Nannari	-
30	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> Linn.	Foxglove	-
31	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> Linn.	Rotalu, Gethi	36602.5
32	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk.	Kesuria, Bhangru, Bhangra, Kesuti, Ajagara, Bringaraj, Kesar raja, Sumilaka, Suparna, Weed yam	14113.44
33	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burm. f.	Vai Vidang	24889.7
34	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Amla	38066.6
35	<i>Ephedra gerardiana</i> Wall.	Somlata	-
36	<i>Garcinia indica</i> Choisy	Kokum	36602.5
37	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	-
38	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. Br.	Gudmar	14641

1	2	3	4
39	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Buch-Ham.ex Smuth	Kapur kachari	23425.6
40	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R.Br.	Anantmool, Indian Sarsaparilla	20497.4
41	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Wall.	Kurchi/Kutaj	10775.05
42	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Khurasani ajwane	-
43	<i>Ipomoea mauritiana</i> / <i>Ipomoea digitata</i>	Giant potato	
44	<i>Ipomoea petaloidea</i> Choisy	Vrddhadaruka	-
45	<i>Ipomoea turpethum</i> R. Br.	Trivrit	15606.58
46	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>	Indian crocus	26704.7
47	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Listea	-
48	<i>Lepidum sativum</i> Linn.	Chandrasur	14406.26
49	<i>Mucuna prurita</i> Linn.	Konch	11712.8
50	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Tulsi	17569.2
51	<i>Oryza sativa</i> cv Njavara	Scented rice	-
52	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum & Thonn.	Bhumi amlaki	16105.1
53	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.	Pippali	36602.5
54	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	Isabgol	14113.44
55	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> (DC) CB Clark.	Rasna	-
56	<i>Plumbago rosea</i>	Leadwort	-
57	<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>	Moovila	-
58	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L.	Bakuchi	8784.6
59	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn	Manjishtha	58564
60	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel weed	14055.36
61	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Katheli-badhi	1422.96
62	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.	Makoy	14641
63	<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i>	Madhukari	60280.00
64	Pawad, Dhamasia, Kalika, Plihari, <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> Pers	Sharapunkha, Purple Tephrosia, Wild Indigo, Empali	14523.63
65	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wt. & Arn.	Arjuna	26353.8
66	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> Gaertn.	Behera	23425.6

1	2	3	4
67	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Harad	23425.6
68	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers	Giloe	16105.1
69	<i>Tragia involucrate</i>	Barhanta	-
70	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Patol panchang	-
71	<i>Valeriana hardwickii</i>	Tagar-ganth, Nihani	-
72	<i>Vitex nigundo</i>	Nirgundi	14641
73	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	Khas- khas grass	-
74	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (Linn.) Dunal	Ashwagandha	14641
75	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> Kurz.	Dhataki	-
Plants Eligible for 50% Subsidy			
76	<i>Abies webbiana</i> Lindl	Talispatra	-
77	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Katha	10424.15
78	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Linn) Corr.	Beal	23425.6
79	<i>Albizzia lebeck</i> Benth.	Shirish	21961.5
80	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R.Br.	Satvin, Saptaparna	19530.61
81	<i>Altingia excelsa</i> Noronha	Silarasa	-
82	<i>Anacyclus pyrethrum</i> DC.	Akarkara	-
83	<i>Atropa belledona</i>	Atropa	36602.5
84	<i>Coscinum fenastratum</i> (Gertn) Colebr.	Peela Chandan	
85	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i> Buch - Ham.	Varun	10424.15
86	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Kali Musali, Musli shiya	-
87	<i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> hatagirea (D.Don) Soo	Salampanja	-
88	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>	Sarivan	26353.8
89	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn.	Kalihari	80525.5
90	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn.	Licorice Roots, Mulethi	58564
91	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Linn.	Gambhari	26353.8
92	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> Linn.	Seabuckthorn	29282
93	<i>Inula racemosa</i> Hk. f.	Pushkarmool	22136.95
94	<i>Juniperus cumminis</i> Linn	Hapushal, Hanber, Juniper, Bethar, Hapusha	-

1	2	3	4
95	<i>Jurinea macrocephala</i> Benth.	Dhoop, Jari-dhoop	-
96	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz) Wt. & Arn.	Jivanti	36602.5
97	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> Linn.	Nagakeshar	10424.15
98	<i>Onosma hispidum</i> Wall.ex Don	Ratanjot	-
99	<i>Panax pseudo-ginseng</i>	Ginseng	-
100	<i>Parmelia perlata</i> Ach.	Saileya	-
101	<i>Piper cubeba</i> Linn. f.	Kababchini	-
102	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.	Chitrak	17569.2
103	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> DC.	Vidarikand	29282
104	<i>Premna integrifolia</i> Linn.	Agnimanth	14641
105	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Beejasar	32210.2
106	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> Benth. ex Kurz	Sarpgandha	36602.5
107	<i>Rheum emodi</i>	Archa	118592.1
108	<i>Salacia reticulata</i> , <i>Salacia oblongata</i>	Saptachakra (Saptarangi)	
109	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) De Wilde	Ashok	36602.5
110	<i>Smilax china</i> Linn.	Hrddhatri (Madhu snuhi), Chob Chini Lokhandi	29282
111	<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i> DC.	Patala	10775.05
112	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb	Lodh/Pathani	-
113	<i>Tacomella undulate</i> (Sm.) Seem.	Rohitak	10424.15
114	<i>Tricopus zeylanicus</i>	Jeevani	-
115	<i>Tylophora asthmatica</i>	Damabooti	-
116	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> Linn.	Thuner, Talispatra	-
117	<i>Urarea picta</i> (Jacq.) Desv.	Prishnaparni	24304.06
118	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i>	Indian Valerian	35138.4
119	<i>Vateria indica</i>	Mandadhupa, Dupa	-
120	<i>Viola Odorata</i>	Bunafsha	-
121	<i>Zanthoxylum alatum</i>	Timoor	17569.2
Plants Eligible for 75% Subsidy			
122	<i>Aconitum ferox</i> Wall./ <i>A. balfouri</i>	Vatsnabh	47101.67

1	2	3	4
123	<i>Aconitum chasmanthum</i> Stapf	Vatsnabh(API)	-
124	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i> Wall. ex Royle	Atees	64420.4
125	<i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> Roxb.	Agar	19530.61
126	<i>Berberis aristata</i> DC.	Daruhaldi	36602.5
127	<i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Arn.) Bhandari	Guggal	93702.4
128	<i>Coptis teeta</i> Wall.	Mamira	-
129	<i>Ferula foetida</i> Regel.	Hing	-
130	<i>Gentiana kurroo</i> Royle	Trayamana	-
131	<i>Mappia foetida</i> Miers.	Ghanera	-
132	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> DC.	Jatamansi	118592.1
133	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> Vent.	Syonaka	26353.8
134	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> Benth. ex Royle	Kutki	65884.5
135	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> Royle.	Bankakri, Indian podophyllum	58564
136	<i>Polygonatum cirrhifolium</i> Wall.	Mahameda	-
137	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Raktachandan, Red sanders	33088.66
138	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Chandan	28519.7
139	<i>Saussurea costus</i> C.B. Clarke	Kuth, Kustha	51243.5
140	<i>Swertia chirata</i> Buch-Ham	Chirata, Charayatah	48315.3

Statement-II

The State/UT-wise Funds released under the Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants during last three years and current financial year

Name of the State	2014-15 Released Amount (Rs. in lakh)	2015-16 Released Amount (Rs. in lakh)	2016-17 Released Amount (Rs. in lakh)	2017-18 Released Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	761.93	26.25	386.85	82.55
Arunachal Pradesh	0	79.09	189.55	51.42
Assam	0	175.26	69.09	59.07
Bihar	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	222.36	171.67	158.49	150.84
Delhi	114.12	118.53	115.28	199.84
Goa	0	25.00	39.62	3.00
Gujarat	238.22	143.22	477.46	300.30
Haryana	4.69	0	142.19	153.91
Himachal Pradesh	272.74	165.85	41.03	129.47
Jammu and Kashmir	31.19	10.87	49.86	136.65
Jharkhand	618.00	86.87	0	12.00
Karnataka	917.39	168.35	272.66	178.37
Kerala	159.72	252.24	404.90	240.8
Madhya Pradesh	11.24	632.55	356.44	550.14
Maharashtra	351.72	794.59	465.34	526.31
Manipur	17.20	452.91	28.53	599.18
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	11.00	176.18	30.00	115.39
Nagaland	87.77	19.58	79.76	80.40
Odisha	31.00	72.02	65.00	57.54
Punjab	0	8.00	112.38	17.75
Rajasthan	332.83	457.99	513.97	315.48
Sikkim	611.82	302.56	205.28	323.56
Tamil Nadu	8.40	117.04	122.93	162.41
Tripura	216.43	130.42	0	0
Uttarakhand	138.33	203.41	286.99	127.73
Uttar Pradesh	58.93	79.35	101.65	117.72
West Bengal	573.08	20.48	102.40	251.31
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	21.00	28.72
Chandigarh	6.46	10.00	28.19	17.50
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	2.69	15.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	0	0	0	1.20
Telangana	12.00	379.70	65.00	133.32
Total	5811.26	5294.98	4931.84	5123.88

Statement-III

The State/UT-wise funds released under Medicinal Plants component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission during last three years and current financial year

Name of the State	2014-15 Released Amount (Rs. in lakh)	2015-16 Released Amount (Rs. in lakh)	2016-17 Released Amount (Rs. in lakh)	2017-18 Released Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1200.61	133.780	457.16	211.872
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	42.779	61.11
Assam	0	0	120.239	392.284
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	152.63	178.21
Gujarat	172.25	168.415	212.189	158.7
Goa	0	0	14.47	26.59
Haryana	87.5	51.6788	69.188	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	61.981	170.069	75.543
Jammu and Kashmir	0	54.893	55.17	80.246
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	110.82	137.204	203.331	219.341
Kerala	0	126.5225	168.681	259.655
Madhya Pradesh	507.3	306.905	496.382	450.275
Maharashtra	589.88	205.877	0	355.008
Manipur	73.06	60.80	70.875	85.498
Meghalaya	**172.62	0	45.018	91.48
Mizoram	57.72	14.384	44.317	168.887
Nagaland	102.06	60.414	41.379	100.891

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	191.53	0	117.548	0
Punjab *	0	0	129.66	0
Puducherry	0	0	4.96	0
Rajasthan	42.51	113.532	226.055	747.846
Sikkim	77.24	30.731	31.706	24.98
Tamil Nadu	926.57	144.224	252.725	228.275
Tripura	53.23	36.064	0	0
Telangana	0	111.316	252.085	118.294
Uttar Pradesh	0	720.012	528.173	249.179
Uttarakhand	202.03	60.466	195.367	130.147
West Bengal	0	180.631	184.941	201.979
Total	4566.93	2779.8303	4287.097	4616.29

[*Translation*]

Branches of PSBs

3583. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) opened during the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the requirement of more bank branches and additional employees, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several PSBs are considering to open their rural branches in various parts of the country; and

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

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

Union Territory-wise number of bank branches opened by public sector banks in 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto September, 2017) is given in the enclosed Statement.

As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) rationalising the Branch Authorisation Policy, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 percent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres with population less than 10,000.

Banks open banking outlets and deploy employees in the light of RBI's instructions, their business plans and commercial viability, and may carry out surveys for assessing the same, if required.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise number of bank branches opened by Public Sector Banks (PSBs)

State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till September 30)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	1	-
Andhra Pradesh	390	226	137	29

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	4	-
Assam	64	46	34	3
Bihar	245	146	105	13
Chandigarh	18	13	6	3
Chhattisgarh	105	92	59	13
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	2	1
Daman and Diu	-	1	-	-
Goa	26	6	6	%
Gujarat	272	185	140	14
Haryana	226	105	83	15
Himachal Pradesh	66	38	27	3
Jammu and Kashmir	25	20	4	-
Jharkhand	148	77	55	8
Karnataka	400	250	160	33
Kerala	202	113	76	8
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	275	136	110	17
Maharashtra	377	271	166	21
Manipur	3	8	8	2
Meghalaya	2	6	3	-
Mizoram	7	8	7	-
Nagaland	3	3	4	-
NCT of Delhi	109	57	44	3
Odisha	262	151	96	12
Puducherry	15	2	4	1
Punjab	287	132	82	18
Rajasthan	350	222	110	14
Sikkim	4	4	2	-
Tamil Nadu	394	253	135	19
Telangana	231	167	82	16

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	13	11	8	-
Uttar Pradesh	789	370	250	44
Uttarakhand	127	53	30	10
West Bengal	271	159	110	11
Total	5714	3336	2150	331

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Cash Transfer in ICDS Scheme

3584. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government provides food, pre-school education and primary health care at Anganwadi Centres under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the NITI Aayog has recommended to initiate pilot schemes in a few districts to test if cash transfer could replace the provision of take home rations and supplementary nutrition as part of its ICDS Scheme to plug leakages and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain State Governments have requested the Union Government to introduce conditional cash transfer in lieu of take home ration;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(e) the reasons for not introducing the cash transfer scheme along with the present status in this regard; and

(f) whether the Union Government has increased the per day cost per beneficiary for children between the ages of six months to three years, acute malnourished

children, pregnant women and lactating mothers 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) Anganwadi Services (under Umbrella ICDS Scheme) provide the following package of services:-

1. supplementary nutrition;
2. pre-school non-formal education;
3. nutrition & health education;
4. immunization;
5. health check-up and
6. referral services

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) and (d) The States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have requested for introduction of conditional cash transfer in lieu of Take Home Ration under Anganwadi Services Scheme. However, this Ministry has not given consent to the proposal.

(e) Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) under the ICDS Scheme at Anganwadi Services Scheme needs to be implemented as per the provisions of National Food Security Act, 2013 and the Supplementary Nutrition (under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) Rules, 2017 framed thereunder.

(f) Cost norms of Supplementary Nutrition under Anganwadi Services with annual indexation have been revised in October, 2017 as per following details:

Sl. No.	Categories	Old Rates(In Rupees per day per beneficiary)	Revised Rates(In Rupees per day per beneficiary)
1	Children (6-72 months)	6.00	8.00
2	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	7.00	9.50
3	Severely Malnourished Children (6-72 months)	9.00	12.00

[English]

Old Currency Notes

3585. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after a year of demonetisation the bulk of the old currency notes still continue to be held by various banks as the Reserve Bank of India has limited disposal capacity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) About 99% of the SBNs received by the banks during demonetization have been lifted from banks / currency chests by RBI.

Revamp in Adoption Procedure

3586. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government had revamped the adoption procedure and issued new guidelines/regulations in 2015 to make adoption faster and transparent and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether the role of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has also been expanded from monitoring agency to executing agency for adoption under new guidelines and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note that parents and adoption agencies find the revamped system of adoption procedure as lacking the human element and requested/represented to the Government to further simplify the procedure;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government about in further simplifying the adoption procedure to boost adoption of children; and

(e) whether the CARA proposes to set up Counselling centres at the State and district level for both parents and children 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 Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015 has been replaced by the Adoption Regulations, 2017. This has been framed under Section 68(c) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) and notified on 4th January, 2017 and has come to force w.e.f. 16th January, 2017. Transparency, early de-institutionalization of children, informed choice for the parents, ethical practices and strictly defined timelines in the adoption process are the salient aspects of the Adoption Regulations.

(b) The role & responsibility of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been stipulated under the Section 68 of the JJ Act and Rule 37 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 framed there under.

CARA has been mandated to perform the following functions under the JJ Act, 2015:-

- (i) to promote in-country adoptions and to facilitate inter-State adoptions in co-ordination with State Agency;
- (ii) to regulate inter-country adoptions;
- (iii) to frame regulations on adoption and related matters from time to time as may be necessary;
- (iv) to carry out the functions of the Central Authority under the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption;
- (v) any other function as may be prescribed.

As per the Adoption Regulations, 2017, CARA is mandated to perform the following functions, in addition to the functions specified in section 68 of the JJ Act:-

- (i) monitor and regulate the procedure for in-country adoption;
- (ii) receive applications of an Non-Resident Indian or Overseas Citizens of India or a foreigner living abroad through authorised adoption agency or Central Authority or the Government department or the Indian diplomatic mission concerned and process the same in terms of section 59 (5) of the Act;
- (iii) receive and process applications received from a foreigner or an Overseas Citizen of India residing in India for one year or more, and who is interested in adopting a child from India in terms of sub-section (12) of section 59 (12) of the Act;
- (iv) issue No Objection Certificate in all cases of inter-country adoptions;
- (v) issue Conformity Certificate in the inter-country adoption cases under Article 23 of the Hague Adoption Convention in respect of inter-country adoption;
- (vi) intimate the immigration authorities of India and the receiving country of the child about the inter-country adoption cases;
- (vii) provide support and guidance to State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARAs), District Child Protection Units (DCPUs), Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and other stakeholders of adoption in related matters, through trainings, workshops, exposure visits, consultations, conferences, seminars and other capacity building programmes;
- (viii) coordinate with State Governments or the SARAs and advise them in adoption related matters;
- (ix) establish uniform standards and indicators, relating to:-

1. adoption procedure related to orphan,

abandoned and surrendered children and also related to relative adoptions;

2. quality child care standards in SAAs and Child Care Institution;
 3. monitoring and supervision of service providers;
 4. standardization of documents in cases of adoptions; and
 5. safeguards and ethical practices including online applications for facilitating hassle-free adoptions;
- (x) conduct research, documentation and publication on adoption and related matters;
 - (xi) maintain a comprehensive centralised database relating to children and prospective adoptive parents (PAPs) for the purpose of adoption in Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System;
 - (xii) maintain a confidential centralised database relating to children placed in adoption and adoptive parents in the Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System;
 - (xiii) carry out advocacy, awareness and information, education and communication activities for promoting adoption and other non-institutional child care services either by itself or through its associated bodies;
 - (xiv) enter into bilateral agreements with foreign Central Authorities as prescribed under the Hague Adoption Convention, wherever necessary;
 - (xv) authorise foreign adoption agencies to sponsor applications of Non-Resident Indian (NRI) or Overseas Citizen of India or foreign prospective adoptive parents for inter-country adoption of Indian children;
 - (xvi) set-up counselling Centre in its Head Quarters and support State Adoption Resource

Agencies for setting-up of counseling centre at State and District level for:-

1. counselling of the PAPs;
2. counseling of older children, wherever required;
3. preparing post-adoption follow-up report, wherever required;
4. post adoption counselling of adopted children and adoptive parents; and
5. assisting and counselling of older adoptees in root search.

(c) and (d) Adoption Policy has been simplified through the Adoption Regulations, 2017. These Regulations have been made keeping in mind the "best interests of the child".

The home assessments of the PAPs are done by the Social Worker from a SAA at their habitual place of residence and their counselling is under taken by them. Further on acceptance of the referral of the child, the PAPs visit the SAA and meet the child. Their matching is done by the Adoption Committee of the SAA before the PAPs gives their consent for adoption.

(e) A Counselling Centre has been functioning in CARA since 1st July, 2016 and PAPs can request for counselling on-line through CARA's website for both in-person and tele-counselling. Counsellors have been empanelled for this purpose. Several PAPs have been counselled through this facility. Further for providing counselling facilities at the State & District levels. Circular has been issued by CARA on 18th August, 2017 to All SARAs, DCPUs and SAAs.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in Financial Institutions

3587. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYALNISHANK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of reserved posts lying

vacant in various financial institutions including Life Insurance Corporation's (LICs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) of the country along with the date from which these posts are lying vacant;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to fill these posts;

(c) whether his Ministry has formulated any special policy for compassionate appointments in the insurance companies and banks and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of persons who have been provided jobs on the compassionate ground in these institutions during the last five years including the number of cases lying pending so far; and

(e) the details of programmes run by the financial institutions for capacity development and skill development of the socially and economically backward candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) All Public Sector Banks (PSBs)/Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs)/Financial Institutions (FIs) were directed on 29.12.2014 to fill up the backlog vacancies as per time frame fixed by DoP&T vide their O.M. No.36038/01/2013-Est.(Res.) dated 26.11.2014.

(c) The Department of Financial Services (DFS) has conveyed its approval to open compassionate appointment in PSBs on the line of Central Government on 07.08.2014. Accordingly, Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has formulated scheme, of Appointment on compassionate grounds in PSBs.

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

(e) All PSBs/FIs were informed on 04.07.2006 regarding pre-recruitment/pre-promotion and in-service training for the candidates belong to SCs/STs.

Statement

The Bank-wise total number of posts lying vacant in Public Sector Banks (PSBs)/Financial Institutions (FIs)/Public Section Insurance Companies (PSICs) as on 31.12.2017

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisations	Total number of Reserved Posts lying vacant					
		SC	Since when lying vacant	ST	Since when lying vacant	OBC	Since when lying vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Public Sector Banks (PSBs)							
1	Allahabad Bank	64	2017-18	29	2017-18	85	2017-18
2	Andhra Bank	165	2015 to 2017	132	2015 to 2017	266	2015 to 2017
3	Bank of Baroda	61	31.12.2017	55	31.12.2017	201	31.12.2017
4	Bank of India	169	31.12.2017	96	31.12.2017	144	31.12.2017
5	Bank of Maharashtra	21	2017-18	19	2017-18	25	2017-18
6	Canara Bank	0	-	22	10.02.2017 to 18.12.2017	0	-
7	Central Bank of India	230	01.01.2018	118	01.01.2018	435	01.01.2018
8	Corporation Bank	0	-	0	-	0	-
9	Dena Bank	7	31.12.2017	90	31.12.2017	36	31.12.2017
10	Indian Bank	1	31.12.2013	33	31.12.2013 to 31.12.2016	26	31.12.2011 to 31.12.2016
11	Indian Overseas Bank	118	2015	32	2015	235	2015
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	18	31.12.2017	40	01.04.2016 to 31.12.2017	77	01.04.2016 to 31.12.2017
13	Punjab National Bank	121	31.12.2017	270	31.12.2017	0	-
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	12	01.01.2018	10	01.01.2018	65	01.01.2018
15	Syndicate Bank	0	-	0	-	0	-
16	Union Bank of India	217	December, 2016 to December, 2017	182	December, 2016 to December, 2017	157	December, 2016 to December, 2017
17	United Bank of India	40	01.04.2017	18	01.04.2017	39	01.04.2017
18	UCO Bank	63	11.09.2017 to 11.12.2017	35	11.09.2017 to 11.12.2017	72	11.09.2017 to 11.12.2017
19	Vijaya Bank	0	-	0	-	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	State Bank of India	569	31.12.2017	303	31.12.2017	229	31.12.2017
21	IDBI Bank Ltd.	0	-	0	-	0	-
Financial Institutions (FIs)							
22	NABARD	0	-	2	2016 to 2017	3	2016 to 2017
23	National Housing Bank	0	-	0	-	0	-
24	Exim Bank	9	2011 to 2017	2	2011 to 2017	12	2011 to 2017
25	SIDBI	0	-	0	-	2	21.10.2014
26	IIFC Ltd.	1	July, 2016	1	July, 2016	2	2012 to Aug, 2016
27	IFCI Ltd.	4	2014 to 2016	3	2016	4	2016
Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs)							
28	LIC of India	11501.04.2012 to 31.03.2017		12101.04.2012 to 31.03.2017			
232		01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017					
29	GIC of India	0	0	3	July, 2017		
30	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	42	31.12.2017	48	31.12.2017	96	31.12.2017
31	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	1	2015	0	-	0	-
32	Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	0	-	0	-	0	-
33	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	0	-	0	-	0	-
34	Agriculture Insurance Co. Ltd.	1	15.03.2016	1	15.03.2016	1	15.03.2016
Grand Total		2040		1660		2435	

Statement-II

The Bank-wise total number of persons who have been provided jobs on compassionate ground and number of cases lying pending in Public Sector Banks (PSBs)/Financial Institutions (FIs)/ Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs) as on 31.12.2017

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisations	Compassionate appointment made during last 5 years	Number of cases of compassionate appointment lying pending
1	2	3	4
Public Sector Banks (PSBs)			
1	Allahabad Bank	53	23
2	Andhra Bank	107	11
3	Bank of Baroda	183	63
4	Bank of India	230	34

1	2	3	4
5	Bank of Maharashtra	42	20
6	Canara Bank	130	0
7	Central Bank of India	131	105
8	Corporation Bank	67	10
9	Dena Bank	27	29
10	Indian Bank	12	33
11	Indian Overseas Bank	86	50
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	100	10
13	Punjab National Bank	208	32
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	2	40
15	Syndicate Bank	114	0
16	Union Bank of India	101	12
17	United Bank of India	128	0
18	UCO Bank	62	5
19	Vijaya Bank	52	26
20	State Bank of India	56	0
21	IDBI Bank Ltd.	19	11
	Financial Institutions (FIs)		
22	NABARD	0	0
23	National Housing Bank	0	0
24	Exim Bank	0	0
25	SIDBI	0	8
26	IIFC Ltd.	0	0
27	IFCI Ltd.	0	0
	Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs)		
28	LIC of India	1283	77
29	GIC of India	0	0
30	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	75	8
31	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	25	48
32	Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	53	53
33	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	74	0
34	Agriculture Insurance Co. Ltd.	1	0
	Grand Total	3421	708

*[English]***Cheque Bounce Cases**

3588. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases relating to cheque bounce are on the rise in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the cases pending in various courts, Court/ Bank/ State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 to prevent cheque bounce cases and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cheque related frauds have also increased manifolds and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to curb the menace of cheque bounce and fraud in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Information with regard to the disposal of cases under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 in National Lok Adalats organised by National Legal Services Authority of India (NALSA) during the year 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) In order to increase the credibility of the cheque as a financial instrument, and to help trade and commerce in general by allowing lending institutions, including banks, to continue to extend financing to the productive sectors of the economy, the Government has introduced the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017 in Lok Sabha on 20.02.2018. The Bill provides for an interim compensation of a sum not exceeding 20% of the amount of the cheque to the payee at the Trial stage. Further, the Appellate Court may order the appellant to deposit such sum which shall be a minimum of 20% of the fine or compensation awarded by the Trial Court.

(c) No such data is centrally maintained.

(d) In order to reduce the pendency of cases in the courts, the Legal Services Institutions under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, organise weekly / monthly and also Mega Lok Adalats. In addition to this, National Lok Adalats from Taluk level to Supreme Court levels are also organised to reduce the pendency of the courts.

Further, the Government has adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, inter-alia, involves better court infrastructure including computerisation, increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and initiating policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

Statement*Disposal of Negotiable Instruments Act U/S 138 cases in National Lok Adalats organised during the year 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs)	Amount in (Rs.)					
		Pre-Litigation Cases		Pending Cases		Total Disposal	Total Settlement Amount in(Rs.)
		Disposed of	settlement amount	Disposed of	settlement amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	2559	441326065	2560	441326065
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	180000	3	934000	4	1114000
3	Assam	214	10377372	437	35646904	651	46024276

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Bihar	0	0	117	15503496	117	15503496
5	Chhattisgarh	6	288000	1544	154882503	1550	155170503
6	Goa	417	8779388	417	21747595	834	30526983
7	Gujarat	305	33275850	40438	4974966993	40743	5008242843
8	Haryana	1286	22871157	4742	251109166	6028	273980323
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2197	177550746	2197	177550746
10	Jammu and Kashmir	54	4677003	215	23194086	269	27871089
11	Jharkhand	609	27068087	970	60121661	1579	87189748
12	Karnataka	39	2527108	5567	1045619500	5606	1048146608
13	Kerala	67	2626931	823	73454299	890	76081230
14	Madhya Pradesh	450	64425390	12177	1705052681	12627	1769478071
15	Maharashtra	712	17934174	34566	13919170961	35278	13937105135
16	Manipur	0	0	4	985000	4	985000
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	2	300000	2	300000
19	Nagaland	7	438965	0	0	7	438965
20	Odisha	151	15473178	2714	327547828	2865	343021006
21	Punjab	107	14097739	11768	3019848365	11875	3033946104
22	Rajasthan	528	46248039	23708	2465889089	24326	2512137128
23	Sikkim	0	0	4	22000	4	22000
24	Tamil Nadu	37	6692633	8229	2665692774	8266	2672385407
25	Telangana	0	0	1577	86805585	1577	86805585
26	Tripura	0	0	22	1319000	22	1319000
27	Uttar Pradesh	9	% 50150	6814	353263940	6823	353314090
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	1399	75224183	1399	75224183
29	West Bengal	0	0	41	88285120	41	88285120
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	2850238	3	240000	48	3090238
31	U.T. of Chandigarh	32	268000	1910	371457718	1942	371725718
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	36	7688471	36	7688471

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	10	9012753	10	9012753
34	Delhi	86	14352624	10282	903576590	10368	917929214
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	U.T. of Puducherry	0	0	158	15432988	158	15432988
Total		5163	295502026	175543	33292872060	180706	33588374086

Compensatory Afforestation Fund

3589. SHRI VINAYAKBHURAO RAUT:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATILSHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPABARNE:

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

(a) whether about Rs. 50,000 crore has been collected as Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) in lieu of forestland diverted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for non-forest purposes such as industrial projects like mining and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has notified the draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Rules, 2018 to facilitate utilisation of over Rs. 50,000 crore among States to expand India's forest cover and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether environmentalists and forest rights activists are criticizing the draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund(CAF) Rules stating they violate Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 and if so, the response of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether organizations and activists working for the rights of forest dwellers have repeatedly pointed out that the CAF Act, by design, is flawed and needs repealing or amendment to ensure safeguards for the protection of rights of tribals and forest dwellers; and

(e) if so, 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, as on this date Rs. 50213.424 Crore is available in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund managed by ad-hoc CAMPA which includes principal amount and interest accrued on the principal amount. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Yes, the Compensatory Afforestation Rule 2018 has been published in the gazette dated 17th February 2018 for public comment. The details are available on the website [http://egazette.mc.in/\(S\(ss2o5yvoxew0sktoi2nxtrc3\)\)/EnhancedSearch.aspx](http://egazette.mc.in/(S(ss2o5yvoxew0sktoi2nxtrc3))/EnhancedSearch.aspx). The comments of various stakeholders have been sought from public affected by CAF Act 2016 and their comments will be considered while finalizing Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rule 2018.

