

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 24, 2018/Shravana 2, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House about the passing away of Shri Gopal Das 'Neeraj', an acclaimed poet and lyricist.

His main compositions include Prangeet; Vibhawari; Antardhwani and Sangharsh, among others. He wrote lyrics for popular Hindi films whose songs are adored and sung even today. Shri Gopal Das 'Neeraj' was bestowed with Padma Shri in 1991 and Padma Bhushan in 2007. He won three back to back Filmfare Awards during the year 1970 to 1972 for his excellent lyrics.

Shri Gopal Das 'Neeraj' passed away on 19 July, 2018 in Delhi at the age of 94. In his passing away, the country has lost a dynamic author and a lyricist. His contribution in the field of literature will be remembered by music lovers in the coming times.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while in memory of the departed souls.

11.01 hrs

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.
...(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Not now: Please take your seats.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. SPEAKER: Q.No.81 Dr. Kirit P. Solanki

[*English*]

Generic Drugs

*81. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had made or is planning to make it mandatory for doctors to prescribe low-cost generic drugs to the patients;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken/considered by the Government to monitor the drugs prescribed by doctors and in pharmacies;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote the use of domestically manufactured drugs and medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare *vide* their circular dated 08.04.2015 has directed all the specialists/Doctors working in CGHS to ensure that generic drugs are prescribed to the maximum extent possible with a view to make medical treatment cost effective and affordable. Further, Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 prescribes that every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs. Director CGHS has *vide* Office Memorandum dated 08.09.2017, issued instructions to all CGHS Wellness Centres to ensure that prescription is only by generic name wherever generic drugs are available.

(b) Medical Council of India has issued Circulars dated 21.04.2017, 22.11.2012 and 18.01.2013 *vide* which all the Registered Medical Practitioners have been directed to comply with the aforesaid provisions. The MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provision of the aforesaid Regulations. As and when complaints are received against the violation of these, such complaints are referred by MCI to the concerned State Medical Councils where the doctors/medical practitioners are registered for appropriate action.

(c) and (d) Following steps have been taken by the Government to promote the use of domestically manufactured drugs and medicines:

- (i) National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) was notified with the objective to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines-"essential medicines" at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of pharma industry thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well-being for all.
- (ii) In order to promote and to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all through specific outlets, a Scheme in the name of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) is functioning across the country. As on 17.07.2018, 3,851 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 33 States/Union Territories of the country.
- (iii) In order to promote domestically manufactured drugs, the Government is providing financial support for research and development through Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research Programme (DPRP) run by the Department of Science & Technology. The companies undertaking Research & Development activities are provided income tax benefits.
- (iv) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013, Para-32 (iii) provides exemptions from price control to a manufacturer producing a new drug involving a new delivery system developed through indigenous Research and Development for a period of five years from the date of its market approval in India.
- (v) The Government *vide* its notification dated 28th January, 2016 has withdrawn exemption of customs duty on certain categories on Bulk Drugs/APIs to provide level playing field to the domestic manufacturers.
- (vi) The Government is facilitating all kinds of

clearances required by the manufacturers to give a boost to domestic manufacturing of bulk drugs.

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Madam, I am thankful to you that you gave me an opportunity to raise this question which is particularly concerned with the poor. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I will give all of the opportunity to speak other Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I will give you time after Question Hour. You Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Madam, Narendra Modiji's Government has completed four years.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Not now, I will give you the time after question hour. Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Madam, I request my friends to allow me to speak on I am putting forth my views about the poor people.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Madam, I would like to say that the Government has taken various steps for the poor. ...*(Interruptions)* As far as health sector is concerned, I myself is a doctor and Modiji's Government has taken various steps in Health Sector. ...*(Interruptions)* Patients are getting medicines at 60 to 80% cheaper rates with the help of Jan Aushadhi Stores. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to thank Modiji and our two Ministers that they have given us an elaborate reply. ...*(Interruptions)* Rates of Cardiac Stent have been reduced to thirty thousand rupees. As far as joint replacement is concerned, it's price has also been reduced. Narendra Modiji's Government has started 'Namo Case' means "Ayushman Bharat' Scheme.

I would like to request the Government to open Jan Aushadhi Kendra's in the entire country as poor people will be able to get medicines at cheaper rates. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that today our country has nearly 3800 stores, but whether the Government propose to increase the numbers of stores? In backward districts in all the States, whether the Government will expand its store network in those districts and the time by which it is likely to be done?

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Hon. Speaker, The question raised by hon. member is very important, because the use of generic medicine needs to be increased. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: After the Question Hour, I will allow one person. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Madam Speaker, Our Prime Minister once stated that in order to control medical expenses, we should create such environment where no poor person should die for want of medicines. In order to popularise generic medicines in the entire country, efforts are being made. What is generic medicine? The difference between generic medicine and branded medicine is similar to a glass of water, which, if filled in Bisleri, is called Bisleri brand. If it is sold by Aquafina, then it is called Aquafina and its price increases manyfold. The price of water is less or possibly it has no price, its expenses are less. Similarly, generic medicine means short name of medicine and its price is reduced because it is being sold by short name. I feel it necessary to inform that today 56 lakh families go below the poverty line every year due to excessive expenditure on medicines. How can we help them? That's why we have opened Jan Aushadhi Kendra across the country. Today, 3866 Jan Aushadhi Kendras have been opened in the country. Jan Aushadhi Kendras have been opened in 600 districts. As the Hon. Member said, we will open more Jan Aushadhi Kendra in all the districts of the country at all levels and continue to work to serve the poor people of the country.

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to the Minister for providing medicines at affordable rates in Jan Aushadhi Kendra. The rate of branded

Paracetamol tablet is Rs. 30 for 10 tablets, while the same is available in the Jan Aushadhi Kendra at Rs. 4. Its like a boon for the poor people. I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that many people have raised questions about Jan Aushadhi and their quality. I had read somewhere that the quality of 10% Jan Aushadhi is found to be substandard. I request the Government to take some concrete steps in this regard, so that quality medicines could be provided. Whether the Government proposes to enact any law in this regard, because it puts at stake the health of patients. Whether we can bring any law against the person, who sells spurious medicines?

HON. SPEAKER: A doctor does not speak so much to the patient. How much do you speak? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Madam Speaker, the Government is trying to make available quality medicines at all places in the country, not only in Jan Aushadhi Kendras but also in pharmacies in the market. For this purpose, we are now procuring medicines from more than 120 companies in the market for Jan Aushadhi Kendra. While procuring medicines, we test those medicines in the lab at the production site also. Later on, we bring them in our warehouses. In our warehouses, we test those medicines in N.A.B.L. lab selected by us. Then these medicines are sent to the market. Today, our medicines worth Rs. 1 crore are being sold from the Jan Aushadhi Kendras every day. We have Jan Aushadhi Kendra in every State, there drug inspector also take medicine samples, I am happy to inform that 100 % quality medicines are available in Jan Aushadhi Kendras. There is not a single instance where a sample from the Jan Aushadhi Kendra has failed in the country. We procure medicines from our plants and factories along with W.H.O.G.M.P. approved plants.

[English]

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Madam, thank you for giving me the opportunity.

Madam, despite the fact that a prescription is mandatory to buy a medicine in chemist shops, still violations take place, especially in the rural areas. Some branded companies, through advertisements, are misleading the public to cure common diseases. Will the Government control such misleading advertisements?

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Madam Speaker, we are promoting generic medicines across the country to increase the use of generic medicines in the country and to ensure that more and more people use generic medicines so that they could be treated at affordable rates. To promote generic medicines, we have started opening Jan Aushadhi Kendra. Jan Aushadhi Stores also provides cheaper and quality medicines. I am happy to inform you that out of the 6 tablets which is used globally, 1 tablet is a generic medicine made in India. Out of the 5 tablets that is used in America, 1 tablet is a generic medicine made in India. We are increasing the expenditure of people by using branded medicine here. Our Ministry has taken a number of initiatives to popularise generic medicines during the last four years and Hon. Ananth Kumar Ji has always encouraged us in this task. I am pleased to State that there is 7 per cent generic medicine market today in the country and it is increasing.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Madam, we are happy that the Minister has professed that they are encouraging generic medicines. But in reality, what I see even in my constituency, Dhenkanal, Angul and in other places of my State of Odisha, is that every DHH, District Headquarters Hospital, has a generic medicine outlet within the premises. Normally, chemists and pharmacists open their shops outside the premises but inside the premises, we have seen, there was a Jan Aushadhi outlet. When I was there, just before this Session started, I had gone to visit the hospital. Now what we notice is that the outlets are there. There is probably no staff or if there is staff, there are no medicines. So, on the one hand we are talking about coercing doctors.

Madam, the House will be dealing with the Prevention of Corruption Act (PoCA) later on. We know this is also a corruption in some ways because the doctors are induced not only by money but also in very many ways to prescribe a particular big multinational company's medicines, whenever possible. So, Jan Aushadhi has no father and no mother. It is an orphan. To blame the Government that the Government should do everything is, in my opinion, incorrect because the Government cannot do it. This has to be a social movement.

HON. SPEAKER: Then, what do you want to convey?

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: To create a social movement, my question is, first, will there be enough production of Jan Aushadhi medicines, the generic medicines? Second, does the Government, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, plan to carry out a general awareness campaign through all media, outdoor, print, television, Internet, to make people aware, both doctors and patients, that they should opt for generic medicines? It is because they are as good as the other medicines. What happens is, when people see the names and they do not know the chemical composition, they do not know what medicines they are taking. So, is the Government planning to carry out a public awareness campaign and increase production? Unless they do these two things, there is no point in blaming the Government or the doctors.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Madam Speaker, our Government has played main role in promoting generic medicines and it has been done as per the direction given by Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji. As far as the store of generic medicine is concerned, even private people can open store of generic medicine and the Government has also signed MoU in this regard. Today, there are more than 3800 generic stores in the country. Out of these, 3000 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened by private people. The Government gives 20 per cent profit to them. If they had not got profit and the generic medicines were not sold at their stores, not many private people would have run Jan Aushadhi stores.

Secondly, UP Government has signed MoU with the Union Government. The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have also signed MoU with the Union Government. These States are opening stores in their areas through MoU. We are providing more than 700 medicines in their stores.

Prior to formation of our Government, the share of generic medicines was less than 3 per cent. But that share has gone upto 7 per cent today. Our Ministry has launched an app to provide the information about generic medicines to the people. If someone types name of any medicine on that app, the information about the salt name and actual price of that medicine gets displayed. Suppose, any doctor has prescribed Calpol. The price of 10 Calpol tablets is Rs. 10 but its generic name is Paracetamol and the price of

Paracetamol is Rs. 2. If anyone asks for generic version of Paracetamol at medical store then he can get generic version of that medicine. We have made this arrangement. Therefore, the number of Jan Aushadhi stores is increasing and generic medicines are becoming more popular.

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 82, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Minimum Support Price

†*82. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to fix the Minimum Support Price (MSP) at 1.5 times of the input costs for crops to compensate farmers and tackle distress in rural areas and if so, the details thereof including the crops covered under the proposal:

(b) the details of the source of fund to meet MSP cost along with the total number of farmers who are likely to be benefited under the proposal;

(c) whether the Government has worked out the exact mechanism under which the Government plans to spend up to Rs. 15,000 crore for agriculture and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there were negative margins on jowar (-18%), sunflower (-13%), groundnut (-4%), ragi (-20%), moong (-7%) and urad (-4%) during 2016-17 and if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that farmers will get 150 per cent of the input costs for all crops?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops and Fair and

Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. The mandated crops are 14 crops of the kharif season viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed and cotton; 6 rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed/mustard and safflower and two other commercial crops viz. jute and copra. In addition, the MSPs of toria and de-husked coconut are fixed on the basis of the MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra, respectively.

Government has announced its historic decision to fix MSP at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production for kharif crops 2018-19 which redeems the promise made in the Union Budget for 2018-19. The MSPs fixed by Government, cost and returns over all-India weighted average cost of production of crops for 2017-18 and 2018-19 is at Annexure.

(b) and (c) As per the existing arrangements, procurement is made of the crops for which MSPs are announced through Central and State Agencies. In so far as cereals/nutri cereals are concerned, they are procured through FCI and decentralized procurement system mainly for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS), for welfare schemes and buffer stocking for food security. The difference between the economic cost of the cereals procured and their Central issue prices under PDS is the subsidy outgo which is borne on the Budget. The financial implication on account of higher MSP for paddy for 2018-19 is given in the following table1.

Table 1: Financial implication of procurement of paddy/rice

	Procurement (Lakh MT)	Total cost (Rs. crore)	Additional cost over previous year (Rs. crore)
2016-17	381.06	106363	-
2017-18	385*	103945	-2418
2018-19	385*	116113	12167

*Estimated

Besides, Government procures pulses, oilseeds and cotton under Price Support Scheme. The extent of

procurement and the costs of procurement are given in the table below.

Table 2: Procurement of pulses and oilseeds

(Qty. in MT/Value in Rs. lakh)

Commodity	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19*	
	Qty.	Procurement Cost	Qty.	Procurement Cost	Qty.	Procurement Cost
Pulses	8,268	4,320	16,81,498.49	8,94,172.54	31,82,826.03	14,28,190.77
Oilseeds	2,15,842.66	90,854	11,81,461.80	5,12,172.42	8,66,656.44	3,46,582.61

Source: NAFED

*As on 19.7.2018

Apart from this Jute Corporation of India and NAFED procure jute and copra, respectively based on assessed requirements. Government provides guarantee based on which the procurement agencies conduct their operations and the losses incurred by them in the process is borne on the Budget.

No assessment has been made of the number of farmers likely to be benefited in the forthcoming marketing season on account of the Kharif Price Policy for 2018-19 season. However, details of farmers benefited from procurement of paddy, wheat, pulses and oilseeds by Government Agencies at MSP for the last three years is given in the following table.

Table 3: Number of farmers benefited from procurement by Government Agencies at MSP

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Paddy	7423783	6785739	-
Wheat	2046766	3187229	3977029
Pulses	7540	1223646	1568938
Oilseeds	112030	620125	364737

Source: Department of Food & Public Distribution

(d) and (e) Government has increased the MSPs of Kharif & Rabi Crops for 2016-17 Seasons on the basis of recommendations of CACP. The MSPs fixed by the Government for Kharif Crops provide reasonable return over weighted average cost of production for most crops. CACP while recommending MSPs considers a host of factors including weighted average cost of production of crops at an all India basis. The costs considered are comprehensive

and include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour. However, as nutri-cereals and certain other Kharif Crops are grown mainly in rained areas, yields tend to fluctuate inter-regionally and inter-temporally due to afro-climatic conditions. Hence, as per the projections made in the Price Policy for Kharif Crops for 2016-17 of the CACP, some of these crops in some States got somewhat low returns. Only Ragi had negative return in 2016-17. But as per the Report of CACP, the recommended MSP covered the cost of production in Karnataka which accounted for 72% of the production in the country. The return over all-India weighted average cost of production for MSPs fixed by Government for Kharif Crops from 2016-17 to 2018-19 is given in the following table:

Table 4: Return over Cost of Production (in %)

Crops	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Jowar	8.26	9.25	50.09
Ragi	-0.46	2.10	50.01
Moong	28.54	30.07	50.00
Urad	39.51	65.39	62.89
Sunflower	13.54	17.78	50.01
Groundnut in Shell	25.19	40.87	50.00

On 04.07.2018, Government has taken the decision to fix MSPs of all Kharif Crops for 2018-19 season at a level of atleast 150 per cent of the cost of production. By ensuring a return of 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production, farmers in States/regions with relative lower returns would also be able to have higher margins than earlier. The Budget for 2018-19 has also announced that NITI Aayog, in consultation with Central and State Governments, will put in place a fool-proof mechanism so that farmers may get adequate price for their produce. NITI Aayog had held consultations on 9th March, 2018 with State Governments and Central Government Departments concerned to ensure farmers will get a price at least equivalent to the announced MSP. Three options were discussed: Market Assurance Scheme, which entails

procurement by States and compensation of losses; Price Deficiency Payment Scheme, whereby, if the sale price is below the modal price farmers may be compensated the difference between MSP and actual/modal price subject to certain conditions and ceiling; Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme, whereby procurement is made by private entrepreneurs at MSP and Government providing some policy and tax incentives and a commission to such private entities. The procurement operations may be decided on the basis of transparent criteria and bidding for the empanelment of private players by the State Government. It was also emphasized that all States should undertake market reform by modifying their APMC acts in the line of the Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017.

Annexure

Cost, Minimum Support Prices (MSP) and return over cost

(Rs/quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	2017-18			2018-19		
		Cost	MSP	% Return over cost	Cost	MSP*	% Return over cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif Crops							
1.	Paddy (Common) (Grade A)^	1117	1550 1590	38.76	1166	1750 1770	50.09
2.	Jowar (Hybrid) (Maldandi)^	1556	1700 1725	9.25	1619	2430 2450	50.09
3.	Bajra	949	1425	50.16	990	1950	96.97
4.	Maize	1044	1425	36.49	1131	1700	50.31
5.	Ragi	1861	1900	2.10	1931	2897	50.01
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3318	5450	64.26	3432	5675	65.36
7.	Moong	4286	5575	30.07	4650	6975	50.00
8.	Urad	3265	5400	65.39	3438	5600	62.89
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple) ^ (Long Staple)	3276	4020 4320	22.71	3433	5150 5450	50.01
10.	Groundnut in Shell	3159	4450	40.87	3260	4890	50.00
11.	Sunflower Seed	3481	4100	17.78	3592	5388	50.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Soyabean	2121	3050	43.80	2266	3399	50.01
13.	Sesamum	4067	5300	30.32	4166	6249	50.01
14.	Niger seed	3912	4050	3.53	3918	5877	50.01
Rabi Crops							
1.	Wheat	817	1735	112.4	-	-	-
2.	Barley	845	1410	66.9	-	-	-
3.	Gram	2461	4400	78.8	-	-	-
4.	Masur (Lentil)	2366	4250	79.6	-	-	-
5.	Rapeseed/Mustard	2123	4000	88.4	-	-	-
6.	Safflower	3125	4100	31.2	-	-	-
Other Crops							
1.	Jute	2160	3500	62.04	2267	3700	63.21
2.	Copra	4758	6500	36.61	5007	7511	50.00

[^]cost data are not available for paddy (grade A), jowar (maldandi), cotton (long staple).

*MSPs for rabi crops 2018-19 is likely to be announced in October-November 2018

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Hon. Speaker, first of all I thank the Government that each Ministry has done best work for the country. The discussion on MSP for agricultural crop has been going on for a long time. The farmers have been expecting it for a long time. I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi that recently on 04 July 2018 a decision was taken, according to which on the basis of the average of the agricultural cost in the country which includes labour, ox, rent for the land, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, expenditure on machines, working capital, cost of diesel, electricity on pumping set and farming labour, the price of agricultural produce has been increased by one and a half times. For this, all the farmers are thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You ask the question. Everyone is delivering speech.

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: I have been elected from the Bundelkhand Parliamentary Constituency.

HON. SPEAKER: I know, but what is your question?

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: There is a problem in the agricultural sector in my area. The Hon.

Minister has made good hike in the prices. The prices of Jowar by 50.09 per cent, Moong by 50.01 per cent, Urad by 62.89 per cent, Groundnut by 50 per cent, one and a half times of the cost price, the prices of every produce including sunflower and Ragi have been increased. Now the Government will procure Kharif Crop. In my area, there is a procurement centre. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that when food grains are procured at the procurement centre, middlemen get involved in this process. Farmers have to wait in long queues upto 10 days. Is the Government making any provision or issuing instructions to the State Governments so that they do not have to wait in long queues and their grains could may be procured hasslefree.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Hon. Speaker, Madam, first of all, through you, I would like to thank the Hon. Member that the appreciated the efforts of the Government in the House. The system of procurement, the procurement which Government of India does through price stabilisation scheme, is done by the Government of India through State agencies. Here, it has been noticed that Government procures grains through States and because of the flaws

in the available mechanism, in some States, farmers, have to face problems in the said States. I would like to remind the Hon. Member that when the Hon. Prime Minister had announced in the budget that the prices of all the notified crops will be increased by one and a half times and remunerative prices will be provided to farmers, it will definitely be ensured. Simultaneously, NITI Aayog was mandated to create a robust mechanism for the procurement so that problems being faced by the farmers could be removed. In this regard, NITI Aayog had conducted a meeting on 9th March with various officials of the State Governments and all stakeholders.

Deliberations are being done in this regard. We will shortly prepare a robust mechanism for this under the guidance of NITI Aayog. Discussion has been held about various schemes through M.A.S. (Market Assurance Scheme). Procurement through private sector is also under consideration.

Madhya Pradesh had experimented 'Bhavantar Bhungtan Yojana'. Through this or in an holistic manner how to develop this robust mechanism, work is going on in this regard. Through you, I would like to assure the Hon. Member and the House that the Hon. Prime Minister has ensured remunerative prices for the farmers. Efforts will be made to ensure that maximum farmers get its benefit.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Thanks for increasing the MSP.

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: The Hon. Minister informed that a mechanism is being developed for the procurement of grains. The Government informed about three alternatives, namely Market Assurance Scheme, Bhavantar Kharid Yojana and Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister during the last Rabi season wheat was procured from about 40 lakh people, around 16 lakh people sold pulses and around four lakh people sold oil seeds. I would like to talk specifically about Bundelkhand area. There is no means of earning in our area. Migration is a serious problem there. The people who are engaged in farming are somehow producing good crops. They have to face problem while selling their produce. My question is whether the Hon. Minister will develop a special mechanism for Bundelkhand area so that per cent produce of the farmers could be

procured from their doors and no middlemen on market people should get involved in it.

HON. SPEAKER: How it can be done from the doors of the farmers?

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I had said in my previous reply also that NITI Aayog is mandated for this. We are working on it, while contemplating over all these subjects, through NITI Aayog. The Government procures through State Governments. The State Governments have to ensure that the system of their procurement centres is more streamlined so that the grains could be procured from the farmers without any problem.

As far as the procurement is concerned, through you, I would like to inform the House that as compared to the five years of previous Government, the present Government has procured 34 per cent more pulses and has done four times more procurement of oilseeds and cotton. We are making efforts to provide remunerative prices to the maximum numbers of farmers.

11.24 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Dharam Vira Gandhi left the House.)

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Hon. Speaker Madam, first of all, I congratulate the Government and the Krishi Mantri.

The hike in the MSP is very much in line with the expectations, but if the increase in market price is more than the MSP, then it might lead to an inflationary situation. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps are proposed by the Government to ensure that the recently announced hike in the MSP actually translates into higher realisation for the farmers, without an increase in the prices for the end-consumers.

[Translation]

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Hon. Speaker Madam, the concern of the Hon. Member may be appropriate to some extent that hike in the prices of agricultural products may result in price-rise. But I would like to assure the House that we have made permanent

arrangements so that prices may not rise. Whenever the crops are procured from farmers through MSP, after a level of stabilization market itself corrects it. Therefore, I do not feel that there is any need to worry about it.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: At the time of the UPA Government, in order to study the problems of the agricultural sector, especially the farmers, a Commission was appointed, known as the Swaminathan Commission. The Commission has submitted its Report a few years back.

I would like to know whether the Government has studied the Report and whether the Government is ready to implement the recommendations of the Commission. The most important recommendations were about reducing the rate of interest on crop loans to four per cent and the waiving of the loan. But in the answer given by the Hon. Minister these issues have not been touched. So, I would like to know whether the Government is ready to implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission in its entirety.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Speaker Madam, the Hon. Member has asked a very good question. He must be aware that the Farmers' Commission was set up in 2004. Its objective was economic improvement of agriculture sector and increase in the income of the farmers. Its report came in the year 2006. On the basis, a national agricultural policy was framed in the year 2007. In the years between 2004 and 2006, Government thought about the reforms. In the year 2005, a meeting of the Agricultural Ministers about this Farmers' Commission was held so that farmers could get good prices. There should be a national market for this. Seven types of suggestions were given in this regard. This happened in 2005.

The report of the Swaminathan Commission came in 2006 and it was also mentioned in the policy which was made in the year 2007. But there was a meeting in the year 2010. I remember between 2005 to 2014, or between 2007 and 2014, a meeting took place in April, 2010. After this, they showed concern about it. Now, after the year 2014, a request was made to the States to implement three reforms to create 'e-mandis' on the basis

of the suggestions made by the Farmers' Commission and the digital policy framed. I am glad that most of the States made three types of reforms till the year 2015-16. In 2017, we have implemented New Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Act, 2017 in the States according to the recommendation of the same Farmers' Commission. Under this, many States are changing their rules. Model Contract and Services Act, 2018 has been issued according to the recommendations of this commission. This is a way to get a good market.

The Farmer's Commission had a suggestion related to the support price in order to increase the farmer's income and ensure good prices to the farmers. This suggestion of the Commission which came in the year 2006. clearly said that the price to be paid to the farmers must consider rent of land, value of human labour, ox labour, machine labour and cash or general expenditure incurred on the use of physical inputs such as lease rent, seeds, fertilizers, etc., cost of irrigation, the cost of undertakings and firm buildings, the interest on the capital from depreciation time, diesel to operate pump sets, power expenditure, various expenditures and many suggestions such as imposed value of family labour were in terms of the support price. In 2007, when the Government of that time accepted the national policy, they did not accept this suggestion. They said that this way not possible. Now our Government has increased the MSP of the products by 50 per cent of input cost which is more than 50 per cent. Overall, the recommendations of the Commission lying in the cold shelf have been implemented by this Governments within these four years.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Speaker, You have given me permission to speak, I thank you for this. I want to tell the Hon. Minister that there is no loan facility in Bihar, no seeds, middlemen are looting the farmers. In the whole of Bihar including Banka, there is a horrible situation of drought.

HON. SPEAKER: You ask your question. You take a lot of time in giving a speech. Do you not have a question to ask?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: There is no rain at all there. Does the Government wants to declare

Bihar a dry State by talking to the State Government? Farmers are facing hardship there.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, as far as I know, the Government of Bihar has introduced a number of schemes. The Government has started subsidizing diesel to provide relief to the farmers and they will take actions according to the rules. Central Government is with the farmers of Bihar.

HON. SPEAKER: Deepender Hooda, you speak, but ask short questions, do not give a speech.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Madam, the answer given as well as the statement attached by the Minister is a half truth. There are two methods of calculating the costs. There are two methods even in the Swaminathan Commission. The Government also calculates the cost in two ways. There is a C2 formula and the other is A2+FL formula. Not all costs are included in A2+FL formula. Cost associated with land, irrigation and other similar expenses are included in C2 formula. In the Swaminathan Commission, it was said that fifty per cent will be given on C2. Now, the Government is saying that it has implemented, but the statement of this Government is the biggest shock to Swaminathan himself who said that let them take the case of paddy. He gave a statement not to spoil this name like this. If the Government applies Swaminathan Commission recommendations in Paddy, then Rs. 2340 should be declared for paddy, while the Government has declared Rs. 1750 for it. I am saying that you have termed fifty per cent on A2+FL historic whereas there used to be an increase of more than 67 per cent every year during the UPA period. Profit above fifty per cent in nine years out of ten was given on this cost.

HON. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: You gave an average of 38 per cent increase in five years and fifty per cent for the first time. When will you implement the recommendations of Swaminathan Commission? ...*(Interruptions)* voice of the farmers can't be suppressed in the House ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No voice is being suppressed.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Hon. Member must be aware that the report of the Farmers' Commission

that is the Swaminathan Commission came in the year 2006 ...*(Interruptions)* They were in the Government in the year 2007, when the National Farmers' Policy was framed and it was clearly said in it that they would not accept it and would not put it in the policy, you should read it ...*(Interruptions)* That was not considered among 201 recommendations.

They were in the Government in 2013-14. At that time the minimum support price of paddy was 961 rupees. They fixed it at Rs. 1310. It was 36 per cent, not 64 per cent. I am talking about the year 2013-14 ...*(Interruptions)* you listen to me. You should be patient to listen, you are a farmer. Still, I want to tell you that the input cost of jowar at that time was Rs. 1269 and then you declared the MSP of Rs. 1500, which was only 18 per cent. This way we made it fifty per cent for all crops. Whatever was loss than 50 per cent, was made up and raised to fifty per cent ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not do like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, we should have a Short Duration Discussion of the Issue of MSP. ...*(Interruptions)*

Fertilizer Manufacturing Companies

†
*83. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer manufacturing companies currently functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints of shortage, non-availability and untimely supply of subsidized fertilizers by the companies to the farmers across the country during each of the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether cases of black-marketing/smuggling of subsidized fertilizers and supply of sub-standard/adulterated

quality of fertilizers to the farmers have come to the notice of the Government during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The number of major fertilizer manufacturing companies currently functioning in the country, State/UT-wise are at Annexure.

(b) No Madam.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) and (e) During the last three years, some reports of cases of black-marketing/smuggling of subsidized fertilizers has been reported by State Governments. The details are as under:

Year	Cases of Smuggling	Cases of Black-marketing
2015-16	0	8
2016-17	0	0
2017-18	1	2

Under Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985, State Governments are adequately empowered to take appropriate administrative and legal action against those not complying with the provision of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.

Department of Fertilizers has, from time to time, written to the Chief Secretaries of various States to activate the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction to take appropriate action to curb black-marketing/smuggling of subsidized fertilizers.

Further, following steps are being taken to check black-marketing/smuggling of subsidized fertilizers meant for farmers:—

- (i) Movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (*www.urvarak.co.in*) also called as Integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (IFMS);
- (ii) State Governments have been advised to sensitize the State Institutional Agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iii) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW) are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture Department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;
- (iv) Fertilizer Companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed MRP is punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- (v) State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to check the irregularities.

Annexure

State-wise major Fertilizers operating units in the country

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units	Fertilizers Produced
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-I	Urea
2.		Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd.: Kakinada-II	Urea
3.		Coromandel International Ltd.: Kakinada	DAP & Complexes
4.		Coromandel International Ltd.: Vizag	DAP & Complexes
5.	Assam	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.: Namrup-II	Urea

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units	Fertilizers Produced
6.		Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. : Namrup-III	Urea
7.	Goa	Zuari Agro Chemical Ltd. : Goa	Urea, DAP & Complexes
8.	Gujarat	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd. : Kandla	DAP & Complexes
9.		Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd. : Kalol	Urea
10.		Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.: Hazira	Urea
11.		Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer & Chemical Ltd.: Bharuch	Urea & Complexes
12.		Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemical Ltd. : Vadodara	Urea, DAP, A/S & Complexes
13.		Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Sikka	DAP & Complexes
14.		Hindalco Industries Ltd. : Dahej	DAP
15.	Haryana	National Fertilizers Ltd. : Panipat	Urea
16.	Karnataka	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. : Manglore	Urea, DAP & Complexes
17.	Kerala	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. : Udyogamandal	A/S & Complexes
18.		Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. : Cochin	Complexes
19.	Madhya Pradesh	National Fertilizers Ltd. : Vijaipur-I	Urea
20.		National Fertilizers Ltd. : Vijaipur-II	Urea
21.	Maharashtra	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. : Trombay	Complexes
22.		Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Thal	Urea
23.		Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. : Trombay	Urea
24.		Smartchem/DFPCL : Taloja	Complexes
25.	Odisha	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Paradeep	DAP & Complexes
26.		Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. : Paradeep	DAP & Complexes
27.	Punjab	National Fertilizers Ltd. : Nangal-II	Urea
28.		National Fertilizers Ltd. : Bhatinda	Urea
29.	Rajasthan	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd. : Gadepan-I	Urea
30.		Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. : Gadepan-II	Urea
31.		Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Kota	Urea
32.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Fertilizer Ltd. : Chennai	Urea & Complexes
33.		Coromandel International Ltd. : Ennore	Complexes
34.		Southern Petrochemical Inds. Corpn. Ltd. : Tuticorin	Urea
35.		Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd. : Tuticorin	DAP & Complexes
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Phulpur-I	Urea
37.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Phulpur-II	Urea
38.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Aonla-I	Urea
39.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Aonla-II	Urea
40.		GRASIM/IGF : Jagdishpur	Urea

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units	Fertilizers Produced
41.		Yara Fertilizers India Pvt. Ltd./TCL : Babrala	Urea
42.		KFL/Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd. : Shahjahanpur	Urea
43.		KFCL : Kanpur	Urea
44.	West Bengal	TCL : Haldia	DAP & Complexes
45.		Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Panagarh	Urea

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE: Madam, this is about the fertilizers being manufactured by the Rashtriya Chemical Fertilizers. The Government has imposed a cap on fertilizers eligible for subsidy. The net result is that RCF has been incurring huge losses on account of non-availability of adequate buyers of such non-subsidized high cost fertilizers. Further, if RCF produces fertilizers below its capacity, then its energy norms will be reduced, which will make it ineligible for adequate subsidy.

So, I would like to ask this from the Hon. Minister. What steps have been taken by the Government to make good the losses of RCF, and to encourage it to produce fertilizers in its full capacity? Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Madam, I do not have the details of loss making individual fertilizers. But, it is for sure that whatever subsidy is given on Urea, it gets registered through Point of Sales. We get to know about the quantity, place and Point of Sales, where it was sold, through this integrated fertilizers system and sellers are provided cent per cent subsidy on Urea. As far as Potassium and PNK is concerned, nutrients value of the fertilizers are determined once a year and subsidy is fixed accordingly. After fixing the subsidy, the unit has a right to sell it as per its will and they will get only that much of subsidy which has been fixed by the Government.

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE: Madam, the Minister has not replied my question which I have asked.

[English]

What steps have been taken by the Government to ensure timely disbursement of subsidy receivables to the fertilizer companies particularly M/s. Rashtriya Chemical & Fertilizers Limited as delay in disbursement of such

receivables has adverse impact on credit profile and profitability of the said companies?

[Translation]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Madam, he has discussed about the subject of National Fertilizers, which has been brought to my notice. Right now, I do not have any idea about this, but I will definitely inform him once I check it.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The Government has decided to change the contours of giving fertilizer subsidy to companies on actual sales made to farmers through point of sale, as the Minister was saying on point of sale devices. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken by the Government to make farmers aware about point of sale system and to keep a check on real demand of fertilizers and track its actual utilisation to avoid over-invoicing, diversion and other leakages and thus, to make fertilizer companies responsible for supply chain issues. This is the issue which I am told the Government is contemplating. Let us hear from the Government as to how it is making the fertilizer companies responsible for supply chain losses.

[Translation]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Madam, Government of India determines as to how much fertilizers is to be given to which State at a time. Thereafter, as I told you, it is checked through Fertilizers Monitoring System whether the State Government has been provided that fertilizer. Once State Government receives fertilizers, it can fix it under Fertilizer Control Order through Monitoring Essential Commodity Act. An action may be initiated through Essential Commodity Act against a company which is not supplying its fertilizers to the sellers properly. But the

thinking is that fertilizers are not being supplied properly. I have already replied that cases of smuggling were zero and cases of black marketing were only eight in the year 2015-16. Cases of smuggling were zero and cases of black marketing were also zero in 2016-17. There was one case of smuggling and only two cases of black marketing in 2017-18. If it is compared with the last three years, there were 40 cases of smuggling and 136 cases of black marketing noticed during the year 2012-13. There were ten cases of smuggling and 118 cases of black marketing in the year 2013-14. When we took over the charge *i.e.* in 2014-15, there were 18 cases of smuggling and 348 cases of black marketing. Madam, prior to three years of our Government, there were plenty of cases of smuggling and black marketing. But when we came to power, 11 cases has been registered in total during the last three years. That means fertilizers are being supplied to the sellers properly and people are also receiving them through the sellers.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It is making the fertilizer company accountable. I would like to understand as to what steps the Government has taken to make the fertilizer companies accountable. How many of those fertilizer companies have been made accountable?

[Translation]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Fertilizer Companies will be made accountable only when we receive a complaint of this kind. If they are saying that it is happening, it is difficult to say about this in particular but if it is there, please tell us and we will check it. I have rightly told you and the entire House that there are only 11 cases in total wherein black marketing/smuggling in the sale of fertilizers has taken place during the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. If there has been any black marketing/smuggling any cases of were there at that time, they have been totally abolished today due to Neem Coating.

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH : Thank you Madam Speaker. This is in the context of part 'B' of the question. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that apart from cases of black-marketing and smuggling, the availability of railway rakes also plays a vital role in the timely supply of fertilizers throughout the

country. From there, it is an onward transmission to the various points of sale in all blocks of the districts. Due to the shortage of railway rakes or the fact that a lot of them are pending up gradation, the supply of fertilizers to these points of sale is not sufficient during the peak demand time. Now, this has an adverse effect on the crops and also on the agricultural production in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the number of requests pending before the Ministry for the opening of new rakes especially by the Government of UP. I would also like to know whether the Ministry proposes to develop new rake points locations which have feasibility constraints.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Madam Speaker, there is a system in place whereby every month there is a meeting of the Railways with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Fertilizers. They evaluate as to how many rakes are required for which State. If there is some place where the rakes have not reached in time, it is to be brought to our notice. This year we have given additional 628 rakes compared to 2017. We have supplied nearly 20 lakh metric tonnes extra *via* these initiatives of the Government.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam Speaker, the main problem is the non-availability and the timely supply of these subsidised fertilizers. The main reason is that the domestic production is not adequate to meet the requirement. There are a number of proposals before the Ministry of Fertilizers because the Indian agriculture is mainly dependent on rain. So, the demand is coming at one time immediately after the rain. Hon. Minister of Fertilizers is well aware about the urea plant in FACT. In 2003, the urea plant in FACT was stopped. There is also a proposal to initiate a urea plant as well as the phosphatic fertilizers or the NPK or the composite fertilizer in FACT, which is one of the biggest and premier fertilizer manufacturing units in the country. There is also a proposal to do the capacity augmentation of FACT regarding the complex fertilizers also. I would like to know whether these proposals are under active consideration of the Government. What is the response of the Government?

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Madam Speaker, I will just read out the requirements of last year for both urea and NPK fertilizers. The requirement was assessed at 298.52

lakh metric tonnes. The availability of urea was 317.06 lakh metric tonnes and the sales were 303.06 lakh metric tonnes. So, the sales were much less than the availability. Similarly, for NPK fertilizers, the requirement was assessed at 229.47 lakh metric tonnes. The availability was 226.17 lakh metric tonnes and the sales were 212.34 lakh metric tonnes. Obviously, it was less than the total requirement and the availability.

The Government is fully aware of the situation. We are making both the fertilizers, NPK and Urea, immediately available to the farmers, whenever they require it. I think, in the last three or four years, there has been no shortage of fertilizers.

National Dairy Plan

*84. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken by the Government towards achieving the twin objectives of the National Dairy Plan *i.e.* to make the organized milk market accessible to rural milk producers and enhance breeding, feeding and milk procurement during the last three years and the current year, State-wise:

(b) whether the implementation of the Plan has been limited to only the 14 major dairy States and not to other States with high potential such as the North-Eastern States; and

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

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) NDP-I was approved during 2011-12 with a total investment outlay of about Rs. 2242 crore out of which Rs. 2042 crore includes World Bank assistance of Rs. 1584 crore, Gol Share of Rs. 176 crore and End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) share of Rs. 282 crore. In addition, Rs. 200 cr. has been contributed by National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) as technical

and implementation support to the project. The emphasis of the scheme is to enhance productivity of milch animals by producing high quality semen from genetically improved bulls; generating awareness of the farmers on balanced nutrition and providing them with market access by creating Village Based Milk Procurement Systems (VBMPS). Under the scheme 530 sub-projects have been approved in 18 States for implementation by 169 State/district level Cooperatives/Producer Companies/Livestock Development Boards with a total grant of Rs. 1754.14 crore till May 2018. This comprises 62 sub-projects for animal breeding, 167 sub-projects for animal nutrition and 231 sub-projects for VBMPS. The activity-wise approved sub-projects are given in Annexure-I. The State-wise sub-projects approved under NDP-I during the last three years and the current year for various activities under NDP-I is at Annexure-II.

Significant achievements under the plan are as under:

- (i) 378.98 million high quality semen doses produced.
- (ii) 26.94 lakh milch animals in 32578 numbers of villages have been covered under the nutrition balancing programme .
- (iii) 2593 number of Bulk Milk Coolers and 21711 Automated Milk Collection Unit (AMCU) installed.
- (iv) 13.24 lakh additional farmers have been enrolled in 39956 villages under VBMPS.

(b) and (c) Initially, the Central Government approved the scheme for covering 14 major milk producing States comprising more than 90% of milk production and over 87% of the breedable cattle and buffalo population in the country. Later during 2015, the scheme was extended to 4 new States of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Telangana. Now, NDP-I is implemented in the 18 major milk producing States namely, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand and Kerala. The benefits accruing out of assets/components created under NDP-I can be distributed in all States including North-Eastern States.

Although NDP-I does not cover North-Eastern States, other Dairy Development schemes are implemented there as given below:

- (i) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

During last four years in North-Eastern States, 9 projects with total outlay of Rs. 70.97 cr. have

been sanctioned.

- (ii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

An amount of Rs. 66.19 cr. as back ended subsidy has been released to establish 8920 dairy units in North-Eastern States during last four years.

Annexure-I

The activity wise approved subprojects under NDPI are given as under:

Activity	No. of Approved Sub Projects	Grant Assistance (Rs. in crore)
Animal Breeding	62	682.11
Bull Production Programme	30	294.09
Strengthening of Semen Stations	28	302.28
Pilot AI Delivery Services	4	85.74
Animal Nutrition	167	311.35
Ration Balancing Programme	117	245.04
Fodder Development	50	66.31
Village Based Milk Procurement System	231	683.80
Sub Total	460	1677.26
Project Management & Learning	70	76.88
Total	530	1754.14

Annexure-II

The State-wise sub projects approved under NDP-I during the last three years and current year for various activities under NDP-I is as under:

State	No. of Sub Projects Approved	Grant Assistance in Sub Projects Approved during the Period (Rs. crore)	Fund Released (Rs. crore)	Fund Utilisation (Rs. crore)
		2015-16 to till date		
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8	42.48	49.96	44.99
Bihar	9	34.76	30.59	27.93
Chhattisgarh	4	12.56	5.38	2.42
Gujarat	19	45.43	173.31	157.15
Haryana	7	8.83	43.09	35.48

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	2	4.91	3.70	3.12
Karnataka	24	72.38	84.27	67.72
Kerala	6	7.44	22.10	20.21
Madhya Pradesh	8	8.49	13.69	13.22
Maharashtra	16	33.40	65.68	59.18
Odisha	10	14.50	11.89	12.34
Punjab	14	59.18	68.45	57.39
Rajasthan	15	48.78	137.42	120.59
Tamil Nadu	15	41.16	69.93	58.11
Telangana	4	3.21	12.31	11.84
Uttar Pradesh	10	104.06	102.51	99.10
Uttarakhand	4	3.23	13.64	12.61
West Bengal	17	23.73	18.43	14.01
Centralised Activity	1	3.45	7.86	7.86
Sub Total	193	571.98	934.19	825.28
Project Management & Learning	52	53.04	27.45	15.90
Total	245	625.02	961.64	841.18

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Madam, the Hon. Minister has given a fairly detailed reply. I would just like to submit my first question as 2(b). In this, there are eighteen major milk producing States which NDP-1 has covered. But NDP-1 does not cover the Northeastern States. If you look at the value under the National Programme for Dairy Development, the amount received by the Northeastern States is just 3 per cent of the total amount expended in the dairy sector.

In States like Sikkim and hilly States, we need localised production of milk rather than getting milk from other parts of the country. I would like to understand from the Hon. Minister whether there is any move on their part as a policy to make localised milk available through National Programme for Dairy Development in the Northeastern States including Sikkim.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, National Dairy Plan was introduced in the year 2010-11. It was first

introduced in 14 States wherein 80 per cent of the milk is produced or milch cattles are reared. Thereafter, four new States came into existence and how this plan is operational in 18 States. But a separate plan is under operation in rest of the States which is called National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD). We have provided around Rs. 71 crores to North Eastern States under this plan and sanctioned new projects.

Organic milk is being produced in Sikkim today. Therefore, we will definitely take into account the fact. The system improved further in Sikkim.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Madam, I am so happy that the Hon. Minister has referred to my second question regarding how much per centage of dairy farming in India is organic in nature, Regarding organic feed zero chemicals, zero hormones and antibiotic free milk, has the Government made any plans for the promotion of and gradual shift to organic farming methods over the next ten years?

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. Your one more new Minister has been born.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, all the State Governments in the country were already encouraging the organic farming from the amount which was being provided under the 'National Agriculture Development Scheme'. But, for the first time in the year 2015-16, the traditional agriculture development scheme was started in the whole country for the development of organic farming and for this, about one thousand crore rupees have been given to the States so far. But, aside from this, at the same time, a new scheme of biological value chain for the North-Eastern States was started. The North-Eastern States are getting a lot of benefits from it. Certainly Sikkim is also benefiting from it.

One year after the formation of our Government, I myself had gone there and the Prime Minister had also stayed there in the night and had also visited the village. That State was declared an 'Organic State'. After seeing it, many Hilly States are also going forward in this direction. Several States of the country are declaring some of their districts as 'Organic District'. Therefore, organic farming is growing rapidly. Organic farming is now being carried out on 23 lakh billion hectares, it is a great thing. For sustainable agricultural development and soil health, organic farming is a national requirement today, and farmer's need.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Thank you, Madam Speaker, Hon. Minister has covered 18 States under NDP First, our Madhya Pradesh has also been included in the same. This program is a program to increase milk production, to increase the income of the farmers, for which this scheme has been started. I want to know from the Hon. Minister the districts of Madhya Pradesh covered under the NDP Scheme introduced by them to increase the milk production, and the goal for increasing milk production.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: See, this point as what the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) has recommended to increase the production of milk, was raised in my first question. The NCF had also recommended that the non-notified milch animals in the villages are 80 to 85

per cent and the NCF had recommended to increase their productivity. When the farmer policy was prepared, it was brought in that too. But, unfortunately we did not make any effective efforts in this direction. Immediately, after our Government took charge, we started the 'Rashtriya Gokul Mission'. You will see that in many countries of the world there is a National Breeding Centre for increasing the productivity of the breed of that country, but it does not exist in India. For the first time, our Prime Minister expressed his concerns about this and two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centers were opened in the country. Other countries have National Breeding Centers, but we have added the word Kamdhenu in it. Construction of a centre is almost complete in Andhra Pradesh and for Madhya Pradesh, it is under construction.

Apart from this, Gokul Gram has also been established in the country. In about 14 States, 20 Gokul villages have been established and the State I come from used to produce three lakh doses from the frozen semen stations there. Right now, for the Eastern States, Purnia district is there, a foundation stone has been laid for a station there and it seems that it will be ready in a year. Work has started in the country to strengthen 28 types of stations. Let their productivity increase and you will see the result of the same that the productivity is increasing in the country rapidly. The per person availability of milk in the country is 373 grams per day today. While you will see that the availability of milk per person in the year 2012-13 was 299 grams per day. In the milk production, the annual growth rate was 4 per cent between 2010 and 2014, and from year 2014 to year 2018, growth rate was 6.6 per cent, which was only 2 per cent of the world, now it is even lesser than that. Therefore, in the case of production and in the case of productivity, we are moving forward fast.

HON. SPEAKER: You are answering the questions very well but there should be a little bit short answer and a short question.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Thank you, Madam Speaker, this question is related to milk production, but there is also a link to its export with milk production. Today, it has come in the media report that the production of skimmed milk powder has fallen in the last few years. If you look from 2013 to 2018, there is about 90 per cent drop in the export of skimmed milk powder. There was a skimmed milk powder

export of about Rs. 2,700 crore in the year 2013, which has come down to about Rs. 2,019 crore today. Why is this fall? What has been the impact of this on the number of producers and their income? Today, there is an atmosphere of fear among milk producers. When they bring the cow from the market for producing milk, someone kills them on the way, someone beats them. Have you taken cognizance of this amid the atmosphere of fear prevailing today?

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, Hon. Member has raised a good question. Certainly, productivity has increased in the country and production has increased and thus milk and milk products have also become more available in the country. We wrote to the Commerce Ministry on July 13 to provide incentives for export, so it has been decided to give 10 per cent incentive to them. We had recommended, so they fixed 10 per cent incentive amount. Apart from this, we had also written to the States that it should be used in other manner, then many States like Karnataka, Bihar and Rajasthan have started giving it in the Anganwadi Centres under the ICDS scheme. Similarly, Rajasthan has started giving it in the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. Apart from this, the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra, have started giving 50 rupees per kg separately for milk powder, which you are discussing. Now, we have drafted a proposal along with NDDB for working capital loan, for a fund of 300 crore rupees for the State Cooperative Federation. We are fully encouraging exports and have increased the import duty, so that it should not come from outside. We have encouraged this. State Governments are using it in various schemes. Even the Railways held a meeting on how milk and milk products could be used in the railways. The way the production and productivity are increasing, the Government is also making efforts in this direction proportionately.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities in Slum Areas

85. SHRI LALLU SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to provide basic facilities like sewer, healthy atmosphere, electricity, water, etc. for the people living in slum areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore it is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers. However, Government of India through its programmatic interventions viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission, has been making overarching efforts by assisting States/UTs in providing housing and basic civic amenities to the urban poor including slum dwellers of towns/cities of the country.

