

Sl. No.	State	Private hospitals empanelled
21.	Puducherry	5
22.	Punjab	3
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1086
25.	Tripura	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1392
27.	Uttarakhand	81
28.	West Bengal	804
TOTAL		7701

#### Utilization of sanitary napkins

383. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the utilization of sanitary napkins in the country since the launch of the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme in 2011;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures undertaken by Government to increase awareness about menstrual hygiene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) There is no National level data for the year 2011; however the data reported under DLHS-3 (2007-08) shows that 24.6% of adolescent girls (15-19 years) were using sanitary napkins. The more recent NFHS-4 (2015-16) data shows that the utilization of sanitary napkins is 41.8% in adolescent girls aged 15-19 years.

The Menstrual Hygiene Scheme encompasses the following:

- Increasing awareness among adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene.
- Improve access to and use of high quality sanitary napkins by adolescent girls primarily in rural areas.

- Ensuring safe disposal of sanitary napkins in an environmentally friendly manner.
- Provision of funds to ASHAs to hold monthly meetings in Anganwadi centres or similar platforms with adolescents to discuss issues related to menstrual hygiene.
- ASHAs across the country are trained and play a significant role in promotion of use and distribution of sanitary napkins. She receives an incentive @ ₹ 1 per pack sold and a free pack of napkins every month for her own personal use.

(c) A range of IEC material has been developed around maintenance of good menstrual health, using 360 degree approach to create awareness among adolescent girls about safe and hygienic menstrual health practices. This includes mass and mid media coverage by audio clips and videos along with reading material for adolescent girls and job-aids for ASHAs and other field level functionaries for communicating with adolescent girls.

#### **Common adulterants in milk and milk products**

384. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the most common adulterants found in milk and milk products;
- (b) what was the production and consumption of milk in the country during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether detergent and other contaminants like urea, starch, glucose and formalin are also used to deliberately adulterate milk as they provide thickness and preserve the milk for longer periods; and
- (d) the measures taken to check adulteration of milk and how many persons have been sent to jail for causing milk adulteration during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The most common adulterants found in milk and milk products are vegetable fat, detergents, Hydrogen Peroxide, Sugar, Urea, Starch, Glucose, Cellulose, Starch etc. Data regarding production and consumption of milk during the last three years in the country, is not available with this Ministry.