Statement

The total fund position as on 28.02.2018

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount (in Rs)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	235,858,804.89
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,927,377,222.15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,670,995,811.65
4	Assam	6,054,029,363.25
5	Bihar	5,580,446,817.51
6	Chandigarh	173,897,058.01
7	Chhatisgarh	53,460,437,007.92
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	138,523,002.07

1	2	3
9	Daman and Diu	-
10	Delhi	1,095,423,974.05
11	Goa	1,376,500,872.36
12	Gujarat	15,798,092,674.54
13	Haryana	12,769,066,650.55
14	Himachal Pradesh	18,035,823,420.85
15	Jammu and Kashmir	12,520,717,022.69
16	Jharkhand	39,481,433,224.72
17	Karnataka	13,698,656,002.74
18	Kerala	760,528,154.02
19	Lakshadweep	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	48,411,115,890.89
21	Maharashtra	33,711,248,758.28
22	Manipur	3,935,198,956.94
23	Meghalaya	1,388,914,828.68
24	Mizoram	1,092,999,070.40
25	Nagaland	-
26	Odisha	76,908,643,933.77
27	Pudducherry	-
28	Punjab	9,849,024,851.97
29	Rajasthan	23,734,844,671.07
30	Sikkim	3,257,806,463.92
31	Tamil Nadu	1,230,186,708.72
32	Telangana	28,041,303,280.85
33	Tripura	2,249,523,370.01
34	Uttar Pradesh	20,336,456,895.45
35	Uttarakhand	29,296,856,458.99
36	West Bengal	1,912,315,570.15
	Total	502,134,246,794.06

Education Cess

3590. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the education cess collected on income tax along with its utilization since inception;

(b) the details of the schemes/programmes identified so far for utilisation of such education cess;

(c) whether the cases of diversion or under utilization of such cess have come to the notice of the Government since inception, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study/enquiry in this regard, if so, the details and outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective use of the corpus collected by the Government through education cess?

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 'primary education cess' and 'secondary and higher education cess', levied and collected on income tax and their utilization from inception are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The proceeds from 'primary education cess' are channeled through a dedicated reserve fund called 'Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh' in Public Account and utilized towards financing the expenditure on 'Mid-day Meal' scheme and 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'. The proceeds from 'secondary and higher education cess' were not channeled through a dedicated reserve fund till 2017-18. The dedicated fund with the nomenclature 'Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh' in Public Account is proposed to be operationalised from Budget for 2018-19;

(c) There have been no instances of diversion of cess collection to any purpose other than those for which

cess was levied. However, depending on the pace of expenditure and absorptive capacity of Ministry/ Department, the budget allocation to the schemes is reviewed mid-year and revised allocations made, resulting into under utilisation with respect to the collected amount in certain years;

(d) and (e) No study has been conducted in this regard. Government is, however, aware of the mismatch between the collection of cess and utilisation of the proceeds. Corrective measures have been taken by advancing the budget process cycle, mainly, towards accelerating the expenditure by making available the full budget allocation to the Ministries/Departments from the commencement of the financial year so that the implementing Ministry can plan the expenditure in advance.

Statement

Details of the Education Cess Collected on Income Tax with its utilisation since inception

(Rs. crore)

Year	Collection of Primary Education Cess from Income Tax	Utilisation through 'Prarambhik Siksha Kosh'	Collection of Secondary and higher education cess
1	2	3	4
2004-05	627.46		
2005-06	1204.19		
2006-07	1494.82	193.36	
2007-08	2080.80	10393.00	1032.07
2008-09	2170.42	12817.00	1074.14
2009-10	2465.74	12257.67	1208.15
2010-11	2832.94	15805.00	1400.78
2011-12	3308.04	18334.00	1639.36
2012-13	3891.43	20667.34	1928.89

1	2	3	4
2013-14	4739.18	19988.24	2351.03
2014-15	5178.89	22323.19	2594.31
2015-16	8492.14	19298.16	4211.86
2016-17	6845.70	19732.47	3419.93

Notes:

(1) Primary Education Cess was leviable on Major taxes such as 'income tax', 'corporation tax', 'customs', 'union excise duties' and 'service tax'.

(2) Information provided above relates to collection of primary education cess and secondary and higher education cess on 'income tax'.

(3) No dedicated reserve fund in Public account has been created for 'secondary and higher education tax' till 2017-18.

(4) Collections from 'secondary and higher education cess' were deemed to have financed the higher education from 2007-08 to 2017-18.

(5) A separate fund called 'Madhyamik and Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh' is proposed to be operationalised from Budget for 2018-19.

Mental Health

3591. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the number of people suffering from depression and other mental illness along with the related casualties reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any study/survey in this regard, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for prevention, control, treatment and rehabilitation of mental disorders along with the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the action plan drawn by the Government to scale up manpower and infrastructure including to meet the shortage of mental healthcare professionals and institutes/hospitals in the country, State/ UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme for mental health workers and cover mental

illness under any Centrally sponsored insurance scheme 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 number of people suffering from depression and other mental illness along with the related casualties is not maintained centrally. However, the Government had undertaken a National Mental Health Survey through the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore in 12 States of the country. As per the survey report released on 26th December, 2016, the prevalence of mental disorders including common mental disorders, severe mental disorders, and alcohol and substance use disorders (excluding tobacco use disorder) in adults over the age of 18 years is about 10.6%. The major findings of the survey are as under:

- The prevalence of mental morbidity is high in urban metropolitan areas.
- Mental disorders are closely linked to both causation and consequences of several non-communicable disorders (NCD).
- Nearly 1 in 40 and 1 in 20 persons suffer from past and current depression, respectively.
- Neurosis and stress related disorders affect 3.5% of the population and was reported to be higher among females (nearly twice as much in males).
- Data indicate that 0.9 % of the survey population were at high risk of suicide.
- Nearly 50% of persons with major depressive disorders reported difficulties in carrying out their daily activities.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is implementing the District Mental Health programme (DMHP) under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in 517 districts of the country with the objectives to:

- (i) Provide mental health services including prevention, promotion and longterm continuing care at different levels of district healthcare delivery system.

- (ii) Augment institutional capacity in terms of infrastructure, equipment and human resource for mental healthcare.
- (iii) Promote community awareness and participation in the delivery of mental healthcare services.
- (iv) Broad-base mental health into other related programs.

To address the acute shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Government, under NMHP, is implementing manpower development schemes for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 25 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of 47 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties in the country.

(e) The Government does not have any specific scheme for mental health workers or for providing insurance cover to persons with mental illness.

Assessment of Forests

3592. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether forests are recognized as bio-diverse food and nutrition producing habitats;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with provisions for assessment of forests as food and nutrition sources when diverted for non-forest purposes including monoculture plantations;
- (c) whether the Government has any data base on the food habits of the forest communities and on the nature and extent of their dependence on forests; 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) Yes, Madam. Forests are recognized as bio-diverse food and nutrition producing habitats.

(b) While submitting proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the user agencies and forest departments submit detailed study on flora and fauna. Based on these studies, Biodiversity/Wildlife Management Plans are also prepared.

(c) and (d) No such information is maintained in the Ministry.

Demonetized Currency Received as Donations

3593. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some religious temples including Tirupati under Shri Tirumala Tirupati Venkateshwara Temple, have crores of demonetized currency notes, received as donations;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take back such old notes and replace it with new ones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (TTD) vide their letter dated December 23, 2016 and subsequent dates informed RBI that SBN offered in the Hundi by pilgrims had accumulated with them. Considering the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Ordinance, 2016 the temple authorities were advised by RBI that no further window of opportunity to exchange/deposit of banknotes could be offered. GoI on March 14, 2017 also informed RBI that no more relaxation was warranted in all such matters.

Jan Dhan Accounts

3594. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jan Dhan Yojana accounts having balance across the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance that bank officials have deposited Rs. 1 in the

account opened under Jan Dhan Yojana in order to bring down the number of zero balance accounts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of Jan Dhan accounts having balance of Re. 1 across the country;

(d) whether the Department of Financial Services has submitted any report to the Government on zero balance and Re.1 balance in Jan Dhan accounts, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Public Sector Banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As per extant guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts including Jan Dhan accounts, are permitted to have zero balance. Depending upon transactions carried out by a Jan Dhan account holder, the balance in any Jan Dhan accounts can vary on day-to-day basis, and may even become zero on a particular day. Hence, the number of Jan Dhan accounts having zero balance or balance with Re.1 is not monitored.

As on 7.3.2018, there are 31.31 crore Jan-Dhan accounts having deposit balance of Rs.76,117 crore.

Marine Life

3595. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether marine life in ocean and rivers has been affected due to chemicals, waste, garbage and sewage water discharged from industries and plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether death of a number of whales and dolphins and thousands of dead fishes have been washed ashore near Adyar estuary in Chennai have been reported recently due to pollution;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Marine life in ocean and rivers gets affected due to pollution caused by chemicals, waste, garbage and sewage discharged into coastal waters from various sources including industries. These contaminants have adverse impacts on mammals, sea turtles etc., and other forms of marine life, besides incidences of fish deaths due to depletion of oxygen, algal blooms and change in colour of sea surface.

(c) and (d) There has been no recent report on mass mortality of whales and dolphins near 1 Adyar estuary. However, a number of fishes have been reported to have been washed ashore near the Adyar estuary, reported to be a highly polluted river. This has resulted in reduction in the oxygen levels in the water, leading to hypoxia condition, which is not conducive for the aquatic life.

(e) The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change has laid down standards for effluent discharge under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, including the Water Quality Criteria (dissolved oxygen, bacteria, and heavy metals etc.) for safe discharge of treated effluent into the coastal waters. The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 also prohibits the discharge of untreated waste water and effluents onto the coast/sea. Tamil Nadu State Government is also implementing projects for eco-restoration and pollution abatement in the Adyar River.

[*Translation*]

RBI Audit of Loan Exposure of Banks

3596. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct an inspection audit in all State-owned banks in the light of scams reported from various banks and if so, the details of the action taken thereon;

(b) the details of the scams in the banks during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish a scheme for audit by the Reserve bank of India with regard to the loans and over drafts availed amounts of more than ten crores;

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

(e) whether the Government initiated action against the accused in bank scams and if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Audit of banks is governed by the provisions of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. In addition, audit of nationalised banks is governed by the provisions of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980, while that of the State Bank of India (SIM) is governed by the provisions of section 41 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955. As per the provisions of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, previous approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is required for appointment of auditors for conducting annual audit, which is referred to as statutory audit, further, section 35 of file Banking Regulation Act provides that RBI may inspect any banking company and its books and accounts, and RBI carries out Annual Financial Inspection of Banks under this. Thus, statutory audit with RBI's approval and Annual Financial Inspection of Banks by RBI are a statutory feature and are carried out accordingly, including in respect of Public Sector-Banks (PSBs).

(b) As reported by RBI, details of frauds in banks during the last three financial years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) No proposal for establishing a scheme for audit by RBI with regard to loans and overdrafts of amounts of more than Rs. 10 crore is currently under consideration. Government has asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding Rs. 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Assets (NPA), from the angle of possible fraud.

(e) As reported by PSBs, details of action initiated in respect of frauds in banks are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Frauds reported during FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 (Amount involved above Rs. 1 lakh)*

Bank	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of frauds	Amount involved in lakh Rs.	No. of frauds	Amount involved in lakhRs.	No. of frauds	Amount involved in lakh Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	0	6.91	1	2488.94	0	0
Allahabad Bank	47	7597.64	23	29090.8	60	89508.67
American Express Banking Corp.	176	1007.51	187	641.83	166	558.54
Andhra Bank	52	51148.11	44	25045.92	64	24560.11
Axis Bank Ltd.	187	33713.54	227	33836.39	222	202037.9
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	0	0	1	11.55	13	155.56
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	0	0	0	0	1	6.97
Bank of Baroda	303	122602.4	255	166810	224	116484.7
Bank of India	131	9244.37	156	121757.56	162	277400.7
Bank of Maharashtra	50	23905.6	45	130773.15	75	42502.25
Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	1	13
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	4	54.77
Canara Bank	114	17563.19	94	158977.98	119	61016.51
Capital Small Finance Bank	2	18.2	0	0	0	0
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	8	179.45	11	917.09	39	2044.79
Central Bank of India	214	214971.8	167	17729.55	146	86786.13
Citibank N.A.	94	848.88	115	510.51	177	1171.58
City Union Bank Ltd.	2	644.19	5	1208.67	3	2303.36
Corporation Bank	73	122209.3	135	132199.37	83	69407.57
CTBC Bank	3	11165.25	1	2000	0	0
DBS Bank Limited	3	3442.4	3	7111.53	1	8.19
DCB Bank Ltd	2	4.08	14	459.35	0	0
Dena Bank	41	40015.93	21	7102.43	43	46809.33
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	2	15.25	1	1.5	1	6.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	7	7284.13	4	556.12	6	9085.09
Doha Bank Qsc	0	0	0	0	3	897.94
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	0	0	0	0	2	201.52
Export Import Bank of India	3	13474.3	0	0	2	10878.83
Federal Bank Ltd.	44	8173.99	49	8199.81	58	25913.14
Firststrand Bank	0	0	0	0	2	2711.65
HDFC Bank Ltd.	218	1753.29	260	9728.98	313	16034.61
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	38	2645.75	36	8611.77	48	99.13
HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G	1	32.91	0	0	0	0
ICICI Bank Ltd.	433	26977.16	588	34771.52	686	41269.94
IDBI Bank Limited	56	55795.1	129	26205.31	107	113683.51
IDFC Bank Limited	0	0	0	0	3	39.1
IFCI Ltd.	1	9818.32	5	25336.14	1	21486.11
Indian Bank	95	9103.97	87	13805.59	79	48022.73
Indian Overseas Bank	138	57564.11	109	59832.95	95	137210.69
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	14	13340.82	21	528.9	23	289.6
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	35	619.22	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	7	90286.68	14	866.55	23	31147.54
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	22	2212.52	15	9195.72	25	3103.62
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16	12316.22	21	18243.28	21	1782.35
Korea Exchange Bank	0	0	0	0	2	2.28
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	56	5896.64	114	4502.13	126	11154.66
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd	1	1.02	0	0	0	0
LakshmiVilas Bank Ltd.	5	5449.3	12	2201.14	13	10995.43
Mashreq Bank PSC	0	0	1	3.66	0	0
NainitalBank Ltd.	5	55.23	21	187.81	4	35.91
OrientalBank of Commerce	127	76483.75	114	80729.58	56	16276.83
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	0	0	0	0	1	1778.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab & Sind Bank	30	3916.14	12	13193.85	16	17878.35
Punjab National Bank	180	230973.1	131	35285.23	160	280916.46
RBL Bank Ltd.	15	905	10	383.54	13	315.44
Shinhan Bank	0	0	2	584.16	0	0
Small Industries Development Bank of India	7	1109.28	2	4531.85	3	1130.86
South Indian Bank Ltd.	9	1707.47	7	158.22	7	31396.29
Standard Chartered Bank	81	8737.96	127	366.03	320	651.87
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	41	46180.62	48	14772.93	38	13287.2
State Bank of Hyderabad	31	6865.38	34	67366.7	38	11215.62
State Bank of India	651	161854	562	189551.45	544	242237.06
State Bank of Mysore	97	9074.73	67	2172.85	92	27977.08
State Bank of Patiala	39	29030.32	40	41319.88	47	3583.37
State Bank of Travancore	34	23623.31	19	13888.03	44	5709.41
SyndicateBank	208	79310.45	178	164068.1	166	37623.15
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	21	1262.8	12	572.14	20	7478.6
The Bank of Tokyo- Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	0	0	0	0	1	123.96
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	2	19.48	7	11.04	1	1
UCO Bank	87	141097.7	85	24814.88	59	69548.24
Union Bank of India	111	36982.69	146	129772.94	111	92072.33
United Bank of India	128	68035.15	67	14266.71	30	8382.14
Vijaya Bank	35	35174.35	21	10465.4	58	13271.59
Yes Bank Ltd.	5	58.26	10	154.7	7	1738.01
Total	4639	1945507	4693	1869881	5078	2393475.22

Source: RBI

Statement-II*Loan fraud cases involving Rs. 5 crore and above*

Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till Dec2017)	Total
No. of loan fraud cases	226	203	249	175	853
FIRs registered	214	172	189	124	699
Suits filed for recovery	136	155	187	111	589

Source: PSBs

*[English]***Trade in Bitcoin**

3597. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI PASUNOORI DAYAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been equating trade in bitcoins to ponzi schemes that render uncharacteristically high returns and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that Bitcoins could be the root cause behind terror funding, money laundering and hawala transactions in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for controlling unlawful activities through bitcoins 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) The Government, vide Press Release dated 29.12.2017 has warned against risks in investing in Virtual Currencies describing these as ponzi schemes which can result in sudden and prolonged crash.

(b) and (c) There are no credible inputs to indicate that Bitcoins are being used for terror funding. Security agencies keep a close watch on the issues regarding funding of terrorism as well as other illegal activities.

Water Pollution in Rivers

3598. SHRI PASUNOORI DAYAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities proposed under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) has not been fully implemented by the States to reduce water pollution in major rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the activities taken to reduce the pollution in river Godavari and Krishna by the riparian States including expenditure during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) 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 identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries which is handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01/08/2014 onwards) has covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4579.56 crore. So far, Central share of Rs. 2236.98 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes and sewage treatment capacity of 2446.43 million litres per day (mid) has been created under the NRCP programme. The State- wise details of rivers covered, sanctioned cost and treatment capacity created under NRCP is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Works relating to interception & diversion of sewage, sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation, river front development, crematoria, etc. have been implemented at Rajahmundry town in Andhra Pradesh at sanctioned cost of Rs. 21.79 crore and at Nanded, Nashik and Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 87.12 crore for pollution abatement of river Godavari under NRCP. Sewage treatment capacity of 30 mid in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh and 127 mid in the three towns of Maharashtra has been created under NRCP. Besides, works relating to interception & diversion of sewage and sewage treatment plants at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 28.74 crore have been implemented in the towns of Karad and, Sangli in Maharashtra for pollution abatement of river Krishna under NRCP, and sewage treatment capacity of 55 mid has been created in these two towns. During the last three years, no funds have been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra under NRCP for pollution abatement of rivers Godavari and Krishna.

Statement*State-wise details of rivers covered under National River Conservation Plan*

Sl. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)	STP Capacity created (in mid.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	21.79	30.00
2	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14	-
3	Gujarat	Sabarmati & Mindola	808.53	285.00
4	Goa	Mandovi, Sal	75.84	12.50
5	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery & Pennar	66.25	41.64
6	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga & Mula Mutha.	1182.86	260.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada & Tapti.	20.16	7.95
8	Odisha	Brahmini, Mahanadi & coastal area (Puri town)	92.74	48.00
9	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	774.43	659.20
10	Telangana	Godavari & Musi	345.70	621.46
11	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery & Tamrabarani	905.78	477.66
12	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	4.50
13	Sikkim	Rani Chu	181.09	18.52
14	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	82.80	-
Total			4579.56	2446.43

[Translation]

Committee against Shell Companies

3599. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Revenue Secretary for taking action against Shell company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main features of the recommendations made by the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes.

(b) A Task Force (TF) was constituted under the joint chairmanship of Revenue Secretary and Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs in February, 2017. The Task Force has representatives from Central Board of Direct Taxes, Central Board of Excise & Customs, Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation, Financial Intelligence Unit, Serious Fraud Investigation Office, and Department of Financial Services with an option to co-opt representatives from Reserve Bank of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India.

(c) The Task Force meets regularly to ensure, inter-alia, strict action as per law, against the shell companies indulging in illegal activities and sorting of issues related to sharing of information, giving access of

documents to other agencies by the custodian agency and action against professionals involved in illegal operations of shell companies.

Kisan Credit Cards

3600. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the maximum limit of loan sanctioned through Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs);
- (b) the number of applications for KCC lying pending as on date, bank, State/ UT-wise including Maharashtra; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to expeditiously process the pending KCCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The credit limit/ loan amount under Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) is fixed by Banks as per guidelines prescribed in the Master Circular dated July 3, 2017 issued by RBI. The short term credit limit under KCC for the first year is determined based on Scale of Finance for the crop (as decided by District Level Technical Committee) x Extent of area cultivated + 10% of limit towards post-harvest/ household/ consumption requirements + 20% of limit towards repairs and maintenance expenses of farm assets + crop insurance and/or accident insurance including personal accidental insurance scheme (PAIS), health insurance & asset insurance. The limit for second and subsequent years (3rd, 4th and 5th year) is arrived based on first year limit for crop cultivation purpose plus 10% of the limit towards cost escalation / increase in scale of finance and estimated term loan component for the tenure of Kisan Credit Card, i.e., five years.

The short term loan limit arrived for the 5th year plus the estimated long term loan requirement will be the Maximum Permissible Limit (MPL) and is to be treated as the Kisan Credit Card limit.

NABARD has reported that the data pertaining to number of applications for KCC pending with the banks is not maintained centrally. However, Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets.

[English]

Strengthening of Mechanism against Wilful Defaulters

3601. SHRI KESINENI NANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of loans given to wilful defaulters during the last three years;
- (b) the quantum of these loans of Public Sector Enterprises and the growth in the number of wilful defaulters during the said period;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce these statistics;
- (d) the details of precedence of success achieved in recovery from wilful defaulters; and
- (e) whether the status of unsuccessfulness in recovery from wilful defaulter necessitates a stronger mechanism to deal with such wilful defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (b) As per RBI's instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional loans by banks or financial institutions. As per data reported by Public Sector Banks, the total number of wilful defaulters has grown from 6,336 as on 31.3.2014, to 9,063 as on 31.12.2017.

(c) to (e) As per data reported by PSBs, during the period from 1.4.2011 till 31.12.2017, they recovered Rs. 5;380 crore from wilful defaulters having outstanding amount of Rs. 5 crore and above.

Number of steps have been taken to reduce incidence of default on account of wilful defaulters. To deal with wilful defaulters, as per RBI's instructions, they 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 SEBI Regulations, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors are debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

As per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.1.2018, 2,170 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 8,513 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 in respect of 7,005 cases of wilful defaulters.

Innovation Support Regulatory Cell

3602. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VTNAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. SHRI KANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an Innovation Support Regulatory Cell to facilitate flow of information pertaining to regulatory requirements to drug innovators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) to set up the Cell; and

(d) the time by which the Innovation Support Regulatory Cell is expected to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Central Drug Standards Control Organisation (CDSCO) has setup Public Relation Office at CDSCO (HQ), New Delhi on 07 - 03 - 2018, which acts as Single Window for disposal of grievances of stakeholders and provide information to the innovators regarding regulatory requirements for commercialization of their products and provide clarifications pertaining to Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made there under. The office shall also guide, assists handhold investors in various phase of business life cycle as per existing focus on "invest India / Make in India".

Agricultural Loans

3603. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total amount of loan disbursed to farmers by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during each of the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) the details of the total number of farmers who have applied for agriculture loans and the number of farmers who were provided such loan during the said period, bank-wise;

(c) whether the banks are lagging behind in achieving targets for agricultural loans during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, Bank and State-wise including Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Bank-wise details of agriculture loans disbursed (number of accounts and amount) to farmers by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government fixes 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 and the achievement by the Banks, for the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given as under:

Agriculture Credit Target & Achievement

(Amount, in Rs. Crore)

Year	Target allotted by Gol	Achievement	Percentage Achievement of target
2014-15	8,00,000.00	8,45,328.23	105.67
2015-16	8,50,000.00	9,15,509.92	107.71
2016-17	9,00,000.00	10,65,755.67	118.42

Statement*Annual Statement on Priority Sector Advances and Sectoral Deployment of Credit*

(No. of Accounts in absolute terms; Amount in Rupees thousands)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Agriculture 2017		Agriculture 2016		Agriculture 2015	
		Disbursement during the year		Disbursement during the year		Disbursement during the year	
		No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed	No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed	No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	661913	117522037.11	709099	122298802.39	166828	27953752.00
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	371869	69859791.37	260110	37535430.81	192684	26029243.00
3	State Bank of India	9319706	1757563157.00	11601324	1568757291.00	7138540	861930000.00
4	State Bank of Mysore	181899	45224766.10	292036	67906902.15	282795	37230090.00
5	State Bank of Patiala	297390	147873877.00	275069	135020015.00	342224	129612800.00
6	State Bank of Travancore	881868	69306945.00	848610	56811615.00	1368832	103015706.00
	SBI and Its Associates	11714645	2207350573.58	13986248	1988330056.35	9491903	1185771591
1	Allahabad Bank	796258	102388162.00	707702	95998285.00	425229	75629338.00
2	Andhra Bank	2072853	223346781.59	2371025	191108444.80	1050512	115412080.00
3	Bank of Baroda	706994	114118394.25	1035031	187965350.00	1062182	193138422.00
4	Bank of India	1678288	249446118.27	1922086	272530703.82	1939249	279489953.00
5	Bank of Maharashtra	374190	63523411.98	388953	70280449.26	761479	68204639.00
6	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	481	48985.33	. 783	478433.94	122	267207.00
7	Canara Bank	4554144	586913659.49	5030178	570179455.03	4718113	452320926.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Central Bank of India	1616620	204558659.56	1660735	212766884.00	1788173	210934945.00
9	Corporation Bank	1144503	163566162.00	374098	56694945.00	932620	150555452.00
10	Dena Bank	268044	67950759.58	228315	60072647.90	231174	54234175.00
11	IDBI Bank Limited	532138	88946943.33	420444	67962591.12	99902	67982575.00
12	Indian Bank	2994771	216753522.00	2810714	191853067.00	2656039	181889136.00
13	Indian Overseas Bank	1745209	295181068.00	1274400	389221343.00	2634359	382631300.00
14	Oriental Bank of Commerce	528620	171518810.15	541830	159602800.00	732025	153395834.00
15	Punjab and Sind Bank	37505	16366650.98	45167	20390455.70	49066	19811641.00
16	Punjab National Bank	1877774	511140048.47	2513197	546712170.93	2920087	558190078.00
17	Syndicate Bank	1285488	182139683.79	1177536	171996283.01	930808	144689177.00
18	UCO Bank	234279	74685468.00	290172	86077403.00	344166	92345487.00
19	Union Bank of India	1031346	229562887.97	1129677	194308867.17	1137176	189897450.00
20	United Bank of India	329675	64252588.77	267496	63727043.24	271473	52996375.00
21	Vijaya Bank	861458	103052134.34	703393	78670065.86	561897	84420844.00
	Nationalised Banks	24670638	3729460899.85	24892932	3688597688.78	25245851	3528437034
	Total	36385283	5936811473	38879180	5676927745	34737754	4714208625

Source: RBI

Forest Areas

3604. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to authorize the State Governments for issues related to forest areas within 100 kilometers of the line of actual control on international borders;

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

(c) whether the Government has convened an inter-State meeting of concerned stakeholders to seek opinions and finalise the issue; 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 Guidelines dated 29.01.2015 in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs regarding general approval under Section 2 (ii) of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for construction and widening of 2-lane roads by Border Road Organisation (BRO), Indo Tibetan Police Force (ITBP) and other road construction agencies entrusted with the job by the Ministry of Defense in the area falling within 100 km aerial distance from the Line of Actual Control (LoC).

UNICEF Report on Child Deaths

3605. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether as per the new UNICEF report, India has ranked as the 12th worst country for a child to be born from among 52 lower middle income nations based

on number of children who die in the first month of birth and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has come up with a mechanism to ensure fool-proof implementation of all the schemes and policies for reduction of such deaths;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per "Every Child Alive- The urgent need to end new-bom deaths" published by UNICEF in 2018, India ranks 12th in the 52 low middle income countries of the world on the basis of new-bom mortality. However, as per Sample Registration System, 2016 report of Registrar General of India, The Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) for India is 24 per 1000 live births.

(b) to (d) Health is a state subject, however to reduce NMR various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission being implemented by States/ UTs are as follows:

(1) 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.

(2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of "Single

- Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate" and "Single Digit Stillbirth Rate", by 2030.
- (3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. 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. Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to two years) through mass media campaigns and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. "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. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

- (7) 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.
- (8) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential new-born care.

ESI Hospitals

3606. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:
SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed that private hospitals are unenthusiastic in admitting patients registered under ESI scheme and referred by the ESI hospitals for better facilities;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to sort out this issue and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of ESI hospitals sanctioned during the last three years, Statewise including Kerala and Gujarat;
- (d) whether these ESI hospitals are having facilities for treatment of cancer, kidney, heart and liver diseases; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) At present, Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has tie-up agreement with 1330 private hospitals across India and as on 01.03.2018, no ESIC Beneficiary has complained against refusal of treatment and admission by any tie-up hospital.

(c) The state wise details of ESI Hospitals sanctioned during the last three years, including Kerala and Gujarat is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Facilities for treatment of various illnesses including cancer, kidney, heart and liver etc. are provided through ESI Hospitals either in-house or through tie-up arrangements with private hospitals across the country.

Statement

State-wise details of location where in principle approval has been given for setting up of ESI hospital

Sl. No.	State	Location	Date of In-Principle Approval
1	2	3	4
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	05.03.2018
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	02.11.2015
3.	Rajasthan	Alwar	12.01.2018
		Bikaner	13.02.2018
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	06.02.2018
5.	Goa	North Goa	08.08.2016
6.	Jharkhan	Deogarh	06.07.2016
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Pethampur	05.05.2015
8.	Gujarat	Alang	20.11.2014
9.	Kerala	Perambavoor	07.03.2013

GST Revenue and Compensation to States

3607. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of a mount of revenue collected under Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime since its implementation and comparative tax so collected in the corresponding months of the previous year, month-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of amount refunded by way of input subsidy during the above period, month-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of loss incurred by Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana since implementation of GST and

the amount reimbursed so far to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) In the absence of any past precedent, it shall be difficult to compare the GST revenue collection with the corresponding months of the previous years due to a number of factors like overlap of taxpayers pre and post introduction of GST, variation in exemption limits between Centre and States and among States and mechanism of apportionment of fund under IGST.