AMRUT focuses on water supply, sewerage & septate management, storm water drainage, parks & green spaces and non-motorized urban transport in 500 Mission cities across the country. The main priority under AMRUT is universal coverage of water supply in the selected Mission cities.

Under AMRUT, in the water supply sector, contracts for 737 projects worth Rs. 24,659 crore have been awarded and 60 projects worth Rs. 262 crore have been completed. In the sewerage and septage management sector, contracts for 357 projects worth Rs. 17,636 crore have been awarded and 12 projects worth Rs. 176 crore have been completed. In the three other sectors (storm water drainage, non-motorised urban transport and green spaces and parks sectors) contracts for 1,554 projects worth Rs. 2,797 crore have been awarded and 530 projects worth Rs. 332 crore have been completed.

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) mainly aims at making urban India free from open defecation and achieving 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in all 4,041 statutory towns of the country. Under SBM-U, 50,04,098 units of Individual Household Toilets (IHHT) have

been constructed and another 7,62,556 IHHT units are under construction. The number of Community/Public Toilets (CT/PT) constructed is 3,78,444 seats, while another 35,599 CT/PT seats are under construction. No separate data is maintained specifically for slum areas. However, most of the beneficiaries of IHHT and nearly 100% beneficiaries of Community Toilets are residents of slum area.

Under 'In-Situ' Slum Rehabilitation (ISSR) component of PMAY(U) mission, there is a provision to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban homeless households including slum dwellers. PMAY(U) mission envisages that houses constructed by the States/UTs should have basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. Under PMAY(U) mission, houses are considered to be complete only when civic facilities such as power supply, water supply and drainage/sanitation are provided and a confirmation to this effect has been received. Under ISSR component of PMAY(U), Central Assistance of Rs. 6512.48 crore has been approved for construction of 4,32,500 houses and Central Assistance of Rs. 2686.18 crore has been released. Out of 4,32,500 sanctioned houses, 1,52,271 houses have been grounded, 77,105 houses are completed and 49,477 houses are occupied.

SHRI LALLU SINGH: Madam, The State Government would not provide housing to the poor residing in clusters and slums located in the urban areas. It was in the year 2014 that Hon. Narendra Modi on becoming of the PM of India, made a provision of "Housing for All" in both rural and urban areas.

Madam Speaker, we would like to know from the Hon. Minister through you whether there is any scheme to provide housing facility along with drinking water, sewer, toilets, electricity and water in those slums and whether any time limit is fixed for this scheme?

[English]

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Hon. Speaker Madam, even though land is a State subject, each of the Prime Minister's flagship programmes-AMRUT, which deals with water tap connection and sewage treatment, the Swachh Bharat Mission, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana all these programmatic interventions have specific provisions for ameliorating the lives of those of our citizens who live

in conditions which could be described as slum-like. Let me give you a few examples. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, we had a target in the urban areas of constructing 67 lakhs individual household toilets and about five lakhs community toilets. Even though the precise data is available with the State Governments and Union Territories, because it is difficult to describe as to which particular area is a slum or otherwise, it is my belief that a large percentage of the individual household toilets are constructed for people who are living in slum conditions. Equally, almost all the community toilets are being constructed where they are required and these are all slum conditions. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, we have a coverage under four vectors. One of these relates to *in situ* slum rehabilitation and again these are specifically to provide decent accommodation, green accommodation where hitherto slums prevailed.

12.00 hrs

In AMRUT also the different focus areas include those which are providing water tap connections and sewage treatment for areas which would generally be regarded as slums.

[Translation]

SHRI LALLU SINGH: Madam Speaker, I want to know from the Hon. Minister that slum clusters are mushrooming in urban areas. Whether there is a scheme under which expansion or slums and slums cluster. Can be put under severe check.

[English]

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Madam, land and colonisation under the Seventh Schedule is a State Subject. So, responsibility is primarily that of the State Governments but we supplement the efforts of the State Governments through our flagship programmes and programmatic interventions.

The Hon. Member mentioned about slum conditions increasing. This is a larger phenomenon on account of the fact that there are demographic shifts of population taking place from rural areas and increasing number of people are coming into cities. So, all these programmatic interventions that I mentioned are designed to produce

better living conditions for people who are otherwise living in slum conditions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Long Term Visas

*86. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered a probe into the grant of Long Term Visas (LTVs) to Pakistani immigrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also ordered officials to clear the pending cases of Pakistani immigrants applying for Indian Citizenship or extension of Long Term Visas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Grant of Indian citizenship & Long Term Visa and extension of Long Term Visas to Pakistani nationals is a continuous process. The procedure for processing of applications for Indian citizenship and Long Term Visa of eligible Pakistani nationals is constantly reviewed by Government so as to make it more transparent, simpler and faster. Further, the pendency of all such cases is regularly monitored, reasons for delay, if any, are examined and systemic improvements are undertaken. Instructions are also issued from time to time for disposal of the citizenship and Long Term Visa applications of Pakistani nationals in a time bound manner.

[Translation]

Expansion of Food Processing Industries

87*. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in setting up/ expansion of food processing industries in the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding setting up and expansion of such industries in the country;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government for expansion of food processing industries in the country; and

(e) the extent to which progress has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): (a) With a view to promoting food processing industries in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has sanctioned 42 Mega Food Parks, 234 Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, 17 Agro Processing Clusters, 32 Backward and Forward Linkages and 83 Food Processing Units under various schemes of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY).

(b) and (c) MoFPI has not conducted any study regarding setting up and expansion of food processing industries in the country.

(d) and (e) To promote food processing, MoFPI is implementing Mega Food Parks Scheme, Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters Scheme, Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme, Creation of Backward and Linkages Scheme, Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure Scheme and Human Resource & Institutions Scheme in the country. Out of 42 Mega Food Parks 12 have become operational, out of 234 Integrated Cold Chain 124 have become operational and out of 116 Food Testing Laboratories 75 have become operational. In addition, under 3 new schemes approved in 2017 under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) viz Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters, Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) and Creation of Backward & Forward Linkages, a total number of 132 projects have been sanctioned.

Rise in Prices of Food Products

*88. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION pleased to state:

(a) whether the retail prices of the food products of daily use have been rising continuously in the country for the last several years including in 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prices of several products had sky rocketed in the last three years;

(d) if so, the names of such food products and their maximum consumer selling prices; and

(e) whether the Government has taken into account the reasons for this price rise, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (d) The all India yearly average retail prices of most of the 22 essential food items monitored by Department of Consumer Affairs have declined or remained relatively stable over three years including the year 2018 so far. Details are given in the enclosed Statement. Prices of food items like pulses (gram, tur, urad, moong, masoor) and edible oils like mustard and groundnut (packed) have

declined over three years. However, food items like rice, atta, vanaspati oil, soya oil and palm oil (packed), onion and milk have shown some increase.

(e) Increase in prices of food items is mainly on account of demand supply mismatch owing to shortfall in production because of adverse weather condition and seasonality, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities and artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing.

Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import and export duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders & black marketers; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Government is also implementing Schemes which, *inter alia*, include Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), etc. for increasing agricultural production and productivity through appropriate interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato.

Statement

All India Yearly Average Retail Prices of 22 Essential Food Items monitored by Department of Consumer Affairs

Year/Commodities	2016 (1.1.2016 to 31.12.2016)	2017 (1.1.2017 to 31.12.2017)	2018 (1.1.2018 to 18.07.2018)
1	2	3	4
Rice	27.32	29.23	30.08
Wheat	23.57	23.9	23.92
Atta (wheat)	25.16	26.24	26.12
Gram Dal	90.78	87.28	67.67
Tur Dal	131.72	84.02	71.87
Urad Dal	136.95	92.35	71.89

1	2	3	4
Moong Dal	94.55	77.57	73.13
Masoor Dal	82.75	70.32	61.22
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	130.99	131	126.07
Mustard Oil (Packed)	109.47	106.98	105.77
Vanaspati Oil (Packed)	74.4	77.71	79.86
Soya Oil (Packed)	82.61	85.21	88.62
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	95.11	93.1	95.01
Palm Oil (Packed)	68.58	70.37	76.36
Potato	19.28	14.94	17.16
Onion	16.79	22.41	25.69
Tomato	26.01	32.32	19.49
Sugar	38.62	42.63	39.22
Gur	42.02	44.72	43.23
Milk @ ₹ per ltr.	39.96	41.58	42.19
Tea Loose	199.02	202.76	208.62
Salt	14.98	15.11	15.14

Source: State Civil Supplies Deptt.

[English]

Safety and Security of Pilgrims

*89. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of pilgrims likely to visit the holy shrine of Amarnath during the current year;

(b) whether there are intelligence inputs suggesting threats of terrorist attacks on Amarnath pilgrims, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the security arrangements made for Amarnath Yatra by the Government;

(c) whether incidents of stone pelting on the vehicles of pilgrims going to the holy shrine of Amarnath have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the route

covered under the Amarnath Yatra is in difficult terrain and accident-prone and if so, the details thereof along with the number of accidents reported, persons died/injured and the compensation paid to the victims during the last three years; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government for the safety and security of the pilgrims visiting the holy shrine of Amarnath?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As per the information made available by Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board, 2,68,591 pilgrims have registered for Shri Amarnathji darshan till 19.07.2018.

Adequate arrangements for safety and security of the pilgrims have been made along the Yatra routes. These include deployment of local police and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF), upgradation of tracks and fixing railings along the critical stretches of the tracks, provision of medical facilities, deployment of mountain rescue teams, NDRF and SDRF teams on strategic locations, installation of ten Automatic Weather Stations, etc. One incident of

Stone pelting on two Yatra buses has been reported on 11.07.2018. No Yatri was injured in the incident.

Shri Amarnathji Yatra does pass through difficult and in hospitable terrain prone to landslides, shooting stone, snow avalanches, etc. The climate conditions en-route and at the Holy Cave are unpredictable. The number of pilgrims who died and injured during the Yatra in the last

three years is as given below:

Year	Number of deaths	Number of Injured Yatris
2015	38	16
2016	22	31
2017	29	72

Details of the compensation paid during the last three years are as under:

Year	Ex-Gratia relief disbursed to NOKs of deceased Yatris		Insurance claim disbursed to NOKs of deceased Yatris		Ex-Gratia relief disbursed to the injured Yatris	
	Number	Amount (in Rs. lakh)	Number	Amount (in Rs. lakh)	Number	Amount (in Rs. lakh)
2015	05	3.00	03	3.00	Nil	Nil
2016	09	6.25	03	3.00	Nil	Nil
2017	10	43.50	17	51.00	36	33.00
Total	24	52.75	23	57.00	36	33.00

National Policy on Women's Safety

90. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a draft "Action Plan on Women's Safety" from the Ministry of Women and Child Development;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken towards the drafting of the "National Policy on Women's Safety" and the timeline fixed for launching of the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) An Action Plan has been furnished by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which covers legal and schematic interventions to enhance safety of Women having the following components:

(i) to strengthen implementation of legislations including those on prohibition of child marriage, indecent representation of women, protect women against domestic violence, POCSO, trafficking, and prevention and prohibition of sexual harassment.

(ii) implement schematic interventions including those for women to prevent violence and improve status of girl child, involving community for safe neighbourhood, setting up One-Stop Centres in each district for counseling and providing first-aid to women victims of violence, setting up universal Helpline 181, increase working women hostels, strengthen child care institutions for rehabilitation of victims of violence, and strengthen grievance redressal.

(iii) Convergence of various projects under implementation for women safety and rehabilitation under Nirbhaya Scheme including, *inter alia*, setting up Emergency Response Support System, Mahila Police Volunteers, Cyber-crime Portal, strengthening forensic facilities, and other women safety projects for increasing public safety.

Implementation of Action Plan is a continuous process.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration for the present. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a division on Women's Safety to give a focused attention to the safety of women in the country.

National Crime Records Bureau

*91. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has been collecting and publishing data from all the States and Union Territories regarding representation of Muslim police personnel in an annual report titled "Crime in India"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not collect data on the religion wise representation of police personnel.

Debt Relief to Farmers

*92. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of debt relief given to the farmers in the country during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government offers debt relief to the families of farmers who committed suicide due to debt; and

(c) if so, the amount allocated for debt relief during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Telangana, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry have in the recent past have announced their own farm loan/debt waiver schemes to extend relief to the needy farmers in these States/UT. The details of debt/loan waiver announced by these States/UT during the last two years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Agriculture is a State subject and the information with regard to debt relief to the families of the farmers who committed suicide due to debt, if any, extended by various State Governments is Centrally not available. However, to reduce the debt burden of farmers and to increase availability of institutional credit to farmers,

following major initiatives have been taken by the Union Government:—

- (i) With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate to farmers, the Government is implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) since 2006-07. Under ISS, the Government is providing interest subvention to make available short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum against the normal lending rate of 9% to prompt payee farmers. Thus, the prompt payee farmers are getting an interest subvention of 5% per annum. The Scheme is continued in 2018-19. Besides, some State Governments in fact also provide additional interest subvention, reducing the effective interest burden on short term crop loans to zero.
- (ii) Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The current year's agriculture credit flow target has been set at Rs. 11 lakh crore.
- (iii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Priority Sector Lending Guidelines (PSL), which mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture.
- (iv) As per PSL guidelines loans to distressed farmers to repay non-institutional lenders are eligible under priority sector. Besides loans to stressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- per borrower to repay their debt to non-institutional lender are also eligible for the purpose of priority sector lending by banks.
- (v) In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme,

which enables them to draw cash to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides as well as meet other agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified by providing the farmers with ATM enabled debit card based on one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.

- (vi) To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. The Government also promotes formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in a big way to enable farmers to leverage economies of scale, not only for agricultural inputs but also for enhanced marketing opportunities.
- (vii) Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, *vide* RBI's circular dated 18th June, 2010.
- (viii) RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that

the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

- (ix) Further, for empowerment of the farmers, the Union Government is making huge investments. To give a boost to agricultural production, productivity and also to adopt modern technology and improved agricultural practices, the budgetary allocation of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has considerably increased to Rs. 46700.00 crore in 2018-19 as against the allocation of Rs. 17004.35 crore during 2015-16 (*i.e.* approximately 175%). Further, the Government, mindful of the criticality of agriculture credit for the sector has consistently increased agricultural credit flow targets over the years from Rs. 8,00,000 crore in 2014-15, Rs. 8,50,000 crore in 2015-16, Rs. 9,00,000 crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 10,00,000 crore in 2017-18 and for 2018-19, the target has been fixed at Rs. 11,00,000 crore. What is more impressive is that the financial institutions have consistently surpassed these annual credit flow targets by as much as 5% to 18% in these years.

Statement

Loan Waivers schemes announced by various States

Details of States/UTs which have announced Farm Loan Waivers in recent past:

Sl. No.	Name of state	Details
1.	Tamil Nadu	GoTN had announced Waiver of loans outstanding <i>vide</i> GO No. 50 dated 23 May 2016. Outstanding Crop Loan, MT-Agri & LT (Farm Sector) loans issued to Small & Marginal Farmers by the Cooperative Banks as on 31 March 2016 were waived. Rs. 5318.75 crore were waived in respect of 1202075 farmers.
2.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Government announced Debt Waiver for farmers <i>vide</i> GR dated 28.06.2017 covering 31 lakh farmers with amount of debt waiver of Rs. 30,500 crore.
3.	Karnataka	Karnataka Government <i>vide</i> Govt. order No CO313 CLS 2017 dated 23 June 2017 announced Waiver of farm loans of up to ₹ 50,000 taken from State-run Cooperative Institutions covering 22 lakh farmers with amount of Debt Waiver of Rs. 8,165 crore.

Sl. No.	Name of state	Details
4.	Uttar Pradesh	UP Government on April 4, 2017 announced a Rs. 30,729 crore scheme waiving crop loans up to Rs. 1.00 lakh for Small and Marginal Farmers. In addition to this, Rs. 5,630 crore was allocated for writing off bad loans of around seven lakh farmers, which had become NPAs for banks. This takes the total amount allocated for loan relief to Rs. 36,359 crore. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of UP, <i>vide</i> DO letter dated 24 May 2017 had issued a letter to CMD/CEO of all Scheduled Commercial banks informing State Govt.'s decision to implement a scheme for redemption of crop loan debt of Small and marginal Farmers of the State.
5.	Jammu Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir Government declared Debt Waiver Scheme under KCC <i>vide</i> Govt. order no. 16-F of 2017 dated 23.01.2017. KCC loans upto Rs. 1 lakh were given 50% waiver in a phased manner. Total amount waived was Rs. 244 crore for 1.15 lakh farmers.
6.	Punjab	The Punjab Government announced Debt Waiver for farmers <i>vide</i> Notification No. 8/259/17-Agri/2(10)/19235 dated 17.10.2017 covering 10 lakh farmers with amount of debt waiver to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crore.
7.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Govt. announced Debt Relief/Waiver <i>vide</i> its notification no. 2838/2015/02-15/30-15F dated 26 December, 2015. 25% of debt Waiver was provided for, amounting to Rs. 129.76 crore for 189379 farmers.
8.	Union Territory of Puducherry	The Union Territory of Puducherry <i>vide</i> G.O. Ms.10/Coop. dated 12.01.2018 announced the Agriculture Loan Waiver Scheme 2016-17 covering loans of all agricultural and allied activities availed through Cooperative structure as on 31.03.2016.
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Government announced Waiver of Agriculture crop loan to farmers <i>vide</i> GO Ms.No. 164 dated 02.08.2014
10.	Telangana	The Telangana Government announced Debt Waiver for farmers <i>vide</i> GO RT No.69 dated 13.08.2014

Details of loan to farmers waived during the respective year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ RO	2015-16						2016-17						2017-18						2018-19					
		No. of A/cs		Amount		No. of A/cs		Amount		No. of A/cs		Amount		No. of A/cs		Amount		No. of A/cs		Amount					
		Coop	RRB	Coop	RRB	Coop	RRB	Coop	RRB	Coop	RRB	Coop	RRB	Coop	RRB	Coop	RRB	Coop	RRB	Coop	RRB				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	179899	4655	68.673	15.37	808681	90516	645.536	117.96	621239	88010	562.08	115.44	23165	2542	20.5	3.14								
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
4.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
5.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
6.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
7.	Chhattisgarh	189379	0	129.77	0	0	4555	0	5.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
8.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
9.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
10.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0								
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5278	0	12.71	0	684	22487	1.74	52.55	0	209	0	0.75	0	0	0	0								
13.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
14.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2227506	0	8165	0	0	0	0	0								
15.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0								
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0								
17.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1312699	199742	5222.53	1117.29	76546	17243	344.38	122.82								
18.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								
19.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil								

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20. Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21. Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. New Delhi	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	Nil	N.A.	N.A.
23. Odisha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24. Puducherry	4781	Nil	19.31	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25. Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	71245	Nil	308.49	Nil	228093	Nil	1372.39	Nil	Nil
26. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Sikkim																	
28. Tamil Nadu	1202075	Nil	5318.75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29. Telangana	883019	697524	582.15	900.84	883019	697197	581.33	897.32	883019	697248	581.18	898.28	0	0	0	0	0
30. Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31. Uttar Pradesh	26637	0	63.9	0	0	0	0	0	212925	1474164	360.31	8097.37	185194	66420	152.49	343.63	
32. Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	2491068	702179	6195.26	916.21	1692384	814755	1228.61	1073.20	5328633	2459373	15199.59	10229.13	512998	86205	1889.76	469.59	

Note: The information with regard to loan waived by the Commercial Banks is not available.

Scheme for Reduction of Agriculture Cost

*93. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented by the Government to reduce the agriculture cost along with the details thereof;

(b) the budget allocated by the Government for the said schemes and the amount spent thereon during the last three years;

(c) the number of farmers benefited from the said schemes along with the details thereof;

(d) the details of the reduction in the cost of agriculture per hectare by implementation of the schemes and the amount increase in the income of farmers during the above period; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to reduce the rate of GST on necessary resources for agriculture and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a State Subject. Government of India facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes to increase production, implementation of new technologies to reduce cost of cultivation like improved variety of seeds, drip irrigation, soil testing and using fertilizers most suited for crops, scientific crop production technologies, seed mini kit etc., A statement showing the amount of budget allocated and amount spent thereon during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. In addition, several other steps have also been taken to reduce the agriculture cost of cultivation such as-introduction of neem coated urea which has reduced dependency on urea and also controlled mis-utilisation of chemical fertilizers resulting in decrease in input cost, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)-an amount of Rs. 5,000 crore was allocated for the period 2017-20 for Micro-irrigation to fulfill objective of Per Drop More Crop, formation of Farmers Producer's Organization (FPO) has been useful

for collection, storage grading, packaging, marketing etc. of agriculture produce and increased the bargaining power of the producer's, sub-mission on Agro-forestry has been launched in 2016-17 to encourage tree plantation on farm land "Har Medh Par Ped" along with crops/cropping system, Rain-fed Area Development (RAD) Schemes focuses on promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS) for sustainable agriculture development wherein crops/cropping system is integrated with various activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, agriculture etc.

(c) Some indicators regarding number of farmers benefited under various schemes is as follows:

- Under Soil Health Card Scheme, during Cycle-I (2015-16 & 2016-17) Soil Health Cards were distributed to 1073.89 lakh farmers and during Cycle-II (2017-18 & 2018-19), Soil Health Cards have been distributed to 467.95 lakh farmers
- Under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme 237820 hectares of land has been converted into organic farming land and 3,94,550 farmers have been benefited.
- Under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region, 45918 ha area has been brought under organic farming, 97 Farm Producer Centers (FPCs) has been created, 2469 Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) have been formed and 48948 farmers have been mobilized.
- Under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation, 14273 number of trainers have been trained, 5,49,257 number of agricultural machinery distributed. 4229 number of Custom Hiring Centres have been established, 79 Hi-Tech hubs and 4302 number of Farm Machinery Banks established at farm level during the last four years.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, about 484 lakh farmers have been covered over an area of 574 lakh hectares during Kharif 2017 and Rabi 2017-18 seasons.

- Under the Seed Village Programme, the number of farmers benefited in 2017-18 was 30.05 lakh
- Under Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension-1.51 crore farmers have been benefited through different extension activities under this scheme from 2014-15 to 31st March, 2018.

(d) While a comprehensive study regarding these issues is not available, according to evaluation carried out in respect of some schemes the following is brought out:

1. **Soil Health Card Scheme**

As per feedback received from farmers from 21 States covering 171 districts, it emerged that application of fertilizers as per the recommendation of Soil Health Cards led to savings in nitrogen fertilizers like urea thereby resulting in reduction in cost of cultivation.

- Rice-the cost of cultivation is reduced by 16-25% and savings of nitrogen are found to be around 20 Kg per hectare.
- Pulses-10-15% reduction in cost of cultivation and savings of 10 Kg per hectare of urea is observed.
- Oil Seeds-reduction in cost of cultivation is 10-15% and savings on nitrogen are 9 Kg/acre in sunflower, around 23 kg/acre in ground nut and around 30 kg/acre in Castor.
- Cash crops-in case of cotton, reduction in cost of cultivation is 25% and savings on nitrogen fertilizer is around 35 kg/acre.
- Horticulture crops-in potato, 46 kg/acre of nitrogen saving is observed.

Judicious use of fertilizers also resulted in increased production of crops.

- Cereals-Increase in production of 10-20% in paddy, 10-15% in wheat and Jowar.
- Pulses-Increase in production of 10-30% in pulses.
- Oilseeds-Increase in production of around 40% in oilseeds.

- Cotton-Increase in production of around 10-20% in cotton.

Savings on fertilizers and increase in production also resulted in increased income to farmers:

- Paddy: Increase in income of around Rs. 4500/ per acre.
- Tur: Increase in income of Rs. 25000-30,000/- per acre
- Sunflower: Increase in income of around Rs. 25000/- per acre
- Groundnut: Increase in income of around Rs. 10000/- per acre
- Cotton: Increase in income of around Rs. 12000/- per acre
- Potato: Increase in income of around Rs. 3000/- per acre.

2. **Micro Irrigation**

An impact evaluation study for Micro Irrigation completed in the 2014 and major findings of the study are:

- Irrigation cost reduced by 20% to 50% with average of 32%.
- Electricity consumption reduced by about 31%.
- Saving of fertilizers varies from 7% to 42%.
- Average productivity of fruits and vegetables increased by about 42.3% and 52%.
- Overall income enhancement of farmers was in the range of 20% to 68% with average of 48.5%.

3. **Rainfed Area Development:** An evaluation study on Rain fed Area Development was carried out in the year 2017 which concluded that the average annual family income of the beneficiaries witnessed an increase of about 39% due to project interventions.

(e) Decision with respect to changes in GST rate structure are taken on the basis of recommendations of the GST Council in which the Central and State Governments are represented. The changes in GST rate structure

recommended by the GST Council have been implemented. There is no fresh recommendation of GST Council under examination at the moment. The GST rates on agriculture resources have been fixed taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the total indirect tax incidence on said goods prior to

GST, which included the Central excise duty rates, VAT rates or weighted average VAT rates, cascading of VAT over excise duty, incidence on account of CST, octroi, entry tax, etc. However, the Government had received representations seeking reduction in the GST rates for agriculture inputs.

As per recommendations of the GST Council the Government had reduced GST rates on the following items:—

Sl. No.	Description	Initial GST Rate	Modified GST rate
1.	Organic manure other than put up in unit container and bearing a brand name	5%	Nil
2.	Agriculture grade Phosphoric acid	18%	12%
3.	Bio-pesticides (Certain)	18%	12%
4.	Sprinklers; drip irrigation system including laterals; mechanical sprayers	18%	12%
5.	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with fixed Speed Diesel Engines of power not exceeding 15HP	28%	18%
6.	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with power driven pumps primarily designed for handling water, namely, centrifugal pumps (horizontal and vertical), deep tube-well turbine pumps, submersible pumps, axial flow and mixed flow vertical pumps	28%	18%

Further, GST rate on agricultural implements and machineries used in the agriculture sector is in line with pre-GST tax incidence. The GST Council has the power

to make any change in GST rate structure after due discussion. On recommendations of the GST Council the Government notifies the changes in rates.

GST rate on Agricultural implements and other machineries used in agricultural sector.

Sl. No.	HSN	Description of Goods	GST Rate (%)
1.	8201	Agricultural implements manually operated or animal driven <i>i.e.</i> Hand tools, such as spades, shovels, mattocks, picks, hoes, forks and rakes; axes, bill hooks and similar hewing tools; secateurs and pruners of any kind; scythes, sickles, hay knives, hedge shears, timber wedges and other tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry other than ghamella.	NIL
2.	8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports ground rollers; Parts [8432 90]	12%
3.	8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, including straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce, other than machinery of heading 8437; parts [8433 90 00]	12%
4.	8436	Other agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry keeping or bee-keeping machinery, including germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders	12%

Sl. No.	HSN	Description of Goods	GST Rate (%)
5.	8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading, seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; machinery used in milling industry or for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables other than farm type machinery and parts thereof	5%
6.	8701	Tractors (except road tractors for semi-trailers of engine capacity more than 1800 cc)	12%
7.	8408	Fixed Speed Diesel Engines of power not exceeding 15HP	12%
8.	8716 2000	Self-loading or self-unloading trailers for agricultural purposes	12%
9.	871680	Hand propelled vehicles (e.g. hand carts, rickshaws and the like); animal drawn vehicles	12%

Statement

The amount of Budget allocated and amount spent in scheme during the last three years

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	BE	RE	Actual Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	National Food Security Mission	1300.00	1136.61	1162.34	1700.00	1280.00	1286.03	1726.39	1408.79	1384.17
2.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	2000.00	1769.59	1696.80	1620.00	1660.00	1493.07	2329.13	2198.63	2033.85
3.	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm	353.00	272.03	305.81	500.00	376.00	326.31	405.40	329.95	266.06
4.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	835.00	747.47	701.38	1062.00	879.50	651.35	1145.33	804.55	695.61
5.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	1170.35	1079.95	1033.10	1100.00	1226.50	1200.94	1961.39	2379.24	2259.91
6.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	2823.00	3185.09	2983.04	5500.00	16836.32	14650.83	9000.75	10701.26	9419.68
7.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing	900.00	750.36	570.30	787.90	1270.00	782.49	1238.40	800.98	637.54
8.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	111.00	126.00	121.70	130.00	130.00	129.81	130.00	230.00	228.18
9.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	4500.00	3900.00	3940.01	5400.00	3550.00	3891.86	4750.00	3050.00	3559.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Price Stabilisation Fund	450.00	660.00	660.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	1800.00	1550.01	1555.94	2340.00	1990.00	1991.25	3400.00	3000.00	2818.99
12.	National Rainfed Area Authority	20.00	6.75	3.08	0.10	0.00	0.00	8.08	3.85	1.75
13.	National Agriculture Market	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	44.90	0.00	0.00	0.00

[Translation]

Production Cost of Crops

*94. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms being prescribed by the Government to decide the production cost at the time of fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kharif and Rabi crops like paddy, wheat and soyabean for the year 2018-19;

(b) whether the Government has announced to fix the new MSP at one and a half times of the production cost of Rabi and Kharif crops during the Budget Session of 2018-19;

(c) if so, whether the production cost and MSP are likely to be fixed by the Government for Kharif and Rabi crops for the year 2018-19 accordingly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) The Government of India declares the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of mandated agricultural crops including Kharif and Rabi crops based on the price policy recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after ascertaining the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. While recommending MSPs for crops, CACP considers the cost of production and other important factors such as demand and supply situation, trends in domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and the likely impact of MSP on consumers and overall economy along with rational utilization of scarce

natural resources like land and water. The methodology adopted by CACP is on the basis of the recommendations of different expert committees on the 'methodology of cost of production'. Based on the latest three years actual cost estimates provided by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare which is compiled under 'Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Costs of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India', CACP undertakes cost projection exercise crop-wise, State-wise for the ensuing season under certain implicit assumptions by utilizing statistical techniques. These projected estimates of cost of production are considered into formulation of price policy recommendations by the CACP. The production cost includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred in cash and kind on the use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

(b) The Government has announced its historic decision on July 4, 2018 to fix MSP as per its pre-determined principle of offering to farmers a threshold level of MSP of atleast one and half times the cost of production for all mandated Kharif crops redeeming the promise made in the Union Budget for 2018-19 in this regard.

(c) and (d) The cost of production of Kharif crops for 2018-19 season has been calculated by the CACP as per the norms mentioned above in part (a) and for the Rabi crops of 2018-19 season, the same methodology would be followed. The All-India weighted average cost of production, MSP and return over cost for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Cost, MSP and return over Cost*

Sl. No.	Commodity	2017-18			2018-19		
		Cost*	MSP	% Return over cost	Cost	MSP	% Return over Cost
Kharif Crops							
1.	Paddy (Common) (Grade A)^	1117	1550	38.76	1166	1750	50.09
			1590			1770	
2.	Jowar (Hybrid) (Maldandi)^	1556	1700	9.25	1619	2430	50.09
			1725			2450	
3.	Bajra	949	1425	50.16	990	1950	96.97
4.	Maize	1044	1425	36.49	1131	1700	50.31
5.	Ragi	1861	1900	2.10	1931	2897	50.01
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3318	5450	64.26	3432	5675	65.36
7.	Moong	4286	5575	30.07	4650	6975	50.00
8.	Urad	3265	5400	65.39	3438	5600	62.89
9.	Cotton (Medium Staple) (Long Staple) ^	3276	4020	22.71	3433	5150	50.01
			4320			5450	
10.	Groundnut in Shell	3159	4450	40.87	3260	4890	50.00
11.	Sunflower Seed	3481	4100	17.78	3592	5388	50.01
12.	Soyabean	2121	3050	43.80	2266	3399	50.01
13.	Sesamum	4067	5300	30.32	4166	6249	50.01
14.	Nigerseed	3912	4050	3.53	3918	5877	50.01

* Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred in cash and kind on the use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

^Cost for this grade is not compiled separately.

Production of Pulses

*95. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps or proposes to take steps to encourage the production of pulses in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For increasing the production and productivity of

pulses in the country, Government of India is implementing National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses) in 638 districts of 29 States of the country. Under this programme, Government has taken various steps/initiatives to encourage the production of pulses in the country as under:

- Increase in number of districts from 468 districts of 16 States in the year 2012-13 to 638 districts of 29 States of the country in 2016-17 under revamped NFSM-Pulses.
- Increase in incentive to Central and State seed producing agencies for certified seed production from Rs. 25/- per kg to Rs. 50/- per kg;

- Increase in assistance for distribution of certified seeds of pulses to the farmers *i.e.* from Rs. 25/- per kg. to Rs. 50/- per kg;
- Increase in the cost norms of Cluster demonstrations and cropping system based demonstrations from Rs. 7500/- to Rs. 9000/- per hectare and from Rs. 12500 to Rs. 15000/- per hectare respectively;
- Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Tur (Arhar) from Rs. 5450/- per quintal to Rs. 5675/- per quintal, Moong from Rs. 5575/- per quintal to Rs. 6975/- per quintal, Urad from 5400/- per quintal to Rs. 5600/- per quintal, during Kharif 2018-19;
- Organising Frontline Demonstrations at farmers' fields by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs);
- Distribution of seed mini kits of pulses free of cost for popularization of newer varieties amongst the farmers;
- Creation of Seed Hubs at ICAR institutes, SAUs and KVKs to ensure availability of quality seeds of pulses;
- Increase in breeder seed production of pulses through ICAR institutes; creation of buffer stock for pulses; promotion of pulses in Targeted Rice Fallow Areas (TRFA) in Eastern States; and
- Increase in import duty. The duty levied at present is 10% in Tur, 70% in Kabuli Chana, Bengalgram, other Chana, 40% in Lentil and 50% in Peas.

Cultivable Land

*96. SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of cultivable land and barren land in the country at present, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to make the barren land fertile and the extent of success achieved in this regard; and

(c) the policy of the Government for using such underutilized land in the State of Maharashtra so that the farmers are directly benefited?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) As per the latest data available on land use statistics in India, State-wise details of 'cultivable/agricultural land' and 'barren and unculturable land' for the year 2014-15 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for the them to take suitable steps to make barren land fertile. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States, including the State of Maharashtra, through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. Government of India is implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and also to maintain balance in various types of land uses across the country. Under this mission all types of land including wasteland/barren land are developed with suitable need based soil and water conservation measures and parts of such degraded lands developed are put to agricultural practices, leading to net sown area remaining largely unchanged around 141 million hectares in the last two decades.

Under the National Policy for Farmers-2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 (NRRP-2007) has also recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible. Further, Department of Land Resources under Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing Integrated

Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) since 2009, principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands,. From the financial year 2015-16, IWMP has been amalgamated with the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The activities being undertaken through the watershed development projects *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for asset less persons etc.

Government has also launched one of the largest universal Soil Health Card Schemes in the world to provide information about fertility of land to farmers based on testing soil samples for 12 parameters. As of 31.03.2018, approximately 10.64 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed in the cycle-1 and 2.11 crore in Cycle-2.

Apart from this, the India Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed location specific bio-engineering soil & water conservation measure, land management techniques, soil reclamation measures for saline, alkali, waterlogged and acid soils, selection of suitable crop including agro forestry interventions and other practices like integrated nutrient management, supplementary/protective irrigation to make barren/waste lands fertile and cultivable. While Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation (IISWC) has developed several location specific bio-engineering measures to check soil erosion due to run-off of rain water, Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has developed sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check: wind erosion. The Council through Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Kamal and All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Salt Affected Soils has developed reclamation technology, sub-surface drainage, bio-drainage, agroforestry interventions and salt tolerant crop varieties to improve the productivity of saline, sodic and waterlogged soils in the country. The ICAR also imparts training, organises (Front Line Demonstrations) FLDs etc. to educate farmers on all the aspects.

Statement

State-wise details of cultivable/agricultural land and barren & unculturable land in the country for the year 2014-15 (latest available)

(Thousand Hectares)

States/UTs	Cultivable Land/ Agricultural Land	Barren and Unculturable Land
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	9047	1351
Arunachal Pradesh	423	37
Assam	3364	1190
Bihar	6579	432
Chhattisgarh	5558	288
Goa	197	–
Gujarat	12661	2552
Haryana	3656	119
Himachal Pradesh	812	777
Jammu and Kashmir	1075	305
Jharkhand	4343	568
Karnataka	12827	787
Kerala	2266	13
Madhya Pradesh	17252	1357
Maharashtra	21099	1727
Manipur	390	1
Meghalaya	1056	129
Mizoram	367	6
Nagaland	694	2
Odisha	6784	1078
Punjab	4285	58
Rajasthan	25511	2403
Sikkim	97	–
Tamil Nadu	8112	489
Telangana	6877	607
Tripura	272	–
Uttarakhand	1549	228

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	18939	462
West Bengal	5655	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	2
Chandigarh	1	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	0
Daman and Diu	3	—
Delhi	53	18
Lakshadweep	2	—
Puducherry	29	0
All India	181886	16996

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 Hectares

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

[English]

Ban on Pesticides

*97. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many killer pesticides like monocrotophos which are banned in other countries are still on sale across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide alternatives to these pesticides to the farmers in case of their ban;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to prohibit/ban the production and sale of such pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH):

(a) and (b) There are 66 pesticides that are banned, restricted, withdrawn in one or more countries (including monocrotophos) but continued to be registered in India. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. In additions, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides for their continued use. Pesticides used as per the approved label claims and leaflets are unlikely to cause any harm. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Anupam Verma in July 2013, to review these 66 pesticides. The recommendation of the Committee is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Considering the recommendation of Expert Committee as accorded by the Registration Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare had invited objections and suggestions from the public/stakeholders on banning/phasing out of 18 pesticides. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III. In response to which, the Ministry has received various objections and suggestions. Keeping in view of which, a Committee has been constituted to review the received objections and suggestions. The details of the numbers of alternatives of these 18 pesticides are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

List of Pesticides which have been Banned/ Restricted/ Withdrawn in one or more countries of the World but are still registered in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide
1.	Acephate
2.	Alachlor
3.	Aluminum Phosphide
4.	Atrazine
5.	Benfuracarb
6.	Benomyl
7.	Bifenthrin
8.	Butachlor
9.	Captan
10.	Carbaryl
11.	Carbendazim
12.	Carbofuran

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide	Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide
13.	Chlorfenapyr	40.	Malathion
14.	Carbosulfan	41.	Mancozeb
15.	Chlorothalonil	42.	Mepiquat Chloride
16.	Chlorpyrifos	43.	Metaldehyde
17.	DDT	44.	Monocrotophos
18.	Dezomet	45.	Oxyflurofen
19.	Deltamethrin	46.	Paraquat Dichloride
20.	Diazinon	47.	Pendimethalin
21.	Dichlorovos	48.	Phorate
22.	Dicofol	49.	Phosphomidon
23.	Diflubenzuron	50.	Pretilachlor
24.	Dimethoate	51.	Propargite
25.	Dinocap	52.	Propineb
26.	Diuron	53.	Quinalphos
27.	Endosulfan (Supreme Court has banned its use)	54.	Sodium cyanide
28.	Ethofenprox	55.	Sulfosulfurone
29.	Fenpropathrin	56.	Thiodcarb
30.	Fenarimol	57.	Thiometon
31.	Fenitrothion	58.	Thiophanate Methyl
32.	Fenthion	59.	Thiram
33.	Iprodione	60.	Triazophos
34.	2,4-D	61.	Trichlorofon
35.	Kasugamycin	62.	Tridemorph
36.	Linuron	63.	Trifluralin
37.	Methomyl	64.	Zinc Phosphide
38.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride	65.	Zineb
39.	Methyl Parathion	66.	Ziram

Statement-II*Recommendation of the Expert Committee with respect to 66 Pesticides*

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Pesticides	Name of the Pesticides
1	2	3	4
1.	I-to be continued	18	Aluminum Phosphide, Bifenthrin, Carbosulfan, Chlorfenapyr, Chlorothalonil, Dazomet, Diflubenzuron, Ethofenprox, Fenpropathrin, Iprodione, Kasugamycin, Mepiquat Chloride, Metaldehyde, Paraquat Dichloride, Pretilachlor, Propargite, Propineb and Zinc Phosphide

1	2	3	4
2.	II-to be reviewed again in 2018, after completion of the recommended studies	27	Acephate, Atrazine, Benfuracarb, Butachlor, Captan, Carbendazim, Carbofuran, Chlorpyriphos, Deltamethrin, Dicofol, Dimethoate, Dinocap, Diuron, 2,4-D, Malathion, Mancozeb, Methomyl, Monocrotophos, Oxyfluorfen, Pendimethalin, Quinalphos, Sulfosulfuron, Thiodicarb, Thiophanate Methyl, Thiram, Zineb, Ziram
3.	III-to be phased out by 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after December 2017 No person shall import, manufacture or formulate <i>w.e.f.</i> 1st January 2019 The use shall be completely banned <i>w.e.f.</i> 31st December 2020. 	6	Alachlor, Dichlorvos, Triazophos, Trichlorfon Phorate, Phosphamidon,
4.	IV-ban to be continued	1	Fenitrothion
5.	V-it's use to be completely banned.	13	Benomyl, Carbaryl, DDT Diazinon, Fenarimol, Fenthion, Linuron, MEMC, Methyl Parathion, Sodium Cyanide, Thiometon, Tridemorph, Trifluralin
6.	VI- not reviewed as it is <i>sub-judice</i>	1	Endosulfan

Statement-III*Names of the Pesticides in the Notification S.O.4212 (E)*

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Benomyl
2.	Carbaryl
3.	Diazinon
4.	Fenarimol
5.	Fenthion
6.	Linuron
7.	MEMC
8.	Methyl Parathion

Sl. No.	Name
9.	Sodium Cyanide
10.	Thiometon
11.	Tridemorph
12.	Trifluralin
13.	Alachlor
14.	Dichlorvos
15.	Phorate
16.	Phosphamidon
17.	Triazophos
18.	Trichlorfon

Statement-IV*Number of the Alternatives*

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticide	Crop	Pest	Nos. of Alternatives
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Benomyl 50% WP	Wheat	Loose smut	11
		Groundnut	Tikka leaf spot	18
		Tabacco	Frog eye spot	1
		Grapes	Powdery mildew	27
			Anthraco nose	12
		Bean	Powdery mildew	3
		Cucurbits	Powdery mildew	1
			Anthraco nose	1
		Chillies	Powdery mildew	2
			Fruit rot	5
			Leaf spot	1
		Peas	Powdery mildew	2
		2.	Carbaryl	Paddy
Cotton				102
Sesamum				
Maize				7
Jute				4
Tomato				35
Chilli				40
Brinjal				33
Wheat				11
3.	Diazinon	House Hold Insecticides		22
4.	Fenarimol	Apple	Scab	16
5.	Fenthion	House Hold Insecticide	Mosquito larvae	17
6.	Methyl Parathion	Paddy	Leaf roller	44
			Gall midge	14
			Green leaf hopper	25
			Hispa	11
			Stem borer	51

1	2	3	4	5
			Whorl maggot	5
		Cotton	Aphid	31
			Leaf hopper	36
			Thrips	32
		Black Gram	Pod bore	3
		Mustard	Sawfly	1
			Aphids	4
7.	Sodium Cyanide	Agriculture Land	Rat & Soil insect	7
8.	Thiometon	Brinjal	Fruit & shoot borer	22
9.	Trifluralin	Cotton & Soybean (Due to non-fixing of MRL, deleted for use in the Crops)		Cotton: 10 Soybean: 25
10.	Alachlor	Cotton		10
		Maize		11
		Groundnut		6
		Soybean		25
		Cotton		10
		Maize		11
		Groundnut		6
		Soybean		10
11.	Dichlorvos	Paddy	BPH	43
		Wheat	Caterpillar	1
		Soybean	Leaf eating caterpillar	2
		Castor	Hairy caterpillar	2
		Groundnut	Red hairy caterpillar	3
		Mustard	Painted bug	2
		Sunflower	Caterpillar	1
		Cucurbit	Red pumpkin beetle	3
12.	Phorate	Bajra	Shoot fly	1
		Barley	Aphid	1
		Maize	Shoot fly	9
			Stem borer	6
		Paddy	Hispa	12
			Leaf hopper	23

1	2	3	4	5
			Plant hopper	47
			Stem borer	58
		Sorghum	Shoot fly	7
			Aphids	2
		Wheat	Shoot fly	1
		Soybean	Stem fly	5
		Sugarcane	Top borer	3
			White grub	1
		Cotton	Aphid	35
			Jassid	39
			Thrips	37
			White fly	37
		Groundnut	Aphid	1
			Leaf minor	4
			White grub	2
		Mustard	Mustard aphid	6
			Painted bug	2
		Sesamum	Jassids	1
		Brinjal	Aphid	5
			Jassids	6
			Red spider mite	8
		Cauliflower	Aphid	3
		Chillies	Aphid	9
			Mite	15
			Thrips	22
		Potato	Aphid	3
		Tomato	White fly	10
		Apple	Woolly aphid	4
		Banana	Aphid	3
		Citrus	Leaf minor	2
13.	Phosphamidon	Paddy	Stem borer	51
			Leaf folder	44
			Green leaf hopper	25
			Brown plant hopper	14

1	2	3	4	5
			White backed plant hopper	5
		Brinjal	Jassid	1
			Aphid	1
			White fly	5
14.	Triazopos	Rice	Stem Borer	20
			Leaf Folder	26
			Hispa	8
			Green leaf hopper	16
			Brown plant hopper	21
			White backed plant hopper	2
		Cotton	Bollworms (Pink and spotted)	2
			whitefly	8
15.	Trichlofon	Castor	Pod borer	
		Groundnut	Red hairy Caterpillar	1
		Wheat	Army worm	1
			Cut worm	1
		Vegetables (Brinjal, cabbage, cauliflower, cucurbits, tomato)	Fruit and shoot borer	4
			Red pumpkin beetle	2
16	Linuron	Pea		No Alternate
17	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride (MEMC)	Sugarcane	Whip smut	Not Available
18	Tridemorph	--	--	Not available

Hazardous Chemicals

98*. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data of the production of hazardous chemicals which should not be produced in the country;

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

(c) whether some industries are found to be

producing hazardous chemicals in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR:

(a) and (b) The Government does not have any information regarding production of hazardous chemicals which should not be produced in the country.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, there are 402 Major Accident Hazard Units in Gujarat producing hazardous chemicals, which find applications

in the manufacturing of other downstream consumer and industrial products. The manufacturing in these units are regulated under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989, to ensure protection of environment, public health and safety.

[Translation]

National Commission for Farmers

*99. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the major recommendations made by the National Commission for Farmers;

(b) the status of implementation of these recommendations;

(c) whether farmers are still facing problems despite the follow-up action taken by various stakeholders on the recommendations of the Commission;

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

(e) the comprehensive measures taken by the Government to address the various problems faced by the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Government had constituted the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan in 2004. The Commission submitted five reports to the Government. The major recommendations of the Commission contained in the five reports were included in the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers' submitted by the Commission itself in 2006. Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF)-2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers.

Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, *inter alia*, (i) asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; (ii) supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, (iii) issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated

pest management system; (iv) region and crop specific implements and machinery; (v) support services for women; (vi) timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; (vii) support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; (viii) agricultural bio-security system; (ix) use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension; (x) coverage of farmers under a comprehensive national social security scheme; (xi) effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) across the country and establishing community food grain banks; (xii) development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture; (xiii) curriculum reforms in agricultural universities; (xiv) special categories of farming like organic farming and contract farming; (xv) rural non-farm employment initiative for farm households; and (xvi) integrated approach for rural energy, etc.

After the approval of NPF 2007, in keeping with Para 12.2 of the NPF 2007, an Inter-Ministerial Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Principal Adviser in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for preparation of a Plan of Action (PoA) for Operationalisation of the Policy. The Committee identified 201 Action Points from NPF, 2007, where necessary action had to be taken. Of the 201 number of action points identified, 192 numbers have already been implemented as of date. The various Schemes/Programmes/Missions adopted by the Ministry are based on the National Policy for Farmers-2007.

(c) to (e) Agriculture being as a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the Programmes/Schemes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes.

