

Centres (SHCs) (as per Rural Health Statistics 2018). The primary health team at the SHCs-HWCs would be led by a new cadre of the Mid-level Health Provider (MLHP)/Community Health Officers (CHOs). Therefore, as per the implementation plan, 1,32,674 Mid-Level Health providers/Community Health Officers will be appointed at the HWCs by 2022.

Transgender healthcare protection

1190. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes which provide for the transgender healthcare protection; and

(b) how many transgenders are being treated in Government hospitals, at what price and for which diseases and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) There is no separate healthcare protection scheme for transgenders. The Healthcare facilities under Government Hospitals are available to all including the transgenders.

Under Ayushman Bharat –Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, transgenders belonging to the beneficiary families can avail the benefits.

The data for treatment of transgenders being treated in Government hospitals, is not being maintained at the Central level.

Adulterated milk and milk products

1191. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPARAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that around 68.7 per cent of milk and milk products sold in the country is not as per the standards laid down by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government will come forward to put in place a stringent provision/vigilant mechanism to curb such activity, which poses serious threat to health of the citizens in the country and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Instances of substandard and adulterated milk sold into the market have come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Implementation and enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 primarily lies with State/UT Governments. The Commissioners of Food

Safety of States/UTs are regularly conducting surveillance and enforcement drives to curb the adulteration in milk and milk products.

FSSAI, in May, 2018 conducted a Nationwide Qualitative Screening of milk samples for on-spot qualitative and quantitative analysis of milk samples for quality parameters viz. Fat and SNF, 13 common adulterants (vegetable oil/fat, detergents/caustic soda, hydrogen peroxide, sugar, glucose, urea, starch, Maltodextrin, boric acid, ammonium sulphate, nitrates, cellulose, and neutralizer; and 4 contaminants (antibiotics, pesticides, aflatoxin M1, Aluminium Phosphate).

The survey involved a sample size of 6432 samples taken from 1100 towns across all 29 States and 7 Union Territories for qualitative and quantitative analysis. All the 6432 samples were collected and analysed qualitatively immediately onsite in mobile vans and nearly one-third of the samples that indicated possible adulteration or contamination for safety parameters were sent to the laboratory and analysed quantitatively.

As per the report released in November, 2018, about 39% of milk samples were non-compliant with reference to quality parameters [fat, Solid not-fat (SNF), sugar and maltodextrin] but were without any safety issues. 9.9% samples were found to be unsafe for consumption due to presence of harmful contaminants in excess of specified limits coming mainly from poor quality of feed, irresponsible use of antibiotics and poor farm practices.

Further, in order to ensure the availability of good quality foodstuffs including milk and milk products to the consumers and for keeping a check on the problems of food adulteration in the country, Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is carried out by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check that they comply with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made there under. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India regularly discusses the food safety issues and enforcement of the provisions of the FSS Act and the Rules and Regulations framed there under with the State/UT authorities, through communications, video conferencing and interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee which are represented by the Commissioners of Food Safety of all States/UTs.

As per information received from State/UT Governments, the number of milk samples analyzed, found non-conforming and action taken thereon for the year 2017-18 is given in Statement.

Statement
State/UT-wise Testing Report Data for Milk for the year 2017-18

State	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found Adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		Penalties amount
			Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ no.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76	44	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	171	18	03	09	09	07	285000
Arunachal Pradesh	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	63	08	0	03	02	02	12,000
Bihar	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	10	03	0	02	—	—	10,000
Chhattisgarh	41	12	0	03	—	01	15,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	03	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi*	1271	120	127	0	39	—	2,68,98,000
Goa	119	0	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	548	75	02	43	42	42	11,28,500
Haryana	123	21	—	25	—	31	2,65,503
Himachal Pradesh	08	03	01	01	0	02	45,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	518	228	—	220	32	149	8,78,400
Jharkhand	07	04	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka*	3257	426	53	236	—	236	40,27,270
Kerala	153	15	—	16	7	8	1,57,000
Madhya Pradesh	6270	904	27	547	10	507	2,39,42,000
Maharashtra	2,030	311	0	145	20	49	5,60,000
Manipur	102	26	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram*	84	52	0	0	0	5	0
Nagaland	24	18	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha	08	03	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	164	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	1420	485	01	175	02	112	6,24,150
Rajasthan	559	85	19	25	0	23	38,000
Sikkim*	04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	393	101	07	63	64	65	4,19,000
Telangana*	823	175	25	15	01	20	—
Tripura	08	02	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	5,042	2,631	05	2,000	778	1,078	25,965,000
Uttarakhand	214	50	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	11	07	—	—	—	—	—

States/UTs marked (*) have submitted consolidated data including milk.

Source: States/UTs.