The month-wise figures of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess collected by the Government since July 1, 2017 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Month	Collection
August, 2017	93,590
September, 2017	93,029
October, 2017	95,132
November, 2017	85,931
December, 2017	83,716
January, 2018	88,929
February, 2018	88,047

(b) In order to give special impetus to manufacturing, service etc. sectors in the GST regime, Government of India is providing several benefits such as general exemption from GST, ad-hoc exemption and threshold exemption, availability of input tax credit (under section 16 of CGST Act) and operation of refund mechanism (under section 54 of CGST Act). There is no concept of input subsidy in GST regime.

(c) The details of loss of revenue due to implementation of GST and compensation released to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Name of State		Andhra Pradesh	Telangana
Loss of Revenue due to implementation of GST	July-Aug, 2017	116	7
	Sep-Oct, 2017	266.10	162.28
	Nov-Dec, 2017 (Including provisional settlement of IGST amount of Rs. 589 cr. and Rs. 705 cr. Released to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)	-	-
	Total	382.10	169.28
Compensation released by Dept. of Revenue	July-Aug, 2017	116	7
	Sep-Oct, 2017	266.10	162.28
	Nov-Dec, 2017	0	0
	Total	382.10	169.28

*[Translation]***Private Clinics**

3608. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed ban on doctors of Government hospitals taking up private practice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any data on Government doctors running private clinics; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the stringent actions taken against these doctors during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Rule 13 of CHS Rules, 2014, persons appointed to the Central Health Service shall not be allowed private practice of any kind whatsoever including any consultation and laboratory practice. Such officers shall, however, be entitled to Non-Practicing Allowance(NPA) at the rate of 20% of Basic Pay subject to the condition that the Basic Pay+NPA does not exceed

Rs.2,37,500/- as per the recommendations of Seventh Central Pay Commission.

(c) and (d) Two cases have been reported one each from Central-Government Health Scheme (CGHS), Delhi and CGHS, Lucknow. Punishment has been imposed as per CCS TJCA) Rules, 1965 in one case and proceedings in the other case are in progress.

Irregularities in Medical Colleges

3609. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints pertaining to irregularities, frauds, leakages of question papers of entrance examinations and other incidents of malpractices in the medical colleges reported during the last three years;

(b) the details of the people/colleges found guilty and action taken against them during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to check the irregularities and corruption in the medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA

PATEL): (a) Section 10 (D) introduced through IMC (Amendment) Act, 2016 in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prescribes conducting of a uniform entrance examination to all medical educational institutions at the undergraduate and post-graduate level through designated authority from the academic session 2016-17 onwards. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is the designated authority for conducting National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) (UG) and National Board of Examinations (NBE) is the designated authority for conducting NEET (PG) and NEET (SS) Examinations.

CBSE has informed that cases were reported in the year 2016 and 2017 about leakage of question paper of NEET. The reports were found to be false. As per information provided by NBE, they have received complaints regarding use of unfair means by candidates and alleged malpractices in the examination and majority of them were found to be devoid of facts. Further, in NEET (PG) - 2017, Crime Branch Delhi Police has filed a FIR. NBE has provided all the necessary documents to the investigating agency. Complaints alleging leakage of candidates' data in NEET (PG) - 2018 have been referred by NBE to appropriate authorities of Delhi Police.

It is further informed by CBSE that in the year 2015, the All India Pre - Medical Test (AIPMT) held on 03.05.2015 was cancelled by the Hon'ble Supreme Courttm grounds of use of unfair means by some candidates.

(b) CBSE informed that it has debarred the candidates found using unfair practices in exam from appearing in the NEET Examination. Further, NBE has cancelled the results of the candidates found guilty of using unfair means in the exam.

(c) CBSE has taken various steps to prevent malpractices in the exam which include -frisking at the

time of entry using metal detector, videography of candidates, recording biometric attendance, observers as public representative from various other academic organizations deputed to ensure fair conduct of examination, making the best institutes in the country as examination centres, packing of question papers in special packets and trucks and the States are also requested to provide security at the examination centres.

Introduction of a uniform entrance examination namely NEET and Combined Counseling for admission to all Under-Graduate/Post-Graduate medical courses across the country will bring transparency and curb malpractices in the admission process.

[English]

Management of Disinvested PSEs

3610. SHRI MOHD. SALIM:

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shares of any Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) have been sold off during the period from 2014-17;

(b) if so, the details of such enterprises and the percentage of share sold;

(c) the number of them which have their management handed over to private sector; and

(d) the number of PSEs that would be handed over to private sector in the near future?

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 details of equity disinvested in CPSEs during the Financial Year 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 are as follows:

Sl. No.	CPSEs	% of Govt's Shares Disinvested
1	2	3

Financial Year 2014-15

1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	5
2.	Coal India Ltd.(CIL)	10

1	2	3
3.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) - (Employees' OFS)	0.29
4.	National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC) - (Employees' OFS)	0.04
5.	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) -(Employees' OFS)	0.073
6.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) - (Employees' OFS)	0.05164
7.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) - (Employees' OFS)	0.13
8.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) - (Employees' OFS)	0.0000088
Financial Year 2015-16		
1.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)	5
2.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)	5
3.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.(DCIL)	5
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	10
5.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	10
6.	National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)	5
7.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	5
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) - (Buyback)	NA
9.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) - (Buyback)	NA
Financial Year 2016-17		
CPSEs' Disinvestment		
1.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	11.36
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) - (Employees' OFS)	0.5
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) - (Employees' OFS)	0.22
4.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) - (Buyback)	NA
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	7
6.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) - (Buyback)	NA
7.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL) - (Buyback)	NA
8.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	15
9.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) - (Buyback)	NA
10.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) - (Employees' OFS)	0.5
11.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL) - (Buyback)	NA

1	2	3
12.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) - (Employees' OFS)	0.09
13.	Dredging Corporation India Ltd. (DCIL) - (Employees' OFS)	0.09
14.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) - (Employees' OFS)	0.25
15.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF)	BEL-0.85, CIL-0.65, CONCOR-1.40, EIL-1.34, GAIL-1.21, IOCL-0.69, OIL-0.75, ONGC-0.60, PFC-1.04, REC-1.27
16.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)	10
17.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	5
18.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) - (Buyback)	NA
19.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) - (Buyback)	NA
20.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF)	BEL-0.38, CIL-0.26, CONCOR-0.55, EIL- 0.51, GAIL-0.46, IOCL - 0.26, OIL-0.29, ONGC - 0.27, PFC-0.40, REC- 0.50

(c) Nil.

(d) Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment (other than acquisition by similarly placed CPSEs) of 17 CPSEs and their handing over to private sector is subject to the final decision of the Government.

Centre of Excellence in Homoeopathy

3611. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish "Centres of excellence in Homoeopathy" in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed outlay and funding pattern, State/UT-wise including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Sector Scheme for assistance to AYUSH organisations (Government/ Non-Government-Non-profit) engaged in AYUSH Education/ Drug Development & Research/ Clinical Research etc. for upgradation to Centres of Excellence (COE) is basically meant for establishment and upgradation of both functions and facilities of reputed institutions to levels of excellence..

However, Scheme is not meant for achieving Centre of Excellence in any of the specific systems of AYUSH medicine.

Implementation of CSR

3612. SHRI P. K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has permitted companies to fund schemes at the village level by tying up with the public representatives concerned and count the spending under the mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) head and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the companies can tie up with public

representatives to fund the scheme in their adopted villages and the spending can be claimed under several heads of CSR rules, which include constructing EWS housing, education, sanitation, health and eradication of poverty; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') mandates every company above a specified threshold of turnover or net worth or net profit, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during the three immediately preceding financial years, on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act. Schedule VII of the Act enlists the activities that can be undertaken by the companies under their CSR policies.

[*Translation*]

Transparency in Procurement of Medicines

3613. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any transparent procedure to procure medicines which could restrict buying of medicines at a very high cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Medical Service Committee constituted for this purpose has looked into the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) There are transparent procedures to procure medicines. Open tenders are floated for procurement of medicines as per standard terms & conditions. Bid(s) received against such tenders which are evaluated by the duly constituted committee(s) as per due procedures. Medical Stores Organisation (MSO) has a formulary of drugs and in routine purchases, drugs from the formulary are purchased following due procedures. Central Government Health Services (CGHS), for non formulary medicines, prescribed to individual CGHS beneficiaries, empanels authorised local chemists.

Health is a State subject and States also procure medicines based on their requirements and on the basis

of their procedures. Central Medical Services Society (CMSS) procures drugs following rules and procedures which include General Financial Rules, 2017. The procurement cost of medicines depends on various factors including economies of scale.

[*English*]

Small Saving Schemes

3614. PROF. RICHARD HAY:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the details of the number of Small Saving Schemes operational along with their subscribers across the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala, West Bengal, Maharashtra;

(b) the time by which the Government is likely to implement the proposed amendments/changes in the Small Savings Schemes;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of beneficiaries under Public Provident Fund (PPF) and to include such persons under PPF deprived by their employers;

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

(e) whether the Government has devised any mechanism to protect the small savings of poor people who invest their savings in the fake savings scheme particularly in rural areas, 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) Madam, the State/UT-wise details of number of accounts under Small Savings Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) No time limit has been set in this regard.

(c) and (d) The Public Provident Fund Scheme is a deposit scheme and available to every citizen of India.

(e) The Government of India has taken various steps throughout the country from time to time to make people aware about investment in fake savings schemes such as Investor Awareness Programme, formation of State Level Co-ordination Committee including 'SACHET' web portal and introduction of the Protection of Interest of Depositors' Act.

Statement-I*Circle wise and scheme wise Number of accounts in National Savings Schemes*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	POSA	NSRDA/c	MIS	SCSS A/c	NSTD	PPF	SSA	KVP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,75,08,046	1,77,63,648	7,84,664	1,78,718	6,70,781	5,37,110	9,97,429	10,47,450	3,94,87,846
2	Assam	42,90,208	20,98,323	3,60,283	17,817	2,03,973	1,36,247	1,94,642	4,73,201	77,74,694
3	Bihar	1,33,87,973	39,31,248	13,98,095	38,861	21,45,263	2,04,950	4,28,064	29,63,365	2,44,97,819
4	Chhattisgarh	30,06,404	7,66,041	85,918	35,505	75,591	1,41,559	2,77,909	3,01,355	46,90,282
S	Delhi	14,35,516	5,63,939	3,54,398	1,76,598	1,81,068	6,26,413	86,190	9,10,934	43,35,056
6	Gujarat	74,39,846	59,61,233	14,82,528	3,67,367	20,55,444	10,66,212	3,74,210	34,60,086	2,22,06,926
7	Haryana	28,13,935	16,09,799	3,49,231	58,859	8,61,542	3,45,963	2,94,017	5,82,449	69,15,795
8	Himachal Pradesh	21,96,670	21,53,003	1,75,139	12,453	4,61,256	95,818	1,79,616	4,41,001	57,14,956
9	Jammu and Kashmir	11,47,481	2,49,534	66,391	4,570	2,44,476	54,282	1,24,639	9,17,687	28,09,060
10	Jharkhand	54,02,244	36,70,464	4,33,334	52,632	5,37,555	1,76,470	5,27,128	13,48,487	1,21,48,314
11	Karnataka	97,27,381	52,17,321	4,08,491	2,15,647	3,00,167	5,65,942	10,56,799	5,39,822	1,80,31,570
12	Kerala	70,50,063	48,20,154	3,56,569	50,101	2,42,357	1,52,603	3,69,252	1,25,511	1,31,66,610
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,07,57,833	1,01,85,829	4,60,576	76,186	5,89,291	3,77,788	5,06,233	9,25,269	2,38,79,005
14	Maharashtra	78,89,135	1,84,11,117	14,98,029	7,03,683	11,41,280	27,44,470	9,93,514	21,23,768	3,55,04,996
15	Odisha	74,80,992	46,69,355	3,77,760	64,240	4,50,989	2,12,080	4,37,701	15,36,738	1,52,29,855

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Punjab	31,27,413	20,52,877	4,48,622	94,336	7,89,342	5,28,203	3,12,224	18,76,266	92,29,283
17	Rajasthan	1,32,16,970	42,66,491	5,25,280	82,493	4,07,846	5,24,059	4,57,541	5,81,940	2,00,62,620
18	Tamilnadu	1,16,30,224	1,20,19,724	5,29,121	1,96,179	9,35,689	5,66,754	14,18,260	5,88,136	2,78,84,087
19	Uttar Pradesh	1,59,77,487	1,48,82,980	13,97,935	1,56,991	16,90,836	10,99,010	11,82,071	59,92,173	4,23,79,483
20	Uttarakhand	36,81,239	16,79,397	1,48,264	34,200	3,10,375	2,55,427	2,89,462	6,12,177	70,10,541
21	West Bengal	1,40,68,394	46,07,443	49,57,165	6,57,426	23,06,381	9,80,004	7,40,060	53,43,550	3,36,60,423
22	North East State	11,12,842	7,12,817	52,702	30,755	63,302	1,18,538	8,64,149	2,66,548	32,21,653
23	Base (Dop)	2,05,886	4,11,022	30,178	999	4,391	19,965	37,601	0	7,10,042
Total									38,05,50,916	

Note -1- The Figure of NSC-VIII issue circle/state wise is not available and is requested from Department of Post to provide urgently.

2. The figure of post offices are up to 31-03-2017 and figure of banks are up to 31-01-2018.

Abbreviation - POSA - Post Office Savings Account, NSRD- National Savings Recurring Deposit, MIS- Monthly Income Scheme, SCSS A/c- Senior Citizen Savings Scheme Account, NSTD- National Savings Time Deposit, PPF- Public Provident Fund, SSA- Sukanya Samridhi Account, KVP-Kisan

Figure of West Bengal includes Andman and Nicobar, Sikkim Figures of Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.

Figures of North East states includes Meghalya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland Figures of Kerala includes Lakshdweep

Figures of Maharastra includes Dadar Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa.

Figures of Punjab includes Chandigarh.

Figures of Tamilnadu includes Puduchery.

Statement-II

Number of certificate issued under NSC VIII issue during the year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Certificate issued
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	0
2	Assam	1,08,831
3	Bihar	1,40,570
4	Chhattisgarh	30,316
5	Delhi	1,05,233
6	Gujarat	4,08,753
7	Haryana	38,201
8	Himachal Pradesh	24,475
9	Jammu and Kashmir	20,984
10	Jharkhand	1,98,002
11	Karnataka	2,08,105
12	Kerala	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	97,299
14	Maharashtra	5,85,626
15	Odisha	1,31,344
16	Punjab	0
17	Rajasthan	0
18	Tamil Nadu	1,21,291
19	Uttar Pradesh	0
20	Uttarakhand	0

1	2	3
21	West Bengal	5,05,408
22	North East State	0
23	Base (Dop)	176
Total		27,24,614

Note-

Figure of West Bengal includes Andman and Nicobar, Sikkim
 Figures of Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.
 Figures of North East states includes Meghalya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
 Figures of Kerala includes Lakshdweep
 Figures of Maharastra includes Dadar Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa
 Figures of Punjab includes Chandigarh. Figures of Tamilnadu includes Puduchery.

GST Rates on Eateries and Small Traders

3615. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made large scale changes in Goods and Services Tax (GST) including reduction of GST rates on eateries and flat rates for small traders as suggested by the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits to be accrued therefrom;

(c) whether this move would lower the tax collection in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to cover this deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Based on the various representations received from the trade and industry, the GST Council has recommended a number of measures pertaining to change in Goods and Services tax rate and policy including the GST rates

on eateries and small traders. Some of these decisions which have been implemented by the issuance of the requisite notifications and circulars are detailed below:

Rationalization of GST Policy measures:

- i. Increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the composition scheme from Rs. 75 lakh to Rs. one crore for 27 States (including Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand).
- ii. Increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the Composition scheme from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 75 lakh for Special Category States (as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of article 279A of the Constitution) other than Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.
- iii. Taxpayers having annual turnover of up to Rs.1.5 crore in the previous year provided with an option to file quarterly Returns.
- iv. Registered persons making supply of goods to make payment of tax on issuance of invoice and not at the time when advances are received.
- v. Suspension of the application of reverse charge mechanism under Section 9(4) of the CGST/SGST Acts, 2017 and Section 5(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 till 31 March, 2018 for all categories of registered persons.
- vi. Uniform rate of tax @1% under Composition scheme for manufacturers and traders. The turnover of taxable goods to be considered for eligibility for the Composition scheme for traders.
- vii. Supply of exempted services by Composition taxpayer will be allowed and the same will not be taken into account while computing the aggregate turnover.

- viii. Amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by a taxpayer whose tax liability for the month was 'Nil' reduced to Rs.20/- per day (Rs.10/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) subject to maximum Rs.5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.
- ix. The amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by other taxpayers reduced to Rs. 50/- per day (Rs. 25/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) subject to maximum Rs.5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.
- x. The filing of returns by the taxpayers has been simplified by continuing the GSTR-3B return up to March, 2018. The filing of FORM GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 has been kept in abeyance till further notice.

Rationalization of GST Rates of Goods and Services:

The GST rates on goods and services were fitted into 5 slabs i.e. Nil, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%, largely based on the pre- GST cumulative indirect tax incidence both of Central and State taxes, including the embedded taxes, which are subsumed in GST, so as to ensure revenue neutrality. These rates were recommended by the GST Council in its 14th and 15th meeting held on 18.05.2017 and 03.06.2017 respectively.

Subsequent to notification of these rates a number of representations were received from the trade and industry regarding GST rates on goods and services. Based on these representations the GST Council reviewed the rates on goods and services in its subsequent meetings including GST rates on eateries which has been reduced from 18% with ITC to 5% without ITC, including a restaurant located in the premises of a hotel having unit of accommodation with declared tariff below Rs. 7500/-.

(c) and (d) The changes in the GST rate structure and policy have been recommended by the GST Council keeping in view the representations received from trade and industry and the interests of consumers and the same are expected to benefit the overall economy and consumers.

The revenue loss on account of the rationalization / reduction in GST rates, at the same levels of economic activity, is roughly expected to be of the order about Rs. 29,000 Crore in a full year. This is expected to be off-set by increased economic activity, amalgamation of GST rates, easing of procedural complications and less litigation, leading to greater revenue collection.

Shortage of Nurses

3616. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL:

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

(a) the number of nursing schools/ colleges running and the number of seats therein at present in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of shortage of trained nurses in the country and if so, the details thereof indicating the present nurse-patient ratio in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that trained nurses are leaving the country in search of greener pastures, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from States and UTs for establishing nursing training and educational institutes and if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise along with pending proposals; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to co-locate hospital and nursing training/ education institutes, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The State-wise nursing schools/colleges under Government as well as in private sector along with the seat available in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per Indian Nursing Council (INC) records, there are around 28.8 lakh nursing personnel registered in the country as on 31-12-2016. Assuming 60% availability in the case of Registered Nurses & Registered Midwives (RN&RM) and 80% availability in the case of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM)/Lady Health Visitors (LHV), it is estimated that around 19.1 lakh nursing personnel are available for active services, which gives a Nurse-Population ratio of about 1:670 (Population taken as 128 Crores). There are around 8000 Nursing Institutes in the country producing about 3 lakh nursing personnel annually, to meet the requirement of nursing personnel in the country.

(c) Like other professionals, some nurses do migrate to other countries for employment. Data on the number of nurses that migrate to other countries is not maintained by this Ministry.

(d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening/upgradation of Nursing Services (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives/ General Nurse Midwives), the Government has approved 128 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) and 137 General Nurse Midwives (GNM) Schools to be set up in the country. The details are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) As per INC norms; Parent Hospital/affiliated hospital can be within the distance of maximum 30 kilometers from the nursing institutions. This has been relaxed upto 50 kilometers for hilly and tribal areas nursing institutions for providing clinical experience to the students.

Statement-I*State-wise distribution of Nursing Institutions and the Admission Capacity as on 31st October, 2017*

States	ANM						GNM						B.Sc(N)					
	Institution		Seats		Total		Institution		Seats		Total		Institution		Seats		Total	
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Instt.	Seats	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Instt.	Seats	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Instt.	Seats
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	20	0	1	20	1	0	20	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5	34	160	950	39	1110	9	153	460	6510	162	6970	9	140	430	7300	149	7730
Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	80	80	7	160	4	3	110	100	7	210	0	1	0	40	1	40
Assam	12	22	368	595	34	963	23	29	1124	870	52	1994	4	8	230	340	12	570
Bihar	20	90	525	3015	110	3540	7	16	351	620	23	971	2	7	100	290	9	390
Chandigarh	1	0	20	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	95	0	2	95
Chhattisgarh	5	0	210	0	5	210	14	70	430	2425	84	2855	9	85	450	3820	94	4270
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	60	0	1	60
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	50	0	1	50
Delhi	2	8	80	240	10	320	4	16	140	625	20	765	7	4	335	210	11	545
Goa	1	1	40	60	2	100	1	0	50	0	1	50	1	2	100	80	3	180
Gujarat	29	89	920	2560	118	3480	25	118	940	4985	143	5925	8	81	400	3650	89	4050
Haryana	7	80	190	2510	87	2700	3	81	60	3340	84	3400	2	36	105	1620	38	1725
Himachal Pradesh	3	6	90	190	9	280	7	34	220	1310	41	1530	1	25	60	950	26	1010
Jammu and Kashmir	0	14	0	465	14	465	0	16	0	635	16	635	4	10	190	500	14	690

Jharkhand	9	58	290	1690	67	1980	6	22	210	835	28	1045	1	9	50	370	10	420
Karnataka	12	15	360	425	27	785	19	468	851	21726	487	22577	13	306	790	16670	319	17460
Kerala	9	11	225	320	20	545	16	170	425	5345	186	5770	8	123	525	6675	131	7200
Madhya Pradesh	19	76	600	2480	95	3080	20	384	1045	14405	404	15450	5	185	280	7935	190	8215
Maharashtra	32	520	750	11390	552	12140	39	229	1289	6435	268	7724	6	98	300	4285	104	4585
Manipur	2	6	70	160	8	230	1	14	30	410	15	440	1	6	40	230	7	270
Meghalaya	1	1	20	15	2	35	2	5	60	145	7	205	1	1	50	40	2	90
Mizoram	3	1	90	30	4	120	3	3	60	100	6	160	2	0	65	0	2	65
Nagaland	1	1	30	30	2	60	3	2	100	60	5	160	0	1	0	40	1	40
Odisha	20	111	760	3215	131	3975	10	70	630	2470	80	3100	2	19	100	860	21	960
Puducherry	1	6	30	150	7	180	3	7	100	270	10	370	2	13	175	860	15	1035
Punjab	8	167	290	5495	175	5785	10	208	450	9943	218	10393	5	103	260	5000	108	5260
Rajasthan	20	9	560	270	29	830	11	164	620	7740	175	8360	10	158	690	7205	168	7895
Sikkim	1	0	20	0	1	20	1	1	20	30	2	50	0	2	0	130	2	130
Tamil Nadu	13	28	630	700	41	1330	23	187	2050	5230	210	7280	5	175	250	10140	180	10390
Telangana	3	14	60	435	17	495	6	85	300	3707	91	4007	6	79	330	4220	85	4550
Tripura	2	1	65	60	3	125	2	3	100	120	5	220	0	4	0	180	4	180
Uttar Pradesh	14	225	320	7860	239	8180	8	272	310	12230	280	12540	6	88	390	3770	94	4160
Uttarakhand	7	14	170	425	21	595	4	25	160	885	29	1045	7	13	360	590	20	950
West Bengal	17	14	835	570	31	1405	42	33	2345	1360	75	3705	12	11	570	645	2.3	1215
Grand Total	284	1625	8878	46389	1909	55263	327	2838	15060	114866	3215	129926	143	1793	7830	88645	1936	96475

State-wise distribution of Nursing Institutions and the Admission Capacity as on 31st October, 2017

States	M.Sc(N)						PB B.Sc (N)					
	Institution		Seats		Total		Institution		Seats		Total	
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	instt.	Seats	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Instt.	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	32	30	601	33	631	1	31	30	905	32	935
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	2	57	34	5	91	0	4	0	115	4	115
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	40	30	2	70
Chandigarh	1	0	20	0	1	20	1	0	40	0	1	40
Chhattisgarh	4	16	105	284	20	389	1	18	20	545	19	565
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	20	0	1	20	1	0	20	0	1	20
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	3	4	45	78	7	123	1	3	20	70	4	90
Goa	1	0	25	0	1	25	1	0	10	0	1	10
Gujarat	2	13	35	271	15	306	1	15	30	410	16	440
Haryana	1	8	30	167	9	197	1	27	30	730	28	760
Himachal Pradesh	1	4	25	66	5	91	1	7	30	190	8	220
Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	0	53	3	53	0	4	0	150	4	150
Jharkhand	0	1	0	17	1	17	1	4	30	90	5	120
Karnataka	5	152	62	3162	157	3224	5	178	180	6455	183	6635

Kerala	6	57	130	1120	63	1250	6	40	190	1385	46	1575
Madhya Pradesh	2	57	15	920	59	935	3	69	100	1870	72	1970
Maharashtra	4	34	80	603	38	683	3	52	70	1455	55	1525
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	1	20
Meghalaya	1	0	10	0	1	10	0	1	0	30	1	30
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	1	20
Odisha	1	9	17	165	10	182	1	5	40	170	6	210
Puducherry	1	6	22	120	7	142	1	6	25	195	7	220
Punjab	2	33	50	619	35	669	3	88	85	2820	91	2905
Rajasthan	7	19	144	290	26	434	2	44	45	1170	46	1215
Sikkim	0	1	0	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2	80	65	1764	82	1829	2	70	90	2400	72	2490
Telangana	1	23	30	449	24	479	0	16	0	460	16	460
Tripura	0	2	0	22	2	22	0	1	0	20	1	20
Uttar Pradesh	1	16	50	359	17	409	2	32	50	880	34	930
Uttarakhand	2	6	43	106	8	149	1	6	30	170	7	200
West Bengal	8	4	135	77	12	212	7	4	330	125	11	455
Grand Total	61	582	1245	11372	843	12617	728	1535	22880	775	24415	

Statement-II

State-wise details for approved/sanctioned ANM/GNM Schools

Sl. No.	State	ANM Schools (Districts)	GNM Schools (Districts)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Narsapuram Vijaywada Kakinada Karimnagar	Tirupathi Eluru Ongole
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Tawartg West Siang	U.Subansiri East Siang (Pasighat) Naharlagun (Papampure)
3	Assam	Baksa Udalguri Chirang Kamrup	Bongaigaon
4	Bihar	Aurangabad Jamui Kaimur (Bhabhua) Khagaria Lakhisarai Nawada Sheohar Siwan Supaul Darbanga Arwal Araria	Banka Buxar Jehanabad Saran Seikhpur Vaishali Kishanganj Pumia Sasaram Madhepur West Champanan Katihar Saharsa

1	2	3	4
5	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur Kawardha Narayanpur Baster Bilaspur	Dantewada Janjgir- Champa Kanker Korba Korea Mahasamund
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Jamnagar Patan Valsad Tapi	Anand Bhavnagar Kheda Porbander
7	Haryana	Chakhri(Dadri) Revari Punchkula (Kalka)	Palwal Mewat Kurukshetra
8	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu Solan	Nahan Chamba Mandi
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora Kargil Kishtwar Ramban Bhadarwah Billawar Ananthnag Thanmandi Surankote Thathri Kokarnag	Budgam Gangerbal Kulgam Pulwama Reasi Samba Shopian Udhampur Leh Kathua Doda

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Khan Sahib	Rajouri	13	Manipur	Nil	Bishnupur
		Avantipura					Chandel
		Handwara					Senapati
10	Jharkhand	Chatra	Gumla				Tamenglong
		Godda	Latehar				Thoubal
		Kliunti	Saraikela				Ukhrul
		Garwa	Hazaribagh	14	Meghalaya	Shilling	East Garo Hills
		Ramgarh	Palamu			Jaintia Hills	Ri Bhoi
			Ranchi			South Garo Hills	
			Jamtara			West Khasi Hills	
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
		Neerrmch				Mokokchung	Tuensang
		Rewa		17	Odisha	Boudh	Nabrangpur
		Shajapur				Subarnapur	Kalahandi
		Sheopur				Gajapati	Sundergarh
		Singrauli				Raigada	Khandhamal
		Umaria				Malkangiri	Dhenkanal
12	Maharashtra	Pusad	Gadchieouli				Keonjhar
		Washim	Washim				Mayurbhanj
		Sindhudurg	Nandurbar				Koraput
		Ratnagiri					Balasore
		Sindhudurg		18	Puducherry	Mane	Karaikal
		Bhandara				Yanam	
		Amravati		19	Punjab	Kapurthala	Rupnagar
		Gondia					Bhatinda

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
			Gurdaspur			Kaushambi	Siddharth Nagar	
			Sangrur					
			Patiala			Kusinagar	Unnao	
20	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Bar an			Lalitpur	Kheri	
		Alwar	Bikaner			Maharajganj	Mainpuri	
		Udaipur	Nagour			Sant Kabir Nagar	Faizabad	
			Jhunjhun					
			Chittorgarh			Sant Ravidas Nagar	Rampur	
21	Sikkim	East Sikkim	Nil			Sharavasti	Balia	
		West Sikkim						
22	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Nil			Sonbhadra	Gonda	
		Theni				Amethi	Morarabad	
		Shiv ganga				Fatehpur Sikri	Jhansi	
23	Tripura	West Tripura	Nil			Sambhal	Barabanki	
24	Uttarkhand	Bageshwar	Haridwar			Etah	Aligarh	
		Champawat	Nainital			Mau	Raibrali'	
		Rudraprayag	Roorkhi			Jounpur	Etawa	
		Uttar kashi				Sultanpur	Ghazipur	
		Haldwani		26	West Bengal	Utari Dinajpur	Ghatal	
25	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Ambedkar Nagar			Chanchal	Barasat	
		Balrampur	Bundaun			Nadia	Maldha	
		Bulandshahar	Farrukhabad			South Paragnas	Jangirpur	
		Chandauli	Firozabad				West Madinpur	
		Mahamaya Nagar	Hairdoi				Hawrah	
		Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Jalaun				Kolkata N	
		Kanpur Dehat	Kannauj				N. Paragnas	
		Kanshiram	Mahoba					
						Total	128	137

[*Translation*]

New Medicines Under AYUSH

3617. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:

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

(a) whether the Government has developed new medicines under the AYUSH system of medicine during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the research work carried out on new medicines and drugs; and

(c) the concrete measures taken by the Government to expedite development of new medicines under AYUSH system of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Central Government has set up four Research Councils, namely Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) which are involved in research activities, inter-alia including development of new Medicines.