To address the various problems faced by the farmers, the Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rain fed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022. At present, thirteen volumes prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

The Government is aiming to reorient agriculture sector by focusing on income centeredness in addition to pure production-centeredness. A farmer's income is a basket of earnings from agriculture (including horticulture), allied activities like dairy, livestock, poultry, fishery etc. and ancillary activities like beekeeping etc. Apart from these farm incomes, he also earns from other activities like wage labour, off-farm activities etc. Earnings from agriculture constitute the principal source of income of a farmer.

There has been a big jump in the much needed budgetary allocations for the agriculture sector. For the period 2009-2014, the budget for agriculture was Rs. 1,21,082 crore. During 2014-2019, the allocation has been enhanced by 74.5 per cent to Rs. 2,11,694 crore. Non-budgetary resources have been mobilized to supplement budgetary resources. Following are the corpus fund created during 2014-19:

- Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) to complete long pending 99 irrigation projects and create 7.6 million ha of irrigation by December 2019-Rs. 40,000 crore (2016-17 and 2017-18). The total investment is expected to be Rs. 80,000 crore (approx)
- Micro Irrigation Fund for water use efficiency-Rs. 5,000 crore (2017-18)
- Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund-Rs. 10,881 crore (2017-18)
- Fisheries and Aqua Culture Infrastructure Development Fund-Rs. 7,522.48 crore (2018-19)
- Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund-Rs. 2,450 crore (2018-19)
- Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund-Rs. 2,000 crore (2018-19).

The Department has been implementing various Schemes for betterment of agriculture sector such as:

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertilizer application and thus save input cost of farmers.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea (NCU) is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance availability of nitrogen to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. NCU slows down the release of fertilizer and makes it available to the crop in an effective manner.
- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country.
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, comprising water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.
- (v) Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) which is an innovative market process to revolutionize agri-markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'. The Department has achieved the target of integration of 585 mandis with e-NAM by March 2018. Additional 200 mandis to be integrated by 2018-19 under e-NAM.
- (vi) Existing 22,000 rural haats to be developed and upgraded into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). These GrAMs, electronically linked to e-NAM portal and exempted from regulations of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs), will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.

(vii) The Model Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 released in April, 2017 and the Model Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018 released in May, 2018, for adoption by State/UTs, to promote alternative competitive marketing channels for better pricing for farmers and to encourage private investment in developing efficient marketing infrastructure and value chain.

(viii) Government has introduced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 to address the risks associated with agriculture. PMFBY addresses all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. The farmers will get full insurance cover as there is no capping of sum insured and consequently the claim amount is not curtailed or reduced. This scheme provides insurance cover at all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.

(ix) The Government provides total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh. Thus, loan is available to

farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.

(x) The Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for benefit of farmers.

Further, Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs & Prices (CACP). The Commission collects & analyses data on cost of activation and recommends MSP. In the budget for 2018-19 the Government had announced that MSP for all unannounced Kharif crops will be 1.5 times the cost of production. Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 04.07.2018 has approved the increase in the MSPs for all Kharif crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production. The MSP declared during 2012-13 to 2018-19 for various crops is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

7 years MSP Statement

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kharif Crops									
1.	Paddy	Common	1250	1310	1360	1410	1470	1550	1750
		Grade 'A'	1280	1345	1400	1450	1510	1590	1770
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1500	1500	1530	1570	1625	1700	2430
		Maldandi	1520	1520	1550	1590	1650	1725	2450
3.	Bajra		1175	1250	1250	1275	1330	1425	1950
4.	Maize		1175	1310	1310	1325	1365	1425	1700
5.	Ragi		1500	1500	1550	1650	1725	1900	2897
6.	Arhar (Tur)		3850	4300	4350	4625 [^]	5050 ^{^^}	5450 [^]	5675

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
7.	Moong		4400	4500	4600	4850 [^]	5225 ^{^^}	5575 [^]	6975
8.	Urad		4300	4300	4350	4625 [^]	5000 ^{^^}	5400 [^]	5600
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	3600	3700	3750	3800	3860	4020	5150
		Long Staple	3900	4000	4050	4100	4160	4320	5450
10.	Groundnut in Shell		3700	4000	4000	4030	4220 [*]	4450 [^]	4890
11.	Sunflower Seed		3700	3700	3750	3800	3950 [*]	4100 [*]	5388
12.	Soyabean	Black	2200	2500	2500	-	-	-	-
		Yellow##	2240	2560	2560	2600	2775 [*]	3050 [^]	3399
13.	Sesamum		4200	4500	4600	4700	5000 [^]	5300 [*]	6249
14.	Nigerseed		3500	3500	3600	3650	3825 [*]	4050 [*]	5877
Rabi Crops									
15.	Wheat		1350	1400	1450	1525	1625	1735	
16.	Barley		980	1100	1150	1225	1325	1410	
17.	Gram		3000	3100	3175	3500 ^{**}	4000 [^]	4400 [@]	
18.	Masur (Lentil)		2900	2950	3075	3400 ^{**}	3950 [@]	4250 [*]	
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard		3000	3050	3100	3350	3700 [*]	4000 [*]	
20.	Safflower		2800	3000	3050	3300	3700 [*]	4100 [*]	
21.	Toria		2970	3020	3020	3290	3560	3900 [*]	
Other Crops									
22.	Copra	Milling	5100	5250	5250	5550	5950	6500	7511
	(Calender Year)	Ball	5350	5500	5500	5830	6240	6785	7750
23.	De-Husked Coconut		1400	1425	1425	1500	1600	1760	2030
	(Calender Year)								
24.	Jute		2200	2300	2400	2700	3200	3500	3700
25.	Sugarcane#		170	210	220	230	230	255	275

Fair and remunerative price.

Single MSP of Soyabean (yellow) is recommended by CACP since 2015-16, as black variety of soyabean is no longer cultivated in major producing States. Since 2015-16, MSP of Soyabean yellow is also applicable to black variety

* Including Bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal.

** Including Bonus of Rs. 75 per quintal .

[^] Including Bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal.

^{^^} Including Bonus of Rs. 425 per quintal.

[@] including bonus of Rs. 150 per quintal

Setting up of Mini Soil Testing Labs

*100. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative for setting up of mini labs in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) at district/tehsil level for soil testing across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of mini labs established by the Government so far in KVKs, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Haryana; and

(d) the number of farmers benefited under the scheme and the steps taken by the Government to develop more mini labs for soil testing?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. For testing the soil samples of farmers involved in frontline extension activities by Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) at district level, the Government has set up 980 Mini Soil Testing Labs in 658 KVKs. The State-wise details of Mini Soil Testing Labs set up in KVKs in the States including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Haryana are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise proposals received and sanctioned by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India for Mini Soil Testing Labs to facilitate soil testing in the States including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Haryana are given in the enclosed Statement-II. These Mini Labs are set up by State Governments.

(d) As many as 21.82 lakh farmers have been benefited through 8.17 lakh advisories provided by KVKs on Soil Health Management. In addition, 7.63 lakh Soil Health Cards have also been distributed to farmers after testing the soil samples by Mini Soil Testing Labs. The State-wise details of advisories issued by KVKs on soil health management, number of soil health cards issued and the number of farmers benefited are given in the enclosed

Statement-III. The Government has also made provision for setting up of village level soil testing labs by village entrepreneurs under Soil Health Scheme by providing financial assistance upto 75% of the total cost of Rs. 5.0 lakh per project. The cost will be shared on 60:40 basis by Government of India and States (90:10 basis for North East and Hilly States).

Statement-I

State-wise total Number of mini soil testing labs set-up in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)

Sl. No.	State	Number of KVKs having mini soil testing labs	Total Number of mini soil testing labs with KVKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	48
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	17
4.	Assam	25	36
5.	Bihar	36	36
6.	Chhattisgarh	24	25
7.	Delhi	1	1
8.	Goa	1	3
9.	Gujarat	41	41
10.	Haryana	14	14
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13	25
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	34
13.	Jharkhand	21	21
14.	Karnataka	31	49
15.	Kerala	14	20
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	46	59
18.	Maharashtra	43	68
19.	Manipur	9	14
20.	Meghalaya	5	9
21.	Mizoram	8	10

1	2	3	4
22.	Nagaland	11	15
23.	Odisha	33	65
24.	Puducherry	2	3
25.	Punjab	21	43
26.	Rajasthan	59	59
27.	Sikkim	4	5
28.	Tamil Nadu	28	52
29.	Telangana	16	29
30.	Tripura	4	11
31.	Uttar Pradesh	56	107
32.	Uttarakhand	12	18
33.	West Bengal	20	38
Total		658	980

Statement-II

State-wise proposals received and sanctioned with Mobile, Static and Mini Soil Testing Labs for facilitating soil testing in the States including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Haryana

Sl. No.	State	Number of Soil Testing Labs Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1337
2.	Assam	204

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	131
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	232
7.	Haryana	51
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
10.	Jharkhand	1300
11.	Karnataka	13
12.	Kerala	154
13.	Madhya Pradesh	901
14.	Maharashtra	1366
15.	Meghalaya	8
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Odisha	9
18.	Punjab	128
19.	Rajasthan	55
20.	Tamil Nadu	1
21.	Telangana	2053
22.	Tripura	103
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10
24.	West Bengal	16
25.	ICAR	1076
Total		9243

Statement-III

Number of farmers benefited through Mini Soil Testing Labs

Sl. No.	State	Number of Advisory issued on soil health management	Number of Soil Health cards distributed	Number of farmers benefited
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52	1619	1619
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2312	5366	6551
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	315	5283	5810
4.	Assam	529	13331	18296
5.	Bihar	33364	33364	33364
6.	Chhattisgarh	82	24693	416943

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Delhi	875	890	890
8.	Goa	2698	2698	2698
9.	Gujarat	17103	17103	17103
10.	Haryana	5535	6829	6829
11.	Himachal Pradesh	56	1913	1731
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	59	1643	1690
13.	Jharkhand	28659	28659	28659
14.	Karnataka	9710	9710	9710
15.	Kerala	6050	6050	6050
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	352	48490	1062500
18.	Maharashtra	234154	234154	234154
19.	Manipur	179	3422	3757
20.	Meghalaya	120	2194	2486
21.	Mizoram	183	2545	3190
22.	Nagaland	196	3006	4518
23.	Odisha	523	40243	40243
24.	Puducherry	281	414	678
25.	Punjab	310	7291	4129
26.	Rajasthan	48375	49257	49257
27.	Sikkim	126	1086	1376
28.	Tamil Nadu	3568	3145	6033
29.	Telangana	3778	2973	6743
30.	Tripura	122	2318	2466
31.	Uttar Pradesh	407516	172898	172898
32.	Uttarakhand	9711	8002	8002
33.	West Bengal	348	22008	22008
Total		817241	762597	2182381

Mono Rail Project in Kerala

921. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of "Mono Rail" project in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has allocated any funds for the said project; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not received any proposal for "Mono Rail" project in Kerala from Government of Kerala.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Land Holding and Assets

922. SHIR ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for better utilization and planning for Government owned land and other assets in public interest like providing housing for poor, green zones, etc.;

(b) whether the Government has any Centralized data of all the land holdings and assets by each department of the Government and if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the details of the land holdings leased or rented to private/public organizations and the total revenue earned therefrom, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government with a view to better utilize the Government land has set up a centralized and transparent data bank of all the land available with various Union Government Departments/Organizations. The data includes ownership details, permissible land use, etc.

(c) The Union Government has leased out land to thousands of organization mainly Government, in Delhi, at pre-determined rates prevailing at the time of allotment. The revenue earned by the Government during Financial Year 2016-17 & 2017-18 was Rs. 167 crore and Rs. 424 crore respectively.

Spot Immigration Facility

923. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating on introducing a system of providing spot immigration facilities to the selected countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJUJU): (a) and (b) No such proposal is being contemplated.

[Translation]

Welfare of SCs and OBCs

924. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes including skill development schemes being run by the Government for the welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned, utilised and the achievement made during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and Scheme-wise;

(c) whether any target has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and the achievements made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Class population in the country.

The detailed State/UT-wise allocation, expenditure, physical targets and achievement for major Schemes during last three years and current year are enclosed Statement-I to X.

Statement-I***Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students (PMS-SC)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		CA Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13341.00	600089	14398.00	685102	31742.54	NA	-	-
2.	Assam	810.00	40236	1690.00	38366	0	NA	-	-
3.	Bihar	7476.00	155000	4081.00	NA	0	NA	-	-
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	2600	0.00	3000	145.97	NA	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	628.00	86335	190.00	90871	3902.02	NA	-	-
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	156	0.00	170	0	NA	-	-
7.	Delhi	0.00	27064	473.76	NA	0	NA	-	-
8.	Goa	14.00	247	0.00	108	14.99	NA	-	-
9.	Gujarat	5964.00	159013	5244.00	166582	14339.54	NA	-	-
10.	Haryana	6867.00	76222	10735.00	94377	0	NA	-	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2700.00	48685	2400.00	55213	7425.00	NA	-	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.00	12452	202.00	4094	1362.76	NA	-	-
13.	Jharkhand	911.00	33733	2071.00	NA	892.95	NA	-	-
14.	Karnataka	3840.00	318125	3300.00	297478	39546.98	NA	-	-
15.	Kerala	1647.00	120667	4267.20	131314	8391.00	NA	-	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10300.00	288358	3308.00	323642	23042.54	NA	-	-
17.	Maharashtra	27988.00	524232	10669.00	404656	50497.96	NA	50497.00	-
18.	Manipur	620.32	4041	583.31	7310	750.56	NA	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	133	0.00	146	0	NA	-	-
20.	Odisha	8995.00	179454	19879.80	106668	4747.56	NA	-	-
21.	Puducherry	0.00	5426	0.00	NA	0	NA	-	-
22.	Punjab	8930.00	305822	28008.40	309468	11573.21	394481	32739.00	-

23. Rajasthan	8252.00	143602	20056.00	310639	32922.79	205292	-
24. Sikkim	164.53	291	255.50	328	0	NA	-
25. Tamil Nadu	46064.00	758290	74324.00	796206	43448.24	659241	23447.00
26. Telangana	12454.00	265108	33166.00	278363	14024.24	NA	-
27. Tripura	1625.15	16765	1904.68	14943	1991.84	NA	-
28. Uttar Pradesh	46903.00	947622	27000.00	1095469	25420.46	1238468	37800.00
29. Uttarakhand	2519.00	20194	7301.00	39864	3969.00	69504	-
30. West Bengal	2284.00	540976	4369.00	607744	21256.91	NA	-
Total	221388.00	5680938	279876.65	3453024	341409.06	2566986	144483.00

*The actual details of beneficiaries for FY 2017-18 are awaited.

NA- Not Available

Statement-II

Post Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Class Students (PMS-OBC)

(Rs in lakh)
(Beneficiaries in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Funds Allocated	Amount released	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Amount released	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Amount released	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Amount released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3408.00	3545.05	6.22	3404.00	3709.10	7.34	3404.00	4399.11	\$	4183.00	3137.25	
2.	Bihar	7205.00	7485.00	\$	7196.00	5397.00	\$	7196.00	0.00	\$	8843.00	0.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	1770.00	0.00	0.00	1766.00	0.00	0.00	1766.00	2282.26	2.85	2172.00	0.00	
4.	Goa	104.00	114.00	0.03	104.00	113.32	0.03	104.00	132.53	0.06	128.00	96.00	
5.	Gujarat	4192.00	4351.05	2.43	4187.00	4562.28	0.93	4187.00	5335.74	\$	5145.00	3858.75	
6.	Haryana	1763.00	1494.29	0.50	1761.00	0.00	0.00	1761.00	0.00	\$	2164.00	0.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	479.00	499.00	0.08	478.00	520.84	0.12	478.00	609.15	\$	588.00	441.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	868.00	777.74	0.13	867.00	944.71	0.09	867.00	650.25	\$	1065.00	0.00	
9.	Jharkhand	2291.00	2376.00	0.69	2288.00	2493.08	1.21	2288.00	2956.86	\$	2811.00	2108.25	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Karnataka	4241.00	4419.00	4.11	4236.00	4615.67	16.40	4236.00	5474.32	5.99	5205.00	3903.75
11.	Kerala	2318.00	2223.70	1.52	2315.00	2327.19	1.66	2315.00	2950.14	\$	2845.00	2133.75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5039.00	5224.00	2.25	5033.00	5484.11	0.90	5033.00	6504.32	\$	6185.00	4638.75
13.	Maharashtra	7802.00	8106.95	3.30	7792.00	8490.40	0.83	7792.00	5844.00	\$	9575.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	2908.00	2383.39	1.64	2905.00	2855.75	1.58	2905.00	2178.75	\$	3570.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	1923.00	2003.01	0.71	1920.00	2092.10	\$	1920.00	1440.00	\$	2360.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	4762.00	4950.99	0.53	4756.00	5182.28	0.46	4756.00	5663.47	\$	5844.00	4383.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	5004.00	5184.00	1.42	4998.00	5445.97	1.36	4998.00	4550.00	\$	6142.00	4606.50
18.	Telangana	2471.00	2566.00	6.94	2468.00	2689.21	\$	2468.00	1851.00	\$	3033.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13854.00	14471.97	6.01	13837.00	15077.22	2.09	13837.00	17882.03	6.10	17004.00	12753.00
20.	Uttarakhand	701.00	726.00	0.11	700.00	737.74	0.04	700.00	525.00	\$	860.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	6337.00	6582.86	2.08	6329.00	6602.03	2.33	6329.00	8179.08	\$	778.00	5833.50
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	14.66	\$	11.00	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	\$	17.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	11.00	15.29	\$	11.00	7.13	\$	11.00	0.00	\$	11.00	0.00
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	84.71	0.003	61.00	92.87	0.00380	61.00	85.34	0.00328	61.00	45.75
26.	Delhi	93.00	0.00		187.00	187.00	0.00059	187.00	100.00	\$	187.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	7.00	56.00	0.03	13.00	12.99	0.00812	13.00	31.99	\$	13.00	9.75
28.	Assam	7255.00	0.00	0.00	7255.00	5026.84	0.41	7255.00	0.00	0.48	9991.00	0.00
29.	Manipur	628.00	602.62	0.05	628.00	471.00	0.09	628.00	622.37	\$	864.00	0.00
30.	Tripura	837.00	1532.65	0.19	837.00	1950.00	0.16	837.00	2150.00	0.15	1153.00	1153.00
31.	Sikkim	140.00	500.00	0.01	140.00	500.00	0.01	140.00	549.98	0.01	192.00	144.00
	Total	88500.00	82275.27	40.98	88500.00	87587.83	38.05	88500.00	82962.35	15.64	110000.00	49246.00

*Not received from the State Government.

Statement-III

Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16				2016-17				2017-18				(Rs. in lakh) (Beneficiary in No.)
		National Allocation		Physical Achievement		National Allocation		Physical Achievement		National Allocation		Physical Achievement		
		Actual Release	Target	Actual	Target	Actual Release	Target	Actual Release	Target	Actual Release	Target	Actual Release	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3701.90	3701.90	2468	588	2824.98	2824.96	1883	5604	3377.00	3377.00	2251	NR	
2.	Assam	1011.29	0.00	674	NR	615.8	607.93	411	NR	1185.00	1413.00	790	NR	
3.	Bihar	10370.86	10357.00	6914	NR	8214.66	3886.91	5476	NR	6622.00	0.00	4415	NR	
4.	Chhattisgarh	2609.74	1276.14	1740	3545	1699.2	1699.20	1133	2787	1310.00	6807.00	873	2744	
5.	Gujarat	2261.70	1045.00	1508	900	1756.05	1756.05	1171	NR	1630.00	0.00	1087	NR	
6.	Goa	23.69	0.00	16	NR	5.04	0.00	3	NR	8.00	0.00	5	NR	
7.	Haryana	2498.22	0.00	1665	507	1752.26	1752.26	1168	NR	2044.00	1117.00	1363	NR	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1323.56	1254.41	882	1413	607.95	607.95	405	275	694.00	1300.00	463	NR	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	679.44	512.45	453	NR	307.48	307.48	205	NR	367.00	407.00	245	NR	
10.	Jharkhand	1788.33	1414.89	1192	745	1099.54	1099.54	733	NR	1591.00	845.00	1061	NR	
11.	Karnataka	9855.63	9086.84	6570	12778	3197.28	3197.29	2132	6278	4189.00	8189.00	2793	NR	
12.	Kerala	1497.38	1497.37	998	1043	1049.55	550.73	700	2408	1217.00	1452.00	811	NR	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9741.39	9199.34	6494	4600	7880.06	7880.06	5253	1231	4532.00	4759.00	3021	NR	
14.	Maharashtra	5536.95	3161.20	3691	1298	4234.14	4234.14	2823	2322	5304.00	0.00	3536	NR	
15.	Manipur	73.18	73.18	49	NR	30.81	26.50	21	NR	52.00	0.00	35	NR	
16.	Odisha	3845.47	2398.01	2564	15894	2404.72	2404.72	1603	NR	2870.00	5070.00	1913	NR	
17.	Punjab	6929.70	2708.95	4620	5635	5239.94	5239.94	3493	5033	3541.00	0.00	2361	4121	
18.	Rajasthan	5973.11	3438.30	3982	1394	4289.57	1441.22	2860	NR	4883.00	5683.00	3255	NR	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Sikkim	18.98	108.68	13	10	47.77	47.76	32	NR	15.00	150.00	10	NR
20.	Tamil Nadu	6649.58	3636.98	4433	NR	4971.17	17846.23	3314	6360	5772.00	5772.00	3848	11533
21.	Telangana	2380.75	2380.75	1587	2242	1187.79	3687.79	792	571	2168.00	4168.00	1445	NR
22.	Tripura	566.55	1488.14	378	437	905.62	905.62	604	735	348.00	2348.00	232	NR
23.	Uttar Pradesh	19316.27	10488.83	12878	25674	1644.92	9201.40	10966	40645	16544.00	11701.00	11029	NR
24.	Uttarakhand	962.78	0.00	642	NR	443.28	0.00	296	1503	757.00	0.00	505	NR
25.	West Bengal	10727.56	10727.56	7152	24220	8386.44	8386.44	5591	1550	8580.00	8580.00	5720	15325
26.	Chandigarh	200.00	44.08	133	NR	200	200.00	133	166	200.00	47.00	133	NR
27.	Delhi	130.95	0.00	87	1464	139.21	0.00	93	NR	187.00	0.00	125	NR
28.	Puducherry	69.04	0.00	46	NR	60.79	0.00	41	NR	13.00	0.00	9	NR
	Total	110744.00	80000.00	73829	104387	80000.00	79792.12	53333	91418	80000.00	73185.00	53333	33723

* Target fixed on the assumption that 10% of the National Allocation will be utilised for skill development.

No funds have been allocated/released under the scheme for FY 2018-19.

NR- Not Reported

Reported as on 19.07.2018

Statement-IV

*Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		CA Released	Relief to victims (in No.)	Incentive to inter-caste marriage couple (in No.)	CA Released	Relief to victims (in No.)	Incentive to inter-caste marriage couple (in No.)	CA Released	Relief to victims (in No.)	Incentive to inter-caste marriage couple (in No.)	CA Released	Proposal awaited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405.00	4208	1292	1892.73	5408	1221	2609.01	6575	1450	1450	1450	1450
2.	Assam	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	6.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	-do-

(Rs. in lakhs)

3.	Bihar	950.00	3209	NA	728.01	2342	NA	1506.67	3500	NA	-do-
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	531	170	274.97	492	142	507.12	640	300	-do-
5.	Goa	7.00	NA	16	13.80	NA	12	7.45	NA	40	-do-
6.	Gujarat	450.00	1549	491	1438.41	2070	667	3010.755	1800	1000	-do-
7.	Haryana	160.00	379	359	458.55	487	465	508.125	NA	NA	891.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	47	574	281.74	58	364	11.00	NA	364	Proposal awaited
9.	Jharkhand	50.00	NA	NA	84.53	117	NA	108.702	100	NA	316.56
10.	Karnataka	495.00	1050	2041	2933.46	1912	2145	2864.77	1500	2200	Proposal awaited
11.	Kerala	494.12	333	1790	0.00	372	1466	1105.46	600	1175	-do-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2250.00	5002	405	4207.00	6303	561	5819.965	6800	550	7224.67
13.	Maharashtra	1260.00	1013	3405	1600.00	1440	3134	2547.47	2000	6790	Proposal awaited
14.	Odisha	524.00	1188	558	1050.25	2108	2214	874.435	1800	1000	1356.25
15.	Punjab	153.65	26	NA	265.00	NA	500	100.00	NA	1000	Proposal awaited
16.	Rajasthan	1775.00	1887	304	1400.00	1729	284	1920.695	1800	400	-do-
17.	Sikkim	10.00	NA	16	17.00	NA	80	21.00	NA	100	-do-
18.	Tamil Nadu	470.00	1329	4088	1724.77	2216	1249	1177.885	NA	1249	-do-
19.	Telangana	448.76	111	784	1147.86	1007	1212	1373.445	3055	1331	-do-
20.	Tripura	2.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	11.00	NA	NA	-do-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1470.00	9291	61	2214.90	11369	45	2694.555	13100	120	10813.11
22.	Uttarakhand	35.47	62	NA	13.02	5	NA	33.4875	105	NA	Proposal awaited
23.	West Bengal	126.00	63	725	300.00	61	1407	409.00	NA	1900	256.04
24.	Chandigarh	1.00	NA	20	10.00	NA	20	10.00	NA	20	10.00
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	Proposal awaited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Daman and Diu	10.00	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-do-
27.	NCT of Delhi	35.00	21	3	25.00	18	3	-	40	10	-do-
28.	Puducherry	165.00	NA	24	175.00	NA	72	200.00	110	200	-do-
	Total	11907.00	31299	17126	22256.00	18	75	29438.00	150	210	208.68

Statement-V

**Pre-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes Students*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		CA Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of beneficiaries	CA Released	No. of beneficiaries			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4335.37	157736	1798.74	139710	--	NR	--	NR	
2.	Assam	0	0	0.00	0	--	NR	--	NR	
3.	Bihar	10223.33	453885	0.00	0	--	NR	--	NR	
4.	Chandigarh	42	1888	46.75	2078	18.98	2569			
5.	Chhattisgarh	4662.14	246715	2496.29	119014	--	NR			
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.65	58	0.00	0	--	NR			
7.	Daman and Diu	2.65	118	0.00	0	2.68	119			
8.	Delhi	0.9	40	0.00	0	2.36	104			
9.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	--	NR			
10.	Gujarat	1600.00	69045	2100.12	90949	--	NR			
11.	Haryana	3279.66	143537	0.00	0	1500.00	147104			
12.	Himachal Pradesh	531.13	23572	363.80	16146	143.01	27079			
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	129.83	5770	--	NR			
14.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	--	NR			
15.	Karnataka	0	0	5819.59	221674	--	NR			
16.	Kerala	1731.06	84250	1654.25	84210	--	NR			

17.	Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	303397	13352.88	347356	--	NR
18.	Maharashtra	0	0	0.00	0	--	NR
19.	Manipur	32.49	1217	0.00	0	--	NR
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	--	NR
21.	Odisha	5440.43	230920	3140.88	139595	1849.79	209642
22.	Punjab	4862.00	222850	2821.02	125161	1843.00	205791
23.	Rajasthan	345.55	15358	2101.16	19943	--	NR
24.	Sikkim	5.22	236	0.00	0	5.74	230
25.	Tamil Nadu	10297.44	455420	7382.39	350251	--	NR
26.	Tripura	199.10	8799	205.48	9133	55.34	14385
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	--	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	579.19	25719	0.00	0	325.53	14468
29.	West Bengal	0	0	7201.58	349674	300.12	315979
30.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	196.53	8735
	Total	52470.31	2444760	50614.76	2020663	822.18.00	339182

-- Complete proposal from States/UTs not received in 2017-18

NR- Not Reported

Statement-VI

Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Class Students

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		(Rs. in lakh) (Beneficiaries in lakh)		
		Funds Allocated	Amount released	Funds Allocated	Amount released	Funds Allocated	Amount released	Funds Allocated	Amount released			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	571.00	635.00	0.72	536.00	681.87	0.49	536.00	402.00	\$	890.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	1206.00	2180.00	\$	1134.00	850.50	101.44	1134.00	1782.00	\$	1875.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Chhattisgarh	296.00	0.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	0.00	460.00	0.00
4.	Goa	17.00	320.00	0.07	16.00	20.46	0.10	16.00	173.00	0.10	30.00	22.50
5.	Gujarat	702.00	678.88	1.09	660.00	765.88	1.09	660.00	942.00	0.68	1090.00	817.50
6.	Haryana	295.00	0.00	0.00	277.00	342.82	0.38	277.00	126.13	\$	460.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.00	0.00	0.46	137.00	75.74	0.51	137.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	384.00	214.85	8.91	360.00	458.04	16.85	360.00	514.00	\$	595.00	446.25
10.	Karnataka	710.00	1285.00	10.86	667.00	848.52	16.24	667.00	952.00	18.92	1105.00	828.75
11.	Kerala	388.00	703.00	1.68	365.00	464.23	3.06	365.00	521.00	\$	605.00	453.75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	844.00	0.00	0.00	793.00	1008.69	\$	793.00	0.00	0.00	1310.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	1306.00	1306.00	5.85	1228.00	1217.92	\$	1228.00	921.00	\$	2030.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	487.00	0.00	0.87	458.00	426.75	1.00	458.00	395.00	\$	760.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	322.00	528.00	7.68	303.00	385.29	\$	303.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	797.00	598.33	4.56	749.00	575.32	4.27	749.00	1247.00	\$	1240.00	930.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	838.00	628.50	0.49	787.00	977.49	1.27	787.00	590.25	\$	1305.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	414.00	0.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	0.00	640.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2320.00	1740.00	0.58	2180.00	2772.99	0.93	2180.00	3112.00	1.03	3605.00	2673.00
20.	Uttarakhand	117.00	0.00	0.39	110.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	1061.00	952.28	3.53	997.00	747.75	3.67	997.00	879.84	2.95	1650.00	879.84
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1228.00	0.00	0.12	1228.00	58.93	\$	1228.00	0.00	0.00	1900.00	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Islands	106.00	0.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	0.00	160.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	24.00	11.60	0.02	24.00	12.60	0.03	24.00	2.50	\$	40.00	2.50
25.	Chandigarh	142.00	142.00	0.71	142.00	142.00	0.68	142.00	142.00	0.59	220.00	220.00
26.	Delhi	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	36.00	\$	10.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	61.00	1.33	0.01	61.00	1.97	0.01	61.00	2.98	0.01	60.00	0.00

28. Assam	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	17.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
29. Manipur	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	11.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
30. Tripura	93.00	93.00	0.07	93.00	54.76	\$	0.00	93.00	0.00	90.00	0.00
31. Sikkim	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	23.00	0.03	21.00	7.00	0.00	10.00	7.50
Total	15000.00	12078.77	48.67	14200.00	12913.52	152.05	14200.00	12822.72	24.28	23200.00	7281.59

Not received from the State Government

Statement-VII

Hostels for OBC Boys & Girls

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (As on 19.07.18)		
		Funds released	Physical Achievement		Funds released	Physical Achievement		Funds released	Physical Achievement		Funds released	Physical Achievement	
			No. of Hostels	No. of Seats		No. of Hostels	No. of Seats		No. of Hostels	No. of Seats		No. of Hostels	No. of Seats
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0	405.00	3	300	0	0	0	0	0	-
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	93.39	1	100	502.72	2	419	536.64	0	0	0	0	-
3.	Madhya Pradesh	788.40	1	500	497.69	4	800	1434.22	2	200	220.77	-	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	439.79	5	400	0.0	0	0	205.39	0	0	0	-	-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	350.77	5	450	140.22	3	300	273.75	0	0	0	-	-
6.	West Bengal	408.61	4	400	413.40	1	100	0	0	0	0	-	-
7.	Manipur	237.53	1	100	675.97	4	400	141.75	0	0	0	-	-
8.	Tripura	157.50	1	100	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
9.	Sikkim	315.00	2	200	315.00	2	200	608.00	0	0	0	-	-
10.	Central Universities/ Industries	1238.50	6	550	1050.00	2	200	1050.00	3	400	246.39	-	-
Total		4029.49	26	2800	4000.00	21	2719	4249.75	5	600	467.16	-	-

*State-wise Allocation is not made under the scheme.

Statement-VIII

• Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/EBCs/DNTs

Sl. No.	State/PSU	(Rs. in lakh)											
		2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Funds Allocated	Physical Achievement	Funds Released	Funds Allocated	Physical Achievement	Funds Released	Funds Allocated	Physical Achievement	Funds Released	Funds Allocated	Physical Achievement	Funds Released
1.	Assam	512.00	40	0.56	900.00	0.00	0	1000.00	0	0.00	0	3000.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat		50	3.10	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Maharashtra		760	29.21	6.47	150	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Manipur		30	1.70	4.53	150	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Odisha		0	0.00	1.83	50	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Rajasthan		250	11.55	6.93	150	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Uttarakhand		50	1.54	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	National Backward Classes and Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC)		15146	454.49	879.06	18748	1500	52073	1500	52073	3000.00	0	0.00
	Total	512.00	16326	502.15	900.00	898.82	19248	1000.00	1500	52073	3000.00	0	0.00

• As on 19.07.2018

Statement-IX

Boys Hostel under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

Sl. No.	States/UTs	(Rs. in lakh)					
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	220	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	86.18	100	60.00	0	0.00	0

3.	Jharkhand	18.26	-	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	240.00	500	240.00	0
6.	Maharashtra	84.62	100	65.79	0	67.50	0
7.	Odisha	0.00	0	50.00	100	0.00	0
8.	Punjab	23.40	52	71.71	100	26.84	0
9.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	2.50	0	45.00	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	110.66	100
11.	West Bengal	65.80	-	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		328.26	472	490.00	700	490.00	100

Statement-X

*Girls Hostel under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Assam	84.80	0	0.00	0	718.44	450			
2.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
3.	Haryana	232.29	300	244.17	0	404.89	0			
4.	Himachal Pradesh	292.36	100	0.00	0	0.00	0			
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00	0	160.41	50			
6.	Kerala	0	0	0.00	0	300.00	100			

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	352.34	500	3547.66	800
8.	Maharashtra	163.40	0	90.00	0	103.05	0
9.	Manipur	144.31	205	271.56	0	628.37	0
10.	Odisha	80.00	100	653.73	200	283.73	100
11.	Punjab	89.57	100	571.78	200	273.88	100
12.	Rajasthan	1350.00	450	2.50	0	81.46	0
13.	Sikkim	700.00	200	0.00	0	0.00	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	300.00	100
15.	Tripura	100.00	100	157.50	150	157.50	0
16.	West Bengal	1332.27	200	666.42	200	41.25	0
	Total	4569.00	1755	3010.00	1250	7000.64	1700

Rural Godown Scheme

Rs. in crore

925. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Rural Godown Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the achievements made under the scheme in the entire State of Uttar Pradesh including Basti region along with the number of godowns constructed therein;

(c) the details of funds allocated under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year along with the funds utilised therefrom, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is considering to sanction construction of more godowns and increase their capacity in various States of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has been implementing capital investment subsidy Sub-scheme "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)" of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) for creation of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure including storage infrastructure.

A total of 38,936 storage infrastructure projects with 65.24 Million MTs storage capacity have been sanctioned since inception of the scheme and till March, 2018 across the country. So far, a total of 1,119 storage infrastructure projects with 5.32 Million MTs storage capacity have been sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh. Further, 4 storage infrastructure projects with 15314.00 MT storage capacity have been sanctioned in Basti region of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The AMI Sub-scheme of ISAM is a demand driven scheme and no State-wise allocation has been made under the scheme. AMI Sub-scheme has storage (rural godown) component and other than storage marketing infrastructure component without having separate district budget allocation for each category under AMI Scheme. The details of fund allocated and utilized under AMI scheme during last three years and the current year is as below:

Financial year	Allocation	Expenditure incurred
2014-15	926.71	878.18
2015-16	675.86	518.81
2016-17	838.06	672.97
2017-18 (Upto March, 2018)	486.88	378.32

(d) and (e) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Government of India, has approved the proposal for construction of godowns for a total 105 lakh MT for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20 under AMI Sub scheme.

Relief for Flood and Natural Disaster

926. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide immediate relief for deaths due to flood and natural disasters in the country so that financial assistance may be provided to families of victims directly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The Government of India had issued revised norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on 8th April 2015, which is available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.nic.in.

In the case of loss of human lives, the extant norms provides ex-gratia payment to the families of deceased persons @ Rs. 4.00 lakh per deceased. As per guidelines of SDRF/NDRF all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance are required to be disbursed only through bank accounts of the beneficiary.

Strengthening of Federal Structure

927. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing federal framework of the country is hindering the development of the country;

(b) whether there is a need to further strengthen the federal structure of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) It may not be correct to say that the existing federal framework has hindered development of the country. India, at present, is among the fastest developing economy in the world. Based on the recommendations of the first Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of the Justice R.S. Sarkaria, an Inter-State Council was set up on 28.05.1990 under Article 263 of the Constitution. Inter-State Council provides the perfect setting for cooperative federalism since it can be used for evolving policy as well as for ensuring its implementation.

Zonal Councils set up under the State Reorganization Act, 1956 to develop cooperative working among the States provide a meeting ground for the States in different zones for solving Inter-State problems and fostering balanced socio-economic development of the respective zones.

Ministry of Finance provides assistance to States through tax devolution, Finance Commission grants and allocation for welfare of various schemes through different line Ministries/Departments. The Fourteenth Finance Commission had proposed the increase in tax devolution to States from 32% to 42% of the net divisible pool of taxes from 2015-16, thus increasing the funds available to State Governments.

**Special Laboratories for the Investigation
of Rape Cases**

928. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish special/exclusive forensic laboratories for investigation of cases related to rape in the country so as to speed up the large number of pending rape cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Government has decided to support States/UTs in setting up of special forensic units to meet the forensic needs of sexual assault cases in a timely manner, apart from strengthening the Central Forensic Science Laboratories.

Government has already approved a project to set up a State-of-art DNA lab in Central Forensic Science Lab in Chandigarh under the Nirbhaya Fund. Further, Ministry of Home Affairs is providing financial assistance to the following States under the Modernization of Police Forces Scheme (a Centrally Sponsored Scheme):

(i) upgrading of Gujarat Forensic Science University, Gandhinagar for establishment of a Centre of Excellence, for training and capacity building activities,

(ii) establishment of hi-tech State Forensic Science Laboratory at Amravathi in Andhra Pradesh,

(iii) upgrading forensic laboratories and institutes in North-Eastern States.

[English]

Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund

929. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to sensitize and release the subsidy/financial assistance under the Central Sector Scheme of Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) although the initial costs have been incurred by Regulated Market Committee concerned to expedite immediate launching of e-platform in various States of the country including Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the Central Sector Scheme for

promotion of National Agriculture Market through Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) on 1st July 2015 with a budget of Rs. 200 crore. The National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme was launched on 14th April, 2016.

Under the Scheme, the Government provides free software and financial assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) up to Rs. 30.00 Lakh per market based on their Detailed Project Report on account of assistance related to computer hardware, Internet connection, assaying equipment and related infrastructure for installation and roll out of e-NAM Scheme. As per Budget Announcement 2017-18, the assistance has been decided to be enhanced to States from existing Rs. 30.00 Lakh to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh per e-NAM mandi. The additional grant of Rs. 45 lakh per mandi is for setting up of cleaning, grading and packaging facilities and also compost unit in the mandis. The States are required to prepare Detailed Project Report for each regulated mandi to be integrated to e-NAM, with admissible components for consideration and approval before actual integration.

So far, 585 wholesale regulated markets of 16 States and 02 Union Territories have been integrated by 31st March, 2018 with e-NAM platform, of which 10 wholesale regulated markets of Odisha have been integrated with e-NAM platform. Rs. 3.00 crore have been released to Odisha for implementation of e-NAM..

Bt. Cotton

930. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a non-approved third kind of Bt. cotton is being cultivated in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether corrective measures have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes

Madam. Few incidences of cultivation of non-approved Herbicide Tolerant (HT) cotton were reported in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana and Maharashtra in 2017-18.

(c) and (d) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has issued advisories to all cotton growing States to take appropriate necessary action to curb and control the spread HT Cotton.

In order to investigate the matter of illegal cultivation of HT Cotton in the country, "Field Inspection and Scientific Evaluation Committee" (FISEC) was constituted under Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India. FISEC has suggested strategies and measures to control the HT Cotton.

Drug Abuse

931. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched initiatives to reduce the incidence of drug abuse in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any survey has been carried out to measure the incidence and magnitude of the problem;
- (c) if so, the findings of the survey; and
- (d) whether any such programme has been launched in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts.

The Ministry has issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories on 11.8.2016 for taking coordinated action to address the problem of drug abuse.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, conducts sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis. During the year 2017-18, NISD has conducted 247 awareness generation programmes in various Schools and Universities/Colleges covering 23006 beneficiaries.

Besides, the Ministry has in the year 2016, conducted an awareness generation programme, in collaboration with Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY), to create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse in 156 schools in 22 districts of Punjab covering about 52,800 students.

(b) to (d) The last National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the year 2000-2001 and its report was published in 2004. It was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. Of these 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used opiates and 625 lakh were users of Alcohol. The sample size of the survey was 40,697 males within the age group of 12-60 years both in rural and urban areas.

Thereafter, the Ministry has, in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting a National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The survey will provide national and State-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of people who use various substances and people who are suffering from substance use disorders.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the Prohibition & Excise Department conducted 775 awareness programmes in schools and colleges, 591 rallies and runs, 424 Seminars/Workshops/Meetings, distribution of pamphlets, 111 other literacy activities on the evils of drug abuse all over the State from 12.6.2017 to 26.6.2017 observing 26.6.2017 as Anti Drug Abuse Day.

In a bid to cut supply of ganja, a special drive has been launched for the first time in the State to destroy live

ganja plants from 15.9.2017 and destroyed 1,67,60,156 ganja plants cultivated in 3105.01 acres of land situated in 292 villages of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts. Drone teams have been deployed to gather intelligence inputs regarding cultivation of ganja in high lands, taking active support from Police, Revenue, Forest and ITDA authorities.

Five Kalajatha teams educated the tribal farmers against ganja cultivation from 27.11.2017 to 26.12.2017 in 300 villages of Visakhapatnam.

Workshops, Seminars and coordination meetings have been held in this regard at Visakhapatnam on 07.07.2016, 21.06.2017, 09.11.2017, 22.02.2018, 26.06.2018, at Rajahmundry on 19.01.2017 and at Tirupathi on 10.07.2018. Officers of the cadre of DGP, Spl CS to Government Revenue Department, Commissioner of Prohibition & Excise, Director of Enforcement (Proh & Excise), Addl. DGP, CID of Andhra Pradesh, Zonal Director, NCB Bangalore, Addl. Director, DRI Hyderabad have participated.

26.06.2018 has been observed as Anti Drug Abuse Day in which rallies and runs have been organized at Visakhapatnam.

Autistic Children

932. SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the number of autistic children is increasing day by day throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) The Ministry relies on Census of India data on number of persons with disabilities under various categories in the country. Till 2011, Census data did not cover persons with autism.

(b) Does not arise.

Heritage City Tag

933. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has sent any proposal to bring certain ancient and tourist structures under Heritage tag during the last four years; and

(b) if so, the details and status thereof including Bishnupur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Allocation of Foodgrains to Rajasthan

934. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foodgrains allocated to Rajasthan under National Food Security Act;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional two lakh metric ton foodgrains to the State of Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any request has been received from Rajasthan for issuing instructions to FCI for one time issuance of foodgrains to the State;

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

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government for giving priority to Rajasthan in allocation of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) At present, the monthly allocation of the State Government is 32,620 tons of wheat for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) category and 2,00,011 tons of wheat for Priority Household (PHH). The total monthly allocation of

wheat to State Government of Rajasthan is 2,32,631 tons.

(b) to (d) No such proposal has been received from State Government of Rajasthan.

(e) Under the current scheme, Central Government has decided to provide sugar subsidy at Rs. 18.50 per kg with restrictive coverage to AAY families @ 1 kg of sugar per family per month. The State Governments/UTs are required to procure sugar from the open market through a transparent system for distribution under PDS. The Government of Rajasthan is participating in the current scheme. The annual quota of sugar of Rajasthan for distribution in PDS for AAY families is 11,185 MT.

[English]

Reservation for SCs and OBCs

935. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sought strict adherence to reservation for SCs and OBCs in hiring of contractual employees and consultants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also sought similar reservation for outsourced work in various Ministries and Government departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has, in May 2018, addressed the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), viz. the nodal Department for reservation in Central services, for taking action as appropriate, in the matter of providing the benefit of reservation in cases of Contractual appointment, Appointment of Consultants, Appointment of persons for time-bound projects and Outsourced appointment of personnel through contractors in Ministries/Departments, Corporations, Autonomous Bodies etc.

Besides, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also seeks verification from its grantee

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) regarding implementation of reservation policy in respect of employees of the grantee NGO.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

936. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (urban) to achieve its objective of eliminating manual scavenging; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of community toilets in the country including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The objective of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) is to achieve 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October 2019 in urban areas. As per Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) Guidelines, all Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) being constructed are only sanitary toilets which eliminates manual scavenging. Government have also brought out a National Policy on Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) in the year 2017 which emphasizes implementation of legal prohibition of "manual scavenging" under the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

(b) Some of the steps taken to improve the condition of Community Toilets (CTs) in the country including Madhya Pradesh are as under:

- (i) Promotion of toilets with water connectivity to improve the condition of CTs,
- (ii) Online feedback systems have been installed for regular monitoring and cleaning of toilets,
- (iii) Information, Education and communication (IEC) activities are conducted at ULB level for generating awareness about proper use of toilets.
- (iv) Funds have been disbursed to ULBs by State Governments for sanitary pad

dispensers and installation of incinerators in the toilets.

(v) MoHUA is monitoring the progress of SBM-U through consultation workshops with Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), video conferencing with the State Mission Directors, ULBs uploading of ground level data on SBM portal etc.

(vi) A random check is done during 'Swachh Survekshan' to ascertain the overall cleanliness and facilities such as water & electricity availability, collection of user charge for maintenance etc. provided in Community Toilets.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Mega Food Parks

937. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mega food parks set up by the Government in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to set up new mega food parks in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of the conditions fixed by the Government for setting up of new Mega Food Parks;

(d) the details of food parks proposed to be set up in the current financial year State-wise/location-wise and the criteria adopted to set up food parks;

(e) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Chhattisgarh with regard to setting up of food parks in their respective States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Government has approved setting up of 42

(Forty Two) Mega Food Parks for creation of modern infrastructure for food processing industries in the country. State wise details of Mega Food Parks approved by Ministry of Food Processing Industries in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (f) The proposals under Scheme for Mega Food Park for setting up of Mega Food Parks in the country are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI) from time to time. Selection of suitable proposals for these projects is done as per the Scheme guidelines, based on the merit, through a stringent appraisal process as per the prefixed criteria. However, as on date, there is no vacant slot available for setting up of new Mega Food Parks in the country. Ministry has not issued any fresh Expression of Interest to seek proposals for setting of new mega food parks under the Scheme for Mega Food Park due to non availability of vacant slots. Hence, no proposal has been received from States including Chhattisgarh for setting up of new Mega Food Parks. The salient features of the scheme for setting of new Mega Food Parks are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The detailed Guidelines of the Scheme of the Mega Food Parks (MFPs) dated 21.07.2016 are also available on Ministry's website: www.mofpi.nic.in

Statement-I

State-wise details of Mega Food Parks sanction by Ministry of Food Processing Industries in the country

Sl. No.	State	Number of Mega Food Parks
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Gujarat	2
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	2

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2
14.	Maharashtra	3
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Odisha	2
18.	Punjab	3
19.	Rajasthan	1
20.	Telangana	4
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Uttarakhand	2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3
24.	West Bengal	1
Total		42

Statement-II

Salient Features of the Mega Food Parks Scheme

Objective of the Scheme

The primary objective of the MFPS is to provide modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing along the value chain from the farm to the market. It will include creation of processing infrastructure near the farm, transportation, logistics and centralized processing centres.

The Scheme functions with a cluster based approach based on a hub and spokes model by establishing Mega Food Parks. It includes creation of infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm in the form of Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and Collection Centres (CCs) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure like roads, electricity, water, Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) facilities etc. at Central Processing Centre (CPC). These PPCs and CCs act as aggregation and storage points to feed raw material to the processing units located in the CPC.

The Scheme will be demand-driven, and will facilitate food processing units to meet environmental and safety standards.