The Council-wise details of completed projects on drug (Medicine) developed during last three years and current year are as below:

- (i) CCRAS: Drugs by the name AYUSH 82 (for Type II Diabetes Mellitus) and AYUSH SG (for rheumatoid arthriptis) has been commercialized.
- (ii) CCRS: Drug namely D5 Chooranam has been fded patent (for Diabetes Mellitus).
- (iii) CCRH: Drugs developed in Homoeopathy are as follows:-

1. Foeniculum vulgare
2. Acorus calamus
3. Azathioprinum
4. Cyclosporinum
5. Dengue Nosode 1
6. Dengue Nosode 2
7. Dengue Nosode 3
8. Dengue Nosode 4
9. Dengue Nosode 5

- (iv) CCRUM: Patents have been filed for five Unani drugs on filariasis, hepatitis, ulcer, vitiligo and malaria. In addition to above, the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) also conducts research for development of herbal drugs and formulations. CSIR has developed BGR-34 for diabetes, Risorine for tuberculosis and Anti-arthritis formulation for osteoarthritis.

[*English*]

Environment Performance Index

3618. DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has fallen steep down to 177th place from 141st position in recently released global Environmental Performance Index (EPI);

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

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to implement the existing environmental laws and regulations strictly in order to restore environmental quality in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) A report has been produced by Center for Environmental Law & Policy, Yale University, and Columbia University in collaboration with the World Economic Forum and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, entitled 'Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2018'. The report ranks 180 countries. As per the report, India's ranking in Global Environment Performance Index (EPI) was 141 in 2016 and 177 in 2018. The rankings need to be interpreted in due perspective as it is based on distinct methodology and involves various assumptions and uncertainties. The methodology adopted to calculate EPI in 2018 varies from the earlier adopted methodology. The 2016 EPI report included 9 issues and 20 indicators. However, 2018 EPI report includes 10 issues and 24 indicators. The 2018 EPI gives a weight of 40% to Environmental Health and 60% to Ecosystem Vitality. India's overall score for environmental health policy objective has shown substantial improvement. The decrease in score is on account of ecosystem vitality, which has been given higher weightage and at the same time, has higher subjectivity. India with high population would indicate higher exposure level in the absence of proper normalization.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a number of steps to enhance implementation of existing environmental laws and regulations in order to restore environmental quality in the country. These include, promotion of 24x7 real time online monitoring of emission and effluents of 17 categories of highly polluting industries, real time water quality monitoring through 4 monitoring stations on river Ganga and two on Yamuna, and 100 continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations in 61 cities. Further, inspections are carried out by field functionaries of Central Pollution Control Board. State Pollution Control Boards and Regional Headquarters from time to time to improve the implementation of existing laws and regulations.

[Translation]

Scheme for Divorced/Separated Women

3619. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the number of divorced/legally separated women in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of the said women in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government for the protection of the rights of the said women in the country along with the funds allocated/ released and utilized there under during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the other corrective steps taken/ are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes. The State/UT-wise population/ of divorced/ separated females as per Census - 2001 and 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which includes widows, destitute women and aged women. A New Home for widows with a capacity of 1000 inmates has been constructed at Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise details of funds released under the Swadhar Greh during each of last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Total population of Female/Total population of Divorced/Separated Females as per Censns-2001 & 2011*

State Code	India/States/UTs	Total Female population 2001	Total Female population 2011	Total population of Divorced/Separated females 2001	Total population of Divorced/Separated females 2011	Difference (2011-2001 in Divorced/Separated females)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
00	India	496453556	587584719	2342930	3282327	939397
01	Jammu and Kashmir	4782774	5900640	11072	20750	9678
02	Himachal Pradesh	2989960	3382729	8336	11505	3169
03	Punjab	11373954	13103873	22595	51492	28897
04	Chandigarh	393697	474787	917	1947	1030
05	Uttarakhand	4163425	4948519	9645	14954	5309
06	Haryana	9780611	11856728	11410	23582	12172
07	NCT of Delhi	6243273	7800615	13541	30139	16598
08	Rajasthan	27087177	32997440	49544	90806	41262
09	Uttar Pradesh	78632552	95331831	112855	172017	59162
10	Bihar	39754714	49821295	35550	59023	23473
11	Sikkim	252367	287507	2366	3133	767
12	Arunachal Pradesh	518027	669815	2830	3999	1169
13	Nagaland	942895	953853	6008	9064	3056
14	Manipur	1071154	1417208	8068	9379	1311
15	Mizoram	429464	541867	13181	17855	4674
16	Tripura	1556978	1799541	13383	18617	5234
17	Meghalaya	1142735	1475057	23927	33220	9293
18	Assam	12878491	15266133	68619	89081	20462
19	West Bengal	38710212	44467088	287344	351040	63696
20	Jharkhand	13060792	16057819	44762	55880	11118
21	Odisha	18144090	20762082	98196	132125	33929
22	Chhattisgarh	10359585	12712303	90985	132612	41627
23	Madhya Pradesh	28904371	35014503	115807	175164	59357

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Gujarat	24285440	28948432	105753	161099	55346
25	Daman and Diu	65692	92946	421	517	96
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98824	149949	521	936	415
27	Maharashtra	46478031	54131277	326198	445752	119554
28	Andhra Pradesh	37682594	42138631	261525	371737	110212
29	Karnataka	25951644	30128640	145046	219359	74313
30	Goa	660420	719405	1835	2846	1011
31	Lakshadweep	29519	31350	551	516	35
32	Kerala	16372760	17378649	196085	222378	26293
33	Tamil Nadu	31004770	36009055	249356	341839	92483
34	Puducherry	487384	635442	3865	6768	2903
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163180	177710	833	1196	363

Statement-II

Funds released under Swadhar/Swadhar Greh Scheme during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount Released during 2014-15	Amount Released during 2015-16	Amount Released during 2016-17	Amount Released during 2017-18 as on 13.03.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	93.78	48.21	124.47	156.61
2	Assam	128.91	43.47	237.56	197.03
3	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	4.4	9.01
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6.54	8.11
5	Bihar	0	0	69.79	86.54
6	Chandigarh	0	0	7.27	9.01
7	Chhattisgarh	7.00	5.26	17.44	16.22
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	14	18.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Gujarat	19.20	7.58	40.5	37.86
12	Goa	0	0	4.36	5.40
13	Haryana	0	0	4.36	9.77
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	28.58	6.46	24.41	18.32
16	Jammu and Kashmir	5.99	17.74	40	32.45
17	Karnataka	268.04	67.94	461.95	560.73
18	Kerala	20.79	0	52.36	43.27
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	76.12	50.77	95.91	89.99
21	Maharashtra	279.06	35.89	576.88	438.36
22	Mizoram	2.51	2.48	16.72	16.22
23	Manipur	106.63	47.76	284.07	189.83
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	8.72
25	Nagaland	0	0	6.54	8.11
26	Odisha	104.86	269.16	723.85	521.43
27	Punjab	0	0	10.52	10.81
28	Puducherry	0	0	7.27	9.01
29	Rajasthan	23.35	9.13	68.4	102.98
30	Sikkim	0	0	6.54	8.11
31	Tamil Nadu	38.53	12.48	247.22	280.07
32	Telangana	74.85	63.24	134.61	177.88
33	Tripura	0	0	26.17	32.45
34	Uttar Pradesh	247.03	1490.89	383.43	595.34
35	Uttarkhand	60.91	3.63	69.93	92.33
36	West Bengal	74.18	154.48	18.37	449.91
37	CSWB for SSH	1195.06	2521.25	1519.46	0
	CSWB for construction of Swadhar Greh in. Vrindavan, UP	-	-	3073	1037.00
Total		2855.38	4857.82	8378.3	5276.9

[English]

Infrastructure Projects

3620. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has recently issued orders to stop various infrastructure projects in Tamil Nadu and filed cases against several Builders;

(b) if so, the details and their current status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has imposed ban on the issuance of No-objection Certificate and environmental clearances for several realtors and construction companies in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether his Ministry had conducted any inspection to probe on the erring realtors and construction companies; and

(e) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report to his Ministry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not imposed any ban on issuance of No-Objection Certificate (NOC) for environmental clearances to construction companies and industries in the country, including Tamil Nadu. Ministry accords prior environmental clearance for projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 (and its amendments) after having followed the prescribed process in the said notification.

(d) and (e) No Madam.

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

3621. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme (RANS) is being implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, funds allocated/ utilised State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh along with the details of the categories of treatment included under the scheme;

(c) whether Government is aware that there is not even a single hospital in Andhra Pradesh with access to the scheme resulting in not having even a single beneficiary belonging to the State; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, including the steps taken by the Government for expansion of the scheme to hospitals in Andhra Pradesh, including East Godavari district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes, the scheme Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) is under implementation in the country.

(b) The details of scheme and salient features are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of funds allocated to patients of various State/UT wise are given in the Statement-II. An amount of Rs. 24.00 crore (B.E.) was provided under the scheme in 2017-18, which has been utilised. An additional amount of Rs. 6.00 crore has been provided at R.E. stage.

(c) and (d) All the Super-speciality hospitals/institutes or other Government Hospitals situated in all States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh are covered for providing medical treatment to the patients living below poverty line under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme.

Financial assistance has been released in respect of 03 patients having treatment at Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati during the year 2017-18 under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme and financial assistance has also been sanctioned additionally to 03 patients of Andhra Pradesh.

The Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) has been set up vide Resolution No. F-7-2/96-Fin-II dated 13/1/1997 and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as a Society. The RAN was-set up to provide financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line and who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super speciality Hospitals/Institutes or other Government hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the

form of 'one-time grant', which is released to the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital in which the treatment has been/is being received.

Under RAN Revolving Funds have been set up in 13 Central Government Hospitals/Institutions located all over India for providing financial assistance for treatment upto Rs. 2 lakh. In addition financial assistance is provided for individual cases referred by Government hospitals/institutions, which do not have a Revolving Fund and for cases referred by 13 Government hospitals/institutions with Revolving Funds for assistance exceeding Rs. 2 lakh.

An illustrative list of categories of treatment to be provided from the Fund is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Statement-I

An illustrative list of categories of treatment to be provided from the fund is as follows:

1. Cardiology & Cardiac Surgery:

1. Pacemakers
2. CRT/Biventricular pacemaker
3. Automatic Implantable Cardioverter defibrillator (AICD)
4. Combo devices
5. Diagnostic Cardiac Catheterization including Coronary Angiography
6. Interventional procedure including Angioplasty, Rota-ablation, Balloon Valvuloplasty e.g. PTMC, BPV etc.
7. ASD, VSD and PDA device closure
8. Peripheral Vascular Angioplasty, Carotid Angioplasty, Renal Angioplasty
9. Coil Embolization and Vascular plugs
10. Stents including Drug Eluting Stents
11. Electrophysiological Studies (EPS) and Radio Frequency (RF) Ablation
12. Heart surgery for Congenital and Acquired conditions including C.A.B.G

13. Vascular Surgery
14. Cardiac Transplantation etc.

2. Cancer:

1. Radiation treatment of all kinds including Radio Therapy and Gama Knife Surgery.
2. Anti-Cancer Chemotherapy supportive medication and antibiotic, Growth factor,
3. Bone Marrow Transplantation- Allogenic & Autologous
4. Diagnostic Procedures- Flow cytometry/ cytogenetics /IHC Tumour Markers etc.
5. Surgery for cancer patients
6. Catheters, central lines and venous access devices.

3. Urology/Nephrology/Gastroenterology:

1. Dialysis and its consumable (Both haemodialysis as well as Peritoneal)
2. Plasmapheresis in acute renal failure
3. Continuous renal replacement therapy in acute renal failure in ICU sick patient.
4. Vascular access consumables (Shunts, catheters) for Dialysis
5. Renal transplant-cost of renal transplant varies from 2.5 to 4.0 lakh Depending upon type of drug used as per patient need.
6. PCN and PCNL Kits
7. Lithotripsy (for Stones)
8. Disposables & Stents for endoscopic surgical procedures in Urology & Gastroenterology.
9. Liver Transplantation and Surgery for portal hypertension.

4. Orthopedics:

1. Artificial prosthesis for limbs
2. Implants and total hip and knee replacement
3. External fixaters

4. AO implants, used in the treatment of bone diseases and fractures
5. Spiral fixation Implant- Pedicle Screws (Traumatic, Paraplegic, Quadriplegic)
6. Implant for Fracture fixation (locking plates & modular) -
7. Replacement Hip -Bipolar /fixed
8. Bone Substitutes

5. Neurosurgery - Neurology:

- 1 Brain Tumors
- 2 Head injuries
- 3 Intracranial aneurysm
- 4 AVMs
- 5 Spinal tumors
- 6 Degenerative /Demyelinating diseases of brain/spinal cord
- 7 Stroke
- 8 Epilepsy
- 9 Movement disorders
- 10 Neurological infections

6. Endocrinology:

1. Hormonal replacement for lifelong therapy:
 - Cases of complicated diabetes which require one time treatment e.g. amputation or renal transplant
 - Hypo pituitarism
 - Hypo thyrodism
 - GH deficiency
 - Cushings Syndrome
 - Adrenal insufficiency
 - Endocrine surgery

7. Mental Illness:

1. Organic Psychosis acute and chronic

2. Functional psychosis including Schizophrenia, Bio-polar Disorders, delusional disorders and other acute polymorphic psychosis
3. Severe OCD, Somatoform disorders, eating disorders
4. Developmental disorders including autisms spectrum disorders and Severe behavioural disorders during childhood.

8. Drugs:

1. Immunosuppressive drugs
2. Anti D
3. Anti Haemophilic Globulin
4. Erythropoietin
5. Blood & Blood products/Plasma for patients of Burns
6. Liposomal Amphotericin
7. Peg Interferon
8. Ribavarin
9. CMV treatment (IV Gancyclovir, Valganciclovir)
10. Voriconazole
11. Anti-rejection treatment (ATG, OKT 3)
12. Treatment for Post -transplant viral infection
13. Any life supporting drugs.

9. Investigations:

Ultra-sound, Doppler studies, Radio-nucleotide scans, CT Scan, Mammography, Angiography for all organs, M.R.I, E.E.G, E.M.G, Uro-dynamic studies, Cardiac Imaging- Stress Thallium & PET, Cardiac MRI, Investigation for CMV, BK Virus, TMT, Echocardiography.

Psycho diagnostics, neuropsychological assessments, IQ assessments, blood tests like serum lithium and drug level of carbamazepine, valporate, phenytoin and any other similar medications: CSF studies screening for substances or abuse/toxicology.

10. Others:

1. Immunoglobulin for AIDP (GB Syndrome) and Myasthenia Gravis.

2. Anti viral
3. Anti Fungal
4. Wilson disease: Penicillamine A
5. Botulinum A toxin injection for spasticity
6. Baclofen for spasticity

11. Miscellaneous:

Shunts for Hydrocephalus.

12. Other major illness/treatment/intervention considered appropriate for financial assistance by Medical Superintendent/Committee of Doctors could be considered for grant.

Statement-II

Individual cases of financial assistance provided under Rashtriva Aroeva Nidhi

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State/UT	2017-18 (upto 16.02.2018)	
	No. of Patient	Amount
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3	15.04
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Assam	1	3.00
Bihar	139	661.97
Chandigarh	-	-
Chhattisgarh	3	19.45
Delhi	38	219.07
Gujarat	-	-
Haryana	48	231.63
Himachal Pradesh	7	17.30
Jammu and Kashmir	58	231.42
Jharkhand	8	62.72
Karnataka	1	11.75
Kerala	13	54.22

	1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		23	133.96
Maharashtra		-	-
Manipur		9	66.37
Meghalaya		-	-
Mizoram		-	-
Nagaland		-	-
Odisha		1	2.50
Puducherry		6	34.05
Punjab		3	9.75
Rajasthan		7	32.93
Sikkim		2	8.94
Tamil Nadu		22	59.65
Tripura		-	-
Uttar Pradesh		177	845.67
Uttarakhand		12	57.85
West Bengal		10	66.61
Total		591	2845.85

[Translation]

CSR Funds for Education of Destitute Children

3622. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to utilise the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for education of the destitute children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government has no mandate to utilise Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds. However, section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') mandates every company, above the specified threshold of turnover or net worth or net profit, to spend

at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during the three immediately preceding financial years on CSR activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act. Further, section 135 (3) & (4) of the Act, empower the Board of the company to take decisions regarding allocation of CSR funds for items listed in Schedule VII of the Act which includes 'promoting education'.

[English]

National Strategic Plan for TB Elimination

3623. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:

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

(a) the details of the National Strategic Plan 2012-17 which was meant for reducing the number of TB cases in the country;

(b) the time by which the new National Strategic Plan for TB Elimination (NSP 2017-25) will be launched and operationised and the funds earmarked for implementation of the same including the share to be utilized for cash transfers and social welfare schemes;

(c) whether it is a fact that the country has become home to the largest number of people suffering from Multi-Drug- Resistant (MDR) TB, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has analyzed the reasons behind the increase in the TB; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government including awareness generation among the rural masses in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government launched the National Strategic Plan (NSP) to control cases of Tuberculosis in the country during the period 2012-2017. The key components of the NSP (2012-2017) are:

(a) Strengthening and improving the quality of basic DOTS services.

(b) Deploying improved rapid diagnostics to the field level

(c) Expanding efforts to engage all care providers

(d) Expanding diagnosis and treatment of drug resistant TB cases

(e) Improving communication, outreach and social mobilization.

(f) Promoting research for development and implementation of improved tools and strategies.

(g) Utilizing Information Communication Technology (ICT) tools for strengthening TB surveillance.

The implementation of National Strategic Plan for TB Elimination (NSP 2017-25) has started in January 2017 and the funds allocated for FY 2018-19 is Rs.2770.91 Crore which includes funds for cash transfers and social welfare schemes.

(c) and (d) As per the Global report 2017 of the World Health Organisation (WHO), India accounts for 1,47,000 estimated MDR-RR cases which is 24% of the Global cases.

However, as per this report, the incidence of TB in India has fallen from 217 per lakh population per year in the year 2015 to 211 per lakh population per year in the year 2016.

After introduction of NIKSHAY portal and Active Case Finding Scheme, higher number of cases reported by private practitioners was included in the National data of TB case finding, this resulted increased data on TB cases.

In addition to the above, the reason behind the increase in TB cases can be attributed to various social determinants which perpetuate the spread of TB infection. These social determinant factors like poverty, under-nutrition, crowded and poorly ventilated living, air pollution, alcohol consumption, tobacco smoking, etc. increase the likelihood of conversion of TB infection to TB disease.

(e) The details of steps taken by the Government are as follows:

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

- suitable patient support systems to promote adherence;
- engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector;
- prevention strategies including active case finding;
- contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population;
- airborne infection control;
- multisectoral response to address social determinants; and
- Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization activities to promote awareness regarding TB among all the sections of the society.

**Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Pharmacy
Central Council Draft Bill**

3624. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the draft Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Pharmacy Central Council Bill, 2016;

(b) whether the Government has received suggestions and comments from various quarters during consultation process; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Note for withdrawal of the Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Pharmacy Bill, 2005 and introduction of the fresh Pharmacy Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Bill was circulated for Inter-departmental appraisal to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Department of Legal Affairs, NITI Aayog, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Office of Drug Controller General (India) and Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The Bill was also

uploaded on the website of the Ministry of AYUSH and circulated to invite comments of the stakeholders and States. The comments received from the concerned Departments/Ministries and stakeholders were duly considered while finalizing the provisions of the Bill, which was further vetted and consolidated by the Ministry of Law and Justice. As of now, provisions of the Bill have been modified on the directive received from Prime Minister's Office dated 13th November 2017 and approval is awaited.

Irregularities in DDCA

3625. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of irregularities in the functioning of Delhi District Cricket Association (DDCA) have come to the notice of the Government since 2008 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any enquiry in this regard, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard along with the action taken by the Government on such complaints, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Government has received a number of complaints alleging various irregularities in the functioning of Delhi and District Cricket Association (DDCA) from Shri Kirti Azad, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament and Shri N. C. Bakshi and Shri Dinesh Saini and considering the same Government ordered inspection on 28.09.2012 under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 of books of account and other papers of DDCA and subsequently further inspection on 27.03.2015 under section 206(5) of the Companies Act, 2013. The inspection report indicated violations of section 36, 150, 166/210, 209(1), 209(3)(b), 211 read with Schedule VI, 217(3), 285, 299, 303, 309, 314 and 211(3A)/(3C) of the Companies Act, 1956 read with Accounting Standards-

5,15,18,19,22 and 29. All the above stated offences were compoundable in nature and the Company and Officers in default have compounded the said offences before the then Hon'ble Company Law Board. Further, non-compliance of provisions of section 227 read with section 233 of the aforementioned Act were pointed out against the auditors of the company in the Inspection Report and prosecutions were filed against the auditor and a complaint was also lodged with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Protection of One-horned Rhinoceros

3626. SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any special scheme for protection of world famous one-horned Rhinoceros of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds being provided to State of Assam under the said scheme;

(c) whether the efforts being made by the State Government for Rhinoceros protection meet the purpose/achieve the aims of scheme; 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) One-horned rhinoceros is one of the seventeen species identified for Recovery programme for critically endangered species, a component under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. Under this scheme Central assistance is provided for the recovery and protection of seventeen species in the country.

The funds provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Project Tiger' for protection and conservation of tigers in National Parks of Assam also provides protection and conservation to other animals including one-horned Rhinoceros.

Details of funds provided to Assam under CSS-'Project Tiger' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife

Habitats' during the current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Following steps has been taken by the State Government for protection of Rhinoceros:

- i. The armed personnel in Kaziranga National Park have been deployed. Presently, 382 numbers of Assam Forest Protection Force personnel, 119-Armed Home Guards besides the regular Forest Staff have been deployed in Kaziranga National Park. 50 additional Home Guards have been deployed in Kaziranga National Park recently.
- ii. Sophisticated weapons like INSAS Rifles and SLR has been procured by the State Government for use in Kaziranga National Park for anti poaching activities.
- iii. For soliciting cooperation from fringe villagers around Kaziranga National Park and assist in curbing Rhino poaching, 50 numbers of Eco-development Committees have been registered through which development works in the villages are being taken up.
- iv. Arrangement has been made to keep 24 hours surveillance on the park through Electronic Eye Surveillance System and drones.
- v. A Special Task Force (STF) headed by an Additional Director General of Police has been constituted by the Government of Assam to curb Rhino poaching in Kaziranga National Park.
- vi. Number of anti-poaching camps have been increased in Kaziranga National Park to increase effective surveillance in and around the Park.
- vii. Joint operation by Forest, Police and STF is also conducted regularly to nab the suspected poachers and joint patrolling is also carried out regularly.

Statement

Details of funds released to Assam under CSS - 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH) and 'Project Tiger' during 2017-18

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of PAs	Funds released	
		IDWH	Project Tiger
1	2	3	4
1	Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary	31.39	-
2	Deepar beel Wildlife Sanctuary	14.71	-
3	Bherajan-Borajan Podumani WLS	16.37	-
4	Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary	20.23	-
5	Panidihing Bird Sanctuary	20.21	-
6	Barail Wildlife Sanctuary	21.82	-
7	East Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary	14.56	-
8	Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary	7.54	-
9	Chakrasila Wildlife Sanctuary	25.34	-
10	Marat Longri Wildlife Sanctuary	26.83	-
11	Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary	14.99	-
12	Dibru -Saikhowa National Park	29.37	-
12	Nambor Wildlife Sanctuary	4.03	-
13	Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary	15.03	-
14	Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary	9.02	-
15	Dehing patkai Wildlife Sanctuary	4.49	-
16	Kaziranga National Park	-	1126.27
17	Manas National Park	-	439.79
18	Orang National Park	-	264.21
Total		275.93	1830.27

Capitalization of Financial Sector

3627. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on announcement of recapitalization of Indian banking sector, the bank's Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) are growing constandy during the last two months and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has identified the big defaulters account of bad loans of the Public Sector Banks and total bad loans upto February, 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of clear proposal of the Government with large budgetary support towards recapitalization of the financial sector; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to use the foreign exchange reserves for shoring up the bank capital therein and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Most recent audited data on gross NPAs of banks are for the quarter ended December 2017. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, gross NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks have been rising steadily since the last eight financial years.

(b) As per RBI data on global operations, the gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks, as on 31.12.2017, were Rs. 7,77,280 crore.

RBI has apprised that it issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than Rs. 5,000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as of 31.3.2016, to initiate insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy code, 2016.

(c) To address regulatory capital requirements, increase credit off-take and catalyse economic growth, Government has announced and commenced recapitalisation of PSBs to the tune of Rs. 2,11,000 crore over the current and next financial years. of this, Rs. 1,53,139 crore is through infusion of capital by the Government, while the balance is envisaged through capital raising by banks themselves from markets.

(d) As per inputs from the Department concerned, no such proposal is under consideration.

[Translation]

NPAs of Big Industries

3628. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in big industries has been increasing during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the NPAs of big industries, industry/bank-wise; and

(c) the details of percentage of loan provided to big industries and out of which the total loan given by the nationalized banks, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) data for domestic operations, the gross Non-performing Assets (GNPAs) under the "Industry-Large" category for Scheduled Commercial Banks were Rs. 1,23,232 crore as on 31.3.2015, and increased to Rs. 5,27,876 crore as on 31.12.2017 (provisional data).

(b) RBI initiated Asset Quality Review (AQR) in 2015, with a view to have clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets by March 2017. Under this, restructured loans with performance issues and potentially weak loans were identified as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). AQR revealed high NPAs. The increase in NPAs in advances to large industry is primarily due to AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks.

Bank-wise gross Non-performing Assets (GNPAs) and GNPA ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks for the "Industry-Large" category, as on 31.12.2017, are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As regard industry-wise NPAs of big industries, RBI has stated that data is not available.

(c) As per RBI data for domestic operations, the share of "Industry-Large" category advances outstanding in the aggregate gross loans and advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks, as on 31.12.2017, was 29.61 per cent. Bank-wise details of advances outstanding to "Industries-Large" category, gross loans and advances,

and the percentage share of gross advances to "Industries-Large" category to gross loans and advances of Nationalised Banks, as on 31.12.2017, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Gross NPAs and Gross NPA Ratios of Scheduled Commercial Banks, for the "Industry-Large" Category, as of 31.12.2017

Bank	Amounts in crore Rs.	
	Gross NPAs	Gross NPA ratio (%)
1	2	3
AB Bank Limited	9	46.26
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	23	2.54
Allahabad Bank	14,652	36.94
American Express Banking Corp.	0	-
Andhra Bank	15,259	29.29
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	0	0
Axis Bank Limited	12,242	11.8
Bandhan Bank Limited	0	-
Bank of America, National Association	110	1.35
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait B.S.C.	19	1.54
Bank of Baroda	16,803	22.65
Bank of Ceylon	0	0
Bank of India	24,120	29.37
Bank of Maharashtra	9,393	36.58
Bank of Nova Scotia	94	3.12
Barclays Bank Pic	78	2.66
BNP Paribas	0	0

1	2	3	1	2	3
Canara Bank	21,605	21.36	IDBI Bank Limited	34,411	42.69
Capital Small Finance Bank Limited	0	-	IDFC Bank Limited	2,715	7.83
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	55	49.43	Indian Bank	6,568	16.41
Central Bank of India	21,940	34.97	Indian Overseas Bank	19,593	44.29
Citibank N.A.	196	1.7	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	300	1.12
City Union Bank Limited	196	10.54	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	46	10.24
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0	-	Industrial Bank of Korea	0	0
Cooperative Rabobank U.A.	170	11.28	Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	0	-
Corporation Bank	13,758	23.91	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	4,482	28.48
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	384	8.85	JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association	0	0
Credit Suisse AG	0	0	JSC VTB Bank	9	100
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	5	1.85	Karnataka Bank Ltd	590	16.2
DBS Bank Ltd.	1,144	10.89	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	1,512	16.3
DCB Bank Limited	84	6.43	KBC Bank NV	0	-
Dena Bank	6,954	30.33	KEB Hana Bank	0	0
Deutsche Bank AG	562	4.11	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0	-
Doha Bank QSC	0	a	Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	0	-
Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C.)	0	0	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	628	14.13
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	0	-	Mashreq Bank PSC	0	-
Federal Bank Ltd.	310	2.85	Mizuho Bank Ltd.	6	0.13
First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	0	-	Nainital Bank Ltd.	25	19.07
Firststrand Bank Ltd	0	0	National Australia Bank	0	-
HDFC Bank Ltd.	1,112	0.74	Oriental Bank of Commerce	17,502	39.1
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd.	365	2.02	Pt. Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	18	14.28
HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G.	0	-	Punjab and Sind Bank	3,273	18.32
ICICI Bank Limited	24,957	20.83	Punjab National Bank	32,710	26.67
			Qatar National Bank Saq	0	-

1	2	3	1	2	3
RBL Bank Limited	135	1.61	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	6	0.1
Sberbank	92	44.62	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	96	11.32
Sbm Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	0	-	The Royal Bank of Scotland Pic.	115	100
Shinhan Bank	0	0	UCO Bank	15,768	40.21
Societe Generale	70	2.83	Union Bank of India	22,239	26.61
Sonali Bank	0	-	United Bank of India	9,269	41.43
South Indian Bank Ltd.	1,054	10.54	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	80	16.9
Standard Chartered Bank	6,120	32.88	Vijaya Bank	4,855	30.1
State Bank of India	143,526	25.09	Westpac Banking Corporation	0	0
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	0	0	Woori Bank	0	0
Syndicate Bank	10,055	24.25	Yes Bank Ltd.	2,656	3.28
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	753	20.62			

Source: RBI (domestic operations, provisional data for Dec-2017)

Statement-II

Advances outstanding under the "Industry-Large" category and Gross Loans & Advances of Nationalised Banks, as on 31.12.2017

Amounts in crore Rs.

Sl. No.	Bank	"Industry-Large" category Advances Outstanding	Gross Loans & Advances	Percentage of "Industry-Large" category Advances Outstanding in Gross Loans & Advances (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad Bank	39,663	% 1,49,545	26.52
2	Andhra Bank	52,102	1,51,492	34.39
3	Bank of Baroda	74,200	3,14,976	23.56
4	Bank of India	82,116	2,80,670	29.26
5	Bank of Maharashtra	25,680	95,169	26.98
6	Canara Bank	1,01,168	3,57,163	28.33
7	Central Bank of India	62,739	1,79,702	34.91

1	2	3	4	5
8	Corporation Bank	57,541	1,37,049	41.99
9	Dena Bank	22,928	72,443	3165
10	Indian Bank	40,018	1,46,729	-27.27
11	Indian Overseas Bank	44,235	1,39,515	31.71
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	44,759	1,62,512	27.54
13	Punjab & Sind Bank	17,866	64,273	27.80
14	Punjab National Bank	1,22,662	4,28,427	28.63
15	Syndicate Bank	41,458	1,75,872	23.57
16	UCO Bank	39,213	1,04,378	37.57
17	Union Bank of India	83,585	2,81,028	29.74
18	United Bank of India	22,372	68,250	32.78
19	Vijaya Bank	16,128	1,10,622	14.58
	Total	9,90,435	34,19,813	28.96

Source: RBI (domestic operations, provisional data for Dec-2017)

[*Translation*]

Review of APY

3629. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the rate of returns to be provided to beneficiaries under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the rate of returns under the APY is less than the rate of return on recurring deposit scheme, NPS bonds, corporate bonds and equity funds and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inflation has also been taken into account while fixing the rate of return on APY; and

(d) if so, the actual rate of return likely to be provided to the beneficiaries at the time of maturity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), the rate of interest of 8%

p.a. is in-built in the scheme to arrive at the total corpus as mentioned in the scheme upon completion of 60 years of age of the subscriber so as to provide the minimum guaranteed benefits.

The monthly or quarterly or half yearly contributions deposited by the subscribers under the APY scheme generate the required corpus to offer minimum guaranteed pension of Rs. 1000 or Rs.2000 or Rs.3000 or Rs. 4000 or Rs.5000, based on the required accumulated corpus of Rs 1.7 lakh or Rs.3.4 lakh or Rs.5.1 lakh or Rs.6.8 lakh or Rs.8.5 lakh as the case maybe.

The scheme guarantees minimum guaranteed pension to the covered subscriber and his/her spouse as mentioned above and return of the pension wealth to the nominee of the subscriber, upon demise of the subscriber and his/her spouse.

III Effect of Smart Phones

3630. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the usage of smart phones by the children have ill-effect on their health and culture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government have, constituted an inter-ministerial committee to develop the exposure limits of Radio Frequency radiation, emitted from cell phone and, health based precautionary guidelines, covering children, have been developed by the committee. A study titled "Impact of Radiations from Cell Phone Towers and Cell Phone Use on Health of Pregnant Women, Neonates and Children: A Multidisciplinary Collaborative Effort" is also being done by ICMR.

Rules for CDM System

3631. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any new rules of Corporate Data Management (CDM) system repository of information in its Corporate Registry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any policy analytical report details of the report; and

(c) 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) The Corporate Data Management (CDM) System does not have any new rule as it has been designed as per the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Government has not received any policy analytical report.

(c) Does not arise.

Data Breach of PNB

3632. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI KAMALNATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that thousands of credit and debit card holders have been affected by a data breach reported by Punjab National Bank (PNB), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the customers of the PNB are feeling insecure about the money parked in their accounts in various branches of PNB; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide security of customers' money in banks particularly in PNB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Punjab National Bank (PNB) have apprised that PNB was informed by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) regarding the cards information being available in the darknet market. PNB has informed that no card data breach has been detected in Bank's infrastructures. Regarding the availability of Bank's credit/debitcard holder data on darknet, prompt corrective action was taken by the bank and same was informed to RBI.

(b) PNB has apprised that their security infrastructure is strong enough and they have taken all necessary technological steps to safeguard customer data. PNB has a Board approved Cyber Crisis Management Plan in place which takes care of all aspects of customer protection.

(c) RBI has apprised that various steps have been taken to ensure cyber security in Banks. RBI had issued a comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks covering best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security.

Further RBI has also set up a Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incident reported including suggesting ways to respond. Based on marketing intelligence and incidents reported by the banks, advisories are issued to the banks for sensitizing them about various threats and ensure prompt preventive/corrective action.

RBI also conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios with the help of Indian Computer Emergency Response Team.

Since 2015, RBI carries out IT Examination of banks separately apart from the regular financial examination of the banks to assess their cyber security resilience. The examination, inter-alia, evaluates the processes implemented by banks for security checks like Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing etc. and their follow up action.

[*Translation*]

World Environment Day

3633. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether India will host the World Environment Day 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its objectives, theme, programmes etc.;

(c) whether excessive use of plastic is polluting our oceans, damaging marine life and threatening human health and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India was one of three countries to reject concrete target in a UN agreement to reduce plastic waste in oceans in December, 2017; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to generate awareness and public participation towards a cleaner environment?

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. India has accepted the offer of United Nations Environment to be the global host for the World Environment Day, 2018. The theme of the World Environment Day, 2018 is "Plastic Pollution". Plastic itself is not a problem, littering and unsafe disposal of single-use plastic products, plastic bottles, food containers and packaging materials is causing concern to environment. Plastic garbage/waste that ends up in landfills and oceans take hundreds of years to degrade and gradually releases toxins into the environment. In the age of advanced technology, we cannot live plastic free but we can manage our plastic

waste disposal into circular economy and building construction materials and paving roads. The per capita consumption of plastics of India is on the rise and this is the right time for us to plan for the future.

The World Environment Day shall be celebrated through United Nations Environment and Indian Embassies across the globe. At national level it will involve various stakeholder Ministries/Departments, all States and UTs, Districts, Local Bodies, Industries and Plastic Manufacturing Units, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Societies etc. across the length and breadth of the country in the celebrations, thus giving it the widest possible geographical and demographic coverage to transform habits, practices, standards to dramatically reduce plastic litter and the harm it causes to surroundings.

Government of India is planning to involve students of school/college/university/institutions across the country in cleanness drives. They will also be roped in to spread the messages of sustainable use of the plastic items and sensitize public of harmfulness of plastic littering to environment surroundings through nature walk, live music, nukkad natak, street entertainment, cycling, athletic activities, forestry conservation activities etc. Students can also share their views and take pledges online on MyGov platform.

(c) The volume of plastic produced in the world has increased significantly and an increasing amount of plastic litter ends up in waterways and the ocean. Globally, an estimated 20 million tons of plastic enters the ocean each year including Indian coasts. Plastic litter adversely impacts marine life and environment. Plastic litter is hazardous to the marine environment because plastics are durable, buoyant, waterproof, indigestible, and non-biodegradable. Animals at all levels of the food chain consume plastic. Plastic debris injures and kills fish, seabirds and marine mammals.

As per Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) Notification, 2011, dumping of solid waste including plastic in CRZ areas is prohibited. The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per the provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and

handover segregated waste to local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. The rules have also mandated the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers and Street vendors to manage the plastic waste. The rules mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on, Extended, Producer Responsibility. Central Pollution Control Board has also issued guidelines for utilization of plastic Waste in road construction, cement kilns and usage as liquid RDF (oil).

(d) No Madam.

(e) However, the Government of India has been organizing training and awareness programs from time to time for various stakeholders pertaining to various waste rules including plastic, waste.

[English]

Effects of Climate Change

3634. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) whether climate change has emerged as a global problem at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its effects on the country's flora and fauna;

(c) whether the Government is formulating a new national plan/strategy to tackle the problems being arisen due to climate change and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is assured about tackling the problems of climate change; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Climate change is a global problem. As per the fifth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, published in 2014, climate change has affected the natural system

in all continents and oceans. In different regions, changing precipitation, melting snow and ice are altering hydrological systems, affecting water resources in terms of quantity and quality. Many terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species have shifted their geographic ranges, seasonal activities, migration patterns, abundance and species interactions in response to ongoing climate change.

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

(c) to (e) All countries have joined hands under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to tackle the problem of climate change. Parties to the UNFCCC in December 2015 adopted the Paris Agreement, for the post-2020 period, which calls for "Nationally Determined Contributions" (NDC), from each country. India is a Party to the UNFCCC and has undertaken a number of policy initiatives and programs for dealing with the issues of climate change.

India, in its NDC for the period 2021 to 2030 has committed to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level; to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund; and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of co2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

It is expected that enhanced efforts by all countries based on the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities will help tackle the problem of climate change.

[*Translation*]

Pollution Control and Management of Natural Resources

3635. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country stands at the 123rd position whereas Britain is at 14th, Germany at 17th and Japan at the 20th position in the global rankings regarding pollution control and natural resources management and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether three species of animals become extinct every hour due to the present levels of pollution as had happened 6.5 crore years earlier when the dinosaurs had become extinct; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far for improving the pollution control and natural resources management in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Various civil society and academic groups use different environmental performance indices for ranking countries. In one of these, namely, Environment Performance Index (EPI) jointly authored by two US Universities (Yale/New Haven and Columbia/New York) and commissioned by the World Economic Forum/Davos India has been ranked 123rd in the year 2010.

(b) Scientist estimate that globally, the rate of extinction of species has increased by almost 50-100 times the natural rate, largely because of habitat change, over-exploitation, invasive alien species, pollution and climate change. As a result, more species are threatened with extinction.

(c) Some important steps taken by the Government for conservation of biodiversity and resources inter alia include: survey, inventorization, taxonomic validation and threat assessment of floral and faunal resources; assessment of the forest cover to develop an accurate database for planning and monitoring; establishment of a Protected Area Network of National

Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation and Community Reserves; designating Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems; undertaking of species oriented programmes, such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant; complemented with ex-situ conservation efforts. In addition, Biological Diversity Act 2002 has also been enacted with the aim to conserve biological resources of the country and regulation of access to these resources to ensure equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their use, under which a National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards in all States have been set up for implementing the provisions of the Act.

[*English*]

Out of School Adolescent Girls

3636. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has realised the multi-dimensional needs of out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on nutritional support and skill training under non-nutrition component of the scheme, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any step for expansion and universalisation of the Scheme for Adolescent Girls with simultaneous phasing out of Kishori Shakti Yojana and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam. the Government has realized the multi-dimensional needs of out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years) and is implementing Scheme for Adolescent Girls for the said age group. Under the scheme, the nutritional support @ Rs.9.50 per day is provided to the beneficiaries for 300 days in a year, the scheme also aims at motivating out of school girls to go back to formal schooling or /skill training under non-nutrition component of the scheme.

(b) State-wise details of out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years covered under the scheme including Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State-wise details of expenditure incurred on nutritional support and non-nutrition component of the scheme including skill training are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Government has also approved phased expansion of the scheme so as to cover additional districts for a period of one year i.e. upto 30.11.2018. In 2017-18, the scheme has been extended to additional 303 districts including 35 districts in Madhya Pradesh with pan India expansion in 2018-19. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) is being phased out with the expansion of Scheme for Adolescent Girls. At present Scheme for Adolescent Girls has replaced Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) in 508 districts of the country and KSY is being implemented in remaining projects, as before.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Out of School Girls of Age 11 to 14 years covered under the Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Out of School Girls of age 11-14 years (as on 31.12.2017 as reported by State Government/ UT Administration)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	12846
2	Arunachal Pradesh	266
3	Assam	74727
4	Bihar	492609
5	Chhattisgarh	14681
6	Goa	42
7	Gujarat	132729
8	Haryana	668

1	2	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	944
10	Jammu and Kashmir	15598
11	Jharkhand	58568
12	Karnataka	48971
13	Kerala	150
14	Madhya Pradesh	125452
15	Maharashtra	56936
16	Manipur	5079
17	Meghalaya	1801
18	Mizoram	1124
19	Nagaland	6455
20	Odisha	56893
21	Punjab	4338
22	Rajasthan	NR
23	Sikkim	6
24	Tamil Nadu	2453
25	Telangana	8369
26	Tripura	2930
27	Uttar Pradesh	496000
28	Uttaranchal	NR
29	West Bengal	1996
30	Andaman and Nicobar	25
31	Chandigarh	220
32	Daman and Diu	0
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	652
34	Delhi	5029
35	Lakshadweep	9
36	Puducherry	18
Total		1628584

Statement-II

State-wise details of Expenditure incurred on International Support and Non-Nutritional Component of the Scheme including Skill Training

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Utilised in 2017-18 as on 31.12.2017 (Rs. in lakh)	
		Nutrition	Non Nutrition
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1361.05	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42.76	0
3	Assam	0.00	0
4	Bihar	0.00	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1643.61	92.57
6	Goa	302.76	0
7	Gujarat	2014.05	40.72
8	Haryana	258.59	4.4
9	Himachal Pradesh	344.62	27.32
10	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	
11	Jharkhand	154.54	0
12	Karnataka	554.94	46.88
13	Kerala	631.53	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	4982.62	195.09
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0
16	Manipur	NR	NR
17	Meghalaya	468.31	37.62
18	Mizoram	85.20	18.21
19	Nagaland	92.60	0
20	Odisha	2221.32	0
21	Punjab	434.52	6.13
22	Rajasthan	0	0

1	2	3	4
23	Sikkim	19.34	0.73
24	Tamil Nadu	1556.44	
25	Telangana	0	0
26	Tripura	185.59	46.8
27	Uttar Pradesh	3152.06	0
28	Uttaranchal	0.00	0
29	West Bengal	122.22	33.408
30	Andaman and Nicobar	3.81	0
31	Chandigarh*#	3.74	0
32	Daman and Diu	10.34	0
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
34	Delhi	39.51	0
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0
36	Puducherry	3.81	0
Total		20689.88	549.88

Amendment in Juvenile Justice Act

3637. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to amend the Juvenile Justice (JJ) Act, 2015 to empower the Executive Magistrate, instead of the court, to issue orders under the adoption proceedings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. The government is considering the feasibility of issuance of adoption order by District Magistrate instead of civil Court. The proposal is yet not finalised.

[Translation]

Rules for Bankruptcy

*3638. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many builders in the country have gone bankrupt;

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

(c) the details of process and criterion to declare any company as bankrupt;

(d) whether the Government has held any investigation in this regard to find out the genuine cases of bankruptcy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) It has been informed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs that it does not maintain any sector-specific (in this case, real estate sector) data relating to the bankruptcy of companies and it has overall administration of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

(c) Part II of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 contains provisions related to insolvency resolution and liquidation of Corporate Persons.

(d) and (e) There is a complete mechanism for Corporate Insolvency Resolution process contained in provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and the Government has not conducted any investigation in regard to bankruptcy of companies.

National Clean Air Programme

3639. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched National Clean Air Programme to tackle the increasing pollution problem across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cities selected for inclusion in the said programme, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issues relating to said programme with State Governments and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds likely to be spent by the Government for the implementation of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner. The overall objective is comprehensive management for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting and evolving effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country. Hundred (100) non-attainment cities have been selected for implementation of NCAP. These non-attainment cities have been identified by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on the basis of ambient air quality data obtained (2011-2015) under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and in which the prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are violated continuously for five years. State-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To sensitize stakeholders such as local urban bodies, transport departments, industries, pollution control boards, etc. and facilitate preparation of action plans with reference to NCAP, seven regional workshops at Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Guwahati, Mumbai, Visakhapatnam and Lucknow have been organized. SPCBs in consultation with CPCB have developed a few city specific action plans with a clear road map of actions and responsible agencies. CPCB covered 91 non-attainment cities during the workshop in these seven cities and has received 51 action plans.

(d) The tentative cumulative expenditure with respect to various activities identified under this programme is expected to be around Rs 637 Crore.

Statement*Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality India
(2011-2015)*

State Sl. No	State	Cities Sl. No	Cities	Status	Major Sources of Pollution
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Guntur	PM10	i) Vehicular Emissions
		2	Kurnool	PM10	ii) Road Dust/Re-suspension of dust
		3	Nellore	PM10	and other fugitive emission
		4	Vijaywada	PM10	iii) Air Pollution from Bio-Mass Burning
		5	Vishakhapatnam	PM10	iv) Industrial Air Pollution
2	Assam	6	Guwahati	PM10	v) Air Pollution from Construction and
		7	Nagaon	PM10	Demolition Activities
		8	Nalbari	PM10	vi) DG sets
		9	Sibsagar	PM10	vii) LPG instead of coal in restaurants/
		10	Silchar	PM10	dhabas/ road side eateries
3	Chandigarh	11	Chandigarh	PM10	
4	Chhattisgarh	12	Bhillai	PM10	
		13	Korba	PM10	
5	Delhi	14	Delhi	PM10, NO2	
6	Gujarat	15	Surat	PM10	
7	Himachal Pradesh	16	Baddi	PM10	
		17	Damtal	PM10	
		18	Kala Amb	PM10	
		19	Nalagarh	PM10	
		20	Paonta Sahib	PM10	
		21	Parwanoo	PM10	
		22	Sunder Nagar	PM10	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	23	Jammu	PM10	
9	Jharkhand	24	Dhanbad	PM10	
10	Karnataka	25	Bangalore	PM10	
		26	Devanagere	PM10	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		27	Gulbarga	PM10	
		28	Hubli-Dharwad	PM10	
11	Madhya Pradesh	29	Bhopal	PM10	
		30	Dewas	PM10	
		31	Indore	PM10	
		32	Sagar	PM10	
		33	Ujjain	PM10	
12	Maharashtra	34	Akola	PM10	
		35	Amravati	PM10	
		36	Aurangabad	PM10	
		37	Badlapur	PM10, NO2	
		38	Chandrapur	PM10	
		39	Jalgaon	PM10	
		40	Jalna	PM10	
		41	Kolhapur	PM10	
		42	Latur	PM10	
		43	Mumbai	PM10	
		44	Nagpur	PM10	
		45	Nashik	PM10	
		46	Navi Mumbai	PM10	
		47	Pune	PM10, NO2	
		48	Sangli	PM10	
		49	Solapur	PM10	
		50	Ulhasnagar	PM10, NO2	
13	Meghalaya	51	Byrnihat	PM10	
14	Nagaland	52	Dimapur	PM10	
		53	Kohima	PM10	
		54	Angul	PM10	
		55	Balasore	PM10	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Odisha	56	Bhubneshwar	PM10	
		57	Cuttack	PM10	i) Vehicular Emissions
		58	Rourkela	PM10	ii) Road Dust/Re-suspension of dust and other fugitive emission
		59	Talcher	PM10	iii) Air Pollution from Bio-Mass Burning
		60	DeraBassi	PM10	iv) Industrial Air Pollution
		61	Gobindgarh	PM10	v) Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition Activities
		62	Jalandhar	PM10	vi) DG sets
16	Punjab	63	Khanna	PM10	vii) LPG instead of coal in restaurants/ dhabas/ road side eateries
		64	Ludhiana	PM10	
		65	NayaNangal	PM10	
		66	Pathankot/Dera Baba	PM10	
		67	Patiala	PM10	
		68	Alwar	PM10	
		69	Jaipur	PM10	
17	Rajasthan	70	Jodhpur	PM10	
		71	Kota	PM10	
		72	Udaipur	PM10	
18	Tamil Nadu	73	Tuticorin	PM10	
		74	Hydrabad	PM10	
19	Telangana	75	Nalgonda	PM10	
		76	Patencheru	PM10	
		77	Agra	PM10	
		78	Allahabad	PM10	
		79	Anpara	PM10	
		80	Bareilly	PM10	
		81	Firozabad	PM10	
		82	Gajraula	PM10	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		83	Ghaziabad	PM10	
20	Uttar Pradesh	84	Jhansi	PM10	
		85	Kanpur	PM10	
		86	Khurja	PM10	
		87	Lucknow	PM10	
		88	Muradabad	PM10	
		89	Noida	PM10	
		90	Raebareli	PM10	
		91	Varanasi	PM10	
21	Uttarakhand	92	Kashipur	PM10	
		93	Rishikesh	PM10	
22	West Bengal	94	Kolkata	PM10, NO2	

Note: Based on the data generated during 2011 - 2015 under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network (NAMP), 94 cities & towns are identified as non-attainment. All 94 cities are exceeding the PM10 standard, while 05 cities are exceeding the NO2 standard continuously for five years (2011-2015).

[English]

Central Council of Homoeopathy Act

3640. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has empowered the Universities and State Governments to frame rules regarding the provisions and schedule in the Central Council of Homoeopathy Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it comes to the notice of the Government that the Kerala University of Health Science has drafted and circulated rules against the provisions of Central Council of Homoeopathy Act and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to seek clarification from Kerala University of Health Science regarding their attempt to violate the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) No.

(b) to (d) No such matter came to the notice of the Central Government.

[Translation]

Unique Number to Children

3641. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI VINAYAK BHURAO RAUT:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to give children born in India a unique

number to keep a track on every individual from the day he or she born and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this number will be used to track the holistic development of children in the country in various sectors including education, health, jobs and if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether this project will require the involvement of several Ministries, if so, the names of the Ministries involved therein and the role of Ministry of Women and Child Development in this Scheme;

(d) whether this unique number requires any biometric authentication as is the case with Aadhaar; and

(e) if so, the manner in which it is different from Aadhaar and the time by which the unique number Scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No such proposal of providing unique number to the children born in India is under consideration of the Government of India. However, under Anganwadi Services children below 5 years of age are enrolled under Aadhaar for effective monitoring activities relating to Anganwadi operations, as well as tracking of immunization, nutrition, health and growth parameters.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Health Surveillance

3642. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken efforts to strengthen health surveillance in medical system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has introduced sophisticated computerized tools for improving the functioning of Government Hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) to strengthen health surveillance in the country. It is implemented under the National Health Mission in all States/UTs with the objective to detect and respond to disease outbreaks due to epidemic prone diseases. To prevent the spread such outbreaks, States/UTs are provided with additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases, IT equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer, and provision of funds for operationalization of the programme.

(c) to (e) Yes. The computerized tools introduced by the Government to enable and improve the functioning of healthcare services at the various State and Central Government Hospitals include the Hospital Information System, the Online Registration System and the Patient Feedback System.

The eHospital application of National Informatics Centre has been implemented in approximately 200 government hospitals including Central Government and Autonomous hospitals.

An Online Registration System (ORS) has been implemented for online registrations and appointments wherein patients can view their lab reports, check blood availability and can make online payments. Approximately 140 Government hospitals are using this online registration system now.

Pact with WHO

3543. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has inked any pact with the World Health Organisation (WHO) for cooperation in promoting traditional medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of achievements made under the pact with WHO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India has signed following agreements with the WHO for cooperation in promoting traditional Medicine. The details are as:

- i. Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India has signed Project Collaboration Agreement (PCA) with WHO, Headquarter, Geneva for cooperation on promoting the quality, safety and effectiveness of serving provision in traditional and complementary Medicine.
- ii. Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India has signed another Project Collaboration Agreement (PCA) with WHO, Headquarter, Geneva for developing WHO terminology in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha on dated 27th December, 2017.
- iii. Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India has signed an Agreement with WHO for concerning the Secondment of Dr. Geetha Krishnan to the WHO with costs paid by the releasing institute to WHO for providing inputs for preparation of strategic agenda and workplan in promoting quality, safety and effectiveness of the traditional and complementary medicine and development of practice documents in Traditional Medicine including Ayurveda, Unani, Panchakarma and training document in Yoga.

(c) The following achievements made under these Pacts with WHO;

- i. In respect to Secondment Agreement, Ministry of AYUSH has deputed Dr. Geetha Krishnan Gopalakrishnan Pillai as Technical Officer to the Traditional, Complementary and Integrative (TCI) Medicine unit of WHO in Geneva and he has joined WHO, headquarters on February 1, 2018.

- ii. In respect to Agreement signed with WHO for developing WHO terminology in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, the Ministry of AYUSH has developed comprehensive document on Ayurvedic Terminologies with National Ayurveda Morbidity Codes through a consultative process of experts.

[Translation]

Global Warming

3644. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the impact of global warming in the country during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any new measures to stop and reduce the effect of global warming; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Climate change assessments are based on impacts averaged over adequate number of years to distinguish them from weather phenomenon and are not normally carried out for specific years. Various studies and assessment reports have projected adverse impact of climate change on agriculture, water resources, coastal region, human health, forest, habitat sectors in the country. A scientific study to assess the impact of climate change has been conducted and a report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The study assessed impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely, agriculture, water, forests and human health in four climate sensitive regions of India - the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal region and the North-Eastern region.

The finding of the study suggest a variable rate of change in agricultural production including losses in some crops and change in the composition of the forests and

net primary productivity. Extreme precipitation events are likely to increase in all the regions. Water yield is projected to increase in the Himalayan Region, whereas it is likely to be variable across other three regions. Malaria is projected to spread to new areas and threat of its transmission is likely to increase in duration.

(b) and (c) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) -in 2008 to deal with climate change. NAPCC comprises of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change, which address the issues relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases as well as adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. 32 States and Union Territories have also prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with the NAPCC to address State specific concerns. Further, a National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change has been established with the objective of funding concrete adaptation activities at State level.

Unavailability of Blood

3645. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the deaths caused due to the shortage/unavailability of blood in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the annual requirement viz-a-viz availability of blood in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether reports of black marketing of blood have been received from different parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise along with the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has taken notes from poor people sell their blood to earn money in metro cities and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such instances have been reported to the Government.

(b) The annual requirement vis-a-viz availability is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There are no such reports as per information obtained from States.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per Supreme Court of India directives professional blood donation is banned in the country since 1996.

Statement

State wise details of annual requirement of blood vis-a-vis blood collection in India (2016-17)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Blood Requirement (as per WHO 1% norm*)	Total Blood Collection In India (2016-2017 SIMS data)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	846655	459852
2	Telangana	351940	395723
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13826	5355
4	Assam	311693	220000
5	Bihar	1167257	182242
6	Chandigarh	10547	84955
7	Chhattisgarh	255402	163756
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3429	8286
9	Delhi	186869	546990
10	Daman and Diu	2429	1735
11	Gujarat	603836	798997
12	Haryana	253531	270860
13	Himachal Pradesh	71232	38540
14	Jammu and Kashmir	125489	63011

1	2	3	4
15	Jharkhand	329662	164625
16	Karnataka	611307	960049
17	Kerala	333877	386686
18	Madhya Pradesh	725976	454310
19	Maharashtra	1213621	1460050
20	Manipur	27218	22602
21	Meghalaya	29640	14262
22	Mizoram	10910	23593
23	Nagaland	19806	10713
24	Odisha	419474	401958
25	Puducherry	12445	21591
26	Punjab	277041	383198
27	Rajasthan	747916	582255
28	Sikkim	6077	5618
29	Tamil Nadu	778815	885820
30	Tripura	36710	28708
31	Uttar Pradesh	2238974	862059
32	Uttarakhand	101168	115520
33	West Bengal	913477	1049619
34	Goa	14577	18403
35	Andaman and Nicobar	3799	2204
36	Lakshadweep	644	0
Total		13057269	11094145

* The information on blood requirement is based on the who norm of 1% of population being a ball park estimate of blood requirements of a country/ region

[English]

Climate Change Target

3646. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds required by the Government to meet its climate change 2030 target;

(b) the funds received from Domestic and International institutions over the last five years and the current year to aid policy, projects and technology transfer to support climate change efforts of the Government, yearwise;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to enhance the capacity building measures in every State and UT to achieve the overall climate change target of the Union Government; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken measures to attract financial and technological inflows to combat climate change from developed nations 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 India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015, at least US \$2.5 trillion (at 2014-15 prices) will be required to meet 2030 targets.

(b) Climate change efforts are embedded in various schemes of Ministries of the Government. The total fund allocation for eight missions of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) during 12th Five Year Plan period was Rs. 15893.46 crore. The current financial year allocation for two schemes of this Ministry on climate change is Rs.141.25crore. International funding for climate action is made available through channels under UNFCCC primarily from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund and Global Environment Facility (GEF). So far, two projects from India have been approved by GCF, with an outlay of US \$134.4 million. Under Adaptation Fund, six projects have been approved with an outlay of US \$9.8 million, out of which US \$1.62 million have been transferred. During 2014-18 (in GEF-6 Cycle) GEF has allocated funds to the tune of US\$ 59 million, through GEF Agencies, to support projects related to climate change.

(c) The Government of India releases grant for preparing State Action Plans on Climate Change including

capacity building of States and Union Territories (UTs). Under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, 27 projects have been approved to support adaptation measures of States and UTs including capacity building of stakeholders and local agencies to adapt climate change. A network of 127 institutions called INCCA (Indian Network on Climate Change Assessment) has been created to facilitate knowledge sharing and collaborative work on climate change issues. The activities under five national missions of NAPCC, inter-alia, focus on capacity building and knowledge for climate change.