Pattern of Assistance

The scheme provides for a capital grant at the rate of 50 per cent of the project cost (excluding land cost) in general areas and at the rate of 75 per cent of the project cost (excluding land cost) in difficult and hilly areas *i.e.* North East Region including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the States subject to a maximum of Rs.50 crore per project.

Land

The requirement of land for establishing the CPC is minimum 50 acres either by purchase or on lease of at least 75 years for the Central Processing Centre of the Mega Food Park.

Key Project Components

- **Enabling Basic Infrastructure**-Internal Roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, ETP & STP, weighbridges etc.
- **Core Processing**-Sorting & grading, packaging, warehouses & Specialized storage, Pre-cooling and Ripening chambers, IQF, Cold chain infrastructure, Steam generation, QC Lab etc.
- **Standard Design Facility Sheds for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs)**-plug and play facility for small units.
- **Non-Core Infrastructure**-Admin buildings, training centres, canteen, workers' hostel, trade/display centre etc

Implementing Agency

The responsibility of execution, ownership and management of the Mega Food Park vests with a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) registered under the Companies Act. However, State Government/State Government entities/ Cooperatives applying for the project under the scheme will not be required to form a separate SPV.

Eligibility criteria for SPV

The main eligibility criteria of the SPVs are as under:

- (i) SPV shall be a body corporate registered under the Companies Act. However, in case

of State Government/State Government entities/Cooperatives implementing the project, registration of a separate SPV under the Companies Act will not be necessary.

- (ii) The promoter holding maximum equity in the SPV will be the lead promoter. The lead promoter will be primarily responsible for co-ordination with all stakeholders including with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries to ensure effective implementation of the project.
- (iii) The combined net worth of the promoters/ proposed shareholders of SPV should not be less than Rs. 50.00 crore. Each member in SPV must have a net worth at least 1.5 times of his/her proposed equity contribution in order to ensure requisite contribution for the project from each shareholder.
- (iv) The SPV needs to bring in at least 20 per cent of the total project cost as equity in general areas and at least 10 per cent of the total project cost in difficult and hilly areas *i.e.* North East Region including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the States.
- (v) Central Government agencies becoming shareholders in the SPV, can only hold upto 26 per cent of equity in the SPV. However, there will be no such restriction on State Govt./State Govt. entities/Cooperatives.
- (vi) Every SPV will publish the user charges/hiring rates for common facilities and lease rental rates for plots and factory buildings for MSEs in the Mega Food Park on their websites for wider information of the prospective investors. Rate of plots in the Mega Food Park may also be made available to Ministry of Food Processing Industries and State Government concerned for uploading on their websites. SPVs are not permitted to sell plots/facilities in Mega Food Parks and can only give plots/facilities on lease to other food processing units.

- (vii) The common facilities in the park cannot be sold or leased out. They can only be offered to units on rental basis.

Programme Management Agency (PMA)

The Ministry will appoint a Program Management Agency (PMA) to assist it in implementation of the Scheme. The PMA will be a reputed institution with extensive experience in project development, management, financing and implementation of infrastructure projects.

Project Management Consultant (PMC)

In addition to the PMA, for ensuring smooth implementation of projects at ground level, Ministry has drawn up a panel of Project Management Consultants (PMC) with experience in preparation of DPRs for large projects and in project implementation. Any of these Ministry's empanelled agencies may be engaged by the SPVs for preparation of DPRs and for assistance in implementation.

Time schedule

The time schedule for completion and successful operationalization of a Mega Food Park project is 30 months from the date of final approval to the project.

Wastage of Foodgrains Due to Poor Storage Facilities

938. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that foodgrains are wasted every year during the rainy season due to lack of proper storage facilities and if so, the details thereof in terms of tonnage;
- (b) the action plan prepared by the Government to deal with the said problem;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any accountability in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the foodgrain storage capacity of public and private sector godowns separately in the country at present; and

- (e) the total quantum of foodgrains stored in these godowns at present along with the storage capacity lying unused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No wastage of Central Pool foodgrains (wheat & rice) can be directly attributed to lack of storage facilities in Food Corporation of India (FCI). The storage capacity of 855.98 Lakh MT is available against the stocks of 650.53 Lakh MT as on 01.07.2018.

(b) Following steps have been taken by the Government to augment covered storage capacity:

1. Government has formulated Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of godowns by private parties, Central Warehouse Corporation (CWC), State Warehouse Corporations (SWCs) and other State agencies for storage of foodgrains. Storage Capacity of 141.37 Lakh MT has been created as on 30.06.2018. In addition Storage Capacity of 1,25,610 MT in North Eastern States and 20,000 MT in States other than NE States as on 31st March 2017 has been created under 12th Five Year Plan.
2. In order to avoid damage of foodgrains from rain following steps are taken:
 - (a) The trucks transporting foodgrains are covered with tarpaulins on all sides and carefully examined on receipt at the destination to ensure that no bags get wet.
 - (b) Before rainy season godowns are carefully examined and any suspected leakage points are got repaired.
 - (c) Underground drains fed by rain water pipes are periodically examined against choking, if any.

(d) On the rainy day, the doors and ventilators of godowns are kept closed to check the rain water entry in the godowns.

3. Steps taken to avoid the damage of foodgrains in storage are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Whenever accrual of any quantity of damaged foodgrains is noticed, each case is investigated immediately and action by the concerned authority is invariably taken against officials found responsible. The details of the action taken against the officers/employees of FCI found responsible for damage to foodgrains due to rain during

last five years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) As on 30.06.2018, Storage Capacity with FCI which is owned and hired from CWC/State Govt./PEG/Private agencies for storage of Central Pool Stock is 381.06 Lakh MT (Public-264.58 Lakh MT and Private-116.48 Lakh MT). In addition, 474.92 Lakh MT of Storage Capacity is utilized by State Governments for keeping Central Pool Stocks.

(e) Utilization of storage capacity varies from month to month and day to day depending on the level of procurement and issue. The detail of the quantum of foodgrains stored in storage capacity with % age as on 31.03.2018 is as under:

(Figure in lakh MT)

	Covered			CAP			Total
	Owned	Hired	Total	Owned	Hired	Total	
Capacity	128.42	208.06	336.48	26.02	0.00	26.02	362.50
Stocks	92.18	184.75	276.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	276.93
Utilization (%)	72	89	82	0	0	0	76

Statement-I

Steps Taken to avoid the damage of Foodgrains in Storage are as under:

- (i) All godowns are constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered

godowns as well as in CAP storage are used.

- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers. The health of the foodgrains is monitored at regular intervals by a system of checks and super checks at different levels. Following Checks and Super Checks are conducted in the godowns by FCI to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in the storage.
 - (a) Fortnightly inspection of stocks on 100% basis by Technical Assistant.
 - (b) Monthly inspection by Manager(QC)
 - (c) Quarterly inspection by AGM(QC)

- (d) Super Checks by Regional, Zonal and FCI Hqrs Squads.
- (xi) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.
- (xi) Damage Monitoring Cells have been set up at District, Regional and Zonal levels to regularly monitor quality of stocks and reduce damages.

Statement-II

Details of the Action Taken against the Officers/Employees of FCI responsible for damage to Foodgrains due to Rain during last five years

Sl. No.	Region	Name of officials Shri	Designation	Penalty Imposed
1.	Bihar	S.P. Ram	Manager (D), FSD Mokama	Reduction to initial pay in the time scale of Manager
2.	Kerala	P.O. Sunny	Manager (Civil, FSD Kollam	Penalty of "CENSURE"
3.	Tamil Nadu	D.V. Lakshmi Narayanan	Manager (Civil), FSD Avadi	Recovery of Rs. 25,000/-
		V. Panneer Selvam	Manager (QC), FSD Tvkoil	Reduction of 2 stages in the pay scale till retirement
		P. Murugavel	Manager (Civil), FSD Egmore	Warning Issued
		P. Mugunthan	Manger (Civil), FSD Avadi	Warning Issued
		M. Kalimuthu	Manager (Civil), MD Coimbatore	Warning Issued
		C. Balasubramaniam	Manager (Civil), FSD Egmore	Warning Issued
		V. Mugunthan	Manager (Civil), FSD Avadi	Warning Issued
		Sahadevan	AG-I (D), FSD Tvkoil	Reduction of pay by 3 stages with cummulative effect
4.	Andhra Pradesh	S.C. Narayana	Manager (D), BSC Jammikunta	Penalty of "CENSURE" and recovery of Rs. 10,000/-
		V. Srinivas	Manager (QC), BSC Jammikunta	Penalty of "CENSURE" and recovery of Rs. 10,000/-
5.	Delhi	D.K. Atri	Manager (D)	Penalty of "CENSURE"
		Salwinder Kumar	Manager (QC)	Penalty of "CENSURE"
		Akshay Lal Prasad	Ex. Manager (D)	Penalty of "CENSURE"
		Rohtash Kumar	Manager (CE)	Penalty of "CENSURE"
		Satish Minj	AG-II (D)	Recovery of Rs. 1300/-
		Amarjeet Singh	AG-II (D)	Recovery of Rs. 2700/-
		Hari Singh	AG-I (D)	Recovery of Rs. 1200/-
		Amit Bhatnagar	AG-I (D)	Recovery of Rs. 5650/-

Sl. No.	Region	Name of officials Shri	Designation	Penalty Imposed
		Rajpal Singh	AG-I (D)	Recovery of Rs. 9000/-
		Sudhir Kumar	AG-II (Min)	Recovery of Rs. 5800/-
		Subhash Panwar	TA III	Recovery of Rs. 930/-
		Rishab Hingle	TA III	Recovery of Rs. 1000/-
		Anjana	TA III	Recovery of Rs. 1400/-
		Anupam Sinha	TA III	Recovery of Rs. 650/-
		Jai Kishan	AG-I (D)	Recovery of Rs. 1100/-
		Shesh Raj	Ex. AG-I (D)	Recovery of Rs. 4878/-

[English]

Aadhaar Based Biometric Authentication in PDS

939. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many workers were reportedly denied rations from the Public Distribution System (PDS) shops for failing to have Aadhaar based biometric authentication and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the people who have been denied ration are mostly elderly persons who could not procure food after the Aadhaar enabled point of sales machine could not authenticate their biometrics, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of point of sale equipment in Fair Price Shops for the identification of beneficiaries under the scheme of automation of Fair Price Shops that has been set up in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives to the States that achieve cent per cent implementation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof,

State-wise along with the steps taken by the Government to achieve cent per cent coverage of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Notification No. S.O. 371(E) dated 08.02.2017 issued by the Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD) under Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (Aadhaar Act), *inter alia* provides that the individual beneficiaries having Ration Cards under NFSA to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication to receive subsidies under NFSA and those who do not possess Aadhaar, to make application for Aadhaar enrolment. The notification further provides that till the Aadhaar is assigned to the beneficiaries of subsidies under NFSA, the entitlements under NFSA shall be given to such individuals on production of Ration Card, Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip or copy of his/her request made to State Government for Aadhaar enrolment alongwith copy of any of the 8 documents *viz.* Voter ID, PAN Card, Passport, Driving License, Certificate of identity having photo issued by Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar, Address Card having name and Photo issued by Department of Post or Kisan Photo Passbook.

The Notification also provides that any member of the eligible household will be entitled to receive entire quantity of subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of food subsidy under NFSA on behalf of the households if he/she fulfills the aforementioned identification requirement, irrespective of

whether all members of the household have had Aadhaar number assigned to them.

The State Governments/UT Admsn. have been requested time and again for strict compliance with the above guidelines.

(c) and (d) At present, 3.33 lakh out of 5.27 lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) across the country have ePoS devices. As regards financial assistance, Government has approved FPS dealers' margins @ Rs. 87/quintal to State/UT Governments under NFSA, which also includes reimbursement of Rs. 17/quintal for their expenditure towards purchase and operations of ePoS devices at FPSs. Such expenditure is shared between Centre and State/UT Governments on 75:25 basis for Special Category States/UTs and on 50:50 basis for General Category States/UTs.

Installation of Automated Kiosks

940. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to install automated kiosks e-Gates for speedy document and identity verification;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether at the e-Gates, foreigners can present their machine readable passports, place their fingerprints on the scanner and complete a customs declaration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. There is a proposal for installation of e-Gates at 06 major Airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Through these e-Gates, identity of the traveler can be verified by scanning passport, obtaining finger prints and facial bio-metrics.

[Translation]

Funds for Hostels for SCs and OBCs

941. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to release Central Assistance/share for the construction of hostels for

Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides Central Assistance/share for construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes under the Schemes of 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)' and 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls', respectively. Under these schemes, admissible Central Assistance is released to the State Governments/UT Administrations and other eligible implementing agencies on receipt of proposals, complete in all respects from them.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Citizenship for Displaced Persons

942. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the provision for conferring Indian citizenship to displaced people in the country;

(b) whether the displaced people from Pakistan are living in districts like Barmer-Jaisalmer etc. of Rajasthan State adjoining the international border near Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a number of displaced people are still deprived of basic facilities due to non-conferring of Indian citizenship despite following all the rules and regulations formulated by the Government in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is taking/prepare to take specific steps/considering to provide citizenship and all related facilities to the said deprived and displaced Pakistani Nationals; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Indian

Citizenship is granted as per the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made there-under to foreign nationals who make an application for Indian Citizenship in the prescribed form.

(b) and (c) Yes, Number of displaced/migrated people from Pakistan living on Long Term Visa(LTV) in different districts of Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Such people who are staying on LTV are provided with the basic facilities as per the rules. Further, subject to the conditions stated therein, the minority migrants from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh have also been given other facilities such as permission to take up self employment or doing business, allowing free movement within the State/UT, transfer of LTV papers from one State/UT to another State/UT, Reduction of penalty on non-extension of short term visa/LTV on time, opening of Bank accounts, purchase of a small dwelling unit for self occupation, issuance of Driving License, PAN card & Aadhar card, extension of LTV to those who could not renew their Pakistani passport etc.

(f) and (g) Government has taken various steps to provide citizenship and all related facilities to the minority migrants displaced from Pakistan. Some of these are given below:—

- (i) Power to grant citizenship to such minority migrants from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh has been delegated to District Magistrates of 16 districts and Governments of 7 States to make the process simpler and faster. Ministry of Home Affairs has been in touch with the district/State authorities concerned and other stakeholders and has sensitized them to expeditiously process all the pending citizenship applications of such eligible applicants.
- (ii) Web portal-indiancitizenshiponline.nic.in has been launched where the applicant can file his application, upload documents and pay fees. The applicant can also receive all citizenship related services in an online manner.
- (iii) Furthermore, the powers to administer oath of allegiance to such applicants has been delegated

to the Sub-Divisional Magistrates(SDMs) in the absence of District Magistrate(DM)/Collector.

- (iv) Fee for citizenship application and citizenship registration has been drastically reduced.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Number of Pak nationals living on LTV
1.	Barmer	284
2.	Jaisalmer	1389
3.	Bikaner	11
4.	Sri Ganganagar	03
5.	Jodhpur	14793
6.	Jalore	164
Total		16644

Procurement of Paddy

943. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to procure paddy from Madhya Pradesh during the current year;
- (b) whether due to lack of required godowns for storage of paddy in Madhya Pradesh, the entire production of paddy of farmers could not be procured;
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to give bonus to the farmers in Madhya Pradesh for procurement of their entire paddy produce; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Madhya Pradesh is a Decentralized procurement State for paddy procurement. Being a DCP State, State Government procures paddy

from the farmers at MSP fixed by Govt. of India, gets the paddy milled and retains rice for State requirement under NFSA and Other Welfare Schemes. Only the surplus rice is handed over to FCI which is moved to other consuming States by FCI.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has procured 16.35 LMT paddy during KMS 2017-18 by operating 1122 number of procurement centres covering major procuring belts in the State.

Further, Government of Madhya Pradesh has estimated to procure 20 LMT of Paddy during KMS 2018-19. In order to ensure that MSP benefits reaches maximum number of farmers, the State intends to operate 1200 procurement Centres during KMS 2018-19.

(b) and (c) During KMS 2017-18, a total quantity of 16.35 LMT paddy has been procured. In the State of Madhya Pradesh, FCI and State Govt. has a total available storage capacity of 150.27 LMT (as on 30.06.2018) which is sufficient for storing foodgrain required under NFSA and Other Welfare Schemes. Thus, paddy procurement has not been affected due to lack of required godowns.

(d) and (e) Government has no proposal to give bonus on paddy over and above MSP in any State.

[English]

Housing Units in Jharkhand

944. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target set by the Government for construction of housing units in Jharkhand under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of housing units constructed in the State during the said period, location-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated in this regard during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (c) The details of construction of housing units in Jharkhand and funds allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of housing units constructed in the State during the said period, location-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Houses sanctioned for weaker sections in various schemes during last three years alongwith Physical and Financial progress under PMAY(U)

Particulars	Financial Year	Houses sanctioned for Slum dwellers including houses sanctioned In-situ Slum	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Beneficiary Led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme	In all components of PMAY(U)
Houses Sanctioned to Weaker Section (Nos)	2015-16	-	-	7,739	11	7,750
	2016-17	-	-	52,846	40	52,886
	2017-18	13,789	35,230	41,064	306	90,389
Houses Gounded		3,093	464	82,277	402	86,236
Houses Constructed		2,860	-	31,155	402	34,417
Central Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. in cr.)		252.32	637.40	1,607.76	7.36	2,504.83
Central Assistance Released (Rs. in cr.)		73.40	207.73	686.57	7.36	975.06

Statement-II*Location-wise details of houses constructed in the State of Jharkhand under various components of PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	Location/City	Central Assistance Approved (Rs. in cr.)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in cr.)	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Grounded (Nos)	Houses Completed (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adityapur	12.38	5.14	825	641	483
2.	Basukinath	10.49	5.01	699	699	389
3.	Bishrampur	11.81	6.83	787	770	531
4.	Bokaro	9.33	5.97	383	383	383
5.	Bundu	9.29	4.50	619	465	210
6.	Chaibasa	27.38	11.01	1,825	1,436	613
7.	Chakardharpur	25.16	10.70	1,677	1,676	1,025
8.	Chakulia	17.33	7.60	1,155	1,135	561
9.	Chas	56.52	26.11	3,768	2,919	2,116
10.	Chatra	4.73	3.29	315	295	220
11.	Chirkunda	8.51	4.47	567	556	321
12.	Deoghar	116.27	52.54	7,751	7,648	3,018
13.	Dhanbad	73.57	77.76	3,572	2,969	2,383
14.	Dumka	10.23	5.21	682	662	393
15.	Garhwa	24.93	12.63	1,662	1,466	916
16.	Giridih	57.60	23.70	3,840	3,746	1,333
17.	Godda	23.13	11.03	1,542	1,542	742
18.	Gumla	27.81	9.93	1,854	1,854	955
19.	Hazaribag	43.38	21.42	2,892	2,409	1,258
20.	Hussainabad	9.14	4.26	609	591	176
21.	Jamshedpur	6.69	13.03	446	367	348
22.	Jamtara	10.04	5.93	669	669	299
23.	Jhumri Tilaiya	37.29	18.17	2,486	2,007	739
24.	Jugsalai	0.35	0.15	23	19	16
25.	Khunti	24.57	10.89	1,638	1,441	609
26.	Koderma	5.48	3.13	365	340	253
27.	Latehar	17.85	7.99	1,190	1,190	632
28.	Lohardaga	60.83	23.84	4,055	3,628	1,939
29.	Madhupur	32.51	14.31	2,167	2,013	496
30.	Majhion	17.88	9.32	1,192	1,063	426

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Mango	9.17	3.61	611	590	428
32.	Medininagar	32.70	15.44	2,180	1,497	743
33.	Mihijam	4.76	2.92	317	101	68
34.	Nagar Uttari	6.98	2.78	465	455	60
35.	Pakur	28.79	10.38	1,919	1,478	418
36.	Phusro	3.69	3.75	246	225	219
37.	Rajmahal	9.51	5.28	634	622	583
38.	Ramgarh	13.86	7.54	924	904	750
39.	Ranchi	247.30	124.19	15,513	14,316	4,829
40.	Sahibganj	11.24	7.49	749	693	506
41.	Seraikela	3.78	1.92	252	252	165
42.	Simdega	27.75	10.89	1,850	1,663	1,463

Model Act on Contract Farming

945. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has released model law for contract farming and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the two draft proposals brought forward by the Government on contract farming received wide criticism from industry and farmers groups, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address the concerns expressed by the industry and farmers groups on contract farming;

(c) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to adopt the model act on contract farming and if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto; and

(d) whether it is also true that once the contract farming is adopted, it would help entry of private players into the farm sector as it would induce competition and ensure assured and better price for farm produce to farmers through advance agreements and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes Madam. The Government has formulated and released a progressive and facilitative Model Act "The State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018" in May, 2018 for its adoption by the States/Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act covers the entire value and supply chain from pre-production to post harvest marketing including services contract for the agricultural produce and livestock.

(b) The first draft of Model Contract Farming Act was circulated to the States/UTs and concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments to solicit their comments. In addition, it was also placed on public domain in December, 2017 by uploading on departmental website for extensive consultations with various stakeholders including farmers, trade & industry, economists, policy makers. It elicited huge response from within India and from abroad. Based on suggestions received, draft Model Act was modified and placed again in public domain in February, 2018 for soliciting further comments/suggestions. All the suggestions/views received thereafter were considered/addressed and incorporated to give its final shape as "The State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018" in May, 2018.

(c) The Government convened a meeting of State Agriculture Marketing Ministers' in May, 2018 under the

Chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister to release the Model Act for adoption by States/Union Territories and also to explain them the details of the provisions of said Model Act. In the meeting, Union Agriculture Minister requested the States/UTs to adopt the Model Act, as it may be an effective tool for mitigating price risk and market uncertainty. There was unanimity among the States to adopt this Model Act.

(d) Model Act being a facilitative one with wider scope of contracts in the entire agri-value chain starting from pre-production, production to post-production, private players including Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) will be encouraged to engage themselves in the contract farming and services contracts under the Act. The contract farming under this model, will help in mitigating the price risk and market uncertainties through advance agreements and would encourage entry of private players into the farm sector.

Revival of Loss Making PSUs

946. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive loss making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSEs) has completed examination of some of the sick Public Sector Undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of those Undertakings; and

(e) the details of recommendations made by BRPSE and the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs): General principles and mechanism of restructuring". As per the guidelines issued on 29.10.2015, the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible for monitoring the performance of CPSEs functioning under them and taking timely redressal measures for revival/restructuring/disinvestment/closure of sick/loss making CPSEs with the approval of the competent authority.

(c) to (e) In accordance with the decision of the Government on 7.10.2015, the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) was wound up on 9th November 2015. All matters relating to sick/loss making CPSEs including their revival are dealt by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

During the period of the existence of the erstwhile BRPSE, set up in December, 2004, a total of 68 cases were referred to the Board. Recommendations of the Board were given on 64 cases and 4 cases were remitted to the concerned Ministries/Departments for resubmission. Details of the recommendations of BRPSE are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, the details of revival/closure then approved by the Government are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Recommendations of BRPSE

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/CPSE	Broad gist of the recommendation of BRPSE
Department of Heavy Industry		
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
2.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
4.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
5.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Revival as a PSE

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/CPSE	Broad gist of the recommendation of BRPSE
6.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
7.	NEPA Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
8.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
9.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
10.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
11.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Closure and sale of non-operating units. Other operating units are revived as a PSE.
12.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
13.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
14.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
15.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
16.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
17.	HMT Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
18.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Revival as a PSE-Closure of Bangalore unit and transfer of Ranibagh unit to State Government before its closure
19.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring & taken over by BHEL
20.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
21.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	Revival through either transferring to State Govt. of J & K or Joint Venture with any State/Central Govt. PSU/Private Sector
22.	Scooters India Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture
23.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Closure
24.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	Closure
Ministry of Textiles		
25.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Closure
26.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
27.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.	Revival of 15 mills as PSE units and 19 mills through Joint Venture
28.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Revival of as a PSE
29.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	Revival of Elgin Mill No.2
Department of Fertilizers		
30.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
31.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
32.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL)	Revival as a PSE

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/CPSE	Broad gist of the recommendation of BRPSE
Ministry of Shipping		
33.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
34.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Department of Defence Production		
35.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals		
36.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
37.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
38.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Department of Pharmaceuticals		
39.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
40.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
41.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
42.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	Merger with IDPL
43.	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Merger with IDPL
Ministry of Coal		
44.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
45.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Mines		
46.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
47.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Department of Scientific & Industrial Research		
48.	Central Electronics Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation		
49.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Steel		
50.	MECON Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
51.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring & merger with SAIL
52.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare		
53.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Railways		
54.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/CPSE	Broad gist of the recommendation of BRPSE
55.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
56.	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
57.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Revival through transfer of two wagon manufacturing units to M/o Railways and transfer of one refractory unit to M/o Steel
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs		
58.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region		
59.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting		
60.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Department of Telecommunications		
61.	ITI Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Department of Commerce		
62.	STCL Ltd.	Closure
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas		
63.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Closure
Department of Food & Public Distribution		
64.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	Closure of Breakfast Food Unit

Statement-II

List of CPSES approved by the Government for Revival/Closure based on the recommendations of BRPSE

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/ CPSE	Broad gist of the Government decision
Department of Heavy Industry		
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. The feasibility of forming a joint venture company for the management of salt factory may also be considered by D/o Heavy Industry.
2.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Closure
5.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and merger with HMT Machine Tools Ltd.
6.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
7.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. Closure of non-operating units and Revival of 3 operating units.

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/ CPSE	Broad gist of the Government decision
8.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
9.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Closure
10.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
11.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and JV formation with majority shareholding being held by JV partner
12.	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring & take over by BHEL
13.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
14.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
15.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment
16.	NEPA Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
17.	Scooters India Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
18.	HMT Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
19.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Closure
20.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	Closure
21.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Closure
22.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Closure
23.	HMT Chinnar Watches Ltd.	Closure
24.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Closure
Ministry of Mines		
25.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
26.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Shipping		
27.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment.
28.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	Revival through Joint Venture.
Ministry of Defence		
29.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring & transfer from M/o Shipping to M/o Defence
Ministry of Steel		
30.	MECON Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
31.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring & merger with SAIL
Ministry of Textiles		
32.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE. Revival of 22 mills as PSE units and handing over 2 mills to Government of Puducherry.
33.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/ CPSE	Broad gist of the Government decision
34.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Running of Kinnison & Khardah in West Bengal and Rai Bahadur Hadrut Mill, Katihar in Bihar by NJMC and closure of remaining three mills, <i>i.e.</i> National, Union and Alexendra.
Department of Pharmaceuticals		
35.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
36.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals	Revival as a PSE
37.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
38.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Revival as a PSE by its Holding Company
39.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Department of Fertilizers	Revival as a PSE
40.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
41.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	Financial restructuring and setting up of a new brown field Ammonia-Urea Complex at Namrup within the existing premises of BVFCL through Joint Venture
Department of Scientific & Industrial Research		
42.	Central Electronics Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare		
43.	State Forms Corporation of India Ltd. Ministry of Railways	Revival as a PSE
44.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
45.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring & transfer to M/o Railways
46.	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring & transfer to M/o Railways
47.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Transfer of (i) Refractory unit at Salem to SAIL under M/o Steel and (ii) Administrative control of BSCL (excluding Refractory unit at Salem) to M/o Railways on "as is where is" condition with financial restructuring.
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation		
48.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs		
49.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Revival as a PSE

Sl. No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/ CPSE	Broad gist of the Government decision
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting		
50.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas		
51.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region		
52.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Department of Telecommunications		
53.	ITI Ltd.	Revival as a PSE
Ministry of Coal		
54.	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	Revival as a PSE by its Holding Company
55.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Revival as a PSE by its Holding Company
Department of Commerce		
56.	STCL Ltd.	Closure

Climate Resilient Agriculture

947. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to promote climate-resilient agriculture across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any scheme which covers small and medium farmers, who are more vulnerable to the impact of climate change and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of the States has any such projects and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that impact of climate change will hit small and marginal farmers very badly in the coming years and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the precautions recommended by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing number of schemes for promoting

climate resilience agriculture. As many as 10 key dimensions for adaptation namely improved crop seeds, livestock and fish culture; water use efficiency; pest management; improved farm practices; improved nutrient management; agricultural insurance; credit support; markets; access to information and livelihood diversification are emphasised. Important initiatives in this regard include National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseed & Oil Palm (NMOOP) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Soil Health Card (SHC), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Rainfed Area Development (RAD), Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) and National Bamboo Mission (NBM) are component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) which is one of the eight Missions under National Action Plan for Climate Change.

The National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) is a flagship program of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) undertaking systematic long term research on the impacts and adaptation of Indian agriculture to climate change. The initiatives cover not only grain crops but also horticulture, natural resources, livestock and fisheries and strategic research. Under this initiative best practices on farmers' field to cope with current variability have been demonstrated in 121 climatically vulnerable districts of the country. Innovative institutions at the village level such as, Village Level Climate Risk

Management Committee, Seed Banks, Fodder Banks, etc. have been established.

(c) A GEF assisted Green-Ag project has been approved for implementation in MP, Odisha, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand, intervention of which will make these landscapes resilient to Climate Change.

(d) and (e) Climate Change is expected to impact both temperature and rainfall. The temperature is likely to rise and the rainfall will face variability, while the total quantum may not be affected. These changes are expected to adversely affect the yields. However in some of the regions, increase in yields are also predicted due to increase in rainfall. Adaptation and Mitigation techniques have been developed to minimize the adverse impacts. It is emphasised that several location specific technologies have been developed due to which the country could produce the highest food grain (279.51 MT) in addition to more than 305.42 MT of horticultural production in 2017-18.

During XII Plan (2012-2017), more than 400 climate resilient germplasm lines have been identified and 58 genotypes characterised with high water and nutrient use efficiency. 18.97 lakh ha area was brought under organic farming, 249 lakh ha area under horticulture, 28.46 lakh ha under precision irrigation and 7.65 lakh ha under System of Rice Intensification (SRI), 24.15 lakh milch animals were covered under ration balancing programme and five bypass protein feed making units (50 MT/day capacity) were set up between 2012-2017.

The District Agricultural Contingency Plans (DACP) have been developed in a project mode with financial support from DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India. 623 contingency plans have been prepared and hosted on ICAR/DAC&FW and ICARCRIDA websites (<http://farmer.gov.in/>, <http://agricoop.nic.in/acp.html>, <http://crida.in>) to advise States to address various weather aberrations.

[Translation]

Production of Mushroom

948. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production of mushroom in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to produce special species of mushrooms in the hilly areas of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir;

(c) if so, the number of persons benefited so far under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up food processing units for mushrooms and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the system to deal with the challenges of extremely slow implementation of the schemes related to agriculture and horticulture in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The details of mushroom production in various parts of the country, State-wise are provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Government has setup the Directorate of Mushroom Research, Solan (Himachal Pradesh), which is mandated to develop some special species of Mushroom like White Button Mushroom strain (DMR-Button-03, DMR-Button-06, NBS-1, NBS-5 and U3-54), Shiitake Mushroom (DMR-Shiitake-388 and DMR-Shiitake-38), Kabuli Dhingri, Winter Mushroom, Herecium Mushroom and also to develop suitable production and processing technologies. Recently Government has decided to promote the Gucchi variety of Himalayan mushroom, which is highly remunerative and can increase the income of farmers of hilly region. These species have been promoted through State Extension Divisions for adoption in temperate climate Himalayan region of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) 2000 persons have been benefitted so far in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

(d) Government has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana for providing boost to the

growth of food processing sector for all food crops including mushroom, reducing wastage of produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods. The Ministry of Food Processing is implementing this programme.

(e) and (f) The implementation of various Horticulture Schemes in the country have gained momentum in the past few years due to implementation of various programmes under the Scheme Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). These schemes are being regularly monitored at different levels by Central/States Committees.

Statement

ICAR-Directorate of Mushroom Research

Chambaghat, Solan (HP)

Mushroom Production in India

Sl.No.	State	Total Production (Tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,515
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26
3.	Assam	125
4.	Bihar	2600
5.	Chhattisgarh	344
6.	Delhi	3070
7.	Goa	4220
8.	Gujarat	11,200
9.	Haryana	15,100
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9,150
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	630
12.	Jharkhand	220
13.	Karnataka	1180
14.	Kerala	800
15.	Maharashtra	16,000
16.	Madhya Pradesh	15
17.	Manipur	60
18.	Meghalaya	27
19.	Mizoram	50
20.	Nagaland	325
21.	Odisha	15,986

Sl.No.	State	Total Production (Tonnes)
22.	Punjab	18,000
23.	Rajasthan	1300
24.	Sikkim	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	10,000
26.	Tripura	100
27.	Uttarakhand	10,236
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7,100
29.	West Bengal	2050

Union Territories

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300
2.	Chandigarh	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0
6.	Puducherry	0
Total		133,732

Source: ICAR-DMR, 2017-18

[English]

Circulation of Fake Currency

949. SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D. K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of fake currencies are in circulation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against the various militant outfits and other agencies involved in the circulation of fake currency in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stringent measures taken by the Government to put an end to the circulation of fake currency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As per the data provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the quantum of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized by States/UTs Police during the year 2017 and 2018 (upto 30.06.2018) are Rs. 21.61 crores and Rs. 5.13 crores respectively.

Intelligence and Security Agencies of Centre and States keep a close watch on the elements involved in the circulation of fake currency in the country and take action on any reported violation of law.

The Government has taken various measures to check the smuggling and circulation of FICN into the country, which are *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 criminalises the production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian paper currency, coin or any other material as a terrorist act.
- (ii) FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed by the MHA to share intelligence/information among the different security agencies of the States/Centre to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes in the country. A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has also been functioning in NIA to investigate terror funding and fake currency cases.
- (iii) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling & circulation of Fake Currency Notes.
- (iv) Strengthening the security at the international borders by using new surveillance technology, deploying additional manpower for round the clock surveillance, establishing observations posts along the international border, erection of border fencing and intensive patrolling.

Godowns on Rent

950. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of godowns on rent maintained by the Food Corporation of India, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is planning to increase construction of godowns with increased capacity and technological upgradation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the financial implication for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As on 30.06.2018, total 1540 godowns have been hired on rent by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government has been implementing the following Schemes for construction of godowns and silos in the country:

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. A capacity of 141.63 LMT has been created as on 31.05.2018. Under this Scheme, no funds are allocated by the Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the Private Parties/CWC/State Agencies by arranging their own funds and land. After a godown is constructed and taken over by FCI, the storage charges are paid to the investor for the guaranteed period of 9/10 years irrespective of the quantum of foodgrains stored.
- (ii) **Central Sector Scheme:** This Scheme is implemented in the North Eastern States along with Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Kerala. Funds are released by the Government to FCI and also directly to the State Governments for construction of godowns. A capacity of 1,42,700 MT has been completed by FCI and 48,380 MT

by State Governments during last 5 years from 01.04.2013 up to 30.06.2018. This Scheme is fully funded by the Government and amount of funds provided per annum is about Rs. 60 cr.

- (iii) **Construction of Steel Silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, construction of steel silos has been undertaken in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode from 2016 for modernizing the storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. As on 30.06.2018, a capacity of 6.25 LMT silos has been created. There are two modes of PPP for constructing silos. In the case of silos constructed in Viability Gap Funding (VGF) mode, land is provided by the Government and investment for construction is done by the private party and there is a provision for seeking grant up to 20% of the total project cost from the Government. In the non-VGF mode, full investment including provision of land is done by the private party. After a silo is constructed and taken over by FCI, the storage charges are paid to the private party for the guaranteed period of 30 years irrespective of the quantum of foodgrains stored.

Statement

State-wise number of godowns (including silos) hired on rent by FCI as on 30.06.2018

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number
1.	Bihar	49
2.	Jharkhand	33
3.	Odisha	25
4.	West Bengal	10
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
6.	Assam	19
7.	Manipur	1
8.	Nagaland	1
9.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	5
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Haryana	210
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	15
14.	Punjab	432
15.	Rajasthan	97
16.	Uttar Pradesh	339
17.	Uttarakhand	13
18.	Andhra Pradesh	33
19.	Karnataka	40
20.	Kerala	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	36
22.	Telangana	36
23.	Chhattisgarh	22
24.	Gujarat	14
25.	Madhya Pradesh	30
26.	Maharashtra	63
Total		1540

Strategic Deployment of NDRF

951. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the absence of a permanent unit of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is causing delays in rescue operations in the State of Kerala which is prone to natural disasters like flood and landslide;

(b) whether the Government would consider a permanent unit of NDRF in Kozhikode, Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) There is no delay on the part of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) in providing assistance for rescue operation in the State of Kerala. 02 teams of NDRF are deployed at Thrissur, Kerala since 15.06.2016 to carry out rescue and relief in case of any disaster in the State of Kerala. Sufficient numbers of teams are placed in South India keeping in view of the vulnerability profile of the region. Additional teams of NDRF are always mobilized immediately as per the requirement of the State Government.

In the past, one team of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) was deployed at Kozhikode (Calicut) from 09.07.2010 to 20.11.2011 and later on the request of Government of Kerala this team was diverted to Sabarimala (Kerala).

The Government of India had approved Kozhikode (Calicut) as permanent location of NDRF Regional Response Centre (RRC). The Government of Kerala could not allot land for the permanent establishment of RRC Kozhikode. However the State Government has provided 05 acres of land in Ernakulum in place of Kozhikode (Calicut). The development of infrastructure for office and accommodation is in progress at Ernakulum.

[Translation]

Affordable Houses

952. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the price of houses have become out-of-reach of the common people; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide houses to the common man at affordable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects, therefore it is the responsibility of States to ensure housing to all citizens including low cost housing to target sections of the society like Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is supplementing the efforts of State Governments in creation of affordable housing stock through programme interventions.

Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission on 25th June, 2015 and the Mission aims to assist the States/ULBs in providing housing to all eligible families/beneficiaries among the urban poor. The Mission comprises four components viz. in-situ slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

The Government has taken the following steps aimed to provide houses to the common man at affordable price:

- (i) Various fiscal incentives have been provided under section 80-IBA of the Income Tax Act, which provides for 100% deduction of profits and gains for Affordable Housing projects.
- (ii) Affordable Housing has been accorded Infrastructure Status by including it in the Harmonised List of Infrastructure. This is to ensure low cost, long term and enhanced resource flow for affordable housing.
- (iii) GST Council has lowered the effective GST rate from 12% to 8% (after deducting one third of the amount charged for the house toward cost of land) for all the houses constructed under PMAY(U).
- (iv) In Budget 2018-19, an announcement has been made to set up a separate dedicated Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) in National Housing Bank (NHB). This fund will facilitate refinancing for Private Lending Institutions (PLIs) under (i) beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement under PMAY (U) and (ii) construction of affordable housing projects.

[English]

Suicide by Debt Ridden Farmers

953. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has failed to stop suicides of debt ridden farmers in the country;

(b) whether the Government has also failed to provide the requisite MSPs to farmers so far in the country;

(c) if so, the proposal of the Government to support farmers with right prices for farm products and stop suicides of farmers; and

(d) the details of suicides by debt ridden farmers reported in the country since 2014, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. The Report for the years 2016 onward has not been published yet. However, NCRB has provided data relating to suicides for the year 2016 (Provisional) to this Ministry. As per ADSI Reports for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 (Provisional) the State-wise suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers including those caused due to 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' have been compiled in the enclosed Statement which is.

Agriculture is a State subject. Agrarian distress can be addressed by enabling the farmers to increase their income. The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this,

the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government is aiming to reorient the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness in addition to pure production centeredness approach. The Department has, therefore, been implementing various Schemes to meet this objective viz. Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Interest Subvention Scheme etc.

Further, in the budget for 2018-19 the Government had announced that MSP for all unannounced Kharif crops will be 1.5 times the cost of production. Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 04.07.2018 has approved the increase in the MSPs for all Kharif crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.

Statement

Suicide by Persons Self-Employed in Farming/Agriculture

State/UT	2014			2015		
	Farmers	Labourers	Total	Farmers	Labourers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	160	472	632	516	400	916
Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	3	7	3	10
Assam	21	38	59	84	54	138
Bihar	0	10	10	0	7	7
Chhattisgarh	443	312	755	854	100	954
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	45	555	600	57	244	301
Haryana	14	105	119	28	134	162
Himachal Pradesh	32	31	63	0	46	46
Jammu and Kashmir	12	25	37	0	21	21
Jharkhand	0	4	4	0	21	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	321	447	768	1197	372	1569
Kerala	107	700	807	3	207	210
Madhya Pradesh	826	372	1198	581	709	1290
Maharashtra	2568	1436	4004	3030	1261	4291
Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1
Meghalaya	0	2	2	2	1	3
Mizoram	0	5	5	0	1	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	5	97	102	23	27	50
Punjab	24	40	64	100	24	124
Rajasthan	0	373	373	3	73	76
Sikkim	35	0	35	15	3	18
Tamil Nadu	68	827	895	2	604	606
Telangana	898	449	1347	1358	42	1400
Tripura	0	32	32	1	48	49
Uttar Pradesh	63	129	192	145	179	324
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	2
West Bengal	0	230	230	0	0	0
Total (States)	5642	6694	12336	8007	4583	12590
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	8	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi (UT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	16	16	0	12	12
Total (UTs)	8	16	24	0	12	12
Total (All India)	5650	6710	12360	8007	4595	12602

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

State/UT-wise number of suicides committed by persons engaged in farming sector during 2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Agricultural Labourers	Farmers/Cultivators	Suicides in Farming Sector (Total)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	565	239	804
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	6
3.	Assam	64	06	70
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	97	585	682
6.	Goa	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	378	30	408
8.	Haryana	159	91	250
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	0	21
11.	Jharkhand	0	3	3
12.	Karnataka	867	1212	2079
13.	Kerala	298	23	321
14.	Madhya Pradesh	722	599	1321
15.	Maharashtra	1111	2550	3661
16.	Manipur	0	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	3	2	5
18.	Mizoram	7	0	7
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	101	20	121
21.	Punjab	49	222	271
22.	Rajasthan	39	4	43
23.	Sikkim	2	12	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	345	36	381
25.	Telangana	13	632	645
26.	Tripura	18	4	22
27.	Uttar Pradesh	115	69	184
28.	Uttarakhand	3	0	3
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	3
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	27	2	29
Total (All India)		5019	6351	11370

Salient Features of PDS

954. PROF. RICHARD HAY:

SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Public Distribution System (PDS) Scheme and the details of the Government's plan to digitise it;

(b) the number of PDS shops which are computerised across the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala, Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for completion of computerisation of PDS across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Kerala, Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government is planning to link Ration Card with Aadhaar Card across the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the response of all the States/UTs; and

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal from some of the States to include more products under PDS and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Public Distribution System (PDS) is operated under the provisions of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains (rice, wheat & coarse grains) at highly subsidized rates *i.e.* Rs. 3/2/1 per kg respectively. Under the Act, eligible families comprise of Priority Households (PHH) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. As per the provisions of NFSA, 2013, this Department is also implementing a Scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations' during XII Five Year Plan (2012-17) in collaboration with all States/UTs on cost sharing basis. The Scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary other database, online allocation, computerization of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Further, to identify and weed out duplicate/ineligible beneficiaries and to enable rightful targeting of food subsidies, all States/UTs have been requested to seed Aadhaar numbers in RC data base. Since some of the States/UTs could not completed all activities under the scheme within the time lines of plan period, the validity of the scheme has been extended upto 31.3.2019 without any escalation of the project cost. The present status of implementation of the scheme *i.e.* digitization of ration cards/beneficiary database, Aadhaar seeding and FPS automation (State/UT-wise) etc. is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) No such proposal is received in this Department.

Statement

Status of End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Digitization of Ration Cards	Aadhaar Seeding in RCs	Online Allocation of Foodgrains	Computerization of Supply Chain Management	Transparency Portal	Online Grievance Redressal	Toll Free Helpline Numbers	Total No. of Fair Price Shops	No. of FPSs with Operational ePoS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	28,663	28,663
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	482	401
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	45%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1,731	0
4.	Assam	100%	0%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	38,236	109
5.	Bihar	100%	83%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	41,483	62
6.	Chandigarh	100%	100%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	12,294	11,914
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	62	62
9.	Daman and Diu	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	51	51
10.	Delhi	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,254	0
11.	Goa	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	446	42
12.	Gujarat	100%	98%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,210	17,210
13.	Haryana	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	9,399	9,399
14.	Himachal Pradesh	100%	94%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	4,934	4,933
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100%	59%	Up to TSOs*	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	6,583	6,392
16.	Jharkhand	100%	97%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	23,356	23,356
17.	Karnataka	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	20,114	18,849
18.	Kerala	100%	98%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	14,335	14,334
19.	Lakshadweep	100%	98%	-	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	39	39

20.	Madhya Pradesh	100%	92%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	23,661	23,661
21.	Maharashtra	100%	96%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	52,532	52,532
22.	Manipur	100%	30.57%	Partial*	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,154	0
23.	Meghalaya	100%	0%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	4,651	10
24.	Mizoram	100%	86%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,250	0
25.	Nagaland	100%	57%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,691	0
26.	Odisha	100%	92%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	12,577	12,577
27.	Puducherry	100%	100%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0
28.	Punjab	100%	98%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	16,657	16,000
29.	Rajasthan	100%	96%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	26,361	26,225
30.	Sikkim	100%	87%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,421	109
31.	Tamil Nadu	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	34,774	34,774
32.	Telangana	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,170	17,170
33.	Tripura	100%	98%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,806	1,806
34.	Uttar Pradesh	100%	92%	Implemented	implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	81,137	13,202
35.	Uttarakhand	100%	90%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	9,212	8
36.	West Bengal	100%	63%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	20,278	0
Total		100%	83.53%	30	21	36	35	36	5,29,004	3,33,890

[Translation]

Green Belt Cities

955. DR. BANSNILAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to identify green belt cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the number of trees has been counted in such green belt cities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether satellite mapping is used for observation of green belts; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No Madam. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not conducted any study to identify green belt cities in the country.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) No such information is available with the Ministry as the matter comes under the purview of the Urban Local Bodies.

(f) The question does not arise in view of (e) above.