(d) The financial and technological inflows to combat climate change from developed nations are governed by mechanisms under UNFCCC. The details have been provided in reply to the part (b) above.

[*Translation*]

CSR Funds for Rural Infrastructure Development

3647. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make a law to ensure that the funds under corporate social responsibility (CSR) are used for rural infrastructure, housing, construction of hospital buildings and roads etc.;

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

(c) the heads on which funds are being spent under CSR at present and the present provisions regarding CSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('The Act') requires every company, above the specified threshold of turnover or net worth or net profit, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during three immediate preceding financial years, on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Schedule VII of the Act enlists the activities that can be undertaken by the companies under

their CSR policies. Rural infrastructure, housing, construction of hospital buildings and roads can be taken up under the heads 'rural development' under item no. (x) of the Schedule VII of the Act.

National Ayush Mission

3648. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the main features of National AYUSH Mission;

(b) the details of fund sanctioned and utilized under National AYUSH Mission during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of action taken to increase the number of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, ensure availability of AYUSH drugs and trained manpower, upgrade AYUSH educational institutions under the said Mission; and

(d) the time by which the upgradation of AYUSH Colleges is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The main features of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of fund sanctioned and utilized under National AYUSH Mission during the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission inter-alia makes provisions for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, upgradation of standalone AYUSH Dispensaries, supply of essential drugs. The Mission also makes provisions for upgradation of Government/ Government aided AYUSH educational institutions. The progress in this regard in last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III. Under NAM grant-in-aid is being provided to State/UT Governments as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). The resource pool allocated under NAM for each State/UT Government is communicated to them.

Accordingly, States/UTs are required to prepare their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per their requirements in accordance with NAM guidelines. Since the implementation of the programme comes under the purview of concerned State/UT Governments, the time period for completion of the projects are fixed by them and upgradation of AYUSH College has been going on as per proposals received from States/UTs.

Statement-I

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM)

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 Mission was approved for the continuation till March, 2020 by the Central Government.

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 sanctioned and utilized under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2014-15, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during 2014-15 by the Central Government (Central Share)	Grant-in-aid utilized as reported by the State/UT Governments for the year 2014-15 (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	309.925	309.925
2	Arunachal Pradesh	101.135	100.718

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	668.979	0
4	Bihar	-	0
5	Chhattisgarh	281.413	132.927
6	Gujarat	332.393	332.392
7	Haryana	213.589	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	226.268	0
10	Jharkhand	-	0
11	Karnataka	359.116	359.1 16
12	Kerala	254.670	115.657
13	Madhya Pradesh	644.938	578.898
14	Meghalaya	134.647	0
15	Manipur	226.813	182.288
16	Mizoram	116.270	112.855
17	Maharashtra	534.670	0
18	Nagaland	115.613	115.613
19	Odisha	471.723	0
20	Punjab	316.000	233.867
21	Rajasthan	638.065	451.506
22	Tripura	238.115	24.131
23	Telangana	330.000	0
24	Tamil Nadu	-	0
25	Uttarakhand	284.000	276.289
26	Uttar Pradesh	-	0
27	West Bengal	471.230	0
28	Sikkim	66.428	66.428
29	Delhi	132.707	0
30	Goa	-	0
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0

1	2	3	4
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0
33	Daman and Diu	-	0
34	Lakshadweep	-	0
35	Puducherry	60.000	0
36	Chandigarh	-	0
Total		7,528.707	3392.610

Status of funds sanctioned and utilized under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2015-16, State/UT-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during 2015-16 by the Central Government (Central Share)	Grant-in-aid utilized as reported by the State/UT Governments for the year 2015-16 (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,400.38	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	527.55	397.558
3	Assam	1,410.51	0
4	Bihar	313.98	0
5	Chhattisgarh	858.26	659.525
6	Gujarat	792.69	252.528
7	Haryana	579.79	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	421.48	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	792.150	0
10	Jharkhand	624.723	0
11	Karnataka	1,560.25	789.52

1	2	3	4
12	Kerala	1,273.78	359.078
13	Madhya Pradesh	3,253.34	2391.593
14	Meghalaya	375.12	0
15	Manipur	828.80	112.432
16	Mizoram	405.69	170.888
17	Maharashtra	1,282.73	39.146
18	Nagaland	873.10	873.095
19	Odisha	1,865.28	0
20	Punjab	299.51	0
21	Rajasthan	2,819.61	1072.756
22	Tripura	472.35	240.756
23	Telangana	1,091.46	524.475
24	Tamil Nadu	87.70	0
25	Uttarakhand	621.24	121.744
26	Uttar Pradesh	4,539.27	126.550
27	West Bengal	1,924.85	0
28	Sikkim	608.15	43.62
29	Delhi	593.60	0
30	Goa	118.73	0
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	151.78	80.30
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0
33	Daman and Diu		0
34	Lakshadweep	189.22	60.722
35	Puducherry	144.18	62.28
36	Chandigarh		0
	Total	33,101.248	8378.566

*Status of funds sanctioned and utilized under National
AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2016-17,
State/UT-wise (Rs. In lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during 2016-17 by the Central Government (Central Share)	Grant-in-aid utilized as reported by the State/UT Governments for the year 2016-17 (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,125.531	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	465.450	75.501
3	Assam	1,631.649	0
4	Bihar	1,752.914	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1,624.737	38.604
6	Gujarat	1,533.046	656.86
7	Haryana	1,034.396	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	614.212	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	769.208	0
10	Jharkhand	48.011	0
11	Karnataka	1,241.455	834.132
12	Kerala	891.204	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,645.333	1605.911
14	Manipur	1,229.987	6.579
15	Meghalaya	802.743	0
16	Mizoram	603.754	0
17	Maharashtra	529.186	0
18	Nagaland	521.284	0
19	Odisha	1,221.301	0
20	Punjab	1,317.811	0

1	2	3	4
21	Rajasthan	2,225.209	251.70
22	Tripura	334.062	0
23	Telangana	1,330.696	0
24	Tamil nadu	1,980.541	0
25	Uttrakhand	1,187.929	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	8,466.625	64.91
27	West Bengal	1,298.056	0
28	Sikkim	874.071	0
29	Delhi	-	0
30	Goa	622.597	0
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	394.821	34.86
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.797	0
33	Daman and Diu	113.184	0
34	Lakshadweep	509.729	0
35	Puducherry	170.000	0
36	Chandigarh	509.320	0
Total		41711.849	3569.057

*Status of funds sanctioned and utilized under National
AYUSH Mission (NAM) for the year 2017-18,
State/UT-wise*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during 2016-17 by the Central Government (Central Share)	Grant-in-aid utilized as reported by the State/UT Governments for the year 2016-17 (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,176.012	Utilization not reported by the States/UTs
2	Arunachal Pradesh	545.706	
3	Assam	2,390.692	

1	2	3	4
4	Bihar	-	
5	Chhattisgarh	1,226.755	
6	Gujarat	1,274.394	
7	Haryana	848.442	
8	Himachal Pradesh	718.927	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	992.584	
10	Jharkhand	-	
11	Karnataka	2,059.866	
12	Kerala	2,096.234	
13	Madhya Pradesh	3,059.684	
14	Manipur	1,339.356	
15	Meghalaya	738.254	
16	Mizoram	693.478	
17	Maharashtra	1,784.285	
18	Nagaland	1,516.916	
19	Odisha	1,561.020	
20	Punjab	1,348.662	
21	Rajasthan	6,893.256	
22	Tripura	1,195.541	
23	Telangana	1,055.1 1 1	
24	Tamil nadu	2,789.072	
25	Uttrakhand	1,986.097	
26	Uttar Pradesh	6,280.230	
27	West Bengal	1,654.645	
28	Sikkim	180.087	
29	Delhi	-	
30	Goa	262.468	
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	302.330	

1	2	3	4
32	Dadra and Nagar Hayeli	143.403	
33	Daman and Diu	-	
34	Lakshadweep	63.747	

1	2	3	4
35	Puducherry	200.004	
36	Chandigarh	490.520	
Total		48867.778	

Statement-III

The status of progress in providing Grant-in-aid for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital, upgradation of standalone AYUSH Dispensaries and upgradation of Government/ Government aided AYUSH educational institutions in last 3 years and current year.

Sl. No.	Name of the activity	2014-15 (No. of unit)	2015-16 (No. of unit)	2016-17 (No. of unit)	2017-18 (No. of unit)
1	Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital	2	14	25	31
2	Upgradation of standalone AYUSH Dispensaries	205	309	2460	2052
3	Upgradation of Government/ Government aided AYUSH educational institutions	38	25	20	18

[English]

Losses of Service Tax

3649. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many service providers, hoteliers, traders etc. are collecting Government taxes from their customers but are not depositing it in Government accounts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the tune of losses occurred to it, if so, the details thereof during the last three financial years;

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such malpractice; and

(d) whether the Government would make it mandatory for all service providers to use and issue bar-coded billing; system receipts to customers so that such tax evasion is tracked and contained, 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)

Yes Madam. The Government is aware of instances where taxes are collected from the customers but are not deposited in the Government's account. Based on specific intelligence collected, detailed investigations are carried out and the due tax amount is either recovered or quasi-judicial proceedings are initiated. The details of such losses are as below:

Financial Year	No. of cases	Amount detected (Rs. Crores)
2015-16	1097	1501.49
2016-17	1086	1311.34
2017-18 (till Feb 2018)	743	766.67
Total	2926	3579.5

(c) In order to encourage compliant behavior under GST, the Government has undertaken a massive awareness and educational campaign by regularly issuing advertisements in the media (Print/Voice/Visual) to educate the taxpayers about GST laws and procedures. Further, CBEC has conducted various workshops and town hall meetings to educate the taxpayers in this regard. In addition to this, social media (Twitter) has also been

extensively used for disseminating information regarding GST laws, rules and tax rates.

(d) The GST Council has constituted a Committee on invoices under the chairmanship of CEO, GSTN to examine the feasibility of generating invoices on the GST portal and to suggest an incentive scheme to encourage the taxpayers to upload their tax paid invoices online.

Bad Loans of Agriculture

3650. SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks have during the last couple

Agriculture and Allied Activities - GNPA's (in Rs. Crore) %			Agriculture and Allied Activities - GNPA Ratio (in Per cent)		
March 31,2015	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017
37,726	48,845	60,161	4.5	47	5.4

Bedaquiline Drug for DR-TB Patients

3651. SHRI DHARAM BIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced the new drug Bedaquiline for Drug Resistant-TB;

(b) if so, the details of its availability in the States along with the details of the number of patients who have benefited from the new drug;

(c) whether it is true that Bedaquiline is not available in all States;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the States provide Bedaquiline to every Drug Resistant-TB patient; and

(e) whether the Government plans to make available Bedaquiline across the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (e) Yes. In the absence of phase 3 clinical trials, Drug Controller General (India) has approved use of Bedaquiline (BDQ) under Conditional Access Programme (CAP) based on US FDA & European Medicine Agency approval. Bedaquiline is to be given

of years witnessed rupees thousands of crores spike in the bad loans of agriculture and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether the agriculture Non Performing Assets have also increased to 23 per cent in 2017 and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (b) The details of total outstanding Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) and GNPA ratio for Agriculture & Allied Activities, in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for the last three years, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are as under:

only to eligible patients as per the criteria laid down under the Guidelines for Management of Drug Resistant TB in India-2017. Accordingly, Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) introduced Bedaquiline initially in 5 states i.e. Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Till the end of Feb, 2018, 1059 patients are on Bedaquiline containing regimen.

In view of availability of enough drug to implement Bedaquiline containing regimen, rest of the States/UTs have been given guidance for expansion of Bedaquiline throughout country in all Nodal Drug Resistant TB (DRTB) Centres as per aforesaid guidelines.

Transparent Political Funding System

3652. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken meticulous steps for establishing a transparent political funding system in the country; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Government notified the Electoral Bond Scheme,

2018 on January 02, 2018 to establish and cleanse the system of political funding in the country. Broad features of the said Scheme are under:

1. Electoral Bond (EB) would be a bearer instrument in the nature of a Promissory Note and an interest free banking instrument. A citizen of India or a body incorporated in India is eligible to purchase the bond.
2. Electoral bond would be issued for a certain value denominations from the specified branches of the State Bank of India (SBI).
3. Tenor of the Electoral Bonds is for 15 days during which it can be used for making donation only to the political parties registered under section 29A of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and which have secured not less than one per cent of the votes polled in the last general election to the House of the People or a Legislative Assembly. It will not carry the name of payee or the donor.
4. The bonds under the Scheme shall be available for purchase for a period of 10 days each in the months of January, April, July and October, as may be specified by the Central Government. An additional period of 30 days shall be specified by the Central Government in the year of the General election to the House of People.
5. The scheme of EB is to provide anonymity to the donors but at the same time establish a transparent political funding system. Bonds can be purchased only after making payment through a KYC compliant account. Further, the bond shall be encashed by an eligible political party only through a designated bank account with the authorised bank. Electoral Bond is envisaged as an additional banking instrument for giving donations to registered political parties.

White Paper on Health of the Banking Sector

3653. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is bringing out a White Paper on the health of the banking sector;

(b) if so, whether it would also publish a complete list of the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of all banks both public and private as on 31 Dec., 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a comprehensive procedure to deal effectively with fraudulent or malafide NPAs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government is contemplating for a stringent law and procedure to deal with fraudulent NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator and supervisor of the banking system, as per powers conferred by relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and other relevant statutes. RBI brings out a detailed Financial Stability Report as a biannual publication, presenting, inter alia, its overall assessment of the soundness and resilience of the banking sector, and a discussion of performance, credit and deposit growth, asset quality, profitability etc. With regard to publishing of complete list of NPAs, RBI has stated that in terms of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, it is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not to be published or otherwise disclosed.

(c) to (e) Comprehensive arrangements and measures, including procedures, have been instituted to deal effectively with frauds and wilful defaulters responsible for NPAs.

To deal with frauds, RBI has issued a Master Circular on Frauds to banks, requiring reporting of frauds beyond a threshold amount to the police, monitoring and follow-up of cases by a special committee, quarterly placement of information before Audit Committees of bank Boards, and annual review of frauds by banks. These cover, inter alia, preventive measures, fraud detection systems, systemic lacunae, remedial action, monitoring of progress

of investigation and recovery, and staff accountability. Other measures taken by RBI include the following:

- (i) a framework for dealing with loan frauds of Rs. 50 crore and above, under which banks classify potential fraud accounts as red-flagged accounts based on observation/evaluation of early warning signals, and take timebound action;
- (ii) an online searchable database of frauds reported by banks, in the form of Central Fraud Registry, as a tool of timely identification, control and mitigation of fraud risk and for carrying out due diligence during credit sanction process;
- (iii) issuance of caution advices by RBI, detailing names of fraudsters and their modus operandi;
- (iv) issuance of various master circulars to banks, with a view to restricting imprudent practices and ensuring sound procedures; and
- (v) subjecting the systems and procedures in banks to supervisory review by RBI.

To deal with wilful defaulters, as per RBI's instructions, they 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 RBI Regulations, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors are debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

To deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 in Parliament.

Conservation of Biodiversity

3654. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether India developed 12 national biodiversity targets using Aichi targets as a framework to conserve its biodiversity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India constituted only 4.9 per cent of the total terrestrial land and inland waters under the network of protected areas which is far below the Aichi target of 17 per cent for terrestrial land by 2020, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has asked state Governments to work in tandem with fisheries, activities of the Navy and other sustainable industrial development to at least declare them under conservation reserves for better protection, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to meet the international target of identifying wildlife and marine protected areas by 2020?

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) India has developed 12 National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs) in line with the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide an overarching framework for the purpose of inspiring broad-based action in support of biodiversity over the decade by all countries and stakeholders. India's 12 NBTs are listed in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Aichi target 11 and the corresponding NBT 6 relates to conservation through protected areas as well as other area based conservation measures, which include managed forests such as Reserved Forests, Protected Forests etc. Taking into consideration such other area based conservation measures, along with protected areas designated under the Wild Life (Protection) Act (that constitute 4.93% of the geographical area), India has over 20% of the total geographical area under biodiversity conservation, thereby exceeding the global Aichi target of 17% of terrestrial areas based conservation.







(c) and (d) The States/Union Territories Governments are empowered to declare Conservation Reserves in accordance with the provisions of Section 36 A of the Wild

Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) of the Government of India has a dedicated chapter on 'Strengthening and Improving the Protected Area Network'. At present, there are 25 marine protected areas in the peninsular region and 106 marine protected areas in the islands of the country.

Statement

India's National Biodiversity Targets

Icon	National Biodiversity Targets
1	2
	By 2020, a significant proportion of the country's population, especially youth, is aware of the values of biodiversity and its conservation and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
	By 2020, values of biodiversity conservation are integrated in national and state planning processes, development programmes and poverty alleviation strategies.
	Strategies for reducing rate of degradation, fragmentation and loss of all natural habitats finalized and actions put in place by 2020 for environmental amelioration and human well-being.
	By 2020, Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and strategies to manage them developed so that populations of prioritized invasive alien species are managed.
	By 2020, measures are adopted for sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
	Ecologically representative areas under terrestrial and inland water, and also coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular importance for species, biodiversity and ecosystem services are conserved effectively and equitably based on protected area designation and management and other area-based

1	2
	conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes covering over 20% of the geographic area of the country by 2020.
	By 2020, genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farm livestock, and also of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.
	By 2020, ecosystems services especially those relating to water, human health, livelihoods and well-being, are enumerated and measures to safeguard them are identified, taking into account the needs of women and local communities, particularly the poor and vulnerable sections.
	By 2015, Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization as per Nagoya Protocol are operational, consistent with national legislations.
	By 2020, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity action plan is made operational at different levels of governance.
	By 2020, national initiatives using communities' traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity are strengthened, with the view to protecting this knowledge in accordance with the national legislations and international obligations.
	By 2020, opportunities to increase the availability of financial, human and technical resources to facilitate the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the national targets are identified and Strategy for Resource Mobilization is adopted by 2020.

Electoral Bond Scheme

3655. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of banks that have been authorized to issue and encash Electoral Bond under Electoral Bond Scheme (EBS), 2018;

(b) the response of the first issue of the Scheme along with the quantum of amount collected from sale of such Electoral Bond; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring more transparency in financial transaction of political parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The State Bank of India is the only authorised bank to issue and encash the Electoral Bearer Bonds under the Scheme.

(b) The amount collected from sale of Electoral Bond under the first issue of the Scheme is Rs.222.00 crore as on 9th March 2018.

(c) Electoral Bond is a step in direction to cleanse the system of political funding in the country with requisite transparency in the financial transaction. No other proposal is currently under consideration in Ministry of Finance.

New Verification Rule for Payment Banks

3656. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of alleged opening of payment bank accounts without the explicit consent of users, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on these payment banks;

(b) whether the RBI has issued new verification rule for payments banks recently, if so, the aims and objectives thereto;

(c) whether the Government has assess the estimated cost of current KYC on companies per customer and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether such move by the RBI has any additional operational and cost burden for payment banks and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that Airtel Payments Bank Limited had opened customer accounts without clear/specific consent of customers, and after giving it an opportunity to show cause why penalty should not be imposed for non-compliance with RBI's guidelines and directions, mck order dated March 7, 2018, RBI imposed a monetary penalty of Its. 5 crore on the bank.

(h) RBI has informed that, uule its letter dated February 20, 2018 addressed to Payment Banks, it clarified that telecom companies, not being included in 'Reporting Entities' in terms of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, arc not subject to the requirements of the said Act and, therefore, reliance on know your customer (KYC) procedure for verification done by telecom companies is not permissible. Accordingly, RBI has clarified that paragraph 8(ii) of the Operating Guidelines for Payments-Banks is modified as under:

"A PB [Payments Bank] shall comply with the extant RBI Master Direction on KYC, as amended from time to time, for all its customers, including existing customers of telecom companies onboarded by the PB."

(c) Instructions relating to KYC procedure have been issued by RBI. RBI has apprised that it has not conducted any estimation of cost of current KYC procedure on Payments Banks.

(d) RBI has informed that after issuance of the letter dated February 20, 2018, no communication has been received from Payments Banks regarding any implication on their operational and cost burdens.

Strengthening of SEBI

3657. SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SEBI's prime mandate is Development of Securities Market and Protection of Investors interest, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by SEBI to increase or strengthen its presence to reach out to various intermediaries and investors in line with its aforesaid mandate along with SEBI's policy and future plans to increase or strengthen its presence in every State/ UT; and

(c) whether any representations from Public or elected representatives have been received by SEBI to augment its physical presence across the country and if so, the details thereof and the action 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. The preamble of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act") states that - "An Act to provide for the establishment of a Board to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market and for matters connected there with or incidental there to." Section 11 of the SEBI Act entrusts SEBI with the duty to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market, by such measures as it thinks fit.

(b) SEBI has opened local offices in 16 cities across India, in addition to its Head Office at Mumbai and

four regional offices in New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Ahmedabad. Further, SEBI has decided to open new local offices at Agartala and Vijaywada.

(c) No such references have been received in the last three years.

[Translation]

Fund to Farmers

3658. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the funds allocated by the Government for the farmers under various schemes like Kisan Credit Card Gramin Sanrachna, long term finance and cooperative rural loan during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): In order to provide hassle free agriculture credit to farmers, the Government introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, for issue of KCC to farmers for uniform adoption by the banks, so that farmers may use them to readily purchase agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and draw cash for their production needs.

In terms of the Master Direction dated 07.07.2016 issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Scheduled Commercial Banks having any shortfall with reference to targets in lending to priority sector shall be allocated amounts for contribution to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) established with NABARD and other Funds with NABARD/NHB/SIDBI/MUDRA Ltd., as decided by RBI from time to time. The interest rates on banks' contribution to RIDF or any other Funds, tenure of deposits, etc. shall be fixed by RBI, from time to time.

The details of allocation to various funds in NABARD, out of the shortfall in Priority Sector Lending Targets of Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Name of the fund	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)	25,000	25,000	25,000
Short Term Regional Rural Bank Refinance Fund (STRRB)	16000	10000	10000
Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (STCRC) Fund	54000	45000	45000
Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF)	15000	15000	15000

Dogs and Monkeys Menace

3659. PROF. SADHU SINGH:

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether dogs and monkeys have become a menace in many places in the country including Delhi;

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

(c) the number of persons bitten by monkeys and dogs in the country including Delhi during the last three years;

(d) the efforts made for curbing the menace of monkeys and dogs; and

(e) the details of the success achieved as a result 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) There have been reports of dogs and monkeys become a menace in some parts of the country including Delhi. The management of such conflict is handled by concerned State/UT Governments as per Rules, Guidelines in vogue. In respect of stray dogs, Central Government has enacted the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 to control the population of stray dogs through sterilization and immunization of stray dogs to control rabies through local bodies/Panchayats. Details of the number of persons bitten by monkeys and dogs in the country including Delhi are not collated by the Ministry.

(d) and (e) The important efforts made for curbing the menace of monkeys and dogs by the Government as follows:

- Provisions under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to deal with the issues relating to monkey menace. Section 11&12 of the Act empowers Chief Wildlife Wardens to take action for control of population management including monkey menace.
- The Ministry has issued guidelines/advisories in context of human-wildlife conflict to the Chief Wildlife Wardens of all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations dated 24th December, 2014 and 1st June, 2015.
- Further, the Ministry has approved a pilot project on the immuno-contraception for controlling the population of wild animals responsible for damage and destruction of crops, namely; elephant, wild boar, monkey, and nilgai.
- Animal Welfare Board of India has brought out the Module for Street Dog Population Management, Rabies Eradication, and Reducing Man-Dog Conflict to control the population of stray dogs and rabies and has also uploaded the same in its website. Also letters have been written to all State Governments to implement the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 as per the mandate given to the local authorities in the Rules and also as per the interim directions of the Supreme court authorities in the Rules and also as per the interim directions of the Supreme Court in SLP (C) No. 691 of 2009,

Animal Welfare Board of India Vs P.E.S.T. & Ors.

- Periodic awareness campaigns to sensitize guide and advise the general public on man-animal conflict, including dissemination of information through various forms of media are undertaken.

As these are ongoing activities by the State Government, no assessments has been carried out by the ministry.

[English]

Screening Test for Study in Foreign Countries

3660. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

SHRI DEVJIM. PATEL:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Screening Test Regulations, 2002 and the Eligibility Requirement making it mandatory for Indian students to qualify National Eligibility-cum-entrance Test (NEET) to pursue medical course in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of students likely to be affected by the decision;

(c) whether the Government has made any provision for the students who are already studying abroad and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether over the past many years the pass percentage of students appearing in Foreign Medical Graduate Exam (FMGE) is very low; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As per section 13(4B) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, Indian students desirous to get admission in a medical institute abroad have to obtain Eligibility Certificate from the MCI. Further, such persons who have obtained medical degree from an institution

abroad and desirous to get permanent or provisional registration with MCI or State Medical Council have to qualify a Screening Test i.e. FMGE.

It has come to notice of the Ministry that medical institutions / Universities of foreign countries admit Indian students without proper assessment or screening of the students' academic ability to cope up with medical education which results that many students fail to qualify the Screening Test.

Accordingly, MCI with the prior approval of the Central Government has amended Screening Test Regulations, 2002 and the Eligibility Requirement for Taking Admission in an Undergraduate Medical Course in a Foreign Medical Institution Regulations, 2002 for making it mandatory for the Indian students to qualify National - Eligibility - cum - Entrance (NEET) to pursue foreign medical course. The result of NEET shall be deemed to be treated as the Eligibility Certificate for such persons, provided that such persons fulfill the eligibility criteria for admission to the MBBS course prescribed in the Regulations on Graduate Medical Education, 1997.

The provisions of the said regulations are being implemented prospectively i.e. May -2018. Thus, the students who have already gone abroad to pursue primary medical course by taking Eligibility Certificate from MCI are exempted from qualifying NEET.

(d) and (e) As per the information provided by National Board of Examinations (NBE), the pass percentage in the FMGE in the last 10 sessions is as under:-

Sl. No.	Session	Passing percentage
1	2	3
1.	Mar-13	29.15
2.	Sep-13	16.65
3.	Jun- 14	4.93
4.	Dec - 14	20.00
5.	Jun - 15	10.40
6.	Dec-15	12.20

1	2	3
7.	Jun - 16	11.22
8.	Dec -16	8.08
9.	Jun-17	7.41
10.	Dec-17	13.89

Credit Card Facility for Farmers

3661. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has launched the credit card facility for the farmers nationwide, if so, the details thereof along with the main key features of credit card facility extended to farmers;

(b) whether the SBI has launched this facility as pilot basis in some States, if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it will be extended to other parts of the country;

(c) the details of applications received from farmers for issue of credit cards till date; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide financial assistance for purchasing their goods and machineries at a much reduced rate of interest against credit availed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that with the objective of providing farmer's genuine credit requirements, it has launched Krishak Unnati Card (Credit Card facility) for the farmers in the month of January, 2018 on a pilot basis in select few States (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Gujarat). Based on the response and feedback of farmers the facility will be extended to other States in phases.

The key features of Krishak Unnati Card (Credit Card facility) are given in the enclosed Statement. As

reported by SBI, a total number of 580 applications have been received from farmers for issuance of credit card as on 06.03.2018.

(d) With a view to ensuring 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%.

To encourage long term investment credit in agriculture, NABARD provides refinance to Cooperative Banks and RRBs out of Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF), at a concessional rate of interest, which is currently at 4.65%. The rate of interest to ultimate beneficiaries is as per Bank's loan policy within the framework of RBI instructions.

Statement

Krishak Unnati Card - Key Features

Objective: To ensure standby credit arrangement for farmers over and above KCC loan limits sanctioned to meet the unexpected /unforeseen emergency expenses towards Agriculture and allied agricultural activities, to empower and encourage farmers the use of digital payment channels and to provide level playing field to farmers to avail discount officers made by SBI Cards on various e-commerce platforms.

Eligibility: Farmers enjoying KCC limits of Rs. 5 Lacs and above having completed two renewals/ reviews and regular with either Housing loan/ Car Loan/ ATL. Purpose: To meet the cost of sudden breakdown of farm/irrigation equipment, fuel cost, mandi /storage cost in case of uncertainty in prices of Agri commodities, increasing labour charges during peak sowing /harvesting and allied activities, etc., Quantum of limit: 20% of KCC loan limit availed from SBI with a maximum limit of Rs.1,00,000/-

Interest rate: Interest free credit period could range from 20 to 50 days based on the usage of card. If

the card due payment is not paid on due date, an interest rate of 13.40% p.a. (1yr MCLR + 5.25%) is charged. Validity: Three years. Benefits:

- Krishak Unnati Card is free for first year, i.e., 0 membership fee
- 2nd year onwards, renewal fee of Rs.499 to be waived on annual spends of Rs.30,000
- Krishak Unnati Card comes with credit free period of 20-50 days
- Reward Points on regular spends
 - 5 Reward Points per Rs.100 spent on Utility Bill Payments and Fuel spends
 - 1 Reward Points per Rs.100 spent on all other categories
 - These reward points can be redeemed against outstanding balance or against host of gift option from SBI Card Rewards Catalogue
- Freedom from Fuel Surcharge -1% Surcharge waiver across all fuel pumps in India
- Rs.500 Cashback on annual spends of Rs.50,000

Two thousand Notes

3662. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARIOM PANDAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has any plan to stop two thousand notes in near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the extent to which this initiative is likely to be beneficial for the growth of business and economy of the country?

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

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d)
There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to stop Rs.2000 note.