Crop Insurance Schemes

956. SHRI DHARAMBIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of registered Government/

Private insurance companies in the country under the various crop insurance schemes, State-wise including Haryana;

(b) the premium paid by the Union Government, State Governments and Farmers to these insurance companies during the last two years, company-wise;

(c) the total funds sanctioned and the total funds released by these insurance companies during the said period; and

(d) the funds released by the Insurance companies to the farmers for their damaged crops during the last two years, State-wise including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) 18 General Insurance Companies have been empanelled which beside Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) include all four public sector general insurance companies and 13 private general insurance companies. State Governments select insurance companies for implementation of the schemes from among these empanelled companies through a transparent bidding process. State-wise details of the implementing insurance companies in the last two years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) State-wise details (including Haryana) in respect of premium paid by the Union Government, State Government and farmers alongwith estimated claims, approved claims and claims paid by insurance companies during 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of 18 Empanelled insurance companies implementing PMFBY/RWBCIS during last two years

Sl.No.	Company	Kharif 2016	Rabi 2016-17	Kharif 2017	Rabi 2017-18
1.	AIC	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
		Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Assam	Assam
		Gujarat	Himachal Pradesh	Bihar	Bihar

Sl.No.	Company	Kharif 2016	Rabi 2016-17	Kharif 2017	Rabi 2017-18
		Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Gujarat	Chhattisgarh
		Jharkhand	Kerala	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
		Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Karnataka	Karnataka
		Madhya Pradesh	Meghalaya	Kerala	Kerala
		Maharashtra	Puducherry	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
		Manipur	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Odisha
		Rajasthan	Sikkim	Odisha	Rajasthan
		Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu
		Telangana	Tripura	Tamil Nadu	Uttarakhand
		Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Telangana	West Bengal
		Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	
		West Bengal		West Bengal	
2.	Bharti Axa GIC			Bihar	Bihar
				Karnataka	
3.	Bajaj Allianz GIC	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
		Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Haryana	Haryana
		Haryana	Haryana	Rajasthan	Maharashtra
		Telangana	Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh	Telangana
			Telangana		Uttar Pradesh
4.	Cholamandalam-MS GIC	Bihar	Madhya Pradesh	Bihar	Madhya Pradesh
		Himachal Pradesh	Odisha	Madhya Pradesh	
		Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Odisha	
		Uttarakhand	Telangana	Telangana	
		West Bengal			
5.	Future Generali GIC	Odisha			
		West Bengal			
6.	HDFC-ERGO GIC	Assam	Goa	Andhra Pradesh	Goa
		Goa	Madhya Pradesh	Assam	Himachal Pradesh
		Gujarat		Goa	Karnataka
		Madhya Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
		Maharashtra		Maharashtra	Maharashtra
		Odisha			Odisha
		Uttarakhand			
7.	ICICI-Lombard GIC	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Haryana
		Haryana	Haryana	Assam	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl.No.	Company	Kharif 2016	Rabi 2016-17	Kharif 2017	Rabi 2017-18
		Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	Madhya Pradesh
		Madhya Pradesh	Jharkhand	Jammu and Kashmir	Tamil Nadu
		Meghalaya	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Telangana
		Odisha	Tamil Nadu	Meghalaya	
		Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	
		Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal		
8.	IFFCO-TOKIO GIC	Chhattisgarh	Himachal Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Andhra Pradesh
		Himachal Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	Gujarat
		Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Jharkhand	Himachal Pradesh
		Maharashtra		Madhya Pradesh	Jharkhand
		West Bengal		Maharashtra	Karnataka
					Madhya Pradesh
					Maharashtra
					Sikkim
9.	National Insurance Company Ltd.		Assam	Maharashtra	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
			Bihar	Odisha	Andhra Pradesh
			Maharashtra	Telangana	Maharashtra
			Odisha	West Bengal	Manipur
					Odisha
10.	New India Assurance Company Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	Odisha	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu
			Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
				Tamil Nadu	
				Uttar Pradesh	
11.	Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.		Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Assam
				Jharkhand	Jammu and Kashmir
				Maharashtra	Jharkhand
					Karnataka
12.	Royal Sundaram GIC		Assam	Assam	
			Tripura	Tripura	

Sl.No.	Company	Kharif 2016	Rabi 2016-17	Kharif 2017	Rabi 2017-18
13.	Reliance GIC	Assam Chhattisgarh Haryana Maharashtra Odisha Telangana Tripura	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Haryana	Chhattisgarh Jammu and Kashmir Maharashtra Uttar Pradesh West Bengal	Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir Karnataka Uttar Pradesh West Bengal
14.	SBI GIC	Bihar Goa Himachal Pradesh Odisha Telangana	Goa	Goa Gujarat Himachal Pradesh Karnataka Sikkim Uttar Pradesh	Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh
15.	Shriram GIC			Jharkhand Karnataka Maharashtra	
16.	TATA AIG GIC	Bihar Karnataka		Odisha Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka Uttar Pradesh
17.	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	Rajasthan	Bihar Gujarat Karnataka Kerala Odisha Puducherry Rajasthan West Bengal	Karnataka Maharashtra Rajasthan Telangana	Bihar Odisha Rajasthan Telangana
18.	Universal-Sompo GIC	Karnataka		Karnataka Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh

Statement-II

Details of Farmers insured, premium and claims under PMFBY/RWBCIS from Kharif 2016 to Rabi 2016-17 (year 2016-17 and 2017-18)

States	Farmers Share in Premium	GOI Share in Premium	State Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	(Rs. in lakhs)	
								No. of farmers Benefitted against Approved Claims	No. of farmers Benefitted against Approved Claims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
Kharif 2016									
Andhra Pradesh	18,112	24,439	24,439	66,990	65,294	64,584	64,370	794,642	
Assam	411	140	140	691	502	502	502	23,370	
Bihar	13,062	49,594	49,594	112,250	29,142	29,142	20,162	151,080	
Chhattisgarh	12,755	7,217	7,217	27,189	13,304	13,304	13,304	96,966	
Goa	7	0	0	7	3	3	3	111	
Gujarat	22,434	97,276	110,828	230,538	122,928	122,928	122,904	639,228	
Haryana	12,686	4,604	8,320	25,609	23,491	23,491	23,401	153,822	
Himachal Pradesh	466	81	81	629	599	599	583	27,415	
Jharkhand	3,783	11,374	11,374	26,530	2,985	2,460	2,028	39,627	
Karnataka	19,038	34,569	34,569	88,177	121,290	115,036	113,656	671,811	
Kerala	312	273	273	858	1,796	1,796	1,735	21,046	
Madhya Pradesh	45,953	124,144	124,144	294,242	183,176	183,176	183,148	1,102,254	
Maharashtra	59,930	176,200	176,200	412,330	207,959	207,959	207,959	2,793,225	
Manipur	74	143	143	359	196	196	127	8,358	
Meghalaya	1	1	1	3	3	3	-	48	
Odisha	13,783	19,746	19,746	53,276	42,935	42,935	42,928	166,436	
Rajasthan	22,499	90,016	90,016	202,532	160,606	160,169	160,168	2,413,121	

Tamil Nadu	554	211	976	549	549	401	1,586
Telangana	8,962	7,122	23,206	16,627	16,395	16,273	208,992
Tripura	5	0	5	8	8	8	502
Uttar Pradesh	26,260	19,388	65,037	45,055	45,055	44,986	953,773
Uttarakhand	1,466	545	2,556	1,669	1,669	1,668	50,500
West Bengal	13,253	6,358	25,968	10,411	10,217	8,077	291,212
Grand Total	295,806	673,442	1,659,958	1,050,527	1,042,176	1,028,391	10,609,125
Rabi 2016-17							
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	15	15	15	295
Andhra Pradesh	1,786	5,247	12,281	25,465	25,465	22,044	87,931
Assam	86	43	173	14	14	14	76
Bihar	7,408	10,977	29,362	5,919	-	-	57,755
Chhattisgarh	894	2,247	5,388	2,701	2,701	2,686	39,768
Goa	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	2,505	1,514	5,532	3,269	3,269	3,269	39,568
Haryana	6,967	1,883	10,732	5,992	5,992	5,695	63,085
Himachal Pradesh	2,638	1,943	6,523	3,913	3,913	3,826	85,716
Jharkhand	181	215	611	172	172	150	5,150
Karnataka	6,943	29,936	66,816	88,493	65,174	49,007	382,964
Kerala	410	1,024	2,459	2,596	343	332	2,288
Madhya Pradesh	31,223	43,026	117,274	16,148	15,440	14,979	213,521
Maharashtra	9,302	26,167	61,637	23,627	23,627	23,086	128,240
Meghalaya	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
Odisha	480	76	632	199	199	199	2,054

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Puducherry	26	129	154	310	757	757	757	4,299
Rajasthan	14,505	21,047	21,047	56,598	21,355	17,658	17,135	300,936
Sikkim	1	0	0	1	11	11	10	225
Tamil Nadu	11,330	55,762	55,762	122,854	353,533	341,182	321,678	1,386,943
Telangana	2,389	1,797	1,797	5,984	1,448	1,448	1,420	13,590
Tripura	24	5	5	35	50	16	3	351
Uttar Pradesh	20,336	10,654	10,654	41,644	10,434	10,434	10,434	202,367
Uttarakhand	489	556	556	1,602	1,078	1,078	1,078	11,205
West Bengal	10,060	17,522	19,056	46,639	31,826	31,304	27,799	258,734
Grand Total	129,984	231,774	233,333	595,091	599,016	550,212	505,616	3,287,061
Kharif 2017*								
Andhra Pradesh	22,643	46,391	46,391	115,425	55,111	48,988	12,400	540,359
Assam	459	312	312	1,084	581	27	26	1,324
Bihar	10,554	28,306	28,306	67,166	41,152	5,000	-	28,000
Chhattisgarh	13,070	9,162	9,162	31,394	130,124	130,124	130,110	566,747
Goa	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	22
Gujarat	31,849	139,311	139,311	310,471	103,565	68,469	19,523	223,847
Haryana	12,366	6,035	11,157	29,557	49,318	36,207	20,013	128,682
Himachal Pradesh	285	32	32	349	312	312	312	23,573
Jammu and Kashmir	499	842	842	2,183	603	555	555	11,119
Jharkhand	2,654	8,731	8,731	20,116	5,300	3,650	-	83,017
Karnataka	23,885	81,835	81,835	187,555	58,119	43,182	31,675	297,905
Kerala	376	434	434	1,245	900	-	-	-

Madhya Pradesh	54,104	165,080	165,080	384,264	467,291	430,291	331,143	1,294,654
Maharashtra	42,342	164,545	164,545	371,432	254,446	246,224	239,598	4,172,197
Meghalaya	199	39	39	276	30	-	-	-
Odisha	14,615	34,734	34,734	84,083	165,784	66,289	66,289	377,349
Rajasthan	23,248	75,080	75,080	173,407	156,990	126,274	106,472	2,073,969
Sikkim	5	0	0	5	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2,339	2,044	2,044	6,428	5,886	1,500	-	-
Telangana	18,139	23,368	23,368	64,875	48,677	8,500	-	-
Tripura	12	2	2	16	0	0	0	32
Uttar Pradesh	18,430	25,850	25,850	70,130	22,331	22,330	21,977	377,526
Uttarakhand	982	1,152	1,152	3,286	2,527	2,527	2,527	44,068
West Bengal	8,599	7,527	10,093	26,219	21,737	2,099	1,221	43,242
Grand Total	301,659	820,812	828,500	1,950,972	1,590,786	1,242,550	983,842	10,287,632
Rabi 2017-18*								
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	3,794	7,007	7,007	17,809	2,000	-	-	-
Assam	68	35	35	138	-	-	-	-
Bihar	7,244	13,735	13,735	34,714	430	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1,134	3,086	3,086	7,307	4,365	125	125	774
Goa	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	2,989	3,823	3,823	10,635	-	-	-	-
Haryana	8,123	3,423	3,423	14,969	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	2,762	2,322	2,322	7,406	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	354	758	758	1,870	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	210	695	695	1,599	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	484	2,338	2,338	5,160	-	-	-	-
Kerala	267	544	544	1,355	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	34,696	51,086	51,086	136,868	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	9,135	25,761	25,761	60,657	802	802	744	7,095
Manipur	75	60	60	194	-	-	-	-
Odisha	605	647	647	1,899	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	5,225	9,583	9,583	24,391	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	9,502	55,741	55,741	120,985	-	-	-	-
Telangana	1,330	1,299	1,299	3,928	-	-	-	-
Tripura	47	6	6	58	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	19,752	24,009	24,009	67,770	7,196	4,196	3,146	52,532
Uttarakhand	791	1,298	1,298	3,387	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	15,047	14,396	14,396	43,838	9,050	-	-	-
Grand Total	123,637	221,653	221,653	566,942	23,842	5,123	4,015	60,401

*Provisional

Market Assurance Scheme

958. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce the concept of Market Assurance Scheme to procure all crops at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by the Government to ensure 1.5 times of production costs to the farmers for their produce and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes/undertakes procurement operation of pulses and oilseeds and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to motivate the Farmers Producers Company for procurement of agricultural produce in all States and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all the States have started engaging Farmer Producer Company to procure the pulses and oilseeds from farmers including Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Concept notes on decentralized mechanism of procurement including Market Assurance Scheme have been circulated to State Governments/UTs. Pulses, Oilseed and Nutri Cereals for which MSP is declared by Government are covered under this concept note and States/UTs will have the latitude to dispose of the procured commodities in the manner they find it most suitable. Recently, Government has announced the MSP for Kharif 2018-19 season, which is 150 per cent of the cost of production.

(b) Government undertakes procurement operation of pulses and oilseeds of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum Support Price (MSP) under Price Support System (PSS) in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP as per the prescribed guidelines.

(c) to (e) Under PSS procurement mechanism,

stocks are purchased by Cooperative Societies, Farmers' Producer's Organisations (FPO) & Farmers' Producer's Companies as Primary Level Agencies, directly from genuine farmers having legitimate land record. Further, these Primary Level Agencies are appointed by State Level Agency, which is designated by the concerned State Government.

Subsidy for Electric Cars

959. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash subsidy is being given for purchase of electric cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said subsidy has been removed and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has alternate plans/subsidy scheme in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to pursue zero emission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under Demand Creation focus area of FAME India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] Scheme of the Government, the purchaser of Electric/hybrid Vehicles (xEVs), including electric cars, is given an upfront reduction in purchase price by the dealer at the time of purchase of xEVs. The details of the demand incentives available for purchase of xEVs is provided at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of the Scheme and as amended from time to time, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry (www.dhi.nic.in).

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) As per the Gazette Notification of FAME India Scheme, the scheme shall be reviewed appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase I of this scheme, which was originally for a period of 2

years commencing from 1st April 2015. The phase I of the scheme has, however, been extended till 30th September 2018. The FAME-II Scheme has, so far, not been finalized.

Enemy Property

960. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government considers Mohammad Ali Jinnah's House in Mumbai as 'Enemy Property' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the property has been listed as such and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, under which category the property stands as on date; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to dispose of the Jinnah House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) and (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah's House does not come under the purview of Enemy Property Act, 1968.

(c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah's House is stands under the category of 'Evacuee Property' under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950.

(d) Jinnah's House is a Government of India property and the question of disposing the said property does not arise.

Ban on Import of Pesticides

961. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of pesticides has increased recently and there is imbalanced usage of imported pesticides across the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has constituted Central Insecticides Board to ban import or sale of pesticides so as to prevent the danger to public health and safety;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has recently banned import of any such kind of pesticides; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to undertake periodical review on the environmental impact of pesticides in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per the information received from the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, there has been an increase in the import of pesticides in the last three years. No specific information is available with the Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIB&RC)

(b) and (c) The Central Insecticide Board has been constituted under Section 4 of the Insecticide Act, 1968 to advise the Central and State Governments on technical matter arising out of the administration of the Act and carry out other functions assigned to the board by or under the Act. The matter on which board may advice includes matters relating to:-

(i) The risk to human beings or animals involved in the use of insecticides and the safety measures necessary to prevent such risk.

(ii) The manufacture, sale, storage, transport and distribution of insecticides with a view to ensure safety to human beings or animals.

(d) and (e) The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. Pesticides used as per approved label and leaflet claims are unlikely to cause any harm. In additions, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides for their continued use. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Anupam Verma in July 2013, to review 66 pesticides that are banned, restricted, withdrawn in one or more countries but continued to be registered in India. The Expert Committee, *inter alia*, recommended 13 pesticides to be completely banned, 27 pesticides to be reviewed in 2018 after completion of certain technical studies and 6 pesticides to be phased out by 2020. The Complete list is given in the enclosed

Statement-I. Considering the recommendation of Expert Committee as accorded by the Registration Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare had invited objections and suggestions from the public/stakeholders on banning/phasing out of certain pesticides. The details

are given in the enclosed Statement-II. In response to which, the Ministry has received various objections and suggestions. Keeping in view of which, a Committee has been constituted to review the received objections and suggestions.

Statement-I

Recommendation of the Expert Committee with Respect to 66 Pesticides

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Pesticides	Name of the Pesticides
1.	I-to be continued	18	Aluminium Phosphide, Bifenthrin, Carbosulfan, Chlorfenapyr, Chlorothalonil, Dazomet, Diflubenzuron, Ethofenprox, Fenpropathrin, Iprodione, Kasugamycin, Mepiquat Chloride, Metaldehyde, Paraquat Dichloride, Pretilachlor, Propargite, Propineb and Zinc phosphide
2.	II-to be reviewed again in 2018, after completion of the recommended studies	27	Acephate, Atrazine, Benfuracarb, Butachlor, Captan, Carbendazim, Carbofuran, Chlorpyrifos, Deltamethrin, Dicofol, Dimethoate, Dinocap, Diuron, 2, 4-D, Malathion, Mancozeb, Methomyl, Monocrotophos, Oxyfluorfen, Pendimethalin, Quinalphos, Sulfosulfuron, Thiodicarb, Thiophanate Methyl, Thiram, Zineb, Ziram
3.	III- to be phased out by 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after December 2017 ● No person shall import, manufacture or formulate <i>w.e.f.</i> 1st January 2019 ● The use shall be completely banned <i>w.e.f.</i> 31st December 2020 	6	Alachlor, Dichlorvos, Phorate, Phosphamidon, Triazophos, Trichlorfon
4.	IV-ban to be continued	1	Fenitrothion
5.	V-it's use to be completely banned.	13	Benomyl, Carbaryl, DDT Diazinon, Fenarimol, Fenthion, Linuron, MEMC, Methyl Parathion, Sodium Cyanide, Thiometon, Tridemorph, Trifluralin
6.	VI- not reviewed as it is <i>sub-judice</i>	1	Endosulfan

Statement-II**Names of the Pesticides in the Notification S.O.4212 (E)**

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Benomyl
2.	Carbaryl
3.	Diazinon
4.	Fenarimol
5.	Fenthion
6.	Linuron
7.	MEMC
8.	Methyl Parathion
9.	Sodium Cyanide
10.	Thiometon
11.	Tridemorph
12.	Trifluralin
13.	Alachlor
14.	Dichlorvos
15.	Phorate
16.	Phosphamidon
17.	Triazophos
18.	Trichlorfon

[Translation]

Saving-cum-Relief Scheme for Fishermen

962. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released by the Government for the fishermen in various States including Chhattisgarh under the Savings-cum-Relief scheme during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has increased the Central share in the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any amount is due to be given by the Government to the State Government of Chhattisgarh under the Savings-cum-Relief Scheme during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any measures to release the amount in a time-bound manner and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details of Central funds released under the Saving-cum-Relief Scheme to various State Governments/Union Territories including Chhattisgarh during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, The Central assistance for Saving-cum-Relief under the Central Plan Scheme on 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' has been enhanced from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 1500/-per fisher per month, with effect from the financial year 2016-17.

(c) and (d) No, No amount is due from Government of India to Government of Chhattisgarh under the Saving-cum-Relief scheme during the period of 2015-16 to 2017-18.

(e) Central funds under the Scheme are released to the State Governments depending on the timely receipt of viable proposals, in accordance to the provisions of the Scheme and keeping in view the availability of budgetary allocation.

Statement**Saving-cum-Relief Scheme for Fishermen-Details of State-wise Central funds released.**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Financial year		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	90.00	Nil	Nil
2.	Chhattisgarh	72.00	100.00	100.00
3.	Goa	45.82	48.74	Nil
4.	Himachal Pradesh	27.85	81.47	61.60*
5.	Karnataka	390.45	Nil	462.23
6.	Kerala	1182.34	Nil	Nil
7.	Madhya Pradesh	122.60	100.00	135.00
8.	Maharashtra	Nil	30.00	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Odisha	200.35	Nil	198.17
12.	Puducherry	332.29	361.00	150.00
13.	Rajasthan	6.13	6.12	Nil
14.	Tamil Nadu	647.07	Nil	Nil
15.	Telangana	9.69	Nil	Nil
16.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	14.39
Total		3126.59	727.33	1121.39

*Fund release during 2018-19 for the proposal of 2017-18.

[English]

Revival of Paper Mills

963. SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to revive Hindustan Paper Corporation's defunct Nagaon and Cachar paper mills in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal for revival of Hindustan Paper Corporation is under consideration.

(c) does not arise, in view of above.

[Translation]

New FPI Units

964. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch any new scheme for setting up of food processing units and to train farmers in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has recently launched a new Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for setting up/expansion of food processing industries in the country. Under the Scheme, grants-in-aid @ 35% of the eligible project cost is provided in General Areas and 50% of the eligible project cost in North Eastern States including Sikkim and Difficult areas including Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh, J&K & Uttarakhand), notified ITDP areas and Islands subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 crore.

Under the Promotional Activities component of the Scheme for Human Resources and Institutions, grants-in-aid @50% subject to maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided to the Apex Industry Bodies, Central/State Governments, Autonomous Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings etc. to organize workshops/seminars for creating awareness amongst the potential investors/entrepreneurs including farmers on various aspects of food processing sector and also programmes/schemes of the Ministry to promote and develop food processing sector in the country.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has issued Expression of Interest (EOI) on 29.12.2017 inviting online proposals from potential investors/entrepreneurs willing to set up food processing units in the country. The last date of submission of online applications has been extended upto 15.09.2018. The willing entrepreneurs may submit their online proposals under the scheme for setting up/expansion of food processing units in the Mega Food Parks, Agro Processing Clusters and Designated Food Parks notified by the Ministry from time to time. With a view to implementing the Scheme upto the year 2019-20, 400 Food Processing Units have been targeted for setting up/expansion in the country. Ministry has approved 83 units so far.

[English]

FAME India Scheme

965. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to further strengthen the FAME India scheme for faster adoption of eco-friendly automobile technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that vehicle length based classification will target reduction in vehicular congestion and CO₂ emission based classification would align with the overall vision of green mobility and reduction in green house gas emissions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the Gazette Notification of FAME India Scheme, the scheme shall be reviewed appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase I of this Scheme, which was originally for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015. The phase I of the scheme has, however, been extended till 30th September 2018. The FAME-II Scheme has, so far, not been finalized.

(c) and (d) The Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises has not undertaken any study to assess the impact of vehicle length based classification & CO₂ based classification on vehicular congestion & green house gas emissions respectively.

New Food Processing Policy

966. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drafted a new national food processing policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether several stakeholders have given their opinion in the matter, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time-frame prescribed by the Government to finalise the same and efforts made to implement it at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) A draft National Food Processing Policy has been prepared in consultation with different stakeholders. It has been circulated to all the State Governments for their comments.

Nutrient Based Subsidy

967. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval for continuation of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) and city compost scheme till 2019-20 recently;

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred for continuation of both the schemes;

(c) the objectives of continuation of both the schemes;

(d) whether the subsidy on P&K fertilizers is being governed by NBS scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Market Development Assistance (MDA) on City Compost is being governed by City Compost Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Government has decided to continue Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) and City Compost Scheme till 2019-20. As per approval of CCEA, the total expenditure likely to be incurred for continuation of NBS and City Compost Scheme is Rs. 61,792 crores or subsidy expenditure for the scheme on actual basis since national rollout of DBT entails 100% payment of subsidy to fertilizer companies on sale of fertilizers to farmers at subsidized rates.

(c) Objectives of continuation of NBS Scheme are as under:—

- (i) To promote balanced use of fertilizers.
- (ii) To reduce subsidy burden on the Government.
- (iii) To improve availability of fertilizers to farmers.
- (iv) To encourage competition among fertilizer companies

Objectives of continuation of City Compost Schemes are as under:—

- (i) To support SWACHH BHARAT MISSION.
- (ii) To provide City Compost at subsidized rates to farmers.

(d) The Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidised P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level which is monitored by the Government.

(e) The Government of India approved a policy on promotion of City Compost which has been duly notified by the Department of Fertilizers on 10.2.2016 wherein Market Development Assistance (MDA) of Rs. 1500/MT in the form of subsidy has been provided for scaling up production and consumption of city compost.

International Safety Standards for New Vehicles

968. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory for vehicle manufacturers, especially car manufacturers to comply with best international standards for safety of drivers and passengers for new vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of state-of-the-art automotive design and testing centres existing in the country for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to formulate new norms for crash test, emissions and other safety equipment to ensure manufacturing of safer vehicles in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Madam, M/o Road Transport and Highways, Government of India has made it mandatory for the vehicle manufacturers in general and passenger car manufacturers in particular to comply with the standards for safety of drivers and passengers. These standards are technically aligned as much as possible with the international standards *viz.* UN ECE/Global Technical Regulations (GTRs).

(b) Following major safety standards (crash related standards) have been notified for implementation for new vehicle model:

- (i) AIS-096-requirement for Behaviour of steering Mechanism of a vehicle in a Head-on Collision
- (ii) AIS-098 Requirements for the Protection of Occupants in the event of an Offset Frontal Collision (Technically aligned with UNECE R 94)
- (iii) AIS-099-Approval of vehicles with regard to the Protection of the Occupants in the event of a Lateral Collision (technically aligned with UNECE R 95)

Testing Centres created/upgraded under the Government of India NATRiP Project are: ARAI, Pune; ICAT, Manesar; GARC. Chennai; VRDE, Ahmednagar and NATRAX, Pithampur.

(c) Government has already notified crash standards referred above for mandatory implementation from October, 2017 for new vehicles and from October 2019 for all vehicle models. The standard mandating other safety devices like driver air bag, over speed alert system, rear parking assist and Seat Belt reminder etc. has also been notified.

In case of emission, Stringent Bharat Stage VI norms are mandatory for all vehicle models across India from April, 2020.

Star Ratings to Old Age Homes

969. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the infrastructure and other facilities provided in Old Age Homes and is planning to give star ratings similar to those given to hotel chains and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for private old age homes to get themselves registered with the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to evolve and prescribe certain standards for the old age homes, touching all facets of their functioning from infrastructure to facilities to manpower etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of old age homes running under Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), State-wise with special reference to Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the other major initiatives taken by the Government for the welfare of older persons in the country during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Government has recently revised the on-going Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and renamed it as "Integrated Programme for Senior

Citizens (IPSrC)", laying down standards with respect to food, medical facilities, recreation, security, clothing, rooms, bathrooms/toilets, hygiene and sanitation, and physical aids. At present, there is no proposal for rating of any Old Age Homes/Senior Citizens Care Homes on the lines of star ratings to hotel chains.

(b) and (c) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is being considered for amendments which *inter alia* propose that all institutions, whether run by a Government/Non-Governmental/Voluntary/Private Organisations or Society/Trust and providing residential/Multi-Service Day-Care facilities for senior citizens for their care and welfare, shall be registered as a service provider and that the Central Government shall prescribe Minimum standards required for the establishment of Senior Citizens Care Homes and functioning and maintaining of Multi-Service Day Care Centres.

(d) State-wise number of Senior Citizens Homes (earlier Old Age Homes) receiving Grant-in-aid under Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) (earlier Integrated Programme for Older Persons-IPOP), including the State of Uttar Pradesh is enclosed in Statement-I.

(e) Details of major initiatives given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Senior Citizens Homes (earlier Old Age Homes) receiving Grant-in-aid under Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) (earlier Integrated Programme for Older Persons-IPOP), including the State of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of State	Senior Citizens Care Homes	Senior Citizens Home for Elderly Women	Total Senior Citizen Homes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	10	00	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60	01	61
3.	Bihar	02	00	02
4.	Chhattisgarh	01	00	01
5.	Goa	00	00	00
6.	Gujarat	02	01	03
7.	Haryana	05	00	05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	01	00	01

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	00	00
10.	Jharkhand	00	00	00
11.	Karnataka	38	03	41
12.	Kerala	05	00	05
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10	00	10
14.	Maharashtra	26	07	33
15.	Odisha	35	03	38
16.	Punjab	05	00	05
17.	Rajasthan	02	00	02
18.	Tamil Nadu	42	02	44
19.	Telangana	16	00	16
20.	Uttarakhand	04	01	05
21.	West Bengal	16	00	16
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	00	00
23.	Chandigarh	00	00	00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00
25.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00
26.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00
27.	Delhi	02	00	02
28.	Puducherry	00	00	00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00
30.	Assam	13	02	15
31.	Manipur	17	02	19
32.	Meghalaya	00	00	00
33.	Mizoram	00	00	00
34.	Nagaland	02	00	02
35.	Sikkim	00	00	00
36.	Tripura	04	00	04
Total		318	22	340

Statement-II

Major Initiatives taken by the Government for the Welfare of Older Persons in the country during the last three years and the current year

(1) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:

- Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC):

Under the Scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the project cost is provided to Government/ Non-Governmental Organizations Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local bodies etc. for maintenance of Senior Citizens' Homes/Senior Citizens Homes for Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana; maintenance of Continuous Care Homes and Homes for Senior Citizens afflicted

with Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia; Mobile Medicare Unit for Senior Citizens; Physiotherapy Clinics for Senior Citizens; Regional Resource and Training Centre etc. Cost Norms for projects revised upwards upto 103% *w.e.f.* 01.04.2018.

- Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana-A Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted-Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL Category:

The national launch of the Scheme was done on 1st April 2017 at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh. Under this Scheme, Senior Citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from any of the age related disability/infirmity *viz.* Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth and Locomotor disability, are provided with such assisted-living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions, overcoming the disability/infirmity manifested. For the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19, 292 districts have been identified. The Distribution camps held in 42 districts so far.

- Senior Citizens Welfare Fund (SCWF): In pursuance of the Budget Announcement, 2015-16, a "Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund" has been created to be utilized for such schemes, for promoting financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widows, schemes relating to Old Age Homes, Short Stay Homes and Day Care of senior citizens etc., for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens.

The Fund comprises of the unclaimed amounts transferred by every institution holding such fund in the Schemes including Small Savings and other Saving Schemes of the Central Government such as Post Office Savings Accounts, Post Office Recurring Deposits Accounts etc., Accounts of Public Provident Funds and Accounts of Employees Provident Fund, that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of the account being declared as inoperative account.

The Fund is administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee, comprising of Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and Ministry of Labour and Employment, with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for administration of the Fund.

- Amendment to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007: The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 provides for Maintenance of Parents/Senior Citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens in each district; Adequate medical facilities for Senior Citizens; Protection of life and property of Senior Citizens; Revocation, through the tribunal, of transfer of property made by Senior Citizens on condition of receiving maintenance from the transferee and in case of failure by the transferee to provide maintenance; and Penal provision for Abandonment of Senior Citizens.

The Act has been under implementation for more than one decade. Based on the experience of implementation of the Act and the feedback received from the stakeholders, suitably amendments of the provisions of the Act has been undertaken in 2017 in order to make it more contemporary and effective.

(2) **Ministry of Rural Development:**

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development. NSAP is a social security/ social welfare programme applicable to old aged, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line household. Old Age Pension is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. Central assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to the persons of 60-79 years of age and Rs. 500/- per month to the persons of age of 80 years or more. This Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the schemes is done by the States/UTs.

Details of fund released/allocated for IGNOAPS during the last three years and the current year is given as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Financial Year	Amount of fund released
2015-16	556269.07
2016-17	590091.72
2017-18	611043.27
2018-19 (as on 20.07.2018)	259772.31

(3) **Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services:**

'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana' (PMVVY): Government has launched a scheme namely 'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana' to protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market condition, as also to provide social security during old age. The scheme is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. The scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum payable monthly for 10 years. The differential return *i.e.* the difference between return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum would be borne by Government of India as subsidy on annual basis. The scheme was open for subscription for a period of one year *i.e.* from 4th May 2017 to 3rd May 2018. The minimum purchase price under the scheme was Rs. 1.5 lakh per family for a minimum pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month and the maximum purchase price was Rs.

7.5 lakh per family for a maximum pension of Rs. 5,000/- per month.

In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2018-19, Cabinet at its Meeting held on 2nd May, 2018 has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana up to 31st March 2020 and limit of maximum purchase price of Rs. 7.5 lakh per family under the scheme has also been enhanced to Rs. 15 Lakh per senior citizen. A total of number of 2,82,155 subscribers consisting corpus of Rs. 17,704.65 crore are being benefited under PMVVY as on 30.06.2018.

(4) **Ministry of Railways:**

Indian Railways have taken various measures for Welfare of senior citizens, some of which are under:

(i) As per rules, male Senior Citizens of minimum 60 years and lady Senior Citizens of minimum 58 years are granted concession in the fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatbdi/Duronto group of trains. The element of concession is 40% for men and 50% for women.

No proof of age is required at the time of purchasing tickets. However, they are required to carry some documentary proof as prescribed showing their age or date of birth and have to produce it if demanded by on-board ticket checking staff. Senior Citizens can book reserve tickets across the reservation counters as well as through internet.

(ii) In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.

(iii) In all trains having reserved sleeping accommodation, a combined quota of six (6) lower berths per coach in Sleeper

class and three (3) lower berths per coach each in AC 3 tier and AC 2 tier classes has been earmarked for Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years of age above and pregnant women. In case of Rajdhani, Duronto and fully Air Conditioned/ Express trains, the number of berths to be earmarked under this quota in 3 AC is 4 (four) lower berths per coach as against 3 (three) lower berths per coach in normal Mail/Express trains.

- (iv) Accommodation is also earmarked for Senior Citizens during specified hours on suburban sections by Central and Western Railways.
- (v) Instructions exist for provision of wheel chairs at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies (on payment) as per present practice. Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide free of cost 'Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Aged passengers' at Railway Stations. In addition, passenger can book e-wheel chairs online through IRCTC portal www.irctc.co.in.
- (vi) To help Old and Disabled passengers requiring assistance at the stations and to strengthen the existing services, 'Yatri Mitra Sewa' is being provided through IRCTC at major stations for enabling passengers to book wheelchair services cum porter services etc.
- (vii) After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any physically person with disability booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen or a pregnant woman, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorised to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.

- (viii) Separate counters are earmarked at various Passengers Reservation System (PRS) centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from Physically Persons with Disability, Senior Citizens, ex-MPS, MLAs accredited Journalists and Freedom Fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including persons with disability or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

[Translation]

Review of Naxal Attacks

970. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the naxal incidents and the financial status of the victims of naxal incidents along with the issue of providing security to such affected families in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether naxal incidents have decreased in the country recently and the naxal commanders having rewards on their heads were killed in police encounters and such police team have also been rewarded by the Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of naxals incidents reported in the country including Bihar along with the amount allocated and spent by the Government to check naxal incidents during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to reward/provide compensation and security to the victims of naxals incidents, both in security forces and civilians in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) The Government reviews the security situation in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States on a regular basis at different levels.

Financial Assistance is provided to the victims of LWE violence under the “Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory” and the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme regardless of the financial status of the victim. In addition, States also have their own schemes for providing relief to affected families. Security to such families, if required, is provided by the States.

(b) and (c) Yes, the number of incidents of LWE violence has declined considerably over the years. Several LWE leaders with rewards on their heads have been killed or apprehended. Rewards to police personnel in terms of accelerated promotions, special incentives and gallantry medals are awarded as per laid down procedures. State-wise details of incidents of LWE violence over last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of total funds expended and funds allocated to LWE affected States over last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Details of compensation paid to next-of-kin of security forces personnel martyred and to civilian killed in LWE violence is as follows:—

- (i) **CAPF.** The Central Government pays Rs 35 lacs as ex-gratia and an additional Rs 20 lacs ex-gratia is paid through the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme to the Next-of-kin (NoK) of martyrs of CAPF. Insurance cover to CAPF personnel is also provided under the SRE Scheme. In addition, the State in which the individual was serving, his Home State and the force to which he belongs pay ex-gratia/ insurance benefits/ benefits from risk fund and welfare funds at varying rates. Apart from above, the next-of-kin is also given full salary till the age of superannuation under Liberalized Pensionary Award (LPA) & is also eligible for compassionate appointment as per applicable rules.

(ii) **State Police.** Next-of-kin of security personnel of the State Forces get Rs 20 lacs as ex-gratia under the SRE Scheme. Insurance cover to State Police Personnel is also provided under the SRE Scheme. The States also have their own policies with regard to other compensation components for their personnel martyred in LWE violence.

(iii) **Civilians.** Next-of-kin of civilians killed in LWE violence are paid Rs 2 lacs under the SRE Scheme and Rs 5 lacs under the “Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory”. In addition, States have their own policies with regard to compensation for civilians killed in LWE violence.

Statement-I

LWE incidents in the country during the last three years and current year

State	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto 30.06.2018)
Andhra Pradesh	35	17	26	4
Bihar	110	129	99	33
Chhattisgarh	466	395	373	222
Jharkhand	310	323	251	109
Madhya Pradesh	0	12	3	3
Maharashtra	55	73	69	44
Odisha	92	86	81	53
Telangana	11	7	5	8
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Others	10	6	1	0
Total	1089	1048	908	476

Statement-II*Expenditure of funds for combating LWE*

1. **Total Funds Expended.** Rs 2106.33 crore has been spent for combating LWE menace in the last three years and current year. Details are as under:—

Period	Funds Released (in crores)
2015-16	356.41
2016-17	273.98

Period	Funds Released (in crores)
2017-18	743.93
2018-19	732.01

2. **Funds Allocated to States.** Rs 1883.38 crores has been allocated to the States for combating LWE menace in last three years and current year. Details are as under:—

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till 20 Jul 2018)
Andhra Pradesh	14.95	13.06	29.04	26.61
Bihar	17.99	13.87	68.63	88.38
Chhattisgarh	95.76	49.95	145.75	190.28
Jharkhand	59.33	61.96	187.37	297.16
Madhya Pradesh	1.51	0.00	2.90	1.94
Maharashtra	18.86	21.80	39.86	25.73
Odisha	50.35	16.56	141.82	50.77
Telangana	11.03	9.61	25.22	26.26
Uttar Pradesh	7.04	4.96	7.29	2.37
West Bengal	17.06	18.23	22.12	0.00
Total	293.88	210.00	670.00	709.50

[English]

ASEAN-India Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry

971. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has hosted the 4th ASEAN-India Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this will facilitate promotion of joint research for development of technologies and increasing production and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether joint ventures, exchange of technologies, expertise and material are also envisaged; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The 4th ASEAN India Ministerial meeting on Agriculture and Forestry was successfully held on 12th January, 2018, in New Delhi. The meeting was attended by 65 delegates from 10 ASEAN Countries and ASEAN Secretariat. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Radha Mohan Singh the Hon'ble Agriculture & Farmer Welfare Minister. A Joint Press Statement was issued on conclusion of the Meeting.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. During the meeting the ASEAN Countries agreed to Cooperate with India in the area of crops, livestock, fisheries, and natural resources management, including climate change. A Medium Term Plan of Action on ASEAN-India Cooperation in Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2020) was endorsed for implementation. The Plan of action is to further enhance ASEAN-India

Cooperation in the field of Agriculture & Forestry and contribute to the achievement of the vision and priorities of the ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity (2016-2020) and the achievement of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the related goals of the UN Zero Hunger Challenge. The Plan of Action on ASEAN-India Cooperation in Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2020) includes research and development of innovative agricultural technologies, experience sharing of best practices, capacity building and enhancing investment in the area of food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors.

Insurance Under PMFBY

972. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

DR. P. K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) along with the details of insurer companies and system of approval for insurance of agricultural yield;

(b) the number of farmers provided insurance under the PMFBY till date;

(c) the details of the premium collected since the launch of PMFBY till date, State/Union Territory-wise and date-wise;

(d) the details of insurance amount released, State/Union Territory-wise and date-wise;

(e) whether the insurers have returned the premium collected from the farmers in Kerala, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The flagship Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was introduced from Kharif 2016 season in the country. The salient features of the Scheme include *inter alia* comprehensive risk coverage from pre-sowing to post

harvest losses due to non-preventable natural risks; minimum uniform fixed premium rate payable by farmers *i.e.* maximum 2% for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi Crop and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops, with balance of actuarial/bidder premium to be shared by the Central and State Government on 50: 50 basis; the sum insured has been made equal to Scale of Finance to maximize the risk coverage; realistic assessment of losses by lowering of unit area of insurance to village/village panchayat level for assessment of losses of major crops and to individual farm level for assessment of losses due to localised calamities of hailstorm, landslide and inundation and post-harvest losses; stipulation of time lines for every stage of the claim settlement cycle with final settlement to be done within two months from harvest; adoption of technology for accurate and transparent loss assessment through capture of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through smartphones/CCE Agri App on National Crop Insurance Portal and use of Remote Sensing Technology.

Government of India has empanelled 18 insurance companies for implementation of PMFBY which include beside the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) all four public sector general insurance companies and 13 private general insurance companies, list of which is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Scheme is being implemented on area approach basis for wide spread natural calamities like drought, floods etc. and on individual farm level for losses due to localised calamities of hailstorm, landslide and inundation and for post-harvest losses.

Under PMFBY, in the area based/end of season assessment of yield loss, as per scheme provisions, in case 'Actual Yield' (AY) per hectare of insured crop for the insurance unit (calculated on the basis of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments), falls short of specified 'Threshold Yield' (TY), all insured farmers growing that crop in the defined/notified area are deemed to have suffered shortfall in yield of similar magnitude and claims are worked out and paid to them as per following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Threshold Yield (TY)} - \text{Actual Yield (AY)}}{\text{Threshold Yield (TY)}} \times \text{Sum Insured}$$

Individual farm level claims for localised calamities of hailstorm, landslide and inundation and for post-harvest losses are worked out on the basis of survey conducted by the committee comprising of State Government and insurance company representatives.

(b) to (d) State/Union Territory-wise details of number of farmer applicants covered, premium collected, estimated claims and claims paid since launch of PMFBY are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) As per scheme provisions, premium is collected by the insurance company in consideration for coverage of risk to crops and claims if any, on account of yield loss whether they are more or less than the premium collected, are settled/paid to the farmers by insurance companies. As such the premium collected by insurance companies, whether from the farmers or from the Government as subsidy is not returned by the insurance companies and only admissible claims are settled by them.

Statement-I

*Names of insurance companies empanelled for implementation of
Crop Insurance Schemes in the country*

-
1. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.
 2. New India Assurance Company Ltd.
 3. National Insurance Company Ltd.
 4. Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.
 5. United India Insurance Company Ltd.
 6. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd.
 7. Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.
 8. Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd.
 9. Future General Insurance Company Ltd.
 10. HDFC Ergo General Insurance Company Ltd.
 11. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.
 12. IFFCO-Tokio General Insurance Company Ltd.
 13. Reliance General Insurance Company Ltd.
 14. SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.
 15. Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd.
 16. Tata AIG General Insurance Company Ltd.
 17. Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.
 18. Royal Sundaram General Insurance Company Ltd.
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Statement-II

Details of Farmer Applicants Insured, premium collected and claims settled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during 2016-17 and 2017-18

States	No. of Farmers Insured	Farmers Share in Premium		State Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Estimated Claims	Approved Claims	Claim Paid	(Amount in lakhs)	
		3	4						5	6
Kharif 2016										
Andhra Pradesh	1,618,537	18,112	24,439	24,439	66,990	65,294	64,584	64,370	794,642	
Assam	51,749	411	140	140	691	502	502	502	23,370	
Bihar	1,485,432	13,062	49,594	49,594	112,250	29,142	29,142	20,162	151,080	
Chhattisgarh	1,399,189	12,755	7,217	7,217	27,189	13,304	13,304	13,304	96,966	
Goa	744	7	0	0	7	3	3	3	111	
Gujarat	1,842,386	22,434	97,276	110,828	230,538	122,928	122,928	122,904	639,228	
Haryana	738,856	12,686	4,604	8,320	25,609	23,491	23,491	23,401	153,822	
Himachal Pradesh	134,616	466	81	81	629	599	599	583	27,415	
Jharkhand	828,412	3,783	11,374	11,374	26,530	2,985	2,460	2,028	39,627	
Karnataka	1,356,875	19,038	34,569	34,569	88,177	121,290	115,036	113,656	671,811	
Kerala	31,531	312	273	273	858	1,796	1,796	1,735	21,046	
Madhya Pradesh	4,071,974	45,953	124,144	124,144	294,242	183,176	183,176	183,148	1,102,254	
Maharashtra	10,997,398	59,930	176,200	176,200	412,330	207,959	207,959	207,959	2,793,225	
Manipur	8,366	74	143	143	359	196	196	127	8,358	
Meghalaya	63	1	1	1	3	3	3	-	48	
Odisha	1,766,541	13,783	19,746	19,746	53,276	42,935	42,935	42,928	166,436	
Rajasthan	6,231,514	22,499	90,016	90,016	202,532	160,606	160,169	160,168	2,413,121	
Tamil Nadu	15,873	554	211	211	976	549	549	401	1,586	
Telangana	708,876	8,962	7,122	7,122	23,206	16,627	16,395	16,273	208,992	
Tripura	1,881	5	0	0	5	8	8	8	502	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	3,714,316	26,260	19,388	19,388	65,037	45,055	45,055	44,986	953,773
Uttarakhand	175,243	1,466	545	545	2,556	1,669	1,669	1,668	50,500
West Bengal	3,053,408	13,253	6,358	6,358	25,968	10,411	10,217	8,077	291,212
Grand Total	40,233,780	295,806	673,442	690,710	1,659,958	1,050,527	1,042,176	1,028,391	10,609,125
Rabi 2016-17									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	0	0	1	2	15	15	15	295
Andhra Pradesh	153,420	1,786	5,247	5,247	12,281	25,465	25,465	22,044	87,931
Assam	8,516	86	43	43	173	14	14	14	76
Bihar	1,228,838	7,408	10,977	10,977	29,362	5,919	-	-	57,755
Chhattisgarh	149,950	894	2,247	2,247	5,388	2,701	2,701	2,686	39,768
Goa	13	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	132,753	2,505	1,514	1,514	5,532	3,269	3,269	3,269	39,568
Haryana	597,172	6,967	1,883	1,883	10,732	5,992	5,992	5,695	63,085
Himachal Pradesh	245,309	2,638	1,943	1,943	6,523	3,913	3,913	3,826	85,716
Jharkhand	49,342	181	215	215	611	172	172	150	5,150
Karnataka	1,387,115	6,943	29,936	29,936	66,816	88,493	65,174	49,007	382,964
Kerala	45,874	410	1,024	1,024	2,459	2,596	343	332	2,288
Madhya Pradesh	3,109,342	31,223	43,026	43,026	117,274	16,148	15,440	14,979	213,521
Maharashtra	1,003,817	9,302	26,167	26,167	61,637	23,627	23,627	23,086	128,240
Meghalaya	26	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-
Odisha	53,695	480	76	76	632	199	199	199	2,054
Puducherry	8,537	26	129	154	310	757	757	757	4,299
Rajasthan	2,918,710	14,505	21,047	21,047	56,598	21,355	17,658	17,135	300,936
Sikkim	574	1	0	0	1	11	11	10	225
Tamil Nadu	1,434,554	11,330	55,762	55,762	122,854	353,533	341,182	321,678	1,386,943
Telangana	264,467	2,389	1,797	1,797	5,984	1,448	1,448	1,420	13,590

Tripura	10,879	24	5	5	35	50	16	3	351
Uttar Pradesh	3,052,960	20,336	10,654	10,654	41,644	10,434	10,434	10,434	202,367
Uttarakhand	86,328	489	556	556	1,602	1,078	1,078	1,078	11,205
West Bengal	1,078,566	10,060	17,522	19,056	46,639	31,826	31,304	27,799	258,734
Grand Total	17,021,081	129,984	231,774	233,333	595,091	599,016	550,212	505,616	3,287,061
Kharif 2017									
Andhra Pradesh	1,577,685	22,643	46,391	46,391	115,425	55,111	48,988	12,400	540,359
Assam	51,550	459	312	312	1,084	581	27	26	1,324
Bihar	1,160,193	10,554	28,306	28,306	67,166	41,152	5,000	-	28,000
Chhattisgarh	1,303,754	13,070	9,162	9,162	31,394	130,124	130,124	130,110	566,747
Goa	537	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	22
Gujarat	1,479,658	31,849	139,311	139,311	310,471	103,565	68,469	19,523	223,847
Haryana	630,888	12,366	6,035	11,157	29,557	49,318	36,207	20,013	128,682
Himachal Pradesh	125,468	285	32	32	349	312	312	312	23,573
Jammu and Kashmir	85,582	499	842	842	2,183	603	555	555	11,119
Jharkhand	1,149,786	2,654	8,731	8,731	20,116	5,300	3,650	-	83,017
Karnataka	1,576,090	23,885	81,835	81,835	187,555	58,119	43,182	31,675	297,905
Kerala	28,259	376	434	434	1,245	900	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	3,584,684	54,104	165,080	165,080	384,264	467,291	430,291	331,143	1,294,654
Maharashtra	8,438,026	42,342	164,545	164,545	371,432	254,446	246,224	239,598	4,172,197
Meghalaya	2,945	199	39	39	276	30	-	-	-
Odisha	1,836,408	14,615	34,734	34,734	84,083	165,784	66,289	66,289	377,349
Rajasthan	5,336,820	23,248	75,080	75,080	173,407	156,990	126,274	106,472	2,073,969
Sikkim	793	5	0	0	5	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	156,596	2,339	2,044	2,044	6,428	5,886	1,500	-	-
Telangana	857,215	18,139	23,368	23,368	64,875	48,677	8,500	-	-
Tripura	2,320	12	2	2	16	0	0	0	32

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	2,493,118	18,430	25,850	25,850	25,850	70,130	22,331	22,330	21,977	377,526
Uttarakhand	101,743	982	1,152	1,152	1,152	3,286	2,527	2,527	2,527	44,068
West Bengal	2,356,212	8,599	7,527	10,093	26,219	21,737	2,099	1,221	1,221	43,242
Grand Total	34,336,330	301,659	820,812	828,500	1,950,972	1,590,786	1,242,550	983,842	10,287,632	
Rabi 2017-18										
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	364	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	221,336	3,794	7,007	7,007	17,809	2,000	-	-	-	-
Assam	4,626	68	35	35	138	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	1,074,290	7,244	13,735	13,735	34,714	430	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	167,833	1,134	3,086	3,086	7,307	4,365	125	125	774	774
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	268,998	2,989	3,823	3,823	10,635	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	680,529	8,123	3,423	3,423	14,969	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	252,637	2,762	2,322	2,322	7,406	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	64,720	354	758	758	1,870	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	47,652	210	695	695	1,599	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	25,421	484	2,338	2,338	5,160	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	17,877	267	544	544	1,355	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	3,306,001	34,696	51,086	51,086	136,868	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1,330,443	9,135	25,761	25,761	60,657	802	802	744	744	7,095
Manipur	9,109	75	60	60	194	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	62,626	605	647	647	1,899	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	676,721	5,225	9,583	9,583	24,391	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	598	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1,128,118	9,502	55,741	55,741	120,985	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	220,426	1,330	1,299	1,299	3,928	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	9,354	47	6	6	58	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	2,791,377	19,752	24,009	24,009	67,770	7,196	4,196	3,146	3,146	52,532
Uttarakhand	82,684	791	1,298	1,298	3,387	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	1,601,837	15,047	14,396	14,396	43,838	9,050	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	14,045,578	123,637	221,653	221,653	566,942	23,842	5,123	4,015	60,401	

Water Supply in Rohini

973. SHRI OM PRAKESH YADAV: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2776 answer on March 13, 2018 and state:

(a) whether the government is aware that connection has not been given so far from the command tank Sector-29, Rohini and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of commencement of water supply through pipeline and testing of water; and

(c) the time by which the residents are likely to get adequate water supply through pipelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Delhi Jal Board (DJB) have intimated that water connection from command tank has already been provided to sector-28, Rohini and water supply through pipeline has started. DJB has intimated that the bulk water connection to DDA for the command tank sector-29, Rohini has been released in April-2018 and water is being supplied to DDA as per availability at source.

Shortage of Godowns and Cold Storages

974. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is insufficient number of godowns and cold storages in the country;

(b) if so, the details of godowns and cold storages at present in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that due to shortage of cold storages/godowns, agricultural produce either get rotten or farmers have to sell their produce at very low prices;

(d) if so, whether the Government will conduct a survey to find out the quantum of loss of produce and farmers income in value term due to shortage of godowns and cold storages and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering to

increase/construct more godowns and cold storages to save agriculture produce and loss of income of farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) On the basis of peak stock requirement during normal procurement season, the overall storage capacity required for Central pool foodgrains in the country is about 650 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT). Against this, the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Agencies, both owned and hired capacity, was 855.98 LMT as on 30.06.2018. This comprised 724.74 LMT covered godowns and 131.24 LMT cover and plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of Central pool foodgrains at the national level.

The State-wise details of total number of godowns including silos available with FCI for the storage of central pool stock of foodgrains as on 30.06.2018 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In a study by NABCONS in 2015 on "All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (Assessment of Status & Gap)" to assess shortfall in cold-chain infrastructure. The findings of the report in respect of cold storages are as follows:

Type of Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirement (A)	Infrastructure created (B)	All India Gap (A-B)
Cold-storage (Bulk)	341,64,411 MT	318,23,700 MT	32,76,962 MT
Cold-storage (Hub)	9,36,251 MT		

As per the report of the study shortfall in number of cold storages was assessed to be within 10% of the nation-wide requirement.

Currently, there are 7916 number of cold storages with capacity of 36.22 million MT in the country (as on 31.03.2018). State-wise details of cold storages are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) At present there is no proposal with Government for conducting a survey to find out the quantum of losses. However, a study was commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which was published in 2015. As per the study quantum of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses were as under:

Crops	Cumulative wastage (%)
Cereals	4.65-5.99
Pulses	6.36-8.41
Oil Seeds	3.08-9.96
Fruits & Vegetables	4.58-15.88
Milk	0.92
Fisheries (Inland)	5.23
Fisheries (Marine)	10.52
Meat	2.71
Poultry Meat	6.74

(e) and (f) Depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government has been implementing the following Schemes for construction of godowns including silos in the country:

(i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG)**

Scheme: Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. A capacity of 141.63 LMT has been created as on 31.05.2018.

(ii) **Central Sector Scheme:** This Scheme is implemented in the North Eastern States along with Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Kerala. Funds are released by the Government to FCI and also directly to the State Governments for construction of godowns. A capacity of 7,930 MT has been completed by FCI and 5,805 MT by State Governments from 01.04.2017 upto 30.06.2018.

(iii) **Construction of steel silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, construction of steel silos

has been undertaken from 2016 for modernizing the storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. As on 30.06.2018, a capacity of 6.25 LMT silos has been created.

Further, Government of India is implementing schemes for establishment of cold storages like Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Pradhan Mantri Kissan SAMPADA Yojana of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) under which assistance is available for establishment of cold storage/cold chain. The components are demand and entrepreneur driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc. through commercial ventures for which assistance @35% of admissible project cost in general areas and @50% in hilly and schedule area is available as credit linked back ended subsidy.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of the number of godowns (including silos) available with FCI for the storage of Central pool foodgrains (as on 30.06.2018) are given below

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Storage Godowns and Silos	Capacity (LMT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	61	9.55
2.	Jharkhand	39	3.32
3.	Odisha	53	5.15
4.	West Bengal	31	9.66
5.	Sikkim	02	0.11
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0.27
7.	Assam	39	3.99
8.	Manipur	5	0.32
9.	Nagaland	6	0.41
10.	Meghalaya	6	0.22
11.	Mizoram	6	0.25
12.	Tripura	7	0.44
13.	Delhi	6	3.36

1	2	3	4
14.	Haryana	243	55.43
15.	Himachal Pradesh	18	0.52
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	2.65
17.	Punjab	549	108.60
18.	Chandigarh	01	0.06
19.	Rajasthan	133	16.58
20.	Uttar Pradesh	388	57.78
21.	Uttarakhand	17	1.40
22.	Andhra Pradesh	56	0.42
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	0.07
24.	Karnataka	62	7.76
25.	Kerala	24	5.34
26.	Tamil Nadu	41	10.36
27.	Puducherry	09	1.15
28.	Telangana	47	9.11
29.	Chhattisgarh	42	6.93
30.	Gujarat	28	6.37
31.	Madhya Pradesh	49	3.37
32.	Maharashtra	74	17.61
33.	Goa	02	0.20
Total		2090	358.76

Statement-II

*State-wise distribution of Cold Storages
as on 31.03.2018*

Sl. No.	State	No.	Total Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	3	810
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	452	1836366
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	6000
4.	Assam	37	163258
5.	Bihar	306	1415595

1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	7	12462
7.	Chhattisgarh	98	484331
8.	Delhi	97	129857
9.	Goa	29	7705
10.	Gujarat	890	3515976
11.	Haryana	352	791780
12.	Himachal Pradesh	65	125967
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	182527
14.	Jharkhand	58	236680
15.	Karnataka	209	602457
16.	Kerala	199	81705
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	15
18.	Madhya Pradesh	302	1281411
19.	Maharashtra	603	979607
20.	Manipur	3	7100
21.	Meghalaya	4	8200
22.	Mizoram	3	3971
23.	Nagaland	4	7350
24.	Odisha	177	566321
25.	Puducherry (UT)	3	85
26.	Punjab	672	2201386
27.	Rajasthan	167	561293
28.	Sikkim	2	2100
29.	Tamil Nadu	173	347583
30.	Tripura	14	45477
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2368	14500773
32.	Uttarakhand	47	162821
33.	West Bengal	511	5940511
34.	NHB/States	3	20195
Total		7916	36229675

(Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) upto 2009, National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) & Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI))

[Translation]

CSR Funds

975. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects for which Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds has been utilised during the last three years and the current year and the amount of such funds available with the Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the reports in the media regarding misuse of the said CSR funds of Public Sector Enterprises of Public Works Department;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the proper utilization of CSR funds as per the prescribed guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is the nodal Department for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) but it does not have any CPSE under its direct administrative control. These CPSEs are controlled by various Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India.

After the Companies Act, 2013 came into force *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014, all eligible corporates, including CPSEs are mandated to furnish details of funds allocated and utilized for undertaking activities under CSR in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) under the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 and also upload the same on the website of MCA.

As per information furnished by 120 CPSEs during 2014-15, 105 CPSEs during 2015-16 and 126 CPSEs during 2016-17, an expenditure of Rs. 2450.31 crore, Rs. 4028.04 crore and Rs. 3336.50 crore respectively has been incurred for undertaking CSR activities as indicated in Schedule-VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Information for 2017-18 is not readily available.

(b) to (d) CSR activities are taken up by the CPSEs on the recommendations of CSR Committee constituted by the CPSE with the approval of Boards of respective

CPSEs. All CPSEs qualifying for CSR expenditure are mandated to implement CSR activities/projects in pursuance of their CSR policy by following the procedure as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, including redressal of complaints or misuse, if any, in this regard.

Criteria for Fixation of Minimum Support Price

976. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the formula which is used by the Government to fix the Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(b) whether it is a fact that farmers are not satisfied with the MSP fixed by the Government despite increasing 50 per cent MSP for 14 Kharif crops recently;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated Kharif and Rabi crops and Fair & Remunerative Prices (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned & other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for Toria and De-Husked Coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of Rapeseed/Mustard and Copra respectively.

CACP while recommending MSPs considers a host of factors including weighted average cost of production of crops at an all India basis. The costs considered are comprehensive and include all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour. The Union

Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half times the cost of production. CACP's Report on Price Policy for Kharif crops of 2018-19 season is broadly in line with the Budget announcement.

(b) and (c) The Government has increased the MSPs of all Kharif crops for 2018-19 season on 4th July, 2018. The decision to increase the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all Kharif crops for 2018-19 season is a historic one as it redeems the promise of the pre-determined principle of fixing the MSPs at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production announced by the Union Budget for 2018-19. No separate survey has been made in this regard. However, various reports have indicated that farmers are happy with the announcement.

(d) Government has taken several initiatives to enhance the production and productivity of agricultural crops and to enhance income of farmers of the country. These include National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Soil Health Cards (SHC), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs), New Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 and a Committee of the Government has been set up to frame policies for doubling the farmer's income by 2022.

Identification of Drug Addicts

977. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to identify drug addicts and prepare action plan for their rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the use of narcotics and drugs in States adjoining the international borders of the country; and

(d) the details of survey undertaken so far in various States to identify drug addicts, State-wise and area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of identified addicts.

(c) The Ministry has issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories on 11.8.2016 for taking coordinated action to address the problem of drug abuse.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, conducts sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis. During the year 2017-18, NISD has conducted 247 awareness generation programmes in various Schools and Universities/Colleges covering 23006 beneficiaries.

Besides, the Ministry has in the year 2016, conducted an awareness generation programme, in collaboration with Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY), to create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse in 156 schools in 22 districts of Punjab covering about 52,800 students.

The Narcotic Control Bureau has informed that the following steps are taken by them to check the use of narcotics and drugs:

- Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- Special efforts to deal with drug trafficking by Internet Pharmacy, Methamphetamine Labs, Courier/Parcels, etc.
- Destruction operations are regularly launched with additional support of Satellite imagery,

- to detect illicit cultivation of opium poppy and Cannabis in remote mountainous regions in Northern, Eastern and North Eastern India.
- Regulation of controlled substances order 2013 was formulated to control the illicit diversion of notified 17 controlled substances under Schedule A, B & C of the said order.
 - Acetic Anhydride and Ephedrine & Pseudoephedrine have been notified as specified substances under Section 11 of the Customs Act 1962 for the purpose of checking their illegal movement within the area specified along the Indo-Pak border and Indo-Myanmar border.
 - The Government of India has notified Ketamine, Mephedrone and Tramadol in the year 2011, 2015 and 2018 respectively as psychotropic substances to check their illicit trafficking. Presently, 29 NPS have been notified under the NDPS Act, 1985.
 - NDPS Act 1985 provides for the financial investigation, seizure and forfeiture of any drug related assets.
 - Improved coordination between the various Central & State drug law enforcement agencies through various meetings at National and State level like LIA (Lead Intelligence Agency), MAC Meeting (Multi Agency Centre) Meeting, SMAC (State Multi Agency Centre) Meeting, FLO (Field Level Officer) Meeting, BLO (Border Level Officers) Meeting.
 - Financial Assistance is being provided to the States for strengthening their anti-narcotics units under the Scheme "Assistance to States & UTS".
 - Monetary rewards for information leading to seizure of Narcotics drugs are being provided to informants and officers.

Further, NCB also takes a series of measures for spreading awareness among the masses. The measures include following activities:

- Visit of NCB representative to schools for conducting awareness programmes.

- Display Boards in Pubs, Bars and Airports.
- Display Boards in school buses.
- Drug awareness programme at prominent places.
- Celebration of 26th June every year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.
- Rallies and Dramas are conducted regularly in association with NGOs to spread awareness programmes all over the country.
- SMS alerts of Drug Awareness are flashed through mobile service providers.
- Organization of Workshops and Seminars in coordination with various Govt. agencies and NGOs in the country about ill effects of drug abuse and trafficking.
- NCB has carried out 617 awareness programmes in 2017 and 326 till June, 2018.
- **A Healthy Campus initiative** is being conducted by NCB at various schools, Collages and Professional Institutes in Gujarat to spread awareness about the ill-effects of drug abuse and how to lead a healthy drug free life.
- A new initiative for **National Coordination on Drug Matter (NCORD)** has been initiated. Monthly meetings are held in which 19 Central Agencies and 05 State Representatives (on rotational basis) participate in the meeting to discuss the various drug related issues in the country. In this regard, 01 Annual Meeting, 04 Quarterly Meeting and 07 monthly meeting have been conducted up to 30th June, 2018.

(d) The last National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the year 2000-2001 and its report was published in 2004. It was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. Of these 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used opiates and 625 lakh were users of Alcohol. The sample

size of the survey was 40,697 males within the age group of 12-60 years both in rural and urban areas.

Thereafter, the Ministry has, in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The Survey will provide National and State-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of people who use various substances and people who are suffering from substance use disorders.

[English]

Tackling Cyber Threats

978. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up Cyber Warrior Police Force (CWPF) and Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) to tackle internet-related crimes such as cyber threats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has framed jurisdiction from where it will derive its powers or personnel and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it will be empowered to make arrests under the new structure and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the existing rules and mechanisms are deficient to tackle the cyber crimes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) At present, there are no plans to setup Cyber Warrior Police Force. The Government is working on setting up of Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C). The main objective of the I4C Scheme is to set up a national cybercrime coordination center for law enforcement agencies of States/UTs as an effective apparatus to handle issues related to cybercrime in the country.

(e) to (f) Adequate legal framework exists in the form of Information Technology Act, 2000 along with Indian Penal Code, 1860 to deal with cyber safety and cyber-crime issues. Further, amendment of law is an ongoing process to take care of emerging needs.

Consumer Protection Act, 1986

979. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is having any proposal to amend the existing Consumer Protection Act, 1986 since the existing provisions can not tackle the misleading advertisements and consumer redressal mechanism and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Government is considering to appoint Central Consumer Protection Authority with executive powers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government has already introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in the Lok Sabha to replace the old Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Bill seeks to provide for establishment of an executive agency to be called the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) which will look into the matters of unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements.

[Translation]

Subsidy on Home Loans

980. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase interest subsidy to economically weaker section/urban poor to enable them to buy houses under Public Sector Housing schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to provide 6.5 per cent subsidy on Home loans for a period of 15 years to economically weaker/low-income group people and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the subsidy likely to be provided to both the said categories would be Rs. 2.3 lakh per housing unit on net present value and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether eligibility criteria in this regard were fixed long back and construction cost and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) is effective from 17.6.2015. Under CLSS, initially, the beneficiaries of Economic Weaker Section having household annual income upto Rs. 3.00 lakh and Lower Income Group having household annual income between Rs. 3.00 lakh and upto Rs. 6.00 lakh subject to their being otherwise eligible under the scheme, were provided interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% on the housing loans upto Rs. 6.00 lakh from Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and other such institutions for a tenure of 15 years or actual tenure of loan whichever was earlier, for acquisition, construction and extension of house, giving them a benefit of maximum Rs. 2.20 lakh each.

The CLSS (renamed as CLSS for EWS/LIG) has since been revised *w.e.f* 01.01.2017. The tenure of housing loans under the revised CLSS for EWS/LIG Scheme has been extended from the 15 years to 20 years. As a result, the interest subsidy admissible to the beneficiaries under the revised scheme for housing loans of Rs. 6.00 lakh for a period of 20 years works out to approximately Rs. 2.67 lakh each.

The credit linked subsidy is available only for loan amounts upto Rs. 6.00 lakh and additional loans beyond Rs. 6.00 lakh, if any, are at non subsidized rate. The interest subsidy is credited upfront to the loan account of beneficiaries and the Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidy is calculated at a discount rate of 9%.

[English]

Drought Affected States

981. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drought affected districts in various States of the country including Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the drought affected areas declared and notified so far district and State-wise and the details of the funds released by the Government and spent in drought affected districts including Anantapur so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The details of the drought affected districts in various States of the country during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, the details of the assistance sought by the States and the assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by the High Level Committee during the above mentioned periods are given in the enclosed Statement-II. None of the State has reported drought in 2018-19 so far. The State Government is primarily responsible for providing necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, including drought. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from NDRF for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from the State Government, in accordance with established procedures. The State Governments are responsible for disbursement of funds in drought affected areas.

Statement-I

The details of the drought affected districts in various States of the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	<p>Kharif Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Chamarajanagar, Mysuru, Mandya, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Bidar, Belagavi, Bagalkote, Vijayapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Shivamogga, Hassan, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Chikkamagaluru (27 districts)</p> <p>Rabi Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Bidar, Belagavi, Bagalkote, Vijayapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad (12 districts)</p>	<p>Kharif Bagalkote, Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Ballari, Belagavi, Chamarajanagar, Chickballapur, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysuru, Raichur, Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Uttara Kannada, Vijayapura, Yadgir (26 districts)</p> <p>Rabi Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Ballari, Belagavi, Bidar, Chamarajanagar, Chickballapur, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Kalaburgi, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysuru, Raichur, Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Uttara Kannada, Vijayapura, Yadgir (30 districts)</p>	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Gariband, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Durg, Balod, Bemetara, Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Baster, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Kanker, Dantewara, Sukma, Bijapur, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Janjgir Champa, Korba, Balrampur, Surajpur, Koriya, Raigarh, Jashpur (25 districts)	-	Raipur, Baloda Bazaar, Gariyaband, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Durg, Balod, Bemetara, Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Kondagaon, Dantewada, Kanker, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Jajgir-Champa, Korba, Raigarh, Koriya, Narayanpur, Bijapur (21 districts)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni, Shahdol, Umaria, Anuppur, Tikamgarh, Rewa, Jabalpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Damoh, Seoni, Sigroli, Sheopur, Chhatarpur, Bhind, Panna, Satna, Dindori, Shivpuri, Mandasaur, Morena, Jhabua, Bhopal, Ujjain, Neemuch, Vidishia, Raisen, Rajgarh, Khandwa, Ratlam, Narsinghpur, Guna, Betul, Burhanpur, Agar Malwa, Sehore, Indore, Dhar, Shajapur, Harda, Chhindwara, Dewas (42 districts)	-	Ashoknagar, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Gwalior, Panna, Sagar, Satna, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Vidisha, Sheopur, Morena, Datia, Shajapur, Shahdol, Umaria (18 districts)
4.	Maharashtra	Nashik, Dhule, Nadurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Yeotmal, Nagpur, Gadchiroli (21 districts)	-	-
5.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Bundhgarh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nawapara, Nawrangpur, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Suharanapur, Sundergarh (26 districts)	-	-
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool, Prakasam, SPSR Nellore, Guntur, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Krishna (10 districts)	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram (8 districts)	YSR Kadapa, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Prakasam (5 districts)
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Ballia, Sidhartha Nagar, Shajahanpur, Banda, Pratapgarh, Chandauli, Etawah, Basti, Baghpat, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Gonda, Kannauj, Barabanki, Sant Kabir Nagar, Jhansi, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Hathras, Etah, Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Farukhabad, Mau, Unnao, Rampur, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot, Kanpur Nagar,	-	Jhansi, Sonbhadra, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mirzapur (5 districts)

	Lucknow, Deoria, Mainpuri, Maharajganj, Agra, Auraiya, Pilibhit, Amethi, Mahoba, Rai Bareilly, Kushi Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Balrampur (50 districts)		
8. Telangana	Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Warangal (7 districts)	-	-
9. Jharkhand	Ranchi, Khunti, Lohardaga, Gumla, Simdega, West Singhbhum, Saraikela, East Singhbhum, Palamu, Garhwa, Latehar, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, Koderma, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Chatra, Dumka, Godda, Pakur, Sahebganj, Deoghar, Jamtara, Giridih (24 districts)	-	-
10. Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswada, Bara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittourgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jallour, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagour, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pali, Pratapgarrh (19 districts)	Ajmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Udaipur (13 districts)	Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Churu, Dungarpur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur (13 districts)
11. Uttarakhand	Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri (8 districts)	-	-
12. Tamil Nadu	-	Ariyalur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar (32 districts)	-

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	-	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaraagode, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad (14 districts)	-

Statement-II

Details of the Assistance sought by the States and the Assistance approved by NDRF (Rs in Crores)

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Assistance Sought	Assistance Approved	Assistance Sought	Assistance Approved	Assistance Sought	Assistance Approved
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	2057.79(K)	1304.52(K)	-	-	678.98(R)	Under consideration
	1888.35(R)	622.76(R)				
Karnataka	3830.84(K)	1540.20(K)	4702.54(K)	1782.44(K)	-	-
	1417.14(R)	723.23(R)	3310.83(R)	795.54(R)		
Maharashtra	6020.36(K)	3638.83(K)	-	-	-	-
	2251.66(R)	679.54(R)				
Andhra Pradesh	2000.56(K)	433.77(K)	2513.97(K)	518.93(K)	679.19(R)	113.14(R)
Rajasthan	10537.02(K)	1193.41(K)	3660.97(K)	588.34(K)	3078.26(K)	526.14(K)
Telangana	2601.17	791.21	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	6093.79	1276.25	-	-	4401.00(K)	395.91(K)
Madhya Pradesh	5114.53	2032.68	-	-	3705.95(K)	836.09(K)
Odisha	2344.99	815.00	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	2142.78	336.94	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	91.97(R)	70.22(R)	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	1019.90	112.05	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	39565.00	1748.28	-	-

K-Khairif
R-Rabi

Cold Storages Under NMFP

982. DR. P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and released for setting up of cold storages under the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) in the country during the last three years and the current year, so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of existing cold storages in each State/UT;

(c) whether the Government has any plans for setting up of cold storages in rural areas so that the perishable vegetables and fruits are stored immediately after their harvest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the country can become self-reliant in storage of vegetables and fruits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure as one of the component of earlier National Mission on Food Processing and now under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2018-19 with the objective of arresting post-harvest losses of horticulture & non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @

35% for general areas and @ 50% for North East States, Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and @ 50% and 75% respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of Rs. 10 crore for setting up integrated cold chain projects including irradiation facility without any break from the farm gate to the consumer. The integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by Individuals, groups of Entrepreneurs, Cooperative Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The Scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI). The scheme is available in rural & urban areas in all States/UTs. State-wise funds are not allocated under the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure. The details of funds allocated and released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of cold chain projects assisted by Ministry of Food Processing in each State/UT is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not have any plan to set up stand alone cold storages anywhere in the country including rural areas on its own. However, the Ministry is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure which is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI). The scheme is available in rural & urban areas in all States/UTs.

Statement-I

The details of funds allocated for the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure during FY 2015-16 to 2018-19 and its utilisation State-wise

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds Released			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
Funds Allocated		180.50	185.21	198.39	400.00
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.00	10.00	14.57	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00
4.	Assam	2.27	4.31	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	0.00	2.44	4.88	0.00
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	10.32	9.98	16.12	4.00
11.	Haryana	9.94	13.72	11.92	0.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18.03	12.31	11.27	2.50
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.06	12.26	0.00	1.50
14.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	1.97	0.00	4.53	1.13
16.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3.89	7.50	0.15	0.00
19.	Maharashtra	37.36	32.19	44.65	5.38
20.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02
24.	Odisha	0.92	0.00	7.07	3.52
25.	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	12.67	10.56	19.41	9.23
27.	Rajasthan	9.23	3.64	6.01	3.05
28.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.27	5.92	0.00
30.	Telangana	0.00	5.00	4.02	2.87
31.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	22.48	26.22	4.32
33.	Uttarakhand	14.53	32.65	13.00	2.40
34.	West Bengal	7.31	1.65	2.06	3.31
Total Expenditure		158.5	182.96	193.83	45.23

Statement-II

State-wise details of Cold Chain Projects sanctioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries in the country with completed and under implementation projects under the Scheme for integrated cold chain and value addition infrastructure

Sl. No.	State	No. of cold chain projects		
		Completed	Under Implementation	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4	7
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
4.	Assam	2	0	2
5.	Bihar	1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2
7.	Gujarat	8	10	18
8.	Haryana	6	3	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	3	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	7
11.	Karnataka	5	3	8
12.	Kerala	1	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2	6
14.	Maharashtra	28	25	53
15.	Manipur	1	1	2
16.	Mizoram	2	0	2
17.	Nagaland	0	2	2
18.	Odisha	2	0	2
19.	Punjab	9	8	17
20.	Rajasthan	4	6	10
21.	Tamil Nadu	3	6	9
22.	Telangana	2	4	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8	13	21
24.	Uttarakhand	14	8	22
25.	West Bengal	7	1	8
	Total	124	110	234

Use of Spurious/Adulterated Pesticides

983. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that spurious and adulterated pesticides and fertilizers are in circulation and fobbed off on unsuspecting farmers for use in the farming, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received reports of several deaths and serious illnesses sustained by the farming community due to use of certain pesticides, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the proactive steps undertaken by the Government to check that spurious and adulterated pesticides and fertilizers are eliminated from being sold to the unwary farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per the information provided from the States, a total of 47978 samples of pesticides were analyzed in 2017-18, out of which 2.68% (1290) were found to be misbranded, whereas, during the same period a total of 70462 samples of fertilizers were analyzed out of which 4.8% (3386) were declared nonstandard.

(b) As per the information received from the Maharashtra Government, during 2017-18, 63 casualties have been reported due to handling of pesticides.

(c) Under the provision of the Insecticides Act, 1968, the Central and State Government have notified 182 and 10492 number of Insecticides Inspectors respectively, to carry out inspection of manufacturing, storage and sale points etc., draw samples of pesticides and have them analyzed with the help of notified Pesticide Analysts. Prosecution is initiated in competent courts of law in cases of violation of the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. This Act has also vested State Governments with legal authority to investigate complaints and take legal action against offenders.

The Fertilizers (Control) Order, 1985 regulate the trade, price, quality and distribution of fertilizers. State

Governments are adequately empowered under this Act to take appropriate administrative and legal actions against those dealers/manufacturers/importers who do not comply with the provisions. Further, samples of Fertilizer are drawn periodically by the Fertilizer Inspectors of the State Governments from retailers/wholesalers and manufacturing units etc. for testing in the notified laboratories to check their quality.

[Translation]

Funds for Drinking Water

984. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allocated for drinking water scheme and sewage treatment plants in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the works executed through the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not allocate funds sector or project wise. The Ministry approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases funds as per the Mission guidelines. The Mission empowers States/UTs to select, appraise and implement individual projects. For Jharkhand, the Ministry has approved SAAPs submitted by the State Government for ₹ 1,245.47 crore (including ₹ 566.17 crore as Central Assistance). State has taken up projects worth ₹ 965.47 crore in water supply sector and projects costing ₹ 251.51 crore in sewerage and septage management sector.

(c) The details of the projects in water supply and sewerage and septage management/sector is as under:

Sl. No.	Sector	Number of projects	Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Water Supply	15	965.47
2.	Sewerage & Septage Management	9	251.51
Total		24	1,216.98

*[English]***Metro Projects**

985. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Metro Projects in several cities of the country;

(b) If so, the details and the present status of the said projects along with the criteria adopted for selecting the said cities;

(c) whether the Government is considering to extend Metro Network in other cities by relaxing the criteria; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Hence, respective State Governments are responsible for initiating, developing and funding urban transport infrastructure including metro rail projects. The Central Government considers financial assistance for metro rail proposals in cities or urban agglomerates, on the basis of extant policy, feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Governments. The status of ongoing metro rail projects which are being implemented by 50:50 joint ventures, special purpose vehicles of Government of India and respective State Governments are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Metro Rail Project	Total Length (km)	Operational Length (km)	Status of Physical Progress (in %)
1.	Delhi Metro Phase-III and Extensions	150.27	98.00	94.8
2.	Noida-Greater Noida	29.707	--	85
3.	Chennai Metro Phase-I	45.046	34.29	93.75
4.	Lucknow Metro	22.878	8.50	80.13
5.	Kochi Metro	26.612	18.22	84.48
6.	Nagpur Metro	38.215	--	65.26
7.	Extension of Corridor-I of Chennai Metro Phase-I	9.051	--	10.50
8.	Ahmedabad Metro Phase-I	35.96	--	31.5
9.	Bangalore Metro Phase-2	72.095	--	20.87
10.	Pune Metro	31.254	--	21
11.	Mumbai Metro Line-3	33.5	--	22

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the anticipated demand for foodgrains in the country; and

(d) whether there is any ban on the export of foodgrains and if so, the details thereof?

Stock of Foodgrains

986. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether country has adequate stock of foodgrains at present;

(b) whether the said stocks will meet internal demand of foodgrains;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (c) The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 01.07.2018 was 650.53 lakh tons against the minimum buffer norms of 411.20 lakh tons for

July-September quarter which includes 50 lakh tons of strategic reserve. This is adequate to meet the requirement under National Food Security Act (NFSA), Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and Additional allocation (natural calamity, festival, etc). The estimated annual requirement of foodgrains under National Food Security Act (NFSA), Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and Additional Allocation (natural calamity festival, etc) is about 611 lakh tons.

(d) There is no ban on export of foodgrains.

Ban on Use of Hazardous Pesticides

987. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals to ban the use of hazardous pesticides in farming in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that World Health Organisation estimates that 20 per cent of all suicides could be prevented through restriction on access to such pesticides/poisonous; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Anupam Verma

in July 2013, to review 66 pesticides that are banned, restricted, withdrawn in one or more countries but continued to be registered in India. The Expert Committee, *inter alia*, recommended 13 pesticides to be completely banned, 27 pesticides to be reviewed in 2018 after completion of certain technical studies and 6 pesticides to be phased out by 2020. The Complete list is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Considering the recommendation of Expert Committee as accorded by the Registration Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare had invited objections and suggestions from the public/stakeholders on banning/phasing out of certain pesticides. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. In response to which, the Ministry has received various objections and suggestions. Keeping in view of which, a Committee has been constituted to review the received objections and suggestions.

(c) and (d) There is no specific study available with the Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIB&RC). However, the Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. Pesticides used as per approved label and leaflet claims are unlikely to cause any harm. In additions, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides for their continued use. Further, the Department is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, *inter alia*, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets.

Statement-I

Recommendation of the Expert Committee with respect to 66 Pesticides

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Pesticides	Name of the Pesticides
1	2	3	4
1.	I-to be continued	18	Aluminium Phosphide, Bifenthrin, Carbosulfan, Chlorfenapyr, Chlorothalonil, Dazomet, Diflubenzuron, Ethofenprox, Fenpropathrin, Iprodione, Kasugamycin, Mepiquat Chloride, Metaldehyde, Paraquat Dichloride, Pretilachlor, Propargite, Propineb and Zinc Phosphide

1	2	3	4
2.	II-to be reviewed again in 2018, after completion of the recommended studies	27	Acephate, Atrazine, Benfuracarb, Butachlor, Captan, Carbendazim, Carbofuran, Chlorpyrifos, Deltamethrin, Dicofol, Dimethoate, Dinocap, Diuron, 2, 4-D, Malathion, Mancozeb, Methomyl, Monocrotophos, Oxyfluorfen, Pendimethalin, Quinalphos, Sulfosulfuron, Thiodicarb, Thiophanate Methyl, Thiram, Zineb, Ziram
3.	III-to be phased out by 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new certificate of registration to manufacture shall be issued after December 2017 No person shall import, manufacture or formulate <i>w.e.f.</i> 1st January 2019 The use shall be completely banned <i>w.e.f.</i> 31st December 2020 	6	Alachlor, Dichlorvos, Phorate, Phosphamidon, Triazophos, Trichlorfon
4.	IV-ban to be continued	1	Fenitrothion
5.	V-it's use to be completely banned.	13	Benomyl, Carbaryl, DDT Diazinon, Fenarimol, Fenthion, Linuron, MEMC, Methyl Parathion, Sodium Cyanide, Thiometon, Tridemorph, Trifluralin
6.	VI-not reviewed as it is <i>sub-judice</i>	1	Endosulfan

Statement-II*Names of the Pesticides in the Notification S.O.4212 (E)*

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Benomyl
2.	Carbaryl
3.	Diazinon
4.	Fenarimol
5.	Fenthion
6.	Linuron
7.	MEMC
8.	Methyl Parathion
9.	Sodium Cyanide
10.	Thiometon
11.	Tridemorph
12.	Trifluralin
13.	Alachlor

Sl. No. Name

14.	Dichlorvos
15.	Phorate
16.	Phosphamidon
17.	Triazophos
18.	Trichlorfon

Consolidation of Farm Land

988. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 86 per cent of farmers fall into the small and marginal category in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the average farm size is 1.15 hectares and there is no efficiency of scale in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the consolidation of farm lands is not possible in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the produce of farmers needs to be aggregated; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) According to the latest data available from Agriculture Census 2010-11, the marginal (below 1.00 hectare) and small (1.00-2.00 hectare) holdings constitute 85.01 per cent of the total number of operational holdings in the country.

A statement on State-wise marginal, small and total number of operational holdings based on Agriculture Census 2010-11 is enclosed.

(b) According to the latest data available from Agriculture Census 2010-11, the average size of an operational holding in the country is 1.15 hectare as compared to 1.23 hectare in the previous Agriculture Census 2005-06.

However, the agricultural production in the country

has been generally increasing with the exception of the years affected by drought, floods, other natural calamities, etc. Therefore, there is no conclusive evidence to suggest that reduction in size of farm holding has adversely affected agricultural production in the country.

(c) to (e) Since Agriculture & Land are State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of States to take necessary steps for development of agriculture in their respective areas based on local needs and priorities. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

Aggregation of produce is important for improving the bargaining power of small and marginal farmers. Government of India is promoting Farmer Producer Organisation to mobilize farmers and build their capacity to collectively leverage their production and marketing strength. The Government is also encouraging formation of Joint Liability Groups, cluster farming, etc. In addition, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM) etc. have been implemented.

Statement

State-wise Number and Area of Marginal and Small Operational Holdings as per Agricultural Census 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of operational holdings		
		Total	Marginal (below 1.00 ha.)	Small (1.00-2.00 ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13175100	8424698	2918374
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	109298	21456	19333
3.	Assam	2720223	1831115	496574
4.	Bihar	16191391	14744098	948016
5.	Chhattisgarh	3746480	2182834	831118
6.	Goa	78020	59900	9817
7.	Gujarat	4885610	1815634	1429021
8.	Haryana	1617311	778142	314818
9.	Himachal Pradesh	960765	670425	174596
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1449397	1206612	167130

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	2708928	1848324	428861
12.	Karnataka	7832189	3848834	2138208
13.	Kerala	6830789	6579692	180171
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8872377	3891016	2448652
15.	Maharashtra	13698965	6709034	4052317
16.	Manipur	150620	76735	48850
17.	Meghalaya	209561	102714	57755
18.	Mizoram	91880	50210	29753
19.	Nagaland	178411	6476	20338
20.	Odisha	4667466	3368296	918647
21.	Punjab	1052554	164431	195439
22.	Rajasthan	6888436	2511512	1511068
23.	Sikkim	74928	40476	16941
24.	Tamil Nadu	8118224	6266555	1181344
25.	Tripura	578479	499054	55043
26.	Uttarakhand	912650	672138	157330
27.	Uttar Pradesh	23325456	18532272	3035331
28.	West Bengal	7123347	5852681	979833
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11803	4626	2415
30.	Chandigarh	714	453	133
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14724	8177	3903
32.	Daman and Diu	8355	7716	458
33.	Delhi	20497	11308	4517
34.	Lakshadweep	10285	9854	267
35.	Puducherry	33228	28481	2779
All India		138348461	92825979	24779150

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

[Translation]

Relocation of Trees

989. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal
for shifting/relocation of trees coming in the way of
construction by NBCC, DDA, DMRC and Central Public
Works Department through some Ultra-modern machine
instead of cutting them;

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

(c) whether the Government has given a target to DDA, CPWD, NBCC and DMRC for planting about ten lakh trees in different parts of Delhi;

(d) if so whether the Government has appointed any agency for monitoring and maintenance of the trees planted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government has directed NBCC(l) Limited and Central Public Works Department (CPWD) to re-work the design and plans for the remaining redevelopment of the 7 General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies to avoid felling/cutting of trees.

(c) It has been decided to plant more than ten lakh trees in different parts of Delhi including 25,000 by NBCC, 50,000 by CPWD, 20,000 by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) and 10,00,000 by Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Loan to Farmers

990. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who have been provided loan during the last three years and the amount thereof;

(b) the details of new policies proposed to be formulated by the Union Government for the welfare of the farmers;

(c) the details of policies and schemes formulated by the Government during the said period;

(d) the number of self help groups in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the number of the said groups out of these, which have been provided loans during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI

RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The number of farmers who have been provided loan, both term loan and short term crop loan during the last three years and the amount thereof is as under:

Year	Number of Accounts (in lakhs)	Agriculture Credit Disbursed (in crores)
2015-16	899.06	9,15,509.92
2016-17	1,070.68	10,65,755.67
2017-18 (Provisional)	1,139.13	11,68,502.83

(b) and (c) Policy formulation is an ongoing process. Number of policies were formulated during the said period with a view to benefitting the farmers and these included *inter alia* Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), Soil Health Card Scheme. Beside these, the National Livestock Mission, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund etc. were also implemented.

(d) and (e) As on 31 March 2018 there are 87.44 lakh savings linked SHGs in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The number of Saving linked Self Help Groups in the country, State-wise (as on 31st March, 2018)

Sl. No.	State	Number of SHGs savings linked
1	2	3
Central Region		
1.	Chhattisgarh	190513
2.	Madhya Pradesh	256178
3.	Uttarakhand	48141
4.	Uttar Pradesh	407390
Total		
Eastern Region		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5257

1	2	3
2.	Bihar	594790
3.	Jharkhand	153192
4.	Odisha	530489
5.	West Bengal	847269
Total		

North Eastern Region

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6000
2.	Assam	375986
3.	Manipur	16960
4.	Meghalaya	11427
5.	Mizoram	8934
6.	Nagaland	6533
7.	Sikkim	6077
8.	Tripura	53674
Total		

Northern Region

1.	Chandigarh	357
2.	Haryana	38216
3.	Himachal Pradesh	49353
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	17980
5.	New Delhi	4331
6.	Punjab	37734
7.	Rajasthan	330912
Total		

Southern Region

1.	Andhra Pradesh	927556
2.	Karnataka	835643
3.	Kerala	296289
4.	Lakshadweep	166
5.	Puducherry	24722
6.	Tamil Nadu	1047103
7.	Telangana	517817
Total		

Western Region

1.	Daman and Diu	43
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1	2	3
2.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	599
3.	Goa	8218
4.	Gujarat	240297
5.	Maharashtra	848291
Total		
Grand Total		8744437

*[English]***Real Estate Regulation Law**

991. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ruled out any amendment to the Real Estate Regulation Law despite demand by the builders lobby for changes in certain provisions of the Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set a deadline for States to amend the dilutions in the notified rules to bring all incomplete projects under regulation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is true that June 30 has been set as the deadline for establishing permanent regulations, starting website and tribunals as prescribed under the law; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal to amend the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA).

(d) and (e) As per advice of the Central Advisory Council (CAC) constituted under section 41 of RERA, the Ministry has written to all the States/UTs to set up the permanent Regulatory Authorities, Tribunals, fully functional web-portal by 30th June, 2018.

Monitoring of Social Media

992. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a panel to periodically monitor cyber crimes and ensure redressal of complaints by social media platforms that are used to spread offensive content which could precipitate law and order issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the panel would enable better coordination among law enforcement agencies and State police forces to block, remove or take action against objectionable information;

(c) whether the Government has issued directives to representatives of social media platforms to implement remedial measures required to filter malicious content from appearing on social media;

(d) whether the social media platforms are complying with the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 following the directives issued by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the current status of compliance measures adopted by the social media platforms, company-wise;

(f) whether the social media platforms have outlined strategies to the Government for implementing a mechanism to address fake news and other disturbing contents; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (g) Police and Public Order are State subjects as per the Constitution. States are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of cyber crimes through their law enforcement machinery as per the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Law enforcement agencies monitor the web and social media and take appropriate action for blocking of such unlawful content under section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000. Committee constituted under Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009 periodically monitors the compliance of the directions issued under the provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000. Government holds meetings with intermediaries from time

to time for strengthening the cooperation framework to ensure better compliance.

Level of the compliance from the year 2017 till June 2018 is given below:

	Facebook	You Tube	Twitter	Instagram	Others
No. of URLs recommended for blocking	1076	182	728	150	109
No. of URLs blocked	956	152	409	66	79

Meeting with DCGI

993. ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) has called a meeting with all major pharmaceutical companies to discuss the proposal regarding introduction of trace and track mechanism for top 300 drug brands that are sold in India;

(b) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting;

(c) whether it has been agreed that the company will print a unique number on each strip or bottle of the drug; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the information received from Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), a meeting of the manufacturers/marketers of the top 300 pharmaceuticals brands with Drugs Controller General (India) (DCGI) was held on 25.06.2018 to discuss the proposal regarding introduction of an authentication system for such drugs.

(b) In the meeting, requirement of such a system, its advantages, challenges etc. were deliberated and it was decided to constitute a working group with representatives of the associations and CDSCO. Accordingly, a working group has been constituted on 13.07.2018.

(c) and (d) No such decision has been taken during the meeting.

[Translation]

Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme

994. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme shortly and if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(b) whether all the students living in the hostels, where two-thirds belong to SC, ST and OBC communities, will be entitled to 15 kg of foodgrain per month at subsidised rates;

(c) whether the Government has sought from the State Governments their requirement of foodgrains for providing 15 kg each to SC, ST, OBC and women residents of hostels;

(d) the number of boys and girls likely to be benefited from SC, ST, OBC and backwards from minorities; and

(e) the time by which the new Scheme is likely to be launched and the names of the States selected for the roll out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The Government of India is implementing "Allocation of foodgrains under Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme" with effect from 01.09.2017. This Scheme was launched after the merger of two Schemes *i.e.* Welfare Institutions Scheme and SC/ST/OBC Hostels Scheme. Allocation of foodgrains under the scheme is made to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to meet the requirements of Welfare Institutions *viz.* Charitable Institutions such as beggar homes, nari-niketans and other similar welfare institutions, sponsored by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations that are not covered under Targeted Public Distribution System or any other Welfare Scheme. The allocation of foodgrain for the residents/

students of SC/ST/OBC Hostels is made in order to ensure adequate standards of nutrition in institutions meant for the welfare and development of weaker sections of the society.

Under the Scheme, the allocation of foodgrain is made for all the residents/students of the SC/ST/OBC hostels subject to the condition that 2/3rd of the inmates belong to the SC/ST/OBC community. The beneficiary institutions/hostels are entitled to receive foodgrains at BPL prices with an upper ceiling of maximum of 15 kg per beneficiary per month.

Allocation of foodgrain under the scheme is made by Department of Food & Public Distribution on the basis of the requests received from the States/UTs, as per extant norms.

The Scheme is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central Government and State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, storage and its allocation to the States/UTs. State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for lifting the allocated foodgrains and its distribution within the States/UTs and in ensuring the allocated foodgrains reach the targeted beneficiaries. During the current financial year, so far more than 37 lakh inmates/boarders in 17 states/UTs have availed benefit under the scheme.

[English]

Monitoring the Functioning of CAPF

995. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of service related grievances publicized recently by the personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and if so, the follow-up action taken thereon;

(b) the mechanism for monitoring the functioning of grievances redressal system in CAPF;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring about an independent grievances redressal system in all organised institutions including CAPF for boosting the morale of personnel and to ensure better efficiency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The grievances

as and when raised by CAPFs personnel are duly examined at appropriate level and requisite follow-up action is taken by way of inquiry and their resolution as per Rules by the Forces.

(b) Each Force has its own Grievance Redressal Mechanism in operation. To address the personal as well as official problems & complaints of the Force personnel, each of the CAPFs already has a proper grievance Redressal Mechanism at all levels. Multiple channels like Grievance mobile App, personal hearing, letters, e-mails, SMS have been developed by forces. These Grievances are redressed at different levels *i.e.* Zone, Sector, Range & Unit levels depending on the nature of grievance.

(c) and (d) Forces are advised from time to time to review their internal Grievances Redressal System and take proactive measures and ensure that grievances are brought to the notice of seniors for suitable redressal. For effective redressal of grievances of CAPF personnel, a Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) mobile application was launched on 11th May 2017 which enables a direct channel of communication between CAPF personnel and MHA. Already, a robust Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), an online web-enabled system for submission of grievances and its suitable disposal exists under Department of Administrative Reforms And Public Grievances (DARPG).

Time lag between Demand & Supply

996. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is considerable time lag between indented demand and actual supply of fertilizers and if so,

the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of fertilizers demanded and supplied to the States during 2015-16 and projected for the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the quantity of fertilizers supplied is not adequate to meet the requirement of the States and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with States/UTs assesses the requirement of all subsidized fertilizers before the start of each Season. Department of Fertilizers ensures availability of fertilizers at the State level and the distribution to the farmers with in the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government. Availability of all fertilizers in the country has been adequate and there is no report of delay in supply from any State.

(b) and (c) Two statements indicating the quantum of fertilizers demanded and supplied to the States during 2015-16 and projected for the current year (upto Kharif Season (from April to Sept, 18)), State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively, projection for Rabi Season (Oct 18 to March, 2019) has not been made yet. It can be seen from the statements that there is no shortage of any fertilizers as availability is more than the sales.

(d) In view of (b) and (c) above, question does not rise.