Technology to Study Climate Change Issues

3663. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has allotted enough fund for the latest technology to study the climate change issues in the country; 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 study on various aspects of climate change vis-a-vis energy, water, agriculture, forestry, human health, habitat, transportation, etc. is embedded in respective sectoral schemes of various Ministries for which allocations are made in annual budget based on the projected requirement from time to time. Recently, this Ministry has launched two programs, namely National Carbonaceous Aerosols Program (NCAP) and Long Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO) Program to study black carbon impact on climate and monitor impact of climate change on flora and fauna respectively by using state of the art technology. Sufficient funds have been provided for these projects under the scheme "Climate Change Action Plan".

[Translation]

Child Rehabilitation Centres

3664. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

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

- (a) the number of Child Rehabilitation Centres run by the Government in the country including bordering areas of Jammu and Kashmir and the amount of budget allocated to these centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the functioning of such centres is satisfactory all over the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to enact a new law to check crime against children 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) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now "Child Protection Services") for supporting of children in difficult circumstances, as envisaged under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State/UTs. However, Central Government is managing ICPS (now "Child Protection Services" under Integrated Child Development Scheme) and providing financial assistance to the States/UTs on sharing pattern for, inter-alia, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. In these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or civil society. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. The State Governments/UT Administrations, as per Section 54 of the JJ Act, are required through regular inspection and monitoring to ensure that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Act and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rule, 2016 framed there-under.

As per the information provided by the State/UT Governments, as on date, the number of CCIs registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000/2015 in the country which are being supported under the ICPS, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

State/UT-wise details of funds released to the State Governments/UT administration under Child Protection Services erstwhile ICPS reported by State/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam However, under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016 a separate new chapter has been added to deal with offences committed against children.

Statement-I

State/UT Governments, as on date, the number of Child Care institutions (CCIs) registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000/2015 in the country which are being supported under the ICPS.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Institutional Care [Homes]	Open Shelters	Specialised Adoption Agencies
		No. Assisted	No. Assisted	No. Assisted
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	73	12	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	1
3	Assam	36	3	14
4	Bihar	54	14	28
5	Chhattisgarh	76	19	14
6	Goa	21	8	2
7	Gujarat	54	3	14
8	Haryana	33	25	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	30	3	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	2
11	Jharkhand	36	5	15
12	Karnataka	80	40	28
13	Kerala	31	4	17

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	61	6	22	27	Uttarakhand	20	2	0
15	Maharashtra	77	3	17	28	West Bengal	66	33	22
16	Manipur	34	12	5	29	Telangana	56	12	11
17	Meghalaya	54	4	6	30	Andaman and Nicobar	8	-	-
18	Mizoram	45	0	7	31	Chandigarh	8	0	4
19	Nagaland	41	3	4	32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
20	Odisha	110	13	17	33	Daman and Diu	2	-	-
21	Punjab	17	1	5	34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	91	23	12	35	National Capital Territory of Delhi	28	13	3
23	Sikkim	18	4	4	36	Puducherry	29	2	2
24	Tamil Nadu	193	14	15					
25	Tripura	20	2	6					
26	Uttar Pradesh	81	22	17					
						Total	1620	305	336

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds released, as on date to the State Governments/UT administration under Child Protection Services erstwhile ICPS reported by State/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	301.62	238.58	110.74	1469.88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	130.68	571.68	52.29	643.71
3	Assam	1010.36	597.90	413.64	2932.68
4	Bihar	204.75	2687.89	2787.92	541.56
5	Chhattisgarh	821.24	3955.55	527.77	1428.42
6	Goa	100	235.25	36.83	-
7	Gujarat	1925.75	2328.90	769.95	590.11
8	Haryana	1526.72	496.44	0.00	315.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	835.71	604.04	2345.48	1483.17
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	113.35	43.12	624.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Jharkhand	36.03	369.88	840.11	1714.57
12	Karnataka	3689.87	1845.24	3720.80	3272.45
13	Kerala	1354.35	944.39	260.50	1849.45
14	Madhya Pradesh	1889.69	1116.03	2503.88	3246.29
15	Maharashtra	762.32	3138.75	2272.33	383.99
16	Manipur	138.48	3082.18	241.34	1536.33
17	Meghalaya	2003.83	1469.55	2060.33	1846.60
18	Mizoram	1919.02	2079.44	1949.55	1917.51
19	Nagaland	957.41	2257.65	1350.37	1457.45
20	Odisha	2544.82	3309.07	1089.22	1655.96
21	Punjab	507.12	820.81	581.67	143.24
22	Rajasthan	3395.82	3258.92	0.00	4752.30
23	Sikkim	390.24	562.00	601.18	662.76
24	Tamil Nadu	3067.10	825.04	13039.37	2013.12
25	Telangana	2087.59	354.88	195.64	-
26	Tripura	1227.34	710.63	676.04	446.81
27	Uttar Pradesh	1798.90	2884.18	3207.19	1830.67
28	Uttarakhand	83.48	66.88	15.54	907.57
29	West Bengal	2574.04	508.67	6763.87	5073.56
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	145.9	36.03	36.88	31.66
31	Chandigarh	21.98	357.82	245.44	103.01
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.61	58.66	177.59	24.82
33	Daman and Diu	80.61	82.82	126.42	21.89
34	Delhi	606.22	1363.40	978.64	354.33
35	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	-
36	Puducherry	1168.57	559.60	826.33	114.35
Total		39376.17	43892.10	50847.97	45389.57

*[English]***Adoption of Children**

3665. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

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

(a) whether in-country and inter country adoption of children by Indian/Foreign parents has declined during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has received requests/representations to simplify the procedure for adoption of children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the action taken/being taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government has recently outlined certain 'special circumstances' to allow prospective parents to jump the queue in adoption of children in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the number of applications received and children adopted quoting such special circumstances so far across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise number of In-country and Inter-country adoptions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) On the basis of inputs/ suggestions received from various stakeholders viz -Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs), Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs), State Adoptions Resource Agencies (SARAs), District Child Protection Units (DCPUs), etc. and comments received after posting the draft Adoption Regulations on MWCD's website, the Adoption Regulations, 2017 has been framed by the CARA under Section 68(c) of JJ Act. The same has been notified by the Government of India under Section 2(3) of the said Act, which has come in force w.e.f. 16th January, 2017. These Regulations have been made keeping in mind the "best interests of the child" and for simplifying/streamlining the adoption process as well as for bringing greater transparency in the adoption system.

(e) and (f) Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) who have lost their child/children through v known cause (sickness/accident) and Single woman over 40 years of age, as a class, are provided priority in accordance to Regulation 60 of Adoption Regulations 2017. Till date, applications of 380 single women have been received. And as of now, 13 PAPs and 18 single women have been given priority.

Statement*Adoption Data (State-wise) for last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-18 (upto 09.03.2018)	
		In-Country	Inter-Country	In-Country	Inter-Country	In-Country	Inter-Country	In-Country	Inter-Country
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	341	3	124	21	61	13	88	19
3	Assam	77	4	71	12	57	6	68	13
4	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	59	2	85	13	134	26	112	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Chhattisgarh	54	0	46	6	60	7	73	14
7	Chandigarh	15	0	8	0	4	0	3	1
8	Delhi	126	56	92	86	134	34	78	36
9	Goa	16	0	10	2	29	1	12	1
10	Gujarat	153	22	120	23	108	21	79	27
11	Haryana	40	7	29	30	50	6	43	8
12	Himachal Pradesh	8	0	2	0	7	4	5	1
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
14	Jharkhand	119	15	63	10	114	15	100	12
15	Karnataka	411	14	277	24	252	23	259	26
16	Kerala	199	14	120	23	129	16	114	18
17	Madhya Pradesh	114	1	72	8	170	35	155	29
18	Maharashtra	947	95	721	187	711	142	570	151
19	Mizoram	10	1	7	9	25	4	40	7
20	Manipur	8	0	6	3	12	8	4	5
21	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22	Nagaland	43	0	3	2	18	9	8	0
23	Odisha	198	33	229	35	202	48	183	59
24	Puducherry	27	6	21	9	16	5	18	3
25	Punjab	53	26	40	34	61	24	57	28
26	Rajasthan	181	4	102	7	142	8	113	18
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
28	Meghalaya	11	0	9	5	9	1	6	2
29	Tripura	29	0	13	0	22	4	25	4
30	Tamilnadu	228	24	200	45	196	23	173	30
31	Telangana	0	15	239	23	149	42	125	37
32	Uttrakhand	12	1	10	0	9	6	8	3
33	Uttar Pradesh	193	4	124	12	126	26	141	43
34	West Bengal	300	27	168	37	203	20	147	29 3
Total		3988	374	3011	666	3210	578	2820	660

Utilization of Funds Collected under CAF

3666. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether there is turf war over green funds collected as Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) between the Ministry of Finance and his Ministry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether parking this huge fund in the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) or even routing it through the CFI could open it to possible diversion for Government expenditure other than greening the country and if so; the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to resolve the issue of parking of Compensatory Afforestation Fund; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that funds collected under Compensatory Afforestation Fund is not used for any purpose other than compensatory afforestation?

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 Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act provides for establishment of National Compensatory Afforestation Fund in the public account of the Government of India created under Article 266 of the Constitution. The accounting procedure for transfer of Compensatory Afforestation Fund managed by Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Management & Planning Authority (CAMPAA) has been prepared by Ministry of Finance. The Ministry has notified the draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rule, 2018 on 17th February, 2018 for public consultation, in which it has been provided that the funds will be utilized for the compensatory afforestation, regeneration of forests, protection and extension of forest, wildlife protection and other forestry and wildlife related ancillary activities as per the provisions of the CAF Act.

(d) Under the CAF Act and CAF Rules it has been provided that the funds collected under Compensatory Afforestation Fund shall not be used for any purpose other than compensatory afforestation and ancillary forestry and wildlife conservation activities and expenditure related to its management.

Reduction in Interest Rate of Savings

3667. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
 SHRI MOHD. SALIM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people, are shying away from depositing cash with the banks because of continuing reduction in interest rate in saving and small saving schemes and there has been a cash crunch in banks as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is considering to increase the interest rates on saving and small saving schemes, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (b) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the customer deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks have increased from Rs.95,43,256 crore as on 31st March, 2016 to Rs.106,39,236 as on 31st March 2017 and to Rs.108,54,341 crore as on 31st October, 2017. Similarly deposits under Small Savings Schemes have not shown decline.

(c) The interest rates on deposits (other than current account deposits) have been deregulated by RBI and banks are free to fix the interest rates on deposits with the approval of their respective Boards. The interest rates on Small Saving Schemes are fixed every quarter on the basis of trends in the financial market.

IVF Centres

3668. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
 PROF. RICHARD HAY:
 SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
 SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

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

(a) the details of the number of IVF Centres opened/operational in the Government Hospitals across the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether complaints against IVF centres are increasing across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise along with the action taken by the Government against such centres during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from some of the States to open new IVF centres specially in the Government Hospitals of their State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT - wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) As per the information received from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the details

of the number of In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) centres opened/operational in the Government Hospital across the country is enclosed as Statement.

Further, ICMR has informed that there is no increase in the number of complaints received- since last three years compared to the number of complaints received during the previous years. National Registry of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Clinics and Bank in India of ICMR received complaints against 6 ART Clinics. ICMR then issued show cause notice to these clinics. After detailed investigations, it was observed that the complaints against 3 clinics were found incorrect whereas complaints against two clinics were found correct. Hence, the enrolment numbers of the clinics which were found guilty were cancelled. The details of all these clinics and the action taken are enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) A proposal for establishment of IVF centre at E. K. Nayanar Memorial Women & Child Hospital at Mangattuparamba, Kannur District in the National Health Mission- PIP 2016-17 innovations (of Kerala State was received, on which comments of ICMR has been obtained.

Statement-I

Details of No. of IVF Centres across the Country

Sl. No.	Name of ART clinic	Correspondence address	State/UT	Contact Number	Email/Website
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dept of Obst. & Gynaecology, PGIMER, Chandigarh	Prof. Lakhbir Dhaliwal Dept of Obst. & Gynaecology, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh-160012.	Chandigarh	Ph: 0172-2756345, 2756340, 09914209345	dhaliwalgynae@yahoo.com, lakhbirdhaliwalgyna@gmail.com www.pgimer.nic.in
2	IVF & Reproductive Biology Centre	Dr. Sudha Prasad IVF & Reproductive Biology Centre, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Maulana Azad Medical College & Lok Nayak Hospital, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002.	Delhi	Ph: 011-23238193, 09968604341	ivfmamc@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assisted Reproductive Technology Centre	Prof. Alka Kriplani Deptt. of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, ART Centre, AB-Wing, 11th Floor, Main Hospital, AIIMS, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-110029	Delhi	Ph: 011-26593450 09868397311	ivf2007aiimsnewdelhi@gmail.com kriplaniaalka@gmail.com www.aiims.edu
4	Assisted Reproductive Technology Centre	Lt. Col. Sandeep Karunakaran INHS RC Church Colaba, Mumbai-400005,	Maharashtra	Ph: 0222-2163500, 09869160750	sandeep_kk@yahoo.com
5	J.N. Medical College, AMU, Aligarh	Prof. Seema Hakin Prof. Shaheen Deptt. of obst. & Gynaecology, J. N. Medical College, AMU, Aligarh - 202002, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Ph: 0571-2721143: 094106354355, 09319861442	chairmanobsgyn@yahoo.com. chairperson.gy@amu.ac.in shahanjum73@gmail.com
6	IVF & Fertility Research Centre	Dr. Leena Wadhwa Deptt. of Obst. & Gynecology, ESIPoat Graduate Institute of Medical Science & Research, Model Hospital, Basaidarapur, Delhi 110015	Delhi	Ph: 011-25970643: 09910933447	drleena123@yahoo.com ivfesidelhi@gmail.com www.esipgimsr.basai.in
7	Kasturba Hospital	Dr. Sangita Nangia Ajmani Department of Gynae-Obstt, Kasturba Hospital, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002.	Delhi	Ph: 011-23275022-25, 23274376 (Ext. 212) 09650403404, 9810359546	vinitasarbhai@gmail.com kasturbahospital@gmail.com. hodobg.kh@gmail.com
8	IVF Centre, Safdarjung Hospital	Dr. Pratima Mittal IVF Centre, Ward - 6, Department of Obs. & Gynae, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi-110029.	Delhi	Ph: 011-26730678, 09810027762	obgynsjh@gmail.com

Statement-II*Complaints received against ART Clinics and action taken*

Sl. No.	Complained received against ART Clinics	State	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1	Sai Kiran Hospital	Andhra Pradesh	On investigation the complaint was found incorrect

1	2	3	4
2	Vani IVF Centre	Gujarat	On investigation the complaint was found incorrect
3	Bourn Hall International India Pvt. Ltd.	Gurgaon	On investigation the complaint was found incorrect
4	Sunflower Women's Hospital	Gujarat	The clinic was found guilty and their enrolment no. was cancelled
5	Sunrise Lifecare IVF Centre	Gurgaon	The clinic was found guilty and their enrolment no. was cancelled
6	Gurgaon Fertility Centre	Gurgaon	Under investigation

Indirect Tax Collection

3669. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present estimates indicate that the indirect tax collection may be lower than the earlier estimates of the Government in the country;

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

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to meet this deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Revised Estimate (RE) for indirect tax revenue (exclusive of GST-compensation cess) is lower than Budget Estimate (BE) for FY 2017-18, because the GST revenue for March, 2018 will be realised in April, 2018.

(c) As presented in the Union Budget 2018-19, the Government has proposed to meet the RE 2017-18 of Central Revenue Receipts in the current financial year.

[Translation]

PSBs Branches in Foreign Countries

*3670. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) operating in foreign countries along with the number out of them running in losses, bank and country-wise;

(b) the details of amount to be paid by these PSBs to the Government of the respective countries;

(c) whether the Government has directed all the PSBs to regulate the network of the domestic and foreign branches in view to strengthen their financial position and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has advised the banks to close their branches running in loss and if so, the names of the banks which have taken initiative in this regard and the number of branches closed so far location and bank-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any other steps to revive the branches running in losses and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per data reported by PSBs, 159 branches of PSBs are operating in foreign countries, of which 41 branches were in loss in the financial year (FY) 2016-17. Bank-wise and country-wise details of the branches in loss in FY 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per data reported by PSBs, details of amount to be paid by PSBs to the Government of their

respective location are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) A reforms agenda based on recommendations made by Whole-Time Directors and senior management of PSBs has been referred by the Government to PSBs for appropriate action as per approval of bank Boards. The agenda covers, inter alia, rationalisation of overseas operations for cost efficiencies and synergies in overseas markets, based on competitive strength and viability, and a differentiated banking strategy to leverage bank's competitive advantage, which may include branch network rationalisation for a strong regional connect.

All PSBs having foreign branches (viz., Allahabad Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Canara Bank, IDBI Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, UCQ Bank and Union Bank of India) have jointly taken the initiative to prepare a note in mutual consultation for rationalisation of their foreign branches. Action on closure of branches identified by banks is at various stages.

Banks take a view on branch operations, including their revival, based on commercial considerations.

Statement-I

Bank-wise and country-wise details of PSB branches operating in foreign countries, which were in loss in FY 2016-17

Sl. No.	Country	No. of branches
1	2	3
1	Australia	1
2	Bahamas	2
3	Bangladesh	1
4	Cambodia	1
5	Channel Island	1
6	France	1

1	2	3
7	China (Hong Kong)	6
8	Kenya	9
9	Myanmar	1
10	Oman	1
11	Singapore	2
12	South Africa	4
13	Sri Lanka	4
14	Thailand	1
15	United Arab Emirates	5
16	United Kingdom	7
17	Vietnam	1

Source: Banks

Sl. No.	Bank	No. of branches
1	Bank of Baroda	7
2	Bank of India	8
3	Canara Bank	4
4	IDBI Bank	1
5	Indian Bank	1
6	Indian Overseas Bank	5
7	Punjab National Bank	2
8	State Bank of India	9
9	Syndicate Bank	1
10	UCO Bank	1
11	Union Bank of India	2

Source: Banks

Statement-II

As per data reported by PSBs, details of amount to be paid by PSBs to the Government of their respective location

Sl. No.	Bank	Country with foreign branches of the bank	Amount to be paid by the bank to the Government of the country in column (3)	
			Amount in crore Rs.	Details
1	2	3	4	5
1	IDBI Bank	Dubai	0.37	Value Added Tax (VAT)
2	Canara Bank	Bahrain	0.08	Social insurance and renewal of commercial registration
3	Canara Bank	Dubai	0.09	Registration fee
4	Canara Bank	China (Hong Kong)	0.002	Business Registration fee
5	Bank of India	USA	2.29	Quarterly assessment fee payable to New York State Department of Financial Services
6	Bank of Baroda	Mauritius	0.33	Trade fees and property tax
7	Bank of Baroda	Oman	0.10	Commercial registration renewal and municipality charges
8	Bank of Baroda	USA	3.02	Payable to New York State Department of Financial Services for general assessment covering operating expenses

Source: Public Sector Banks

Healthy Lifestyle

3671. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

- whether the Government is implementing any scheme to promote healthy lifestyle among people;
- if so, the steps taken for the same;
- whether cycling is being promoted by the Government as a measure for healthy lifestyle among people; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for creating awareness to promote healthy lifestyle and improving healthcare.

Government is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the National Health Mission. The NPCDCS has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases (NCD).

For early diagnosis, Population based prevention, control and screening for common NCDs such as diabetes, hypertension and common cancer viz. oral, breast & cervical has been initiated by Government of India by utilizing the services of the Frontline-workers and Health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System. This process will also generate awareness of risk factors of common NCDs.

Any physical exercise including cycling, walking etc. is regarded as a healthy lifestyle measure.

To encourage sports in the country to allow people to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely holistic development integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing 'Khelo India' Scheme which inter alia includes two verticals, namely 'Community Coaching Development' and 'Physical Fitness of school going children'.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), assistance is given to NSFs for organizing coaching camps, national tournaments, participation of Indian teams in international events held in India and abroad and hiring foreign coaches for different sports disciplines. Government has recognised Cycling Federation of India (CFI) for promotion of cycling sport in the country.

[English]

Green Skill Development Programme

3672. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Green Skill Development Programme with the aim of providing training to people on environment based challenges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the area of training proposed by the Government;

(c) the details of skills and number of people likely to be trained under the said programme;

(d) whether the Government has also planned to expand the programme to all States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with fund allocation and number of beneficiaries expected to be trained?

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 Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) is a new initiative of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to skill youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors and enabling them to be gainfully employed or self-employed. It was launched in June, 2017 on a pilot basis at 10 locations, spread over 9 bio-geographic regions of the country, with a Basic Course and Advanced Course of 3 months' duration each, to skill the youth as Biodiversity Conservationists and Para-taxonomists, respectively. 94 Trainees have successfully completed the Basic Course qualifying as skilled Biodiversity Conservationists and the Advanced Course with 154 candidates enrolled, is under progress.

(d) and (e) The Government has planned to expand the programme to an all India level with new skilling programmes covering diverse fields, e.g., Pollution Monitoring (Air/Water/Noise/Soil), Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) Operation, Waste Management, Forest Management, Water Budgeting & Auditing, Conservation of River Dolphins, Wildlife Management, Marine Taxonomy & Coastal Biodiversity, Mangroves Conservation, Bamboo Management & Livelihood Generation, etc. The new initiatives including GSDP are being funded under the ongoing Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Scheme of the Ministry, apart from the regular activities under the Scheme. The Budget allocation for the ENVIS" Scheme is Rs. 16 crore for 2017-18 and Rs. 24 crore for 2018-19. It is planned to create a pool of Master Trainers at the first stage, who would further train an estimated 80,000 youth across the country under various skilling courses during 2018-19.

[Translation]

Increasing of UG and PG Medical Seats

3673. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

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

(a) the number of UG and PG medical seats in the country at present, State/UTwise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to increase the number of UG and PG medical seats keeping in mind the shortage of doctors in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the said increase is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) As per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 10,41,395 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2017. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.33 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1596 as per current population estimate of 1.33 billion.

The Government has taken various steps to increase the number of Allopathic doctors. These efforts include-

- I. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- II. Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- III. Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- IV. Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals.
- V. Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

VI. The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof, from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Asso. Prof, is a unit head This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.

VII. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

VIII. DNB qualification as well as Foreign qualification have been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

Central Government increases UG & PG seats every year implementing the above mentioned measures.

Statement

UG and PG seats as on 28.02.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	UG	PG
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	4750	1869
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	0
3	Assam	726	518
4	Bihar	1350	665
5	Chandigarh	100	552
6	Chhattisgarh	1100	119
7	Delhi	1100	2529
8	Goa	150	107
9	Gujarat	3830	2034

1	2	3	4
10	Haryana	1450	574
11	Himachal Pradesh	650	226
12	Jammu and Kashmir	500	438
13	Jharkhand	350	215
14	Karnataka	8845	4068
15	Kerala	4150	1423
16	Madhya Pradesh	2600	890
17	Maharashtra	7270	3902
18	Manipur	200	207
19	Meghalaya	50	22
20	Odisha	1350	726
21	Puducherry	1200	652
22	Punjab	1275	708
23	Rajasthan	2650	1475
24	Sikkim	100	22
25	Tamil Nadu	6850	3089
26	Telangana	3750	1628
27	Tripura	200	30
28	Uttar Pradesh	6349	2089
29	Uttarakhand	800	251
30	West Bengal	2700	1490
31	AIIMS	707	0
32	JIPMER	150	0
Total		67352	32518

[English]

CGHS Centres

3674. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:
DR. A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) the number of hospitals, dispensaries and wellness centres under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in the country, State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government has set up any guidelines to cover more number of cities under CGHS to cater to the needs of Central Government employees both working and retired and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation for setting up of additional regional offices of CGHS in Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The criteria fixed for setting up a Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensary in a particular area are as under:-

(i) In an existing CGHS city:- For opening of a new Allopathic CGFIS dispensary in an existing CGHS city, there has to be a minimum of 2000 Card holders (serving employees of Central Government and Central Civil pensioners).

(ii) Extension of CGHS to a new City: - For extension of CGHS to a new city, there has to be a minimum of 6,000 Card holders.

(c) Yes; The following representations have been received in this regard:-

- Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Hon'ble MP - regarding opening of CGHS Wellness Centre at Kannur.
- Smt. P.K.Sreemathi Teacher, Hon'ble MP - regarding opening of CGHS Wellness Centre at Kannur
- All India CGHS Employees Association, CGHS - regarding opening of additional CGHS Wellness Centre at Trivandrum.

(d) A proposal for opening of Allopathic CGHS Wellness Centre at Kochi, Kerala is under consideration of Department of Expenditure.

Statement*Hospitalss & CGSH Wellness Centres State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State	City	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Homeopathic	Unaani	Siddha	Yoga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Assam	Guwahati	5	0	1	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam.	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	Patna	5	1	1	0	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	Delhi	Delhi	864	12	13	5	1	4
			Hospitals					
6	Goa	Panaji	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	8	1	1	1	0	0
		Gandhinagar	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	Faridabad*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Gurgaon*	2	1	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	2	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhaiid	Ranchi	3	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru	10	2	1	1	0	0
13	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3	1	1	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Jabalpur	5	0	0	0	0	0
		Indore	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	Mumbai	26	2	3	0	0	0
		Nagpur	11	2	1	0	0	0
		Pune	9	1	2	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	Imphal	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	Aizawl	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	Kohima	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	3	1	0	0	0	0
21	Puducherry	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	1	1	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	Gangtok	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	14	1	1	0	2	0
25	Telangana	Hyderabad	13	2	2	2	0	0
26	Tripura	Agartala	1	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttrakhand	Dehradun	2	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	7	1	1	0	0	0
		Ghaziabad*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Greater Noida*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Indirapuram*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Kanpur	9	1	2	0	0	0
		Lucknow	9	1	1	1	0	0
		Noida*	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Meerut	6	1	1	0	0	0
		Sahibabad*	1	0	0	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	Kolkata	18	1	2	1	0	0
30	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	287+4 Hospitals	33	35	10	3	4	

*Under Administrative control of CGHS, Delhi

Seats in Medical Colleges

3675. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India is considering to increase the seats in the existing medical colleges in the State of Andhra Pradesh following the bifurcation of the State and fulfil the promise made in the AP Reorganisation Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Government with the consultation of Medical Council of India (MCI) has granted permission to increase 477 Post Graduate seats (Broad & Super Specialty Course) and 50 MBBS seats in the existing Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh from 2014-15 onwards.

Pollution of Water Resources

3676. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is mulling to formulate a law to punish people who pollute/contaminate water resources in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any of the States has such laws/acts and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such initiatives are reported from other countries across the globe 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 Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 have enabling provisions for necessary measures required for abatement of pollution of water resources including power to give directions for closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process. These acts also provide for penalty for contravention of the provision of acts, rules, orders or directions issued there under.

The State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees created under Water (Protection and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are empowered to take action against violations under these acts.

(c) The 'Polluter Pays Principle' finds prominent place in Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The outcome of conference in the form of Agenda 21 has been adopted by most of the countries worldwide for conservation and protection of nature and natural resources. These countries have their own initiatives with respect to legislative and regulatory mechanisms for abatement of pollution of water resources.

Effectiveness of AYUSH Drugs

3677. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has received a number of queries under the Right to Information (RTI) Act and complaints also regarding effectiveness of AYUSH drugs such as IME-9;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure foolproof clinical trials of AYUSH medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government has received queries under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, public complaints and grievances regarding effectiveness claims of AYUSH drugs including IME-9. Such issues have been brought up to the notice of Ministry of AYUSH directly by the consumers including public representatives and after registered in the GAMA (Grievances against Misleading Advertisements) portal maintained by the Department of Consumer Affairs and monitored by the Advertising Standards Council of India. Since enforcement of the legal provisions of licensing, quality control and advertisements of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic (ASU&H) medicines is vested with the State Governments, the Central Government in the Ministry of AYUSH has been providing relevant information/ clarification to the applicants or complainants and forwarding the alleged matters to the concerned State Licensing Authorities for appropriate action under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder and Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements), Act, 1954. In order to address quality issues of ASU&H medicines, it is mandatory for the manufacturers to comply with the Good Manufacturing Practices and quality standards prescribed in the respective pharmacopoeia including permissible limits of heavy metals, pesticide residue, aflatoxins and microbial load.

(c) The extant Rule 158-B of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 prescribes the regulatory requirement of submission of proof of safety and effectiveness inter alia based on pilot studies for licensing of various categories of ASU medicines. Enforcement of these provisions is under the purview of the Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Governments. Ministry of AYUSH has published "Good Clinical Practice Guidelines for conduct of clinical trials in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medicine. These guidelines are for voluntary use and encompass the design, conduct, termination, audit, analysis, reporting and documentation of the systematic studies involving human subjects for

determining the safety and efficacy of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani (ASU) medicines and to ensure that the studies are scientifically and ethically sound and the clinical properties of the ASU medicines under investigation are properly documented.

National Commission for Women

3678. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has completed 25 years of its establishment and if so, the details thereof including achievements made and challenges faced along with the steps taken to improve its working;

(b) whether the Government has set up Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to provide credit to women, if so, the details of schemes and their performances during the last three years;

(c) whether large amount of funds remain unutilised under the RMK and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of various autonomous bodies/subordinate offices under the Ministry and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for improving their working?

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. During the period the Commission has taken a series of steps to improve the socio-economic status of women and also for their empowerment. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Government of India has set up "Rashtriya Mahila Kosh" (National Credit Fund for Women) during 1993 to provide micro-credit to Intermediary Micro-financing Organisation (IMOs) like NGOs for on-lending to poor women beneficiaries at @ ' concessional rate of

interest. The details of loan disbursed by RMK during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) RMK has received a corpus of Rs.100 crores from Government of India and the same was used for its loaning activities and operational surplus funds are invested. RMK utilised the corpus and cumulatively it has disbursed Rs.303.75 crore till date. Surplus funds of Rs.210.43 crore as on 31.03.2017 available with RMK were invested in nationalised banks for future loaning and other activities.