Statement-I

State-wise Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of fertilizers during 2015-16

(Figures in 000 MT)

States	Urea			DAP		
	Projected	Availability	Sales	Projected	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.40	0.40	1.20	1.00	1.00
Andhra Pradesh	1735.00	1621.06	1546.82	470.00	388.63	376.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	1.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	330.00	393.18	390.94	50.00	57.52	48.47
Bihar	1925.00	2383.51	2358.21	500.00	587.90	545.34
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	675.00	847.43	845.01	300.00	328.43	312.99
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.05	1.01	1.00	0.92	0.76	0.73
Daman and Diu	0.53	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.05	0.05
Delhi	9.20	10.79	10.79	5.50	0.91	0.91
Goa	4.82	3.64	3.64	2.40	1.91	1.89
Gujarat	2050.00	2131.06	2103.79	500.00	527.63	512.10
Haryana	1860.00	2169.57	2112.76	600.00	679.87	663.63
Himachal Pradesh	71.00	73.31	73.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	132.17	158.65	154.84	78.00	61.49	59.25
Jharkhand	225.00	239.31	235.05	105.00	66.38	66.35
Karnataka	1370.75	1537.75	1461.47	590.00	615.20	588.86
Kerala	168.00	148.04	140.78	34.00	27.55	23.56
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2800.00	2483.66	2387.13	1200.00	1129.61	1050.60
Maharashtra	2700.00	2401.21	2359.51	850.00	680.41	672.19
Manipur	33.00	19.35	19.35	8.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	3.35	1.72	1.72	0.80	0.25	0.25
Mizoram	8.73	3.50	3.50	5.52	0.05	0.05
Nagaland	1.82	0.54	0.54	1.30	0.01	0.01
Odisha	660.00	609.68	587.15	240.00	171.67	164.46
Puducherry	22.00	13.27	13.27	2.40	1.29	1.29
Punjab	2650.00	3152.24	3085.70	900.00	849.27	810.33
Rajasthan	1925.00	2095.64	2077.11	675.00	800.49	790.23
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1050.00	1140.78	1117.33	350.00	303.13	300.63
Telangana	1429.00	1334.78	1256.44	350.00	219.90	211.84
Tripura	35.00	25.74	23.52	5.00	1.30	1.29
Uttar Pradesh	5947.00	6013.29	5798.64	1950.00	2242.76	2179.92
Uttarakhand	245.00	371.50	360.42	40.00	31.62	30.72
West Bengal	1264.90	1486.81	1438.00	419.00	315.05	331.56
All India	31335.25	32899.57	31968.05	10234.20	10128.01	9747.48

State-wise Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of fertilizers during 2015-16

(Figures in 000 MT)

States	MOP			NPK		
	Projected	Availability	Sales	Projected	Availability	Sales
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.50	0.50
Andhra Pradesh	350.00	222.92	212.15	1350.00	1249.29	1207.66
Arunachal Pradesh	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	130.00	71.61	70.11	10.00	15.73	15.21
Bihar	190.00	164.74	153.74	325.00	386.61	370.21
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	105.00	82.21	71.59	150.00	98.44	88.41
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.16
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.03	0.03
Goa	1.15	0.84	0.84	5.10	2.74	2.73
Gujarat	180.00	119.23	117.37	520.00	626.30	598.39
Haryana	45.00	49.90	39.54	65.00	27.77	24.98
Himachal Pradesh	8.70	7.73	7.73	30.00	35.85	35.71
Jammu and Kashmir	26.00	10.93	10.93	0.00	2.56	2.56
Jharkhand	16.00	3.21	3.21	85.00	35.14	32.60
Karnataka	391.20	263.89	248.26	1163.00	1289.83	1192.50
Kerala	175.00	87.59	85.93	225.00	132.00	121.27
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	110.00	104.84	79.32	375.00	325.31	395.23
Maharashtra	475.00	328.07	316.38	2100.00	1917.19	1796.93
Manipur	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.20
Mizoram	4.26	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00
Odisha	160.00	88.89	88.69	380.00	267.25	251.63
Puducherry	3.40	2.02	2.02	12.30	5.77	5.75
Punjab	63.00	60.93	53.27	35.00	45.38	42.18
Rajasthan	16.00	15.18	15.16	95.00	74.39	67.59

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	400.00	300.70	297.22	650.00	618.92	601.06
Telangana	175.00	106.09	100.20	950.00	877.22	853.12
Tripura	14.00	5.21	5.21	0.00	0.73	0.48
Uttar Pradesh	200.00	228.35	219.39	1050.00	729.81	689.78
Uttarakhand	9.00	3.27	3.27	50.00	34.52	32.36
West Bengal	350.00	242.57	221.82	959.00	1002.41	938.24
All India	3608.12	2571.02	2423.45	10588.51	9803.07	9268.50

Statement-II*Assessed Requirement of Fertilisers for Kharif 2018*

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Urea		DAP	MOP	Complex	SSP	
	Reserve allocation	Total allocation					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	800.00	100.00	900.00	200.00	150.00	550.00	120.00
Telangana	850.00	50.00	900.00	200.00	150.00	550.00	80.00
Karnataka	850.00		850.00	387.00	250.00	700.00	50.00
Kerala	75.00		75.00	13.00	75.00	101.50	2.30
Tamil Nadu	300.00	50.00	350.00	100.00	150.00	200.00	36.00
Puducherry	4.30		4.30	0.65	1.50	3.00	1.50
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.50		0.50	0.70	0.20	0.45	0.00
Gujarat	1100.00	50.00	1150.00	300.00	75.00	265.00	70.00
Madhya Pradesh	950.00	50.00	1000.00	600.00	75.00	130.00	450.00
Chhattisgarh	450.00	75.00	525.00	250.00	70.00	70.00	155.00
Maharashtra	1500.00	50.00	1550.00	450.00	300.00	1100.00	600.00
Rajasthan	750.00		750.00	315.00	20.00	23.00	300.00
Goa	1.63		1.63	1.41	0.60	1.39	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.35		0.35	0.13	0.01	0.16	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.91		0.91	0.84	0.02	0.00	0.00
Haryana	800.00	100.00	900.00	300.00	50.00	15.00	90.00
Punjab	1250.00	100.00	1350.00	350.00	60.00	18.00	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	2700.00	150.00	2850.00	800.00	200.00	400.00	250.00
Uttarakhand	135.00		135.00	13.00	3.00	19.00	5.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	34.00		34.00	0.00	0.80	12.60	0.60
Jammu and Kashmir	55.00	5.00	60.00	30.00	6.00	0.00	5.75
Delhi	3.50		3.50	2.00	0.50	0.60	0.00
Bihar	900.00	50.00	950.00	200.00	80.00	150.00	75.00
Jharkhand	170.00	30.00	200.00	75.00	10.00	25.00	10.00
Odisha	450.00		450.00	160.00	110.00	200.00	20.00
West Bengal	550.00	50.00	600.00	125.00	125.00	437.00	180.00
Assam	160.00		160.00	25.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
Tripura	21.00		21.00	3.00	8.50	1.50	26.00
Manipur	20.00		20.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	7.00
Meghalaya			0.00				
Nagaland			0.00				
Arunachal Pradesh	0.57		0.57	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30
Mizoram	8.40		8.40	5.20	4.00	0.00	0.72
Sikkim			0.00				
All India	14890.16	910.00	15800.16	4917.93	2025.33	4973.20	2625.27

Rehabilitation of Physically Challenged Persons

997. SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) the population of physically challenged persons in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether it is true that several thousands of physically challenged persons of various nature are left with no proper care and attention and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken effective steps to support, rehabilitate and develop physically challenged population in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide incentives and other performing NGOs in this field, in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) State-wise population of persons with disabilities as per Census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The primary responsibility for rehabilitation and care of persons with disabilities lies with the State Governments. However, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities through its Schemes, Programmes and Institutions.

(c) and (d) The Government implements various schemes/programmes for empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities. Major schemes/institutions for the welfare of persons with disabilities are Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA), Scholarship Schemes, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) & National Institutes. In current financial year 2018-19, Rs. 1070 crores has been allocated to the Department of Empowerment of

Persons with Disabilities, out of which, for DDRS, ADIP, SIPDA, Scholarship Schemes. NHFDC and National Institutes, amount of Rs. 70.00 crores, Rs. 220.00 crores, Rs. 300.00 crores, RS. 75.66 Crore, Rs. 38.48 crore and Rs. 215.00 crores respectively has been earmarked.

(e) In addition to providing financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations for implementing programmes of the Government, National Awards are also conferred every year to best Non Government Organization for their outstanding achievements in empowering persons with disabilities.

Statement

*State-wise Population of Persons with Disabilities
as Per Census 2011*

Sl. No	States/UTs	Total population of Persons with Disabilities
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1219785
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26,734
3.	Assam	4,80,065
4.	Bihar	23,31,009
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,24,937
6.	Delhi	2,34,882
7.	Goa	33,012
8.	Gujarat	10,92,302
9.	Haryana	5,46,374
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,55,316
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,153
12.	Jharkhand	7,69,980
13.	Karnataka	13,24,205
14.	Kerala	7,61,843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15,51,931
16.	Maharashtra	29,63,392
17.	Manipur	58,547
18.	Mizoram	15,160
19.	Meghalaya	44,317
20.	Nagaland	29,631

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	12,44,402
22.	Punjab	6,54,063
23.	Rajasthan	15,63,694
24.	Sikkim	18,187
25.	Tamil Nadu	11,79,963
26.	Telangana	10,46,822
27.	Tripura	64,346
28.	Uttar Pradesh	41,57,514
29.	Uttarakhand	1,85,272
30.	West Bengal	20,17,406
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,660
32.	Chandigarh	14,796
33.	Daman and Diu	2,196
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,294
35.	Lakshadweep	1,615
36.	Puducherry	30,189
Total		2,68,14,994

[Translation]

Growth of Animal Husbandry

998. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge potential for growth of animal husbandry and dairy industry in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of study conducted by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government in this regard and the development work executed by the Government in this direction out of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is huge potential for growth of animal husbandry and dairying industry in Bihar. As per 19th Livestock Census-2012, there are approximately 19.80 million cattle/buffaloes, 0.23

million sheep, 12.15 million Goat and 0.65 million Pigs in Bihar. The estimated milk production in Bihar from 2014-15 onwards is given below:

Year	Milk Production (in 000 tonnes) in Bihar	Growth rate of Milk Production in Bihar
2014-15	7774.89	8.03
2015-16	8288.42	6.60
2016-17	8711.07	5.10
2017-18(P)*	9241.50	6.09

*P= Provisional

(c) The Government of India is implementing the following schemes for development of animal husbandry and dairy sector to supplement the efforts of State/UTs Governments throughout the country including Bihar:

- I. Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- II. National Livestock Mission
- III. National Programme for Dairy Development
- IV. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- V. National Dairy Plan-Phase-I
- VI. Livestock Health & Disease Control

During the year 2014-15 to 2017-18, assistance of Rs. 189.83 crore has been provided to Bihar for supplementing the State Government's efforts for development of animal husbandry and dairy sector.

[English]

Sowing of Kharif Crops

999. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rainfall in the country as of June, 2018 was below normal with 5% deficit which leads to slowdown in sowing of Kharif crops, 46% less than that of last year across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action is being taken by the Union Government to meet any shortfall in crop output to meet demand and supply of the crops in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, As per the Indian Metrological Department (IMD), the rainfall in the country for the month of June, 2018 was below normal with 5% deficit. The country has received 155.3 mm of rainfall as compared to the normal rainfall of 163.6 mm from 1st June to 30th June 2018. The rainfall situation improved during first fortnight of July and during the period, from 1st June to 17th July 2018, country has received 310.5 mm of rainfall which has narrowed down the deficiency to 2% less.

The sowing of Kharif crops picks up with the advancement of monsoon and adequate rainfall for the sowing of crops. The sowing of Kharif crops has been reported in an area of 631.53 lakh hectare as on 20.07.2018 as compared to 657.18 lakh hectare of normal sowing in corresponding period, which is less by 3.91%. The sowing of Kharif crops will continue up to the month of August.

(c) and (d) It is too early to assess the production/output of Kharif crops for the current season. However, in order to mitigate the impact of weather related challenges, Indian Council for Agricultural Research Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (ICAR-CRIDA) has developed the District Agriculture Contingency Plan (DACP) for 623 districts and circulated to all State Agricultural Departments. The plan contains suitable technology interventions. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has also issued advisory to the States to implement contingency plan as per local need.

[Translation]

Small Land Holdings

1000. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 69 per cent of farmers have less than one hectare of land, 17 per cent of farmers have less than

two hectare of land and 36 per cent of farmers do not have any land in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether due to small land holdings, the input cost is higher than production cost which has caused debt burden on the farmers;

(c) if so, the total debt on each farmer as per survey conducted in the year 2013;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make agriculture a zero cost occupation and promote co-operative agriculture and the details of the outcome thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to waive off the debts of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' (SAS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office in 2013, 69.4 per cent of agricultural households were estimated to have less than one hectare of land, 86.6 per cent of agricultural households were estimated to have less than two hectare and 0.1 per cent of the agricultural households in rural areas were reported as landless.

(b) and (c) As per the SAS 2013, the average monthly receipts and average monthly expenses from crop production for the small agricultural households (with land holding of 1-2 hectare) was estimated at Rs. 6944 and Rs. 2652 respectively.

Further, as per the Survey results, the average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural households was estimated at Rs. 47000/-. Details of outstanding loan per agricultural household by size class of land possessed for major States is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Government is promoting cost reducing, eco-friendly and socially acceptable scientific farming practices, including organic farming through the dedicated Schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Both PKVY and MOVCDNER are being implemented through cluster approach. Moreover, model organic clusters by private agencies are being encouraged under PKVY. State-wise Physical and Financial progress under PKVY Schemes during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, organic farming is supported under major Schemes, viz., Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under the activities of Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute (ICAR) and National Programme for Organic Produce (NPOP) under activities of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA).

Government's cooperative development programmes being implemented through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) have helped farmers towards keeping costs low due to economies of scale.

(e) Keeping in view the negative impact of waiving off the debts of farmers, the Union Government has focused on strengthening of farm credit delivery system for providing credit at lower rates of interest to support the resource requirements of the agricultural sector. In addition, several initiatives are being taken to reduce the debt burden of farmers and increase the supply of institutional credit to farmers, viz., Interest Subvention Scheme, Kisan Credit Card Scheme and promotion of Joint Liability Groups.

Statement-I

Average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agricultural household by size class of land possessed for major States

State	Average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agri. hhs belonging to the size class of land possessed (ha)											Esd. no. agri. households having outstanding loan (00)	Proportion of indebted agricultural household (0.0%)
	<0.01	0.01	0.41	1.01	2.01	4.01	10.00	all classes	8	9	10		
Andhra Pradesh	2409	739	893	1049	1623	3500	2494	1234	33421	92.9			
Assam	4	8	24	67	71	173	0	34	5995	17.5			
Bihar	73	138	132	341	279	424	1494	163	30156	42.5			
Chhattisgarh	0	48	93	79	202	239	0	102	9538	37.2			
Gujarat	69	120	247	311	826	1624	1148	381	16743	42.6			
Haryana	95	192	737	900	1573	1162	4681	790	6645	42.3			
Jharkhand	0	56	46	85	92	200	0	57	6464	28.9			
Karnataka	355	778	633	987	1248	2321	3673	972	32775	77.3			
Kerala	1690	1592	1944	3467	6070	7505	15726	2136	10908	77.7			
Madhya Pradesh	91	119	152	270	629	1168	1952	321	27414	45.7			
Maharashtra	102	453	232	455	582	2071	3869	547	40672	57.3			
Odisha	88	167	337	181	326	1302	22281	282	25830	57.5			
Punjab	131	246	516	1641	2292	3266	9274	1195	7499	53.2			
Rajasthan	1694	334	431	678	1031	1548	1528	705	40055	61.8			
Tamil Nadu	377	674	1192	1200	2147	3224	4512	1159	26780	82.5			
Telangana	563	578	794	1033	1097	1369	2690	935	22628	89.1			
Uttar Pradesh	219	160	218	457	1075	1248	2178	273	79081	43.8			
West Bengal	57	146	197	330	329	435	2760	178	32787	51.5			
All India	311	239	354	548	949	1827	2903	470	468481	51.9			

Statement-II

Details of the State-wise physical & financial progress report under PKVY schemes being implemented by DAC&FW during 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of clusters	2015-16 (Rs. in lakh)		2016-17 (Rs. in lakh)		2017-18 (Rs. in lakh)		2017-18 (Rs in lakh)		Release in 2018-19	
			1st year	2nd year	3rd year	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	No. of new clusters		Allocation for new clusters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	1854.47	1100.15	1308.50	798.17	759.88	292.93	867	1563.21	363.25	0.00
2.	Bihar	327	1400.49	1050.37	988.17	664.26	573.86	0.00	100	428.28	214.14	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	188.00	805.17	603.88	568.12	314.78	329.92	314.16	12.00	51.39	25.70	0.00
4.	Gujarat	100	428.28	178.45	302.19	238.83	175.49	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	4	17.13	7.14	12.09	0	7.02	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	20	85.66	53.53	60.44	45.98	35.10	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	100	428.28	321.21	302.19	203.14	175.49	0.00	150	642.43	321.21	0.00
8.	Karnataka	545	2334.15	1945.12	1646.96	815.27	956.43	1224.64	0	0.00	0.00	408.21
9.	Kerala	119	509.66	382.22	359.61	0	208.83	307.24	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	3768.90	2826.67	2659.31	1787.6	1544.33	1813.94	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	932	3991.61	2598.51	2816.45	2957.59	1635.58	0.00	326	1396.21	698.10	0.00
12.	Odisha	320	1370.51	1027.88	967.02	650.03	561.57	610.60	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Punjab	50	214.14	160.6	151.10	0	87.75	0.00	200	856.57	428.28	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	755	3233.55	2373.69	2281.56	1491.13	1324.96	0.00	395	1691.72	845.86	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	479.68	399.73	338.46	207.2644	196.55	194.64	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Telangana	300	1284.85	1070.71	906.58	448.77	526.47	0.00	390	1670.31	835.15	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	2462.64	2052.2	1737.62	1270.64	1009.08	838.58	45	192.73	96.36	0.00
18.	West Bengal	120	513.94	214.14	362.63	393.66	210.59	374.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Assam	220	1413.34	576.39	997.24	0	579.12	1804.19	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	122.06	51.41	86.13	81.08	50.02	94.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21.	Mizoram	34	218.43	89.08	154.12	138.65	89.50	211.94	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	30	192.73	107.07	135.99	0	78.97	48.82	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	24	154.18	154.18	108.79	0	63.18	128.98	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	150	963.64	409.105	679.94	0	394.86	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	656.81
25.	Tripura	50	321.21	133.84	226.65	308.83	131.62	164.81	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Meghalaya	45	289.09	144.55	203.98	296	118.46	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	706.67	395	498.62	0	289.56	797.58	100	642.43	321.21	0.00
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	179.88	74.95	126.92	87.81	73.71	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	550	3533.35	1962.97	2493.10	2019.4	1447.81	2668.08	35	224.85	112.42	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	485.39	130	342.49	0	198.89	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu								55	392.59	235.55	0.00
32.	Dadar Nagar								500	3569.04	1000	0.00
33.	Delhi								500	3569.04	471.45	0.00
34.	Puducherry								8	57.10	28.55	0.00
35.	Other Expenses			24.85		0.00						55.98
	Total	7208	33763.09	22619.60	23822.96	15218.88	13834.58	11889.70	4683	17604.61	8138.68	1121.00

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs 20346.29215 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters Rs. 307.91 lakh and 10 lakh for the salary). Total clusters 11891 sanctioned

[English]

Investment in Agro-Infrastructural Projects

1001. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started a scheme to provide subsidy on capital investment in agro-infrastructural projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its likely impact on the agriculture sector;

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be started; and

(d) the projects included in the agro-infrastructural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The Government is implementing several schemes to provide investment in agro-infrastructural projects. Capital investment subsidy sub-Scheme "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)" of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) for creation of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure including storage infrastructure is being implemented. The erstwhile two schemes viz. (i) Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) implemented since 01.04.2001, and (ii) Scheme for Strengthening/Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization (AMIGS) implemented since 20.10.2004 have been subsumed into one sub-scheme known as Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014. Under the scheme, the subsidy @25% and 33.33% is provided on the capital cost of the project for general and special categories of beneficiaries. Besides, Government is also implementing a Scheme on Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture for holistic development of horticulture which includes creation of post harvest infrastructure. Under the Scheme credit linked back ended subsidy on capital cost is available for creation of post harvest infrastructure which includes creation of integrated pack house, pre-cooling, cold storage, ripening chamber, cold room, reefer transport etc. Under Soil Health Management Scheme of National

Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), assistance is provided to States for strengthening and creation of soil testing infrastructure. For agricultural mechanization in the country, Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization has been introduced *w.e.f.* 2014-15. Subsidy is provided for establishment of custom hiring centres of agricultural machinery. Micro-irrigation is also incentivized through subsidy to ensure per drop more crop. Through the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR), the State also proposes various projects to provide subsidy on capital investment in agro infrastructural projects.

Division of 9th and 10th Schedule Institutions

1002. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government is drawn to the matter of division of 9th and 10th Schedule Institutions between AP and Telangana as per the AP Reorganisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the contentions of AP and Telangana; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the matters without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) An Expert Committee (Smt. Sheela Bhide Committee) has been constituted by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh (undivided) on the apportionment of the assets, liabilities & employees of the Companies and Corporations listed under Schedule-IX of the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014. As per information available, the Committee has submitted its recommendations for apportionment of assets & liabilities and division of employees in respect of 77 and 54 institutions respectively. In respect of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has contended that SCCL should be apportioned between both the States, whereas Govt. of Telangana has raised objection to the recommendation for allotment of Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery Engineering Ltd. (APHMEL) to Andhra Pradesh. The matter stand referred to the Expert Committee for its consideration.

The Schedule-X of the APR Act contains the list of training Institutions/Centres, which is governed by Section 75 of the APR Act. Section 75 of the said Act does not envisage division of Institutions/Centres included in Schedule X.

Privatisation of Paper Mills

1003. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans for privatisation of the Cachar Paper Mills and Nagaon Paper Mills and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering a revival package for the Cachar Paper Mills and Nagaon Paper Mills of Hindustan Paper Corporation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has any plans for the modernisation and technological upgradation of the above mills and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) A proposal for revival of Hindustan Paper Corporation is under consideration.

Mega Food Parks

1004. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the actions taken by the Government so far to start the functioning of proposed Mega Food Park in Cherthala, in Kerala;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned for the proposed park so far;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala had submitted any detailed project report to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) for approval;

(d) if so the actions taken in this regard;

(e) the details of the Mega Food Parks in different parts of the Country and the status of announced projects;

(f) whether the Government has taken any measures to promote the production and export of local food items peculiar to the region in these food parks; and

(g) if so, the actions taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has approved a Mega Food Park(MFP) project of M/s Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd at Cherthala in Alappuzha District, Kerala.M/s Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd has submitted detailed project report before the grant of the final approval of project and the project was accorded final approval on 27.11.2015 for setting up of Mega Food Park with the grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 Crore. To expedite the implementation of this MFP, the Ministry is providing all the necessary support including interaction with various concerned Departments/Agencies of the State and Central Governments to remove the bottlenecks in implementation, making suitable amendments in the scheme and its guidelines and pursuing State Government to extend fiscal and other benefits to the project to attract investment. Progress of implementation of the MFP project is monitored/reviewed regularly by the Ministry. The Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee (IMAC) headed by Hon'ble Minister for Food Processing Industries also reviews progress of the project periodically and based on the experience, corrective measures are taken to remove bottlenecks in the implementation process. A provision for imposing penalty has also been made in the Revised Scheme guidelines (applicable *w.e.f.* 10.02.2014) in case of non-adherence to stipulated timeline for completion of project by the implementing agencies.

(e) Government has approved 42 Mega Food Parks to develop modern infrastructure facilities for food processing along the value chain from farm to market across the country. Details of the approved Mega Food Parks with their status are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(f) and (g) A Special Fund of Rs. 2,000 crore has been created by the Government with NABARD to provide loan at a concessional rate to Mega Food Parks and food processing units to be set up in the designated Food Parks. These food processing units may carryout production of local food items of the region and export the same.

Statement**Status of Implementation of 42 Mega Food Park Projects**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	Date of In-principle Approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved	Amount of grant released	Status	(Rs. in crore)	
								3	4
1	2								
Andhra Pradesh									
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	121.10	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	49.92	Completed		
2.	Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari	122.60	21.09.2012	16.12.2013	50	42.55	Under Implementation		
3.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	125.25	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	50	15.00	Under Implementation		
Arunachal Pradesh									
4.	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Papum Pare	71.83	21.12.2017	–			SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".		
Assam									
5.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari	80.85	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	45	Operational		
Bihar									
6.	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria	127.64	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	43.77	14.56	Under Implementation		
Chhattisgarh									
7.	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	124.50	06.09.2012	04.06.2014	50	28.61	Under Implementation		
Gujarat									
8.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	117.87	21.09.2012	22.05.2014	50	42.45	Under Implementation		
9.	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Limited, Mehsana	165.79	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	50	5.10	Under Implementation		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana							
10.	Haryana State Industrial & Infra. Dev. Corp. Limited (HSIIDC), Sonapat	177.59	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50	15.00	Under Implementation
11.	Haryana State Coop. Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED), Rohtak	179.75	03.01.2017	21.02.2018	50	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for release of 1st installment.	
Himachal Pradesh							
12.	Cre mica Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una	99.70	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	50	28.54	Under Implementation
Jammu and Kashmir							
13.	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama	79.43	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	50	14.03	Under Implementation
Jharkhand							
14.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi	114.74	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	43.78	Operational
Karnataka							
15.	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur	144.33	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	50	48.22	Completed
16.	Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd., Mandya	113.83	03.01.2017	19.12.2017	50	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for release of 1st installment.	
Kerala							
17.	Kerala State Industrial Dev. Corpt Ltd. (KSIDC), Alappuzha	129.15	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	28.80	Under Implementation
18.	Kerala Industrial Infra. Development Corpt. (KINFRA), Palakkad	119.02	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	28.82	Under Implementation
Madhya Pradesh							
19.	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khargoan	131.28	10.10.2011	27.08.2012	50	49.12	Completed
20.	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	144.12	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	50	29.28	Under Implementation

Maharashtra									
21.	Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad	124.52	01.04.2011	08.03.2013	48.82	41.76	Under Implementation		
22.	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara	139.33	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	50	44.50	Operational		
23.	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Wardha	92.36	31.03.2015	13.01.2016	50	15.00	Under Implementation		
Mizoram									
24.	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aizawl	75.20	19.12.2013	10.06.2015	50	44.24	Under Implementation		
Nagaland									
25.	Doys Agri Resources Pvt. Ltd., Dimapur	71.80	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	50	15.00	Under Implementation		
Odisha									
26.	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda	134.13	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50		Under Implementation		
27.	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada	80.17	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	50	37.45	Operational		
Punjab									
28.	International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka	130.38	03.08.2010	25.05.2011	50	45	Operational		
29.	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., (PAIC) Ludhiana	117.61	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	29.23	Under Implementation		
30.	The Sukhjit Starch & Chemical Limited, Kapurthala	123.72	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50	15.00	Under Implementation		
Rajasthan									
31.	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer	113.57	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	49.88	43.18	Operational		
Telangana									
32.	Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad	108.95	19.12.2013	10.06.2015	50	37.06	Under Implementation		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam	109.44	31.03.2015	05.02.2016	50	15.00	Under Implementation
34.	Raaga Mayuri Agrovet Pvt. Ltd., Gadwal Jogulamba	124.15	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	50	15.00	Under Implementation
35.	Basavashakti Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Sangareddy	162.45	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	50	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for release of 1st installment.	
Tripura							
36.	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Tripura	87.45	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50	43.50	Under Implementation
Uttarakhand							
37.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar	95.08	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	50	Completed
38.	Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd., Udham Singh Nagar	98.08	21.09.2012	23.01.2014	48.12	41.80	Operational
Uttar Pradesh							
39.	Vindhyachal Attivo Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Mirzapur	163.15	21.12.2017	--	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".		
40.	Overseas Infracast Alliance (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mathura	144.82	21.12.2017	--	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".		
41.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Noida Pvt. Ltd. Gautam Budh Nagar	256.17	15.01.2018	--	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".		
West Bengal							
42.	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd., Murshidabad	132.70	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50	45	Operational

[Translation]

R&D in Alternative Fuel for Vehicles

1005. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for research and development in the field of alternative fuel for vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage alternative fuel for vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is associated with research and development of alternative fuels for vehicles in the country. It has been intimated by MNRE that they are supporting broad based research and development programme for development of new and renewable energy technologies including Hydrogen and fuel cells.

[English]

Shortage of Central Armed Police Forces

1006. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel in the country;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The force-wise vacancy position *viz-a-viz*. sanctioned strength in CAPFs & AR as on 01.07.2018 is as under:-

Force	Vacancies	Sanctioned Strength
1	2	3
Central Reserve Police Force	22,325	3,24,093

	1	2	3
Border Security Force		19,320	2,63,931
Central Industrial Security Force		5,165	1,55,254
Sashastra Seema Bal		19,175	99,212
Indo-Tibetan Border Police		6,398	89,438
Assam Rifles		3,774	66,582
Total		76,157	9,98,510

Vacancies in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) arise due to retirement, resignation, death, new raisings/creation of new posts etc. The vacancies are filled up by various modes *viz.* Direct Recruitment, promotion and by deputation as per the extant provisions of Recruitment Rules.

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. For the recruitment year 2018, an indent of 54,953 posts for Constable (General Duty) has been reported to Staff Selection Commission. Prior to this, in the previous year, offer of appointment for the post of Constable (GD) has been issued to 57,264 candidates. Further, UPSC has recommended 170 candidates for recruitment to the post of Assistant Commandant for the recruitment year 2017.

Production of Mangoes

1007. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the largest producer of mangoes in the world;

(b) if so, the production of mangoes reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(c) whether there is a decline in mango production in the country, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to provide assistance to the affected farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to boost the production and export of mangoes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes Madam, as per Food and Agriculture Organization Statistics (FAOSTAT), India is the largest producer of mangoes in the world.

(b) The production of mangoes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise including Bihar is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No Madam, as may be seen in the information given in the enclosed Statement, the country's production has overall increased continuously since 2014-15 till 2017-18 (Provisional).

(e) Government has taken several steps to boost the production and export of mangoes, which are as under:-

- To boost horticulture production including mangoes, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented during XII Plan *w.e.f.* 2014-15, for holistic growth and improvement in productivity.
- The Mission envisages production and

productivity improvement of horticulture crops including mango through increased coverage of area with improved cultivators, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including insitu generation of organic inputs. Capacity building of farmers and technicians is also provided for adopting improved technologies.

- To boost exports, Government has launched a Scheme namely "Merchandize Exports from India (MEIS)" under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, wherein the exporters/farmers are incentivized for export of their goods/products including fruits and vegetables to specified markets.
- The phytosanitary control system for export of fresh fruits has been strengthened in India to provide assurance of pest-free exports to the European Union (EU).

Statement

Statewise production of Mangoes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Mango (in "000 tonnes)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2822.08	2803.66	4043.47	4488.59
2.	Assam	45.69	46.15	47.15	59.39
3.	Bihar	1272.00	1464.93	1472.38	1487.11
4.	Chhattisgarh	386.67	420.61	434.32	438.66
5.	Gujarat	1219.71	1241.59	1424.87	1439.11
6.	Haryana	88.72	89.97	96.79	111.53
7.	Himachal Pradesh	47.61	37.63	48.24	49.21
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.93	23.74	24.15	24.63
9.	Jharkhand	523.14	393.67	438.54	442.93
10.	Karnataka	1646.51	1725.67	1719.73	1812.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	252.86	382.52	388.14	418.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	396.00	371.48	586.24	641.12
13.	Maharashtra	758.84	463.17	603.83	538.12
14.	Mizoram	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.22
15.	Nagaland	3.57	3.74	4.23	4.36
16.	Odisha	769.93	778.72	817.91	826.09
17.	Punjab	113.44	113.50	113.69	116.52
18.	Rajasthan	78.68	82.27	154.79	155.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	896.78	975.11	1282.44	1295.27
20.	Telangana	1801.75	1778.32	482.46	958.61
21.	Tripura	62.56	59.06	57.03	57.35
22.	Uttar Pradesh	4347.50	4512.71	4341.00	4549.28
23.	Uttarakhand	150.62	149.73	150.14	151.64
24.	West Bengal	799.65	693.39	736.90	918.35
25.	Others	17.58	27.00	33.58	34.12
Total		18526.98	18642.53	19506.20	21021.62

Source: Horticulture Statistics Division, DAC&FW

Impediment in Agriculture Growth

1008. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the institutional barrier comprising governance, the quality of public systems, and economic policies has become the most serious impediment to agriculture growth in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Import liberalization has had a strong dampening effect on the prices of several crops and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agricultural distress across the country is causing a widespread systemic crisis and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the suicides among farming community are on the rise year by year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Agricultural production and productivity in the country has been generally increasing with the exception of the years affected by drought, floods, other natural calamities, etc. As only 48% of the net sown area is under irrigation, growth in agriculture is affected by rainfall and other agro-climatic conditions. Government has been implementing various Schemes namely National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana etc. for welfare of the farmers, to mitigate the risks associated and to increase growth of agriculture sector in the country.

As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government, production of foodgrains (including both cereals and pulses) has increased significantly from 252.02 million tons in 2014-15 to 279.51 million tonnes during 2017-18 in the country as per the third Advance Estimates.

(b) and (c) Domestic prices of crops are influenced by several factors, mainly domestic demand and supply situation, weather conditions, global availability and price trends etc. The prices of most crops are largely domestically determined and there is a mechanism to calibrate policies to safeguard and protect the interests of the farmers through modulation of tariffs. India has one of the highest agriculture import tariffs to protect the farmers/cultivations/ domestic industry against any cheap and abnormal import.

To ensure that farmers get better remuneration for their produce, Government has announced its historic decision to fix Minimum Support Price (MSP) at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production for Kharif crops 2018-19. Government has also taken several steps which includes setting up of procurement centers keeping in view the potential in the areas; creating awareness among the farmers of the MSP operations; encouraging decentralized procurement; adopting e-procurement system; engaging private players in certain States to participate in procurement operations, implementing e-National Agriculture Market, promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) etc.

Further, Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oil seeds, pulses and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at MSPs. In 2017-18, procurement in pulses and oilseeds have been significantly stepped up on the basis of States' proposals in this regard. Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the PSS are also undertaken. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production.

Apart from this, to achieve the target of doubling the income of farmers by 2022, Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve the same.

(d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI).

These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. As per the ADSI Reports for the years 2014, 2015 and unpublished provisional data as provided by NCRB for the year 2016, the total number of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers in the country are 12360, 12602 and 11370 respectively.

National Competitive Market for Organic Produce

1009. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any effort made by the Government to create a national competitive market for the organic produce from North-Eastern States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has encouraged the creation of markets specific to organic produce; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the necessary steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India is promoting organic farming under Scheme "Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region" (MOVCDNER) for implementation in the North Eastern States. The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Under the MOVCDNER Guidelines, there is provision of creation of North East organic bazaar wherein Organic Bazaar will be created, maintained and operated by Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs)/Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs)/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) registered under MOVCDNER, which will function like collection centers between the farm gate and processing infrastructures.

Also, the agencies like North Eastern Regional Agri-Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) will be providing

marketing and logistic assistance in terms of aggregation and transportation of organic produce/products.

The State-wise brands have been developed under MOVCDNER Scheme are:

Name of the State	Brand Name/Trademarks
Arunachal Pradesh	Organic Arunachal
Manipur	Organic Manipur
Mizoram	Mission Organic Mizoram
Nagaland	Naga Organic
Sikkim	Sikkim Organic Mission

The Ministry has opened canteen serving organic food and one dedicated organic store in collaboration with Sikkim State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd. (SIMFED).

The Ministry has opened Organic retail outlet cum restaurant at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi and implemented through North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC).

The Ministry has opened one food retail store in collaboration with Kendriya Bhandar, where a section is dedicated for sale of organic produce/products, along with the sale of other grocery and house hold items.

Report of Committee on Chennai Floods

1010. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the Report of the Committee on Disaster in Chennai which is affected by torrential rainfall and consequent flooding; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the report and the follow up action taken thereon along with the funds allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Based on the combined memorandum submitted by the State Government of Tamil Nadu for incessant rainfall caused by North East Monsoon (NEM) floods & cyclone Ockhi of 2017, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) had assessed the damages in conformity with the norms of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF/National

Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Based on the report of IMCT, the High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 26.02.2018 had approved the assistance of Rs. 133.05 crore from NDRF for cyclone 'Ockhi' and NEM floods of 2017.

In order to support the affected people of State, after the cyclone 'Ockhi' an amount of Rs. 413.55 crore (Rs. 280.50 cr. from SDRF+Rs. 133.05 cr. from NDRF) were released to State Government of Tamil Nadu for cyclone 'Ockhi' and NEM floods of 2017.

Women Farmers

1011. SHRI NARAMALLI SIVAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide identity cards to women farmers, so that they can be recognised as cultivators in their own right;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) As per the Census, 2011 Report, there are total 8.28 crore male cultivators and 3.60 crore female cultivators in the country. As the women are already recognized as Cultivators & Agricultural Labour in the Census 2011 Report with their numbers duly reflected in main & marginal category, the Government has no proposal to provide identity cards to women farmers.

Capital Goods Sector

1012. SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the competitiveness of Indian goods in the capital goods sector;

(b) whether any step is being taken in this direction for the benefit of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(MSMEs) feeding raw material to heavy industries;

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

(d) whether there are any collaboration with leading technical institutes such as IITs for research and development in this field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) Department of Heavy Industry had launched the Scheme namely "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector" in November 2014. The objective of the Scheme includes addressing the constraints faced by the capital goods industry such as lack of cutting edge technology and R&D support, lack of involvement of reputed academia and research institutes in the area of applied research, absence of common engineering facilities, sector specific industrial cluster park. The Scheme includes setting up of Centre of Excellence (CoE) for research & development at reputed academia/R&D institute by collaboration between industry academia, research institute and the Government. The Scheme provides financial assistance for technology transfer under Technology Acquisition Fund Program (TAFP) to capital goods manufacturing units and also for creating Common Industrial Integrated Infrastructural Facility such as Machine Tool Industrial Park and Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFC).

The primary objective of the scheme is to support MSMEs in developing and acquiring new technologies in manufacturing of capital goods which are not available in the country. MSMEs are supported under the scheme by collaborating with reputed academia and institutes like IIT Madras, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Delhi, IISc Bangalore, PSG College of Technology and other leading institutes such as CMTI Bangalore, SiTarc Coimbatore, etc. under Centre of Excellence for development of Technology as well as under Technology Acquisition Fund Programme. A large number of MSMEs will be benefitted through the Common Engineering Facility Centres and Tumkuru Machine Tool Park.

[Translation]

Production and Availability of Fertilizer

1013. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the decrease in production and availability of fertilizers due to closure of fertilizer production units in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to privatise such sick/closed units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The production capacity and availability of urea decreased by 22.80 Lakh Metric Tonne Per Annum (LMTPA) due to decision of the Government to close Gorakhpur, Sindri, Ramagundam, Korba & Talcher units of The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL) and Durgapur, Haldia & Barauni units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd in 2002.

(b) to (d) Government has, at present decided to revive 5 closed units namely Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) through 'Nomination Route' of Joint Ventures of nominated Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Each of these units are being revived by installing new Urea Plant having production capacity of 1.27 Million Metric Tonne Urea Per Annum.

Houses for Weaker Sections

1014. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to weaker sections who have been allotted houses under various schemes in Jharkhand during the last three years;

(b) the estimated number of persons in Jharkhand who are homeless;

(c) the various efforts being made to ensure that housing facility is made available to all in Jharkhand by the year 2018; and

(d) the outcome of the said efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The number of houses sanctioned to weaker sections under various schemes in Jharkhand during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) A demand of approximately 2.92 lakh houses has been projected in the road map presented by the State of Jharkhand.

(c) In order to provide all weather pucca houses with basic amenities to all the eligible urban poor in all States/UTs including Jharkhand under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission, the following steps have been taken by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA):

- (i) A Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary, MoHUA has been constituted for regular reviews of the implementation of the scheme.
- (ii) A Committee of the Secretary, MoHUA and the Secretary, Department of Financial Services

has also been constituted for monitoring Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the PMAY(U) Mission.

- (iii) Further, the MoHUA regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meetings/video conferencing with the concerned States/UTs.
 - (iv) The officers of the MoHUA as well as the Program Management Unit (PMU) set up under the scheme regularly undertake field visits to monitor the scheme.
 - (v) National/Regional/State/City Level Workshops have been conducted at regular interval to explain the Scheme Guidelines to Executive Officers/Engineers/Elected Representatives of all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Special Development Authorities for creating awareness.
 - (vi) Workshops are being conducted by the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) *i.e.* National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) to disseminate information on CLSS to all stakeholders including Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs).
- (d) Central Assistance of Rs. 2,500.88 crore has been sanctioned for 1,69,318 houses for weaker sections in the State of Jharkhand and out of sanctioned Central Assistance, Rs. 971.11 crore has been released. Further, out of 1,69,318 sanctioned houses, 86,027 houses have been grounded and 34,208 houses have been constructed.

Statement

Houses sanctioned for weaker sections in various schemes during last three years alongwith Cumulative Physical and Financial progress under PMAY(U)

Particulars	Financial Year	Houses sanctioned for Slum dwellers including houses sanctioned In-situ Slum	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Beneficiary Led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme	In all components of PMAY(U)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Houses Sanctioned to Weaker Section (Nos)	2015-16	-	-	7,739	11	7,750
	2016-17	-	-	52,846	40	52,886
	2017-18	13,789	35,230	41,064	126	90,209

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Houses Gounded		3,093	464	82,277	193	86,027
Houses Constructed		2,860	-	31,155	193	34,208
Central Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. in cr.)		252.32	637.40	1,607.76	3.40	2,500.88
Central Assistance Released (Rs. in cr.)		73.40	207.73	686.57	3.40	971.11

[English]

Innovative Technology in Automobile Sector

1015. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as the Indian automobile re-manufacturing market becomes more competitive, the need for innovative technology is assuming greater importance and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Indian auto manufacturers require the latest technology and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to help the auto industry to attain the latest technology and equipment to make India a truly global auto manufacturer/producer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) India is the 5th largest car manufacturer, 7th largest commercial vehicle manufacturer and largest manufacturer of two wheelers in the world. Indian auto industry has embraced global automotive technologies in vehicle as well as auto component industry and consequently, uses innovative manufacturing processes which are more people oriented as compared to a high degree of automation which is prevalent elsewhere in the world.

(b) Yes Madam, in view of the rapidly changing product technologies in the automotive industry and depleting fossil fuel resources, its high import cost, related issues environmental degradation and climate change,

switching over from conventional IC engine based vehicles to new drivetrain technologies like electric, hybrid, fuel cells is need of the hour. Thus, industry would need to develop technologies like Lithium Ion Batteries, electric motors for automotive applications and battery management systems.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, Government has rolled out National Mission on Electric Mobility, 2013 with the objective of developing electric mobility in Mission Mode. As a follow up FAME Scheme was launched in 2015 for providing incentives to promote demand creation, establishment of EV ecosystem and infrastructure and development of technology through R&D. Second phase of this Scheme (FAME 2), envisages to give a boost to EV industry with several interventions on the demand and supply side, including R&D efforts.

Apart from this, the Department of Heavy Industry supports technological interventions for the automobile industry from time to time through grants given for product and testing infrastructure development through the Development Council for Automobile and Allied Industries (DCAAI) funds to Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, academic institutions etc.

Foreign Funds

1016. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the institutions were barred from receiving foreign funds as they failed to file their annual returns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in 2017, several opportunities were given to the defaulting NGOs/institutions to provide the details of their income and expenditure, receipt of funds

from abroad and balance sheets without paying any penalty; and

(d) whether a large number of these organisations are yet to adhere to the Government orders and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Registration of 18864 FCRA registered associations/institutions has been cancelled from the year 2011 till now and they have been barred from receiving foreign funds. List of such associations/institutions is available on the website: www.fcraonline.nic.in.

(c) Yes Madam. One time opportunity to upload the pending Annual Returns (containing details of their income and expenditure, receipts of funds from abroad and balance sheets) without penalty was given to associations *vide* public notice dated 12th May 2017. This amnesty window for uploading the pending Annual Returns was provided for one month starting from 15th May 2017 till 14th June 2017.

(d) Yes Madam. As on date, 2547 NGOs are yet to adhere to the Government orders to submit their pending Annual Returns. List of such NGOs is available on the website: www.fcraonline.nic.in.

[Translation]

Urea Subsidy

1017. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount of subsidy being given on Urea to the farmers during the last three years;

(b) the frequency of urea subsidy being given to the farmers in a year;

(c) whether any ceiling has been fixed in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which urea subsidy is being given to farmers presently;

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue smart cards to the farmers for purchasing fertilizers and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the farmers will get urea subsidy only twice a year through smart card and if so, the details and the reasons thereof; and

(g) the details of the annual demand of urea in the State of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Department of Fertilizers provides subsidy to the Manufacturers/Importers of fertilizers for providing fertilizers to farmers at subsidized rates. Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the Urea Manufacturers/Importers by the Government of India. The details of Urea Subsidy paid to the companies during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Government has introduced Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme which enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and draw cash to meet their agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified. It has the provision of ATM enabled Debit Card with *inter alia* facilities of one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit etc. With a view to facilitate financial transactions by farmers on digital platform, Government has decided to convert the KCCs to RuPay KCCs (RKCCs) in a time bound manner. The conversion of operative/live KCCs into RuPay/ATM-enabled KCCs will enable easy and hassle free availability of credit to farmers and is likely to reduce the interest liability as it would encourage need based drawl of credit.

(g) Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare in consultation with States/UTs assesses the requirement (demand) of all fertilizers before the start of each season separately (Kharif and Rabi Season). For the year 2017-18, the projected demand of Urea in the State of Jharkhand was 2.40 Lakh MT. This year *i.e.* 2018-19, for the Kharif season (from April 2018 to September 2018), the projected demand of Urea is 1.70 Lakh MT.

Statement*Sector-wise/unit-wise subsidy paid on Indigenous Urea*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Unit	Subsidy paid/(recovered)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Public Sector				
1.	RCF-Thal	2595.28	3328.60	3343.98
2.	RCF-Trombay	613.73	825.57	792.29
3.	MFL	933.28	1331.44	852.13
4.	NFL-Bhatinda	1763.11	1559.39	1017.35
5.	NFL-Panipat	1594.57	1425.68	1292.80
6.	NFL-Vijaipur-I	1098.84	1316.72	1426.96
7.	NFL-Vijaipur-II	1364.55	1413.34	1606.77
8.	NFL-Nangal	1661.96	1377.64	1277.16
9.	BVFCL-Namrup-III	268.2	284.06	342.52
10.	BVFCL-Namrup-II	101.48	94.95	88.84
11.	GSFC (State Govt.)	311.13	664.18	551.98
12.	GNFC (State Govt.)	1558.47	1524.98	1224.54
Total		13864.60	15146.55	13817.32
(B) Cooperative Sector				
1.	KRIBHCO	2935.68	3151.23	2828.19
2.	IFFCO-Phulpur-II	1120.92	1104.52	1680.65
3.	IFFCO-Phulpur-I	1951.45	1546.47	1210.58
4.	IFFCO-Kalol	869.92	906.81	862.66
5.	IFFCO-Aonla-I	1547.07	1411.90	1139.64
6.	IFFCO-Aonla-II	1591.22	1330.83	1158.72
Total		10016.26	9451.76	8880.44
(C) Private Sector				
1.	NFCL-I	386.32	1015.53	1101.03
2.	NFCL-II	630.28	1043.10	1000.82
3.	CFCL-I	1375.82	1506.73	1294.84
4.	CFCL-II	1620.19	1606.37	1519.35
5.	Tata Chemicals	1619.97	1562.16	1530.45
6.	ZacL	1439.63	832.92	744.11

1	2	3	4	5
7.	SFC	536.34	682.34	615.87
8.	Indoculf/Grasim	1623.85	1542.60	1349.51
9.	SPIC	1137.22	1700.72	1496.23
10.	KSFL/KFL	1433.84	1334.23	1151.07
11.	MCFL	760.19	1083.82	725.20
12.	KFCL	1755.49	1491.17	1747.46
Total		14319.14	15401.69	14275.94
Grand Total		38200.00	40000.00	36973.70

*[English]***Possession of Flats**

1018. SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the real estate sector/builders in the National Capital Region have failed to hand over the flats/houses to their owners;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of flats yet to be handed over to the owners;

(c) whether the Government has taken any punitive action against the real estate developers/builders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Such information is not maintained by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. However, under the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, (RERA), the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/Union Territory is required to publish and maintain a website of records for public viewing of relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given.

(c) and (d) Chapter 8 of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) empowers the Real Estate Regulatory Authorities, Appellate Tribunals and Adjudicating Officers to impose interest, penalty, compensation and imprisonment, as the case may be, on the defaulting promoter or Agent in case of contravention of the provisions of RERA or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

*[Translation]***Charging of Higher Price for Drugs**

1019. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private hospitals in Delhi are selling drugs at higher price which at times is 1000 per cent higher than the cost price of the drugs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has conducted any raid on the hospitals of Delhi in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the hospitals charging higher rates for drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam. Based on complaints and media reports on overpricing and inflated bills to the patients by some hospitals, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had asked for details of billing from these hospitals under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). Based on the data submitted by the hospitals, NPPA has observed that there is gap between the procurement prices of drugs and amounts at which the drugs are billed to the patients for some scheduled medicines, non-scheduled medicines, consumables and devices used in the treatment of patients. As per the provisions of DPCO, 2013, while arriving at a ceiling

price of scheduled formulations and retail price of new drugs, sixteen per cent margin to retailer is counted. According to NPPA's report, the highest margin (difference of amount billed for the formulation by the hospitals and their procurement price expressed in per centage terms) available to these hospitals on scheduled medicines, non-scheduled medicines, consumables and non-scheduled medical devices are 357%, 1192%, 1737% and 1271% respectively. Study reports prepared on the basis of information submitted by these hospitals is available under the "What's New" link of website of NPPA. (www.nppaindia.nic.in).

(b) NPPA has not conducted any raids in hospitals in Delhi regarding inflated prices on medicines.

(c) In view of reply at (b) above, occasion does not arise.

[English]

Death Due to Heat and Cold

1020. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deaths occurred due to sunstroke, heat and cold in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been day by day increase in the deaths of very poor people and labourer residing close to cities in comparison to those living in rural areas which are naturally less vulnerable areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to prevent such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The data on deaths due to sunstroke, heat and cold is not being maintained centrally by this Ministry. However, as per the information received from State Governments, the mortality on account of heat wave during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. No State have reported death due to cold.

(b) and (c) Such trend could not be observed as there is no segregated economic status-wise information available on deaths occurred due to Sunstroke, heat and cold. However, as may be seen from the data, with the efforts of the Central Government & State Government, number of death due to heat wave have declined significantly.