(d) and (e) The functioning of various autonomous bodies/ subordinate offices under the Ministry are reviewed from time to time. In respect of RMK, the loan guidelines has been revised for improving its working and ensuring transparency in its lending activities. An Outreach Committee has been constituted for expanding the network of RMK along with its Capacity Building as on 22nd Dec, 2017. RMK has been brought under DBT for ensuring its funds reaches the genuine women beneficiaries.

Statement-I

The details of steps taken by the Commission to improve the socio-economic status of women and empowering them are as below:

- (i) Investigated and examined matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws.
- (ii) Undertaken Research Studies and conducted seminars/ workshops/conferences both in house and through various Universities/Colleges/NGOs on women related issues, so that the underutilized potential of the women force could be nurtured for fostering sustainable development.
- (iii) NCW has been organizing national level competitions for students of colleges and universities and others on women related laws and Legal Awareness Programme.
- (iv) NCW has been coordinating activities relating to combating acid attacks. NCW has developed an online platform for monitoring the progress of investigation, payment of interim or regular compensation, present status of court cases, etc.
- (v) The Commission has undertaken an extensive revision of the proforma for inspection of jails in the

country. The revised proforma has been shared with all DGs of Prisons, Incharge of Prisons and also placed in public domain. The Proforma includes details of all facilities including the physical infrastructure, human resources, medical facilities, provision for safety/security of inmates, availability of power, availability of open space, sleeping arrangements, conditions of sanitation and hygiene, availability of kitchen garden/kitchen facilities, toilets, provision for imparting skill development training, yoga, meditation, availability of library and recreation rooms as also indoor sports facilities. It also provides for collecting information in respect of the cases for which women have been kept in the custodial homes, their status as under-trials or convicts and the nature of offence, their educational profile, medical conditions, if any, and engagement with civil society organisations/NGOs, etc.. The Commission inspects various prisons in which representatives of the State Legal Services Authority/ District Legal Services Authority, NGOs, State Commission for Women also participate. The findings of the inspection are shared with the concerned authorities and are utilised for improving the condition of Jails as also facilities available in Jails housing women inmates.

- (vi) As large number of complaints received by the Commission concerning harassment of women due to marriages with the Non-Resident Indians are addressed by liaising with the Ministry of External Affairs, High Commission of India abroad, etc.
- (vii) A large number of complaints received regarding deprivation of women and non-enforcement of women's rights and entitlements are processed and relief provided to the affected women.

Statement-II

The details of loan disbursed by RMK during last three years - State/UT-wise

2014-15	(Amount Rs. in lakh)
State	Amount Released
1	2
Bihar	25.00
Jammu and Kashmir	35.00

1	2
Jharkhand	49.50
Karnataka	7.50
Rajasthan	10.00
Tamil Nadu	142.00
West Bengal	65.00
Total	334.00

2015-16*- Nil

2016-17*

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

State	Amount Released
West Bengal	55.00
Total	55.00

* During the above period, Loan guidelines of RMK were under revision.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

3679. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:
SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY KOTHA:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:

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

(a) the salient features of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, districts selected/covered and the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) thereunder along with the funds allocated, released and utilised under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has not released any funds to some States/UTs, particularly Telangana under the scheme in spite of repeated requests therefrom, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken by the Government for release of funds;

(c) whether the Government proposes to further expand the scheme so as to include more/all districts there under and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the impact of the scheme in improving the CSR in the country indicating the assessment study, if any, made in this regard and the outcome thereof;

(e) the geographical areas in which implementation of the scheme is more challenging along with the additional measures, if any, being taken by the Government in these areas; and

(f) the further measures taken by the Government to popularise the scheme and address the problem of CSR in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP) was launched by Hon. Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015, addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related 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. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme is currently being implemented in 161 districts across the 4 J 0 country. The Government of India has decided to expand the BBBP scheme and covering all the 640 districts (as per census 2011) in the Country, through Multi-sectoral intervention in 244 districts in addition to existing 161 districts and Alert District Media & Advocacy in 235 districts. A list of States/UTs wise Child Sex Ratio (CSR) is given in the enclosed Statement-I, a list of States/UTs wise number of districts selected for multi-sectoral interventions and advocacy & media campaign is given in the enclosed Statement-II and a list of States/UTs wise funds released under the scheme during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

No such situation happened under BBBP Scheme where funds have not been released on receipt of complete District Action Plan from States/UTs.

(d) To improve the Child Sex Ratio and to create an enabling environment for the education of girl child is a long-term challenge. CSR is calculated on Decadal basis by Registrar General of India through census. As per HMIS data of MoHFW, out of 161 selected districts, sex ratio at birth (SRB) has shown improving trend in 104 districts (1 district stable trend) in the period between 2015-16 and 2016-17. There are indications of initial encouraging trends. BBBP is already capturing collective consciousness in the Country. The scheme has been well received and in the last three years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts and States/UTs with support from Departments of WCD, Health & Education, besides National Media and advocacy campaigns through I&B.

(e) BBBP scheme is now being implemented in all 640 districts as per census 2011 across the country. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Sectoral interventions under the programme include the following:

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development: Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester; Undertake training of stakeholders; Community mobilization & sensitization; Identify and involve Gender Champions; Reward & recognition of institutions and frontline workers.
- (ii) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare: Monitoring for effective implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCP&DT) Act, 1994 includes strengthening PNDT Cells and setting up monitoring committees; Increase institutional deliveries; Promoting registration of births.
- (iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: Ensure universal enrolment of girls; achieve decreased drop-out rate; Implement girl child friendly standards in schools; Strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); Construction of functional toilets for girls.

(f) Multi-sectoral interventions and Media campaign and advocacy outreach of BBBP are taken up for greater coverage/reach in the country. BBBP is already capturing collective consciousness in the Country. To sensitize the masses and for changing their mindset a Nation-wide 360 degree campaign launched which includes radio spots/jingles in Hindi and regional

languages, video spots. SMS campaigns, community engagement through various media activities such as mobile exhibition vans, and field publicity Mailers, Hand-outs, Brochures and other IEC material in English, Hindi and regional languages as well. Nukkad Natak are taken up in hindi and regional languages.

Statement-I

List of States & UTs wise Child Sex Ratio (CSR) as per Census 2001 and 2011

Name of State/UT	Census 2001	Census 2011	Name of State/UT	Census 2001	Census 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	819	834	Odisha	953	941
Punjab	798	846	Goa	938	942
J&k	941	862	Nagaland	964	943
Delhi	868	871	Tamil Nadu	942	943
Chandigarh	845	880	Jharkhand	965	948
Rajasthan	909	888	Karnataka	946	948
Gujarat	883	890	West Bengal	960	956
Uttarakhand	908	890	Sikkim	963	957
Maharashtra	913	894	Tripura	966	957
Uttar pradesh	916	902	Assam	965	962
Daman and Diu	926	904	Kerala	960	964
Himachal Pradesh	896	909	Puducherry	967	967
Lakshadweep	959	911	A&n islands	957	968
Madhya pradesh	932	918	Chhattisgarh	975	969
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926	Meghalaya	973	970
Bihar	942	935	Mizorum	964	970
Manipur	957	930	Arunachal Pradesh	964	972
Andhra Pradesh	961	939			

Statement-II

List of States/UTs wise number of districts selected for multi- sectoral interventions and advocacy & media campaign

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of existing Advocacy and Media Plan and Multi Sectoral Action	No. of new Districts for Advocacy and Media Plan and Multi Sectoral Action	No. of new Districts for Advocacy and Media Plan	Total no. of Districts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	2	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	7	5	13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5	10	16
4	Assam	1	0	26	27
5	Bihar	1	16	21	38
6	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1
7	Chhattisgarh	1	1	16	18
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	1
9	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	2
10	Goa	1	0	1	2
11	Gujarat	9	13	4	26
12	Haryana	20	1	0	21
13	Himachal Pradesh	3	5	4	12
14	Jammu and Kashmir	15	6	1	22
15	Jharkhand	1	11	12	24
16	Karnataka	1	4	25	30
17	Kerala	1	0	13	14
18	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	6	36	8	50
20	Maharashtra	16	15	4	35
21	Manipur	1	7	1	9
22	Meghalaya	1	0	6	7
23	Mizoram	1	1	6	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Nagaland	1	6	4	11
25	NCT of Delhi	7	2	0	9
26	Odisha	1	14	15	30
27	Puducherry	1	0	3	4
28	Punjab	20	0	0	20
29	Rajasthan	14	19	0	33
30	Sikkim	1	0	3	4
31	Tamil Nadu	1	10	21	32
32	Telangana	1	7	2	10
33	Tripura	1	0	3	4
34	Uttar Pradesh	21	47	3	71
35	Uttarakhand	5	8	0	13
36	West Bengal	1	2	16	19
Total		161	244	235	640

Statement-III

List of States/UTs wise fund released during last three years and current year under BBBP.

(Amount in lakh)

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Delhi	-	231.27	-	97.85887
11	Goa	-	44.79	-	-
12	Gujarat	-	318.05	-	112.92536
13	Haryana	223	434.91	126.58	408.873
14	Himachal Pradesh	36.34	49.55	-	89.7198
15	Jammu and Kashmir	28.95	366.54	15.6225	260.24063
16	Jharkhand	-	39.83	-	-
17	Karnataka	-	41.48	-	32.505
18	Kerala	-	44.79	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	101.35	109.14	22.7497	101.29506
20	Maharashtra	158.73	370.88	-	295.3895
21	Manipur	18.14	8.72	-	44.9501
22	Meghalaya	-	43.24	16.225	17.12517
23	Mizoram	-	44.79	-	32.5
24	Nagaland	36.34	8.45	24.0475	23.3
25	Odisha	18.14	26.65	-	31.79516
26	Puducherry	-	18.15	-	28.1135
27	Punjab	250.97	385.26	-	510.99465
28	Rajasthan	115.43	357.47	36.0887	245.6982
29	Sikkim	-	44.79	32.505	42.0875
30	Tamil Nadu	18.14	23.04	-	30.88
31	Telengana	-	44.79	-	11.32149
32	Tripura	-	44.79	-	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	187.98	429.73	-	569.25
34	Uttarakhand	21.15	133.50	-	96.40005
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	27.555
Total		1337.49	3908.91	290.0709	3298.84818

* As on 9.3.2018

[*Translation*]

Bio-Medical Waste

3680. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of bio-medical waste generated in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether any mechanism has been put in place by the Government for safe disposal of bio-medical waste in all the Government hospitals in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to strictly implement the bio-medical waste procedure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per information submitted by State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and Director General of Armed Force Medical Services (DGAFMS), detailed state-wise quantum of Bio-medical waste generation for three years i.e., 2014 to 2016 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in terms of Rule 7 of Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, bio-medical waste shall be treated and disposed of in accordance with Schedule I, and in compliance with the standards provided in Schedule-II of the said Bio-Medical Waste Management (BMWM) Rules, 2016 by the health care facilities and common bio-medical waste treatment facility. Further details of Captive treatment facility installed by Health Care Facility (HCF) and Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) provided for the treatment of biomedical waste for the year 2016 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) In Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, treatment & disposal options have been given for different kind of bio-medical waste. Schedule-I stipulates treatment & disposal options for different categories i.e., Yellow, Red, Blue & White which needs to be followed for treatment & disposal of bio-medical waste in compliance

to the standards as stipulated under Schedule-II. Further, CPCB has prepared following guidelines which help in implementation of BMWM Rules, 2016:

- (i) Draft Guidelines for management of healthcare waste in healthcare facilities as per Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (ii) Draft Guidelines for Bar Code System to be adopted by the Occupier or Operator of a CBWTF for ensuring compliance to the BMWM Rules, 2016
- (iii) Revised Guidelines for Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities.
- (iv) Guidelines on Management of BMW Generated during UIP.
- (v) Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury Waste Generated from Health Care facilities.

Statement-I

The Total BMWM generate in the country during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total BMW Generated (kg/day)		
		2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar*	312	287.5	287.5
2	Andhra Pradesh	8184	8415	9898
3	Arunachal Pradesh	58	63	577.4
4	Assam	6329.5	6885.25	7925.8
5	Bihar	1280.66	1390.18	8827.69
6	Chandigarh	2169.05	2134.68	1994
7	Chhattisgarh	387.63	9263.76	1988.85
8	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	192.27	251.64	251.64

1	2	3	4	5
9	Delhi	14941.07	14644.71	24996.44
10	Goa	9586	7922.4	7922.4
11	Gujarat	29900	32700	30296
12	Haryana	6953.73	10109	11171.02
13	Himachal Pradesh	1472.9	2049.5	1717.7
14	Jharkhand	5703.26	9222.22	12829.98
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4682	4794.34	885.94
16	Karnataka	82123	51560	66468
17	Kerala	52794.42	53169.1	37773.45
18	Lakshadweep	70	70	55
19	Madhya Pradesh	9409	10714	12810
20	Maharashtra	53385.5	62470	71511.5
21	Manipur	372.55	372.55	365.99
22	Meghalaya	1068.78	1157.54	972.97
23	Mizoram	2978.94	5378.58	440.09
24	Nagaland	675	595	595
25	Odisha	11029.16	12920.9	13795.34
26	Puducherry	12982.1	12863.6	5849.8
27	Punjab	12810.8	13148.1	14668
28	Rajasthan	16749.02	19480.13	21722.84
29	Sikkim	455.4	423	388.44
30	Tamil Nadu	43284	43880	40552.24
31	Telengana	8733	8733.4	13220
32	Tripura	1336.5	1378.5	1607
33	Uttarakhand	2565.32	2597	2557.32
34	Uttar Pradesh	29133	37498	37655
35	West Bengal	42236.99	32823	26858.76
36	DGAFMS	18980	20213	27995.26
	Total	495324.6	501578.6	519432.4

Statement-II

Detail of captive treatment facility installed by Health Care Facility (HCF) and common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (BWTF) provided for the treatment of biomedical waste for the year 2016.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs)		No. of Health Care Facilities (HCFs) having Captive Treatment Facilities
		Operational	Under Construction	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	30
2	Andhra Pradesh	11	Nil	01
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	06
4	Assam	01	149	
5	Bihar	03	01	03
6	Chandigarh	01	Nil	03
7	Chhattisgarh	04	01	554
8	Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Delhi	02	Nil	8 (only autoclave)
10	Goa	Nil	Nil	541
11	Gujarat	19	Nil	Nil
12	Haryana	11	NIL	01
13	Himachal Pradesh	03	01	296
14	Jharkhand	01	Nil	INP
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	76

1	2	3	4	5
16	Karnataka	25	05	5061
17	Kerala	1	Nil	88
18	Lakshadweep	INP	INP	80
19	Madhya Pradesh	13	01	181
20	Maharashtra	34	0	310
21	Manipur	01	Nil	532
22	Meghalaya	01	Nil	90
23	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Nagaland	81		
25	Odisha	05	Nil	1597
26	Puducherry	01	Nil	01
27	Punjab	04	01	Nil
28	Rajasthan	10	7	1282
29	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Tamil Nadu	INP	INP	INP
31	Telangana	11	Nil	Nil
32	Tripura	01	NIL	04
33	Uttarakhand	01	Nil	237
34	Uttar Pradesh	17	Nil	28
35	West Bengal	6	3	2
36	DGAFMS	-	-	470

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 o' clock.

11.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the clock.

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at one minute past twelve of the clock.

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

(At this stage, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Shri K. Parasuraman, Shri Vinod Kumar, and Some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion on different subjects. Although, these matters are important, however, it is not necessary to create interruptions for these in today's business. Therefore, I have not permitted for any notice of adjournment motion.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Panel of Chairpersons

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that under Rule 9 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have nominated Shri Kalraj Mishra, MP as a member on the Panel of Chairperson, 16th Lok Sabha against the vacancy caused due to the sad demise of Shri Hukum Singh.

12.02 ½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): Madam, on behalf of Dr. Harsh Vardhan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Tiger Conservation Authority New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8906/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8907/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): Madam, on behalf of Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8908/16/18]

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 Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section

31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/022 in Gazette of India dated 15th December, 2017.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/023 in Gazette of India dated 15th December, 2017.
- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/024 in Gazette of India dated 15th December, 2017.
- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018-01 in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018.
- (v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement of Administrative and Civil Proceedings) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. SEBI/LADNRO/GN/2017-18/025 in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2017.
- (vi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. LE/11112/92 in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 1992.
- (vii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio managers) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. SEBI/LE/92/III in Gazette of India dated 7th January, 1993.
- (viii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investment Advisers) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. SEBI/LADNRO/GN/2012-13/31/1778 in Gazette of India dated 21st January, 2013.

- (ix) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/012 in Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2017.
- (x) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. SEBI/LADNRO/GN/2017-18/010 in Gazette of India dated 13th July, 2017.
- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (vi to viii) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8909/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, on behalf of Shr Shiv Pratap Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Foreign Exchange (Compounding Proceedings) Amendment Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 151(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2017 under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8910/16/18]
- (2) A copy of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (Payment of Gratuity to Employees) [Amendment] Regulations, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. HRV No. L00136691/Staff.Gen.(2) in Gazette of India dated 25th April, 2017 under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8911/16/18]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) subsection (2) of

Section 3 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993:—

- (i) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Bengaluru (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1484(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2017.
- (ii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Ernakulam (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1485(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2017.
- (iii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Dehradun (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1486(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2017.
- (iv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-2, Hyderabad (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1487(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2017.
- (v) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-3, Chandigarh (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1488(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2017.
- (vi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Siliguri (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1489(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2017.
- (vii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Ahmedabad (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1540(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (viii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Ahmedabad (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1541(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.

- (ix) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Allahabad (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1542(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (x) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Aurangabad (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1543(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Bengaluru (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1544(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Chandigarh (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1545(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xiii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Chandigarh (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1546(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xiv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Chennai (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1547(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Chennai (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1548(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xvi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-III, Chennai (Lower Division clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1549(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xvii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Coimbatore (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1550(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xviii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1551(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xix) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Delhi (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1552(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xx) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Delhi (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1553(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-III, Delhi (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1554(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Ernakulam (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1555(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxiii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Guwahati (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1556(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxiv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Hyderabad (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1557(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jabalpur (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1558(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.

- (xxvi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Jaipur (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1559(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxvii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Kolkata (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1560(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxviii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Kolkata (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1561(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxix) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-III, Kolkata (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1562(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxx) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Lucknow (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1563(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxxi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Madurai (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1564(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxxii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Mumbai (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1565(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxxiii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Mumbai (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1566(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxxiv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-III, Mumbai (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1567(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxxv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Nagpur (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1568(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxxvi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Patna (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1569(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxxvii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Pune (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1570(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxxviii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Ranchi (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1571(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xxxix) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Vishakhapatnam (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1572(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xl) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1573(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xli) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Chennai (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1574(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (xlii) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Delhi (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1575(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.

(xliv) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata, Delhi (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No.G.S.R.1576(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.

(xlv) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai (Lower Division Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1577(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8912/16/18]

(4) 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 Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (Voluntary winding up of IIBI to the Equity shareholders), Kolkata, for the period from 01.10.2017 to 31.12.2017.

(ii) Liquidator's Report on the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (Voluntary winding up of IIBI to the Equity shareholders), Kolkata, for the period from 01.10.2017 to 31.12.2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8913/16/18]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R.183(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd February, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to clarify the applicability of the Notification No. 1/2018-Central Excise dated 2nd February, 2018 that the said notification shall not apply to the goods manufactured on or before the 01.02.2018 and cleared on or after the 02.02.2018.

(ii) G.S.R.184(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd February, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to clarify the applicability of the Notification No. 2/2018-Central Excise dated 2nd February, 2018 that the said notification shall not apply to the goods manufactured on or before the 01.02.2018 and cleared on or after the 02.02.2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8914/16/18]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 164(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30th June, 2017.

(ii) G.S.R.182(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30th June, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8915/16/18]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

(i) G.S.R.61(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd January, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to levy definitive antidumping duty on the import of Toluene Di-Isocyanate, originating in, or exported from China PR, Japan and Korea RP for a period of five years in pursuance of final findings of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties dated 13.12.2017.

- (ii) G.S.R.179(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to impose antidumping duty on Ceramic Tableware and Kitchenware, excluding knives and toilet items, originating in, or exported from China PR shall be effective for a period of five years from the aforesaid date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, i.e. 13th June, 2017 and shall be payable in Indian currency provided that the said anti-dumping duty shall not be levied for the period commencing from the date of the lapse of the provisional anti-dumping duty that is the 11th December, 2017 up to the preceding day of the publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.
- (iii) G.S.R.181(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd February, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 3/2018-Cus.(ADD), dated 23rd January, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8916/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Madam, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2016- 2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8917/16/18]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—

- (i) The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) (Twelfth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. 2/ Stds/CPL&CP/ /Notification/FSSAI-2016 published in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2017.
- (ii) The Food Safety and Standards (Approval for Non-Specified Food and Food Ingredients) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. 12/ PA7 Regulation/Dir(PA)/FSSAI-2016 published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2017.
- (iii) The Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and Residues) Second Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. P/ 5025/264/13-PA/FSSAI published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2017.
- (iv) The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Seventeenth Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. 1/Additives/Stds/BIS Notification/FSSAI/ 2016 published in Gazette of India dated 21st November, 2017.
- (v) The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. A-I(I)/ Standards/MMP/2012 published in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2017.
- (vi) The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. 1-94(I)/FSSAI/SP(Labeling)/2014

published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8918/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of i the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2016-2017.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8919/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Competition Commission of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of service of Chairperson and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.190(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002, as amended by Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8920/16/18]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India (Hindi and English versions) for the year ended 31st March, 2017 published in Notification No. 1-CA(5)/68/2017 in Gazette of India dated 29th September,

2017 under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 together with a corrigendum thereto published in the Notification No. 1-CA(5)/68A/2017 dated 21st December, 2017.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8921/16/18]

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

19th to 21st Reports

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad):
Hon. Speaker, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2017-18):—

- (1) Nineteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the subject 'Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Board of Excise and Customs'.
- (2) Twentieth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the subject 'Status of implementation of reservation policy in those companies who have 50% Government and 50% private equity like PETRONET LNG Limited'.
- (3) Twenty-first Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare

of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the subject 'Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)'

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 19th of March, 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 Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018, and (b) the Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2018).
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
 - (i) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
 - (ii) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017.
 - (iii) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2017.
 - (iv) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018.
 - (v) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018.
 - (vi) The National Sports University Bill, 2017.
 - (vii) The Major Ports Authorities Bill, 2016.
 - (viii) The Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017.

(ix) The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

(x) The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

HON. SPEAKER: Submissions are laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Madam, the following items be included in the list of Government business for the coming week:

1. Mahesana-Ahmedabad-Mahesana metre gauge train is discontinued for a long time for it, the number of coaches should be added in the Abu road-Demu and Patan-Demu train, as this will increase the frequency of employees and small businessman who frequently make up and down.
2. Memu Electric Train has a stoppage at Gandhinagar. It should be extended upto Mahesana because the testing of this electric train between Ahmedabad- Mahesana has also been conducted.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): I propose to include the following items in the List of government business for the coming week.

- (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.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Supaul): Madam, following subjects may be included in next week's proceedings:

1. Maximum maize is produced by the farmers in Koshi, Seemanchal and Mithilanchal of Uttar Bihar, but farmers do not get price of maize as per their cost. In this situation, food processing

unit of maize should be set up in Supaul, Saharsa and Madhepura. And alongwith milk mill at Anand in Gujarat, a milk will in Madhepur of Madhubani district in Bihar was opened 50 years ago, which has already been closed down long ago but Anand is still supplying milk to entire nation. Hence, strict rules be framed to restart milk mill in Madhepura of Madhubani district of Bihar along with setting up of food processing unit in Supaul, Saharsa and Madhepura.

2. Diara and Tall areas of Bihar have been ignored by various governments till date since independence, as a result of which development of this area did not take place in 21st century too. But if people of Tall and Diara areas area motivated by imparting requisite training and assistance for fisheries by the Government, then development of Tall and Diara will take place along with employment to common people. Hence strict legal rules be framed for launching special campaign with the objective of promoting fisheries in Tall and Diara area of Bihar.

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV (Sagar): Madam, following subject may be included in next week's proceedings:

1. There are very less number of rural branches of banks in rural areas as per the requirement, due to which rural folk have to travel long distances for their transactions and they have to incur much expenses in travelling and waste their time. It has come to notice that banks are ready to open branches in rural areas, but Reserve Bank is not permitting for that. Hence, the reason for not giving permission by Reserve Bank to open new branches be included.
2. Indian Philosophical Research Council New Delhi, an undertaking of Government of India have struck down the 27% reservation to OBCs in all its educational institutions in 2017-18 whereas provision of reservation was there in these institutions earlier. The reason for not

complying the reservation rules fixed for other backward classes by above Philosophical Council Research, New Delhi should be included in next week's proceedings.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Madam, following subjects may be included in the proceedings of the next week:

After independence of the country, there has been much difference in the experiences of the States as much as development is concerned. Whereas on one hand, many states have developed speedily, on the other hand, many other States have remained undeveloped. Even financial transfers from Planning Commission and Finance Commission have not succeeded to bridge this gap among States and at the time of partition of Bihar State, States like Bihar have paid heavily for it. Under the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, this provision was made that with reference to the financial difficulties arising out of partition, a special financial cell will be formed directly under the control of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and that will make special recommendations as per needs of the Bihar, but no action was taken on it by the Central Government. Hence, in view of the present condition of Bihar like poverty line, per capita income, industrialization and looking at the social and basic infrastructure of the State a special status to Bihar may be granted.

Staff Selection Commission, Ministry of Public Grievances and Pensions is related to Central Government and it was established in 1977, and the main objective of its establishment was to recruit non-technical and non-gazette posts of group C and D in Ministries/ Departments and subordinate offices of Government of India but with passage of time questions are being raised on the fairness of Commission. Every year, the incidents of the leak question paper are taking place because of which injustice is being done to the poor honest and meritorious students. Similarly, 17 to 22 February, 2018 was an online exam for tier-II was conduction and its question paper was also leaked. Therefore, in the interest high level/ CBF enquiry be conducted of all the competitive exams conducted till date from 1994 by Staff Selection Commission of poor and honest meritorious students.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Madam, following subjects may be included in the proceedings of the next week. Need to allocate and transfer funds directly in the account of the beneficiary by the Central Government for construction of toilet in houses/villages, having no toilets, under Swacchta Mission in every Panchayat of Aurangabad district.

There is a need to provide basic amenities especially expedite the construction work of toilet, passenger shed, foot over bridge, arrangement of drinking water on platforms, lights and fans, railway crossing etc. for rail passengers at different railway stations of Aurangabad Constituency, mainly Guraru, Anugrah Narayan Raod, Phesar, Rafiganj, Baghoi Kusa, Paraiyaa, Kashtaa, Devariya of Kurhama, Narsh halt and Ismailpur stations etc. of East Central Railway.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Madam, following subject may be included in next week's proceedings:

Corruption is prevalent in payment of amount to the beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in Feuharaa Block of East Champaran district under my Sheohar Constituency. Poor people in rural areas are not getting houses of Government of India due to said corruption. Enquiring proceedings in irregularity prevalent in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in Feuhara Block of East Champaran district should be initiated.

Sitamarhi district under my constituency is a very backward area. Construction of a bridge near Mohari Canal at Kansar route and Belsund block Saraul to connect Suppi will facilitate movement to people of many villages of both the above blocks. Construction of bridge near Mohari Canal at Sonaul to Kansar route in Sitamarhi district should be elected.

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA (Singhbhum): Madam, following subject may be included in next week's proceeding:

Railway is getting revenue of crores of rupees in transportation of iron ore under Chakradharpur railway division office located in my Singhbhum Constituency, which is on second position after Bilaspur Railway Division in the entire country. But nothing is being spent by Railway under Corporate Social Responsibility for regional development and welfare of people residing in and

around the area whereas 2% of total earnings should be spent on regional development and welfare of surroundings under CSR. Hence in next week's proceedings work of spending two per cent of earnings under CSR on regional development of Chakradharpur Railway Division of my Singhbhum Constituency and welfare of local people from iron ore transportation may be included.

There is much poverty in rural areas of the country especially in tribal dominated areas and there is complete dearth of jobs. Innocent girls are brought to metro cities by misleading them in the guise of providing jobs and are pushed into flesh trade. Placement agencies are actively involved in this work. Goons beat them on protesting. These placement agencies have a team of goons. In this way placement agencies are doing woman trafficking and children of poor people are being sold. To review the working of placement agencies and to identify such agencies to be included in next week's proceedings.

[*English*]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I propose to include the following items in the List of government business for the coming week.

1. The 13,000 crore fraud in the Punjab National Bank caused by the activities of Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi who have escaped from the country.
2. The purchase of Rafale Jet fighters 36 in number by the government at a high cost from the French Government as compared to the earlier price fixed by the earlier government.

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): I would like to make a submission on the subject of the vacancies in the Indian Railways in the categories reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. A total of 2,22,159 posts are lying vacant in the Indian Railways. of these, 41,128 are in the category reserved for scheduled Castes/ Tribes. I would like to request the Central Government to initiate a Special Recruitment Drive for the SC/ST categories.

In lieu of the celebration of Women's Day on 8th March, I would like to make a submission on the subject of participation of Indian women in the workforce. India stands at the 87th position in the global Gender Gap

Index, with 27 per cent participation of women in the workforce. It has been estimated that higher participation of women in the workforce can expand India's GDP by 27 per cent and thus, the necessary steps should be taken.

12.04½ hrs.

* MOTION RE: EXTENSION OF TIME FOR
PRESENTATION OF REPORT ON THE JOINT
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL RESOLUTION
AND DEPOSIT INSURANCE BILL, 2017

[Translation]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 upto the last day of the Monsoon Session, 2018."

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 upto the last day of the Monsoon Session, 2018."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notices of Motion of No Confidence

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Shri Y.V. Subba Reddy and Shri Thota Narasimham. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 Members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the 5 notices before the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 19th March, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

12.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Monday, March 19, 2018/
Phalguna 28, 1939 (Saka).*

* Memorandum giving reasons for extension of time circulated separately.

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