(d) The primary responsibility to take necessary measures to prevent death for sun stroke, heat and cold in the country rests with the concerned State Governments. The Central Government through National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has circulated do's and don'ts/advisories for extreme natural events to States/UTs for wider circulation and awareness generation among all. NDMA has also released guidelines on "Preparation of Action Plan-Prevention and Mitigation of Heat Wave" and circulated it to States/UTs for facilitating them to take necessary measures.

Awareness on do's and don'ts on various natural disasters including heat wave etc. are being carried out through electronic and Social Media by NDMA and State Governments.

Statement

*Last three years Casualty recorded due to Heat wave
(Up to 15.07.2018 reported on 17.07.2018)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Deaths reported due to Heat wave			
		2015	2016	2017	2018 [^]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1422	723	236	8
2.	Bihar	-	Nil	0	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	0	0
4.	Delhi	-	-	0	0
5.	Gujarat	17	7	0	0
6.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	-	4	0	0
8.	Karnataka	-	Nil	2	0
9.	Maharashtra	-	7	9	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	Nil	3	1
11.	Odisha	60	36	17	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	-	10	9	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	0	0
15.	Telangana	541	324	108	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Nil	0	0
17.	West Bengal	-	Nil	0	1
18.	Kerala	0	1	0	0
19.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	0	0
Total		2040	1114	384	22 [^]

[^]= Provisional data for 2018

Source: Casualty data confirmed by Revenue and DM Division of respective State Governments and IDSP-NCDC (Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project-National Centre for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare up to 15.07.2018 reported as on 17.07.2018

Note: Above figures are not final as some States are still verifying the claims regarding heat wave deaths

National Mission on Food Processing

1021. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) any scheme is implemented to promote further entrepreneurship in this field ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including data on expenditure, State-wise;

(c) whether the Mission also helps in building facilities that provide diploma and certificate courses in Food Processing Technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including a list of such facilities, State-wise particularly in Odisha and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during the 12th Five Year Plan for implementation through States/UTs. The basic objective of NMFP was decentralization of implementation of schemes with substantial participation of

State/UTs in order to promote entrepreneurship. However, NMFP was de-linked from Central Government assistance *w.e.f.* 01.04.2015 on account of increased resources of the States under 14th Finance Commission recommendations.

Human Resources Development Scheme under NMFP had, *inter alia*, components of Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) and creation of Infrastructure facilities for running Degree/Diploma courses in food processing technology.

National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), wherein Ministry of Food Processing Industries used to place funds at the disposal of respective State Governments. State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) Chaired by Chief Secretary of the State had been vested with all powers of approving/sanctioning of the applications received under NMFP from applicants/entrepreneurs. However, information are uploaded by different States on NMFP Portal and State wise details of projects assisted under EDP and creation of Infrastructure facilities for running Degree/Diploma courses component of HRD, as available on NMFP portal is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Presently, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector Scheme-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with an allocation of Rs. 6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country by restructuring the schemes under MNFP and adding new schemes. The scheme of for Human Resources and Institutions-Skill Development under PMKSY is intended for promotion of skill development in the food processing sector.

Further, there are two autonomous Institutions under administrative control of Ministry of Food Processing Industries *viz*; National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Kundii, Haryana and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. Both these Institutes are engaged in imparting Graduate, Postgraduate and Ph.D courses in food processing sector apart from skill and entrepreneurship development programmes. There is no such Institute in the State of Odisha under the administrative control of MoFPI.

Statement-I

MIS For National Mission on Food Processing

List of Sanctioned Projects of HRD [Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EOP)] as on:23.07.2018

Sl. No.	State	Firm Name	Project Address	Project cost (in Rs.)	Application Date	Project Sanctioned Date	Project Sanctioned Amount (in Rs.)	First Installment Date and Amount (in Rs.)	Second Installment Date and Amount (in Rs.)	Third Installment Date and Amount (in Rs.)	Fourth Installment Date and Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
HRD Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)											
2012-13											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APITCO Limited	Chittoor, Chittoor, Regional Office, Chittoor	200000	07.02.2013	01.03.2013	02.12.2013	18.07.2014	18.07.2014	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	APITCO Limited	Chittoor, Chittoor, Regional Office, Chittoor	200000	07.02.2013	01.03.2013	02.12.2013	18.07.2014	18.07.2014	0	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	APITCO Limited	Prakasam, Ongole, KK complex, Court Centre, Ongole	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013	02.12.2013	17.07.2014	17.07.2014	0	0
4.	Andhra Pradesh	APITCO Limited	Prakasam, Ongole, KK Complex, Court Centre, Ongole	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013	02.12.2013	17.07.2014	17.07.2014	0	0
5.	Andhra Pradesh	APITCO Limited	East Godavari, Kakinada, JNTUK, Kakinada	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013	02.12.2013	17.07.2014	17.07.2014	0	0
6.	Andhra Pradesh	APITCO Limited	East Godavari, Kakinada, JNTUK, Kakinada	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0

7.	Andhra Pradesh	APITCO Limited	Srikakulam, Palasa kasibugga, DJC, Srikakulam	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						2,00,000							
8.	Andhra Pradesh	APITCO Limited	Srikakulam, Palasa kasibugga, DJC, Srikakulam	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						2,00,000							
9.	Andhra Pradesh	i-msme (National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)	West Godavari, Tadepalligudem	200000	06.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						2,00,000							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	i-msme (National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)	Guntur, Brodipet, Guntur	200000	06.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						0							
11.	Andhra Pradesh	ni-msme (National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)	Krishna, Vijayawada, Vijayawada, Krishna Distt.	200000	06.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						2,00,000							
12.	Assam	NEITCO	Kamrup Metro, Vittiya Bhawan, 3rd Floor, AFC Building, M.D. Shah Road, Paltanbazar, Guwahati-08	2520000	22.06.2012	18.03.2013	25.03.2013	14.03.2014	0	0	0	0	0
						24,00,000	12,00,000						
13.	Assam	Graphic World	Kamrup, North Guwahati (Pt)	220000	19.11.2012	18.03.2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						2,00,000							
14.	Assam	EDII	Kamrup, Metro, EDII Beltola Kamrup Metro	880000	22.11.2012	18.03.2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Assam	IIE	Kamrup, Metro, Basistha Chariali 
 Lalmati, Near Game Village 
 Guwahati-29	1760000	26.11.2012	18.03.2013 16,00,000	25.03.2013 0	0	0	0
16.	Assam	Human Empowerment Society	Kamrup, North Guwahati (Pt)	220000	11.09.2012	18.03.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
17.	Assam	Professional Management Network	Dibrugarh, Milon Nagar, Near UCO Bank, Dibrugarh-03	200000	15.09.2012	18.03.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
18.	Assam	M/s Institute of Entrepreneurship Development	Patna, East Gandhi Maidan, Patna	7600000	07.11.2012	30.04.2013 76,00,000	18.06.2013 18,00,000	24.07.2013 58,00,000	0	0
19.	Chhattisgarh	Gram Swaraj Sewa Sansthan	Gariyaband, Vill. Balrampur Bidora, The.Rajim, Block Fingeshwar, Gariyaband	225000	28.02.2013	30.03.2013 2,00,000	27.05.2013 0	28.03.2014 50,000	0	0
20.	Chhattisgarh	Arshil Shikshan Prashishan & Welfare Society	Raipur, Prashikshan & Welfare Society, Noorani Chowk, Raja Talab, Raipur	210000	22.02.2013	30.03.2013 2,00,000	27.05.2013 0	28.03.2014 50,000	0	0
21.	Chhattisgarh	Navin Ankur Mahila Mandal	Raipur, Kali Nagar, Behind Vijay Mill, Pandri, Raipur	210000	28.02.2013	30.03.2013 2,00,000	27.05.2013 1,00,000	15.10.2013 50,000	0	0
22.	Chhattisgarh	Sangini Mahila Samiti	Durg, Block-27/B, E-Pocket, Maroda Sector, Bhlai, Durg	210000	27.02.2013	30.03.2013 2,00,000	27.05.2013 1,00,000	28.03.2014 1,00,000	0	0

23.	Chhattisgarh	S.A.K. Memorial Educational & Cultural Society	Surguja, Ambikapur	41000	01.03.2013	30.03.2013	27.05.2013	28.03.2014	0	0
						3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000		
24.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Shyamal Sewa Samiti	Kabiradham Bypass Road, Kabiradham	328000	11.09.2013	01.10.2013	15.10.2013	75,000	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
25.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Development Initiative	Raipur, Sitamahu House, 106/3, Gitanjali Housing Society, Raipur	200000	28.02.2013	30.03.2013	27.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
26.	Chhattisgarh	Nature Welfare Society	Rajnandga On, Dongargarh	200000	28.02.2013	30.03.2013	27.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
27.	Chhattisgarh	Laghu Udyog Bharati	Raipur, Street No. 2, Near Shiv Mandir, Fafadih, Raipur	440000	28.02.2013	30.03.2013	27.05.2013	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000			
28.	Chhattisgarh	Sahaj Vikas Samiti	Bilaspur Main Road, Mopka, Bilaspur	220000	22.02.2013	30.03.2013	27.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
29.	Chhattisgarh	Youth Life Line Education Society	Bilaspur, Mungeli, Pendra, Gorela, Kota, Takhatpur	1000000	19.02.2013	12.03.2013	26.03.2013	15.10.2013	0	0
						10,00,000	5,00,000	2,50,000		
30.	Chhattisgarh	Gramin Vikas Samiti	Dantewada, P. Apparao Home, Churi, Tikrapara, Dantewada	220000	28.02.2013	30.03.2013	27.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
31.	Goa	Agnel Charities (Agnel Seva Sangh)	South Goa, Salcete, Verna (CT)	400000	10.12.2012	25.09.2013	18.02.2014	0	0	0
							2,00,000			
32.	Haryana	North India Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd (NITCON)	Kurukshehra, Kurukshehra, Karnal, Dabwali, Kaithal and Yamuna Nagar	1000000	25.05.2012	01.01.2013	14.03.2013	12.02.2014	26.06.2014	0
						10,00,000	5,00,000	2,50,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Haryana	North India Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd (NITCON)	Hisar, Hissar, Fatehabad and Panipat	600000	02.01.2013	19.02.2013	14.03.2013	12.02.2014	27.06.2014	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	
34.	Haryana	Regional Centre for Entrepreneurship Development	Rohtak, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Rewari, Jind and Sonipat.	1050000	31.05.2012	08.03.2013	08.03.2013	18.11.2014	0	0
						10,00,000	5,00,000	2,50,000		
35.	Haryana	Centre of Industrial and Management Consultants	Gurgaon, Gurgaon & Panchkula	400000	01.12.2012	14.03.2013	05.06.2013	14.03.2014	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000		
36.	Haryana	Entrepreneurship Training and Rural Development Initiatives (ETRDII)	Mahendragarh, Narnaul	200000	01.12.2012	19.02.2013	12.03.2013	30.06.2014	0	0
						1,90,000	95,000	47,500		
37.	Haryana	Society for National Education, Entrepreneurship & Development, (Society for NEED)	Ambala, Prem Nager, Ambala City	600000	27.12.2012	19.02.2013	11.03.2013	14.03.2014	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000			
38.	Haryana	Welfare Association for Downtrodden (WADA)	Palwal, Palwal	440000	05.12.2012	01.03.2013	13.03.2013	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000			
39.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Shimla, Rampur, Shingla (118/1)	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			

40.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Shimla, Theo 9	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
41.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Shimla, Jubb	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
42.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Lahul and Spiti, Lahul, Keylong (7/2)	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
43.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Sirmaur, Paonta Sahib	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
44.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Solan, Aptech Computer Centre, Near City Hospital, Solan	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						1,00,000	1,00,000			
45.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Solan, Arki	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
46.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Sirmaur, Nahan	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
47.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Mandi, Karsog	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
48.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Mandi, Sunda Magar	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
49.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Kangra, Dhira	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Hamirpur, Tira Sujampur	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
51.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Kullu, Banjar	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Kangra, Palampur	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	88,000			
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Bilaspur, Ghumarwin	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
54.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Bilaspur, Bilaspur Sadar	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
55.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Kullu, Kullu	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
56.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	Chamba, Chamba	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
57.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	UNA, Amb	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
58.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	UNA, Una	200000	08.11.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
59.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Mandi, Sundernagar	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			

60.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	UNA, Una	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
61.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	UNA, Amb, Gagret (140)	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
62.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Kangra, Dehra	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
63.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Bilaspur, Ghumarwin	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
64.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Kinnaur, Sangla, Sangla (34/1)	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
65.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Mandi, Karsog	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
66.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Shimla, Kumharsain	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
67.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Bilaspur, Jhanduta	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
68.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Kinnaur, Nichar	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
69.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Shimla, Kotkhal	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
70.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Solan, Arki, Kunhar (351)	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
71.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Kangra, Palampur	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
72.	Himachal Pradesh	NITCON	Mandi, Mandi	200000	19.07.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	15.12.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
73.	Himachal Pradesh	NITCON	Kullu, Kullu	200000	19.07.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	15.12.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
74.	Himachal Pradesh	NITCON	Hamirpur, Hamirpur	200000	19.07.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	15.12.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
75.	Himachal Pradesh	NITCON	Solan, Solan	200000	19.07.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	15.12.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
76.	Himachal Pradesh	NITCON	UNA, Una	200000	19.07.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	15.12.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
77.	Himachal Pradesh	HPCED	Kinnaur, Kalpa	200000	31.01.2013	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
78.	Jammu and Kashmir	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	Srinagar, Srinagar, Via Indira Bridge, Airport Road, P.O. Bhat 382428 District Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat, India	4000000	27.11.2012	26.03.2013	05.11.2013	0	0	0
						20,00,000	10,00,000			
79.	Jharkhand	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	Deoghar, C-29, Pansa Kothi, Harmu Housing Colony, Ranchi 834012	200000	23.11.2012	23.07.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
80.	Jharkhand	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	Pakur, District Industrial Centre, Pakur	200000	23.11.2012	23.07.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
81.	Jharkhand	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	Sahebganj, C-29, Pansa Kothi, Harmu Road, Ranchi (Jharkhand) 834012	200000	23.11.2012	23.07.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
82.	Jharkhand	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	Sahebganj, C-29, Pansa Kothi, Harmu Housing Colony, Ranchi	200000	24.11.2012	23.07.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
83.	Jharkhand	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	Godda, C-29 Pansa Kothi, Harmu Housing Colony, Ranchi 834012	200000	24.11.2012	23.07.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			

84.	Jharkhand	Xavier Institute of Social Service	Khunti, RC Mission Campus, Opposite Loyola High School (Inter College) Torpa Road Khunti	200000	13.10.2012	23.07.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
85.	Jharkhand	SN Sinha Institute of Business Management	Ranchi, Hawainagar, Road No 6 Birsas Chowk, Khunti Road Ranchi 834003	200000	30.11.2012	11.12.2013	16.12.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
86.	Karnataka	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	Bengaluru Urban, 102 70th Cross 17th A Main Road 5th Block Rajajinagar Bangalore	4000000	10.01.2013	26.02.2013	17.05.2013	12.02.2015	0	0
						40,00,000	20,00,000	10,00,000		
87.	Karnataka	University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	Raichur, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	1200000	07.02.2013	26.02.2013	06.05.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
88.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Idukki, The Aided School Teachers Cooperative Society Auditorium, Kattapana, Idukki	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	20.12.2013	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	0		
89.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Ernakulam, SRV UP School, MG Road, Ernakulam	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	30.01.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
90.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Thiruvananthapuram, Mitraniketian Rd, Vellanad, Trivandrum	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
91.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Thrissur, ESAF Centre for Excellence, Mannuthy, Thrissur	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
92.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Kottayam, School of Information and Instrumentation Technology (SFIT), Corporate Office, Main Road, Thalayolaparambu	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	30.01.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
93.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Malappuram, Shreyas Social Service Centre, Josegiri, Malappuram	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	30.01.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
94.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Palakkad, Gopa's Training Hall, Pattambi, Palakkad	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	30.01.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
95.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Kozhikode, Pulikayam, Calicut	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	30.01.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
96.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Wayanad, Kuppakolly, Bathery Block, Wayanad	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
97.	Kerala	Entrepreneurship Development Institution of India (EDI)	Kannur, Shreyas Social Service Centre, Karuvanchal, Kannur	200000	07.05.2012	19.12.2012	08.03.2013	30.01.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
98.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Kottayam, Kottayam	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			

99.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Kozhikode, Kozhikode	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
100.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Malappuram, Malappuram	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
101.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Palakkad, Palakkadu	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
102.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Pathanamthitta, Pathanamitta	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
103.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvandrum	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
104.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Thrissur, Thrissur	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
105.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Wayanad, Wayanad	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
106.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Alappuzha, Alappuzha	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
107.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Ernakulam, Ernakulam	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
108.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Idukki, Idukki	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
109.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Kannur, Kannur	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
110.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Kasaragod, Kasargod	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
111.	Kerala	Centre for Management Development (CMD)	Kollam, Kollam	220000	11.12.2012	27.03.2013	31.03.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
112.	Madhya Pradesh	Centre for Management Development (CMD) Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri, Shivpuri	200000	30.03.2013	05.03.2014	05.03.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
113.	Maharashtra	Mitcon Consultancy & Engineering Services Limited	Pune, 1st Floor, Kubera Chambers, Opp. Sancheti Hospital, Shivaji Nagar, Pune	3030000	26.04.2012	28.03.2013	17.05.2013	11.09.2014	0	0
						30,00,000	15,00,000	7,50,000		

114.	Manipur	Society for upliftment of Rural Enterprises	Senapati, Purul, Purul Atongba	225000	01.01.2013	26.10.2013	0	0	0	0
						2,00,000				
115.	Manipur	Awareness for Social Help Association	Imphal East, Sawombung, Sagolmang	400000	25.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
116.	Manipur	Enlighten Unique Care Organisation	Imphal East, Porompat, Wangkhei Loumanbi	400000	30.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	10.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
117.	Manipur	Human Empowerment for Social Integration	Imphal East, Porompat, Nandeibam Leikai	400000	30.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	12.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
118.	Manipur	Human Resource Development Institute	Imphal East, Porompat, Porompat (CT)	500000	30.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	11.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
119.	Manipur	Human and Environment Resource Organisation	Imphal East, Porompat, Nandeibam Leikai	225000	29.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	12.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
120.	Manipur	The Allied Social Development Organisation	Imphal East, Porompat, Porompat (CT)	1125000	29.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
121.	Manipur	The Sorokhaibam Leikai Women Development Organisation	Imphal East, Keirao Bitra, Bamon Kampu	220000	10.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	11.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
122.	Manipur	Auxiliary Service for Human Affairs	Imphal East, Sawombung, Sagolmang	232000	27.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	13.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
123.	Manipur	Society for Young Generation Upliftment	Imphal East, Porompat, Wangkhei Loumanbi	500000	28.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	12.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
124.	Manipur	Goodwill Foundation for Culture	Imphal East, Keirao Bitra, Bamon Kampu	840000	25.01.2013	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	11.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
125.	Manipur	Mahila Vikas Samite	Imphal East, Porompat, Khongman	225000	30.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
126.	Manipur	Rural and Urban Social Development Organisation	Imphal East, Porompat, Wangkhei Loumanbi	4400000	28.06.2012	01.09.2014	03.10.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
127.	Manipur	The Welfare and Development Board	Imphal East, Porompat, Wangkhei Loumanbi	841000	25.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	11.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
128.	Manipur	The Women's Welfare Association	Imphal East, Porompat, Porompat (CT)	960000	28.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	12.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
129.	Manipur	Concerned Women Forum for Self Upliftment	Imphal West, Lamphelpat, Maibam Leikai	225000	30.06.2012	01.09.2014	03.10.2014	10.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
130.	Manipur	Voluntary Action for Social Affairs (VASA)	Imphal West, Wangoi, Leiphrakpam Leikai	221000	27.06.2012	01.09.2014	03.10.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
131.	Manipur	Social Affairs for Voluntary Empowerment	Imphal West, Wangoi, Hiyangthang	220000	22.06.2012	01.09.2014	03.10.2014	10.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
132.	Manipur	The Secular United Rural Management Agency (SURMA)	Thoubal, Thoubal, Wangjing	203975	22.10.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			

133.	Manipur	Marginal Regulatory & Radiant Indulge Development Society	Thoubal, Thoubal, Langmeithel	630750	05.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	10.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
134.	Manipur	The Social Environment Voluntary Association	Thoubal, Lilong, Mojjing	3000000	12.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	12.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
135.	Manipur	Human Development Foundation	Thoubal, Thoubal, kairambikhok	1100000	10.01.2013	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
136.	Manipur	The Minority People and Rural Development Society	Thoubal, Thoubal, Wangjing	1100000	30.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	10.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
137.	Manipur	Social Services Society	Imphal East, Imphal, Khurai Chaithabi Leirak	1320000	12.12.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	10.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
138.	Manipur	Manipur Resource Development Association	Thoubal, Thoubal, Irong Chesaba	675000	29.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	12.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
139.	Manipur	The Manipur Schedule Caste Welfare Association	Imphal West, Lamhelpat, Sagolband (Part) (CT)	2200000	29.06.2012	01.09.2014	03.10.2014	10.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
140.	Manipur	Human Resource Development Association	Thoubal, Thoubal, Wangbal	210250	06.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	10.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
141.	Manipur	Linthoinganbi Art and Cultural Development Organisation	Bishnupur, Bishnupur, Ningthoukhong Awang (Pt)	675000	25.06.2012	01.09.2014	03.10.2014	11.02.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
142.	Manipur	Ukhrul District Bio-Resource Development Society	Ukhrul, Ukhrul Central, Hatha	675000	05.06.2012	01.09.2014 2,00,000	03.10.2014 1,00,000	10.02.2015 50,000	0	0
143.	Manipur	Awang Koubru Women & Child Development Society	Imphal West, Lamshang, Sekmai (Part)	225000	30.06.2012	01.09.2014 2,00,000	03.10.2014 1,00,000	10.02.2015 50,000	0	0
144.	Manipur	Backward and Rural Welfare Society	Imphal West, Lamphelpat, Sagolband (Part) (CT)	1125000	29.06.2012	01.09.2014 2,00,000	03.10.2014 1,00,000	10.02.2015 50,000	0	0
145.	Manipur	Women and Social Development Organisation	Imphal West, Lamshang, Kangchup	203975	29.06.2012	01.09.2014 2,00,000	03.10.2014 1,00,000	13.02.2015 50,000	0	0
146.	Manipur	The Integrated Agency for Rural Development	Ukhrul, Ukhrul Central, Seikho	203650	28.06.2012	02.09.2014 2,00,000	03.10.2014 1,00,000	0	0	0
147.	Manipur	Human Development Foundation	Thoubal, Lilong, Mojing	1100000	10.01.2013	02.09.2014 2,00,000	03.10.2014 1,00,000	10.02.2015	0	0
148.	Manipur	Human Resouce Development Association	Thoubal, Lilong, Lilong (Pt)	210250	30.06.2012	02.09.2014 2,00,000	03.10.2014 1,00,000	0	0	0
149.	Manipur	Tiddim People Foundation	Bishnupur, Moirang, Kwakta (Pt)	204000	30.06.2012	01.09.2014 2,00,000	03.10.2014 1,00,000	0	0	0
150.	Manipur	Rural Educated Employed Youth Development Organisation	Bishnupur, Moirang, Kumb (Pt)	408000	11.12.2012	01.09.2014 2,00,000	03.10.2014 1,00,000	0	0	0

151.	Manipur	Potters Clay Healing Mission	Churachandpur, Churachandpur North, Tokpa Kabui	222550	30.06.2012	02.09.2014	03.10.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
152.	Meghalaya	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	East Khasi Hills, Mawryngkneng, Smiti	600000	20.11.2012	30.03.2013	16.05.2013	0	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000			
153.	Meghalaya	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	Ribhoi, Umsning	400000	20.11.2012	30.03.2013	16.05.2013	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000			
154.	Meghalaya	Office of the General Manager, Distt. Commerce & Industries Centre, East Garo Hills District	East Garo Hills, Office of the General Manager, Distt. Commerce & Industries, East Garo Hills, Williamnagar	400000	07.02.2013	30.03.2013	29.04.2013	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000			
155.	Meghalaya	Distt. Commerce and Industries Centre	West Garo Hills, O/o General Manager, Distt. Commerce & Industries Center, New Office Complex, Dakopgre, Tura	200000	20.02.2013	30.03.2013	11.06.2013	0	0	0
						1,50,000	75,000			
156.	Meghalaya	Society for Urban and Rural Empowerment	West Jaintia Hills, Jowai, Society for Urban and Rural Empowerment, Unitarian Church Campus, Lawmusiang, Jowai	200000	06.12.2012	30.03.2013	19.08.2013	24.09.2014	0	0
						1,82,450	91,225	45,612		
157.	Meghalaya	District Commerce & Industries Centre	West Garo Hills, Tura Municipal Board, Office of the General Manager, Distt. Commerce & Industries Centre, South Garo Hills, Baghmara	400000	07.02.2013	30.03.2013	28.02.2014	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
158.	Meghalaya	District Commerce & Industries Centre	East Khasi Hills, Shillong, Office of the General Manager, District Commerce & Industries Centre, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong	200000	12.02.2013	30.03.2013	12.02.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
159.	Meghalaya	District Commerce & Industries Centre	Ribhoi Nongpoh, Office of the General Manager, District Commerce & Industries Centre, Ribhoi District, Nongpoh	400000	12.02.2013	30.03.2013	11.06.2013	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000			
160.	Meghalaya	District Commerce & Industries Centre	West Garo Hills, Tura Municipal Board, Office of the General Manager, District Commerce & Industries Centre, New Tura Office Complex	400000	20.02.2013	30.03.2013	11.06.2013	30.06.2014	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000	75,000		
161.	Meghalaya	District Commerce & Industries Centre	West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin, Office of the General Manager, District Commerce & Industries Centre, West Khasi Hills District, Nongstoin	400000	12.02.2013	30.03.2013	06.11.2013	09.09.2014	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000		

162.	Meghalaya	District Commerce & Industries Centre	West Jaintia Hills, Jowai, O/o The General Manager, District Commerce & Industries Centre, West Jaintia Hills, Jowai	400000	14.02.2013	30.03.2013	11.06.2013	0	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000				
163.	Meghalaya	District Commerce & Industries Centre	West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin, Office of the General Manager, District Commerce & Industries Centre, West Khasi Hills District, Nongstoin	400000	12.02.2013	30.03.2013	06.11.2013	09.09.2014	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000			
164.	Mizoram	Mizoram Entrepreneurship Network	Aizawl, Thingsulthiah (Part), Thingsul Tianguam	800000	06.11.2012	06.03.2013	17.04.2013	03.07.2013	13.03.2014	0	0
						8,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000		
165.	Nagaland	North Eastern Industrial Consultants Ltd (NECON)	Dimapur, Shoppers Point, Indian Airlines Office Building Near SBI Main Branch	2200000	14.01.2013	24.03.2014	28.03.2014	03.07.2013	13.03.2014	0	0
						8,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000		
166.	Nagaland	The Global Open University	Dimapur, Opp. Railway Station, Dimapur	4800000	30.11.2012	24.03.2014	28.03.2014	0	0	0	0
						10,00,000	5,00,000				
167.	Nagaland	Graduate Indigenous Society of Nagaland	Kohima, Jail Colony, Kohima	1200000	11.01.2013	24.03.2014	28.03.2014	0	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000				
168.	Odisha	Sampratika	Puri, At PO Distt. Puri	200000	05.02.2013	03.10.2013	03.12.2013	0	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
169.	Odisha	Share	Kendrapara, At Po Pattamudai Distt. Kendrapara	200000	02.02.2013	03.10.2013	02.12.2013	17.07.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
170.	Odisha	Toward	Khordha, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar	600000	10.01.2013	03.10.2013	02.12.2013	17.07.2014	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000		
171.	Odisha	Shakti	Baleswar, At Sadhubir PO Chalunigan Balasore	400000	31.12.2012	19.10.2013	27.12.2013	05.07.2014	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000		
172.	Odisha	Nirman	Sambalpur, Modipara Sambalpur	200000	21.01.2013	31.12.2013	20.01.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
173.	Odisha	Nari Mangal Mahila Smiti	Puri, At Gulaiparda Puri, Odisha	200000	16.01.2013	04.11.2013	06.12.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
174.	Odisha	Priya	Khordha, Kanana Vihar, Phase II Bhubaneswar	600000	19.01.2013	03.10.2013	26.11.2013	20.01.2015	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000		
175.	Odisha	SAI	Cuttack, Naya Bazar Cuttack	200000	10.02.2013	03.10.2013	01.02.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
176.	Odisha	AIM	Sambalpur, Kehtraipur, Sambalpur	200000	31.12.2012	15.10.2013	0	0	0	0
						2,00,000				
177.	Odisha	AAVM	Nayagarh, Nuagaon Nayagarh	200000	04.02.2013	19.10.2013	06.12.2013	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
178.	Odisha	IED	Khordha, Mancheswar Industrial State Bhubaneswar	1000000	10.12.2012	03.10.2013	21.10.2013	0	0	0
						10,00,000	5,00,000			
179.	Odisha	HAMS	Nayagarh, Nayagarh New Town	600000	18.02.2013	03.10.2013	06.12.2013	28.11.2014	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000		
180.	Odisha	Help	Jajapur, Jajpur Road	200000	13.02.2012	19.10.2013	23.11.2013	17.17.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		

181.	Odisha	EDI Ahemdabad	Gajapati, Bhat Gandhinagar	1000000	07.02.2013	03.10.2013	26.10.2013	0	0	0
						10,00,000	5,00,000			
182.	Odisha	Kamdhenu Foundation	Khordha, BDA Area Bhubaneswar	600000	01.12.2012	03.10.2013	02.12.2013	31.07.2014	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000		
183.	Odisha	Maa Durga Rural Women Udyog	Cuttack, Madhupatna Cuttack	200000	12.12.2012	01.02.2014	0	0	0	0
						2,00,000				
184.	Odisha	IMMS	Cuttack, Cuttack, High Court Colony, Link Road, Cuttack	201000	26.12.2012	30.07.2013	03.09.2013	17.06.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
185.	Odisha	IMMS	Ganjam, Berhampur, Brahmapur	201000	26.12.2012	30.07.2013	03.09.2013	17.06.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
186.	Odisha	IMMS	Ganjam, Berhampur, Brahmapur	201000	26.12.2012	30.07.2013	03.09.2013	17.06.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
187.	Odisha	Soft-ED	Sundargarh, Rajagangapur	220000	07.01.2013	03.10.2013	21.10.2013	18.06.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
188.	Odisha	Soft-ED	Balangir, Koshal Chowk, Palace Line	220000	07.01.2013	03.10.2013	21.10.2013	18.06.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
189.	Odisha	Soft-ED	Cuttack, Mahanadi Vihar	220000	07.01.2013	03.10.2013	21.10.2013	18.06.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
190.	Odisha	Soft-ED	Bargarh, Bargarh	220000	07.01.2013	03.10.2013	21.10.2013	18.06.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
191.	Odisha	IMMS	Cuttack, Cuttack, High Court Colony, Link Road Cuttck-12	201000	26.12.2012	30.07.2013	03.09.2013	17.06.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
192.	Odisha	IMMS	Cuttack, Cuttack, High Court Colony, Link Road Cuttck-12	201000	26.12.2012	30.07.2013	03.09.2013	26.09.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
193.	Odisha	IMMS	Cuttack, Cuttack, High Court Colony, Link Road Cuttck-12	201000	26.12.2012	30.07.2013	03.09.2013	29.09.2014	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
194.	Odisha	Soft-Ed	Sambalpur, Sambalpur, Plot No-1074, Maganadi Vihar	200000	07.01.2013	03.10.2013 2,00,000	21.10.2013 1,00,000	31.07.2014 50,000	0	0
195.	Punjab	Malwa Foundation Bathinda	Bathinda, Bathinda, H. No. 112 Model Town, Phase-2	320000	21.12.2012	17.10.2013 3,20,000	23.11.2013 1,60,000	17.12.2014 29,022	0	0
196.	Punjab	Centre for Industrial and Management Consultants	Ludhiana, Ludhiana, Ludhiana	600000	14.12.2012	10.09.2013 6,00,000	13.12.2013 3,00,000	0	0	0
197.	Punjab	Agro Processing Entrepreneurship Development Centre	Ludhiana, Khanna, Khanna	675000	16.11.2012	10.09.2013 6,00,000	28.12.2013 3,00,000	0	0	0
198.	Punjab	Entrepreneursip Training and Rural Development Initiatives	S.A.S Nagar, Banur, Mohali	400000	10.12.2012	10.09.2013 3,60,000	05.12.2013 1,80,000	0	0	0
199.	Punjab	North India Technical Consultancy Organisation	Gurdaspur, Gurdaspur, Gurdaspur	1000000	17.12.2012	10.09.2013 10,00,000	11.12.2013 5,00,000	21.11.2014 2,37,040	0	0
200.	Punjab	Regional Centre for Entrepreneurship Development	Amritsar, Amritsar, Amritsar	400000	15.02.2013	10.09.2013 4,00,000	28.12.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0
201.	Punjab	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India	Kapurthala, Kapurthala	1000000	21.12.2012	10.09.2013 10,00,000	28.12.2013 5,00,000	0	0	0

202.	Tamil Nadu	Entrepreneurship Development Institute	Chennai, TI Building, Gruindy, Chennai	4000000	05.10.2012	13.02.2013	20,00,000	40,00,000	0	0	0
203.	Tamil Nadu	Horticultural Research Station, TNAU, Ooty	The Nilgiris, Udhagamandalam, Udhagamandalam	200000	20.12.2012	17.07.2013	15.10.2013	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
204.	Tamil Nadu	Krishhi Vigyan Kendra	Sivaganga, Sivaganga	400000	18.02.2013	17.07.2013	2,00,000	4,00,000	0	0	0
205.	Tamil Nadu	Alagappa University	Sivaganga, Karaikkudi	1000000	04.03.2013	17.07.2013	15.10.2013	10,00,000	5,00,000	0	0
206.	Tamil Nadu	Regional Research Station, TNAU	Virudhunagar, Aruppukkottai, Kovilangulam	200000	26.01.2012	17.07.2013	24.03.2014	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
207.	Tamil Nadu	Ramasamy Chinnammal Trust	Coimbatore, Coimbatore North, Vadavalli	200000	27.03.2013	17.07.2013	12.12.2013	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
208.	Tamil Nadu	Small Industries Product Promotion Organisation	Madurai, Madurai South	200000	22.11.2012	17.07.2013	22.11.2013	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
209.	Tamil Nadu	The Institute of Entrepreneurship Development	Dharmapuri, Dharmapuri, Lakkiampatti (CT)	200000	21.12.2012	17.07.2013	03.12.2013	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
210.	Tamil Nadu	The Institute of Entrepreneurship Development	Salem, Salem	200000	11.02.2013	17.07.2013	29.10.2013	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
211.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal Rural Development Association	Dindigul, Kodaikanal, Kodaikanal	200000	05.12.2012	17.07.2013	03.12.2013	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
212.	Tamil Nadu	Chevalier J.L.P. Roche Victoria K.S.G. Memorial Trust Society	Tuticroin, Thoonthukkudi	400000	24.01.2013	13.11.2013	17.12.2013	4,00,000	2,00,000	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
213.	Tamil Nadu	Gramalaya	Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli	200000	20.03.2013	13.11.2013 2,00,000	19.12.2013 1,00,000	0	0	0
214.	Telangana	APITCO Limited	Karimnagar, Karimnagar, DIC, Karimnagar	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
215.	Telangana	APITCO Limited	Karimnagar, Karimnagar, DIC, Karimnagar	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
216.	Telangana	Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Warangal, Warangal, Hunter Road, Warangal	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
217.	Telangana	Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Warangal, Warangal, Hunter Road, Warangal	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
218.	Telangana	Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Nalgonda, Nalgonda, Ramagiri, Nalgonda	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
219.	Telangana	Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Nalgonda, Nalgonda, Ramagiri, Nalgonda	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
220.	Telangana	Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Nizamabad, Nizamabad, Khaleel Wadi, Nizamabad	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
221.	Telangana	Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Nizamabad, Nizamabad, Khaleel Wadi, Nizamabad	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
222.	Telangana	Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Mahabubnagar, Shadnagar, Shadnagar, Mahabubnagar	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0

223. Telangana	Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Mahabubnagar, Shadnagar, Shadnagar, Mahabubnagar	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0
					2,00,000					
224. Telangana	Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Rangareddi, Pedda Amberpet, Saroornagar, Ranga Reddy	200000	07.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0
					2,00,000					
225. Telangana	ni-msme (National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)	Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Yousufguda, Hyderabad	200000	06.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0
					2,00,000					
226. Telangana	ni-msme (National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)	Medak, Medak, Sangareddy, Medak	200000	06.02.2013	20.11.2013	0	0	0	0	0
					2,00,000					
227. Tripura	Khumpui Burui Bodol	West Tripura, Mohanpur (Part)	200000	11.01.2013	01.03.2014	30.07.2014	0	0	0	0
					2,00,000	1,00,000				
228. Tripura	Mukti Samajik Sangstha	West Tripura, Durjoynagar, Agartala	200000	19.03.2013	01.03.2014	30.07.2014	0	0	0	0
					2,00,000	1,00,000				
229. West Bengal	Lina Unnayan Kendra	Nadia, Krishnagar-II	210000	15.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0	0
					1,50,000	75,000				
230. West Bengal	Ichapur Brahmanpara Shilpa Niketan	24 Paraganas North, Barrackpur-I	210000	12.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0	0
					1,50,000	75,000				
231. West Bengal	Jakpur Welfare Society	Medinipur West, Kharagpur-I	165000	15.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0	0
					1,50,000	75,000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
232.	West Bengal	Tethibari Life Care Mission	Medinipur East, Contai-I	205000	15.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0
						1,50,000	75,000			
233.	West Bengal	Fatepur Parshi Club	24 Paraganas South, Diamond Harbour-I	165000	08.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0
						1,50,000	75,000			
234.	West Bengal	Deshbandhu Road	Purulia, Purulia Sadar	206820	15.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0
		Ramakrishna Society for Rural Development				1,50,000	75,000			
235.	West Bengal	WEBCON Consulting (India) Ltd.	Kolkata, 33A, JL Nehru Road,	440000	02.09.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
236.	West Bengal	Federation of Associations of Cottage & Small Industries	Kolkata, Flat No. RB/3/C, 3rd Floor, 322 A, B.B. Chatterjee Road	165320	15.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0
						1,50,000	75,000			
237.	West Bengal	Siliguri Bodhi Bharati Vocational Institute	Darjeeling, 7, Tarashankar Road, Deshbandhu Para, Siliguri	160000	15.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	16.02.2015	0	0
						1,50,000	75,000	37,500		
238.	West Bengal	Deriachak Vidyasagar Social Welfare Organisation	Medinipur East, Haldia	206000	15.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0
						1,50,000	75,000			
239.	West Bengal	Aradhana Social & Development Organisation	24 Paraganas North, Sainen Moulick Sarani, P.O. Hridaypur	209000	06.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	19.09.2013	06/02/2015	0
						1,50,000	75,000	37,500	37,500	

240.	West Bengal	Einfirst Institute of Community Studies	Birbhum, Nababithika, Andrewsally, Santiniketan	160000	14.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0	0
						1,50,000	75,0000				
241.	West Bengal	Santiniketan Society for Youth Empowerment	Birbhum, Chirashree, Andrewsally, Santiniketan	160000	02.01.2013	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	11.02.2014	06/02/2015	0	0
						1,50,000	75,0000	37,500	37,500		
242.	West Bengal	Akshaynagar Pallisri Sangha	Howrah, Sahebbagan, Samabaya Pally, Bally, Distt. Howrah, Pin-711205	180000	12.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.08.2013	0	0	0	0
						1,50,000	75,0000				
2013-14											
243.	Arunachal Pradesh	Socio-Economic Development Society	Papumpare, Sangdupota (Besar Nello)	600000	16.01.2013	25.09.2014	04.11.2014	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000	3,00,000				
244.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.N. Charitable Society	Papumpare, Doimukh, Doimukh H.Q.	600000	16.07.2013	25.09.2014	04.11.2014	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000	3,00,000				
245.	Bihar	BIT, Mesra (Patna campus)	Patna	400000	04.04.2013	30.04.2013	30.08.2013	0	0	0	0
						4,00,000	2,00,000				
246.	Chhattisgarh	Navin Ankur Mahila Mandal	Raipur, Raipur, Behind Vijay Syllicate, Near Kali Mandir, Next to Baba Kirana Stores, Kali Nagar, Raipur	640000	03.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000				
247.	Chhattisgarh	Youth Life Line Educational Society	Raipur, F-17, Silver Line Apartments, Koh-E-Fiza Bhopal	940000	03.08.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0	0
						9,00,000	4,50,000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
248.	Chhattisgarh	Suryodaya Lok Kalyan Samiti	Balod, Karma Vidyalya Parisar, Bill. Jevratata Road, Post Tatenga, Block Dondi Lohara, Distt. Balod	330000	02.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
249.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Laghu Evam Sahayak Udyog Sangh	Bilaspur, Tifra Industrial Estate, Bilaspur	320000	03.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
250.	Chhattisgarh	Yug Yugantar Manav Kalyan Samiti	Raipur, Sector-3, Shivanand Nagar, Gondwara Road, Khamtarai, Raipur	330000	03.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
251.	Chhattisgarh	Upkar Samajik Sanstha	Rajnandgaon, Rajnandgaon, Ward No. 40, Stadium Road, Basantpur, Rajnandgaon	330000	31.08.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
252.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Centre for Entrepreneurship Development	Raipur, Raipur, H. No. 46, Sector-2, Besides Bottle House, Near Shiraz Guest House, Gitanjali Nagar, Raipur	1550000	06.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						15,00,000	7,50,000			
253.	Chhattisgarh	Parwah Education & Welfare Society	Janjir Champa Sakti, Officers Colony, Ward No. 14, Near Rirm Tower, Sakti	330000	04.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			

254.	Chhattisgarh	Sahaj Vikas Samiti	Bilaspur, Bilaspur, Near Mopka (Seepat Road) Society, Bilaspur	920000	06.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						9,00,000	4,50,000			
255.	Chhattisgarh	Sai Swarojgar Shikshan Prashikshan Sanssthan	Baloda Bazar, C/o Kelendra Sao, Vill. Sitapar, Post Hathbandh, Teh. Singa, Distt. Baloda Bazar	320000	09.06.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
256.	Chhattisgarh	Avani Education Society	Durg, HIG 2/16, Borsi Colony, Durg	1550000	07.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						15,00,000	7,50,000			
257.	Chhattisgarh	Maa Veena Vani Seva Samiti	Raipur, C/o Bal Vivek Vidya Mandir, Dr. Rajendra Nagar, Ward No. 9, Urla, Raipur	320000	07.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
258.	Chhattisgarh	SAK Memorial	Surguja, Ramanujganj Road, Ambikapur, Surguja	650000	30.08.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000			
259.	Chhattisgarh	Gramin Vikas Samiti	Raipur, E-1, Vinayaka Vihar, Century Colony, DD Nagar, Raipur	320000	10.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
260.	Chhattisgarh	Mahakoshal Vikas Samiti	Raipur, College Ward No. 54, Opp. Dr. Sahu Clinic, Gole Chowk, Rohinipuram, Raipur	320000	10.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
261.	Chhattisgarh	Tripti Samaj Sevi Sanstha	Raipur, H No. H 2, Sai Vatika, Devpuri Raipur	320000	10.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
262.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Industrial & Technical Consultancy Centre	Raipur, 190, Samta Colony, Raipur	1550000	11.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						15,00,000	7,50,000			
263.	Chhattisgarh	Arshil Shikshan Evam Prashikshan Welfare Society	Bastar, Behind Poonam Hotel, Pratap Deo Ward, Jagdalpur	650000	07.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000			
264.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Shyam Lal Seva Samiti	Kasiradhan By pass Road kabirdham	328000	11.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
265.	Chhattisgarh	Arun Suya Shakshan Prashkshan Evam Seva Sansthan	BILASPUR, Jarhabhata, Bilaspur	328000	11.09.2013	01.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
266.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Narayan Prema Samiti	BILASPUR, In Front of Chaudhary Traders, Masan Ganj, Bilaspur	320000	19.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
267.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Kalyan Parishad	SURGUJA, Namnakala, Ring Road (Near Cormel School, Ambikapuri	320000	16.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
268.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Adivasi Mahila Utthan Samiti	BILASPUR, Behind City Kotwali Telipara, Bilaspur	320000	19.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
269.	Chhattisgarh	Smajik Sanstha Arrow	BILASPUR, 203, Ajit Apartment, In front of D P Vipra College, Old High Court Road, Bilaspur	320000	17.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			

270.	Chhattisgarh	Dhanya Seva Samiti	RAIPUR, New Shanti Nagar Road No. 7, Raipur	328000	17.09.2013	03.10.2013	15.10.2013	0	0	0
						300000	150000			
271.	Haryana	North India Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (NITCON)	AMBALA, Hissar, Fatehabad Kaithal, Kamal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Yamuna Nagar Panipat, Jind and Ambala	300000	02.05.2013	24.12.2013	24.12.2013	20.11.2014	0	0
						300000	150000	7,50,000		
272.	Haryana	Regional Centre for Entrepreneurship Development	Panchkula Palwal, Rohak, Sonipat, Bhiwani, Bahadurgarh and Panchkula	3100000	23.04.2013	24.12.2013	24.12.2013	24.03.2015	0	0
						300000	150000	750000		
273.	Himachal Pradesh	North India Technical Consultancy Org. Ltd.	MANDI, Jogindanagar	200000	15.07.2012	12.02.2013	18.05.2013	0	0	0
						200000	100000			
274.	Himachal Pradesh	CSKHP Agriculture University, Palampur	Kangra, Palampur	200000	02.03.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0	0
						200000				
275.	Himachal Pradesh	CSKHP Agriculture University,	Kangra, Palampur	200000	02.03.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0	0
						200000				
276.	Himachal Pradesh	CSKHP Agriculture University	Kangra, Palampur	200000	02.03.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0	0
						200000				
277.	Himachal Pradesh	CSKHP Agriculture University	Kangra, Palampur	200000	02.03.2013	01.10.2013	0	0	0	0
						200000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
278.	Himachal Pradesh	CSKHP Agriculture University,	Kangra, Pala mpur	2,00,000	02.03.2013	01.10.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
279.	Himachal Pradesh	CSKHP Agriculture University,	Kangra, Palampur	2,00,000	02.03.2013	01.10.2013 2,00,000	0	0	0	0
280.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber for Commerce and Industry	SHIMLA, SHIMLA	3,00,000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	0	0	0	0
281.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber for Commerce and Industry	SHIMLA, SHIMLA	3,00,000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	0	0	0	0
282.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber for Commerce and Industry	KULLU, Kullu	3,00,000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	0	0	0	0
283.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber for Commerce and Industry	KULLU, Kullu	3,00,000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	0	0	0	0
284.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber for Commerce and Industry	MANDI, Mandi	3,00,000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	0	0	0	0
285.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber for Commerce and Industry	MANDI, Mandi	3,00,000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	0	0	0	0
286.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber for Commerce and Industry	CHAMBA Chamba	3,00,000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	0	0	0	0
287.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber for Commerce and Industry	CHAMBA Chamba	3,00,000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	0	0	0	0

288.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry	UNA, Una	300000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000						
289.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry	UNA, Una	300000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000						
290.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry	KANGRA, Kangra	300000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000						
291.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry	KANGRA, Kangra	300000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000						
292.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry	KINNAUR, Kalpa	300000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000						
293.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry	KINNAUR, Kalpa	300000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000						
294.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry	SIRMAUR, Nahana	300000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000						
295.	Himachal Pradesh	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry	SIRMAUR, Nahana	300000	22.11.2013	26.02.2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000						
296.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurs hip Development Institute of india (EDI-I)	KANGRA, Kangra	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014	15.12.2014	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000					
297.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI-I)	CHAMBA, Chamba	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014	15.12.2014	0	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
298.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurship Development Institute fo India (EDI-I)	UNA, Una	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	15.12.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
299.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurship Development Institute fo India (EDI-I)	MANDI, Mandi	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	15.12.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
300.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurship Development Institute fo India (EDI-I)	BILASPUR, Bilaspur Sadar	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	15.12.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
301.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurship Development Institute fo India (EDI-I)	SIRMAUR, Nahan	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	15.12.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
302.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurship Development Institute fo India (EDI-I)	SHIMLA, Shimla (Rural)	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	15.12.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
303.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurship Development Institute fo India (EDI-I)	SOLAN, Solan	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	15.12.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
304.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurship Development Institute fo India (EDI-I)	HAMIRPUR, Hamirpur	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014 3,00,000	15.12.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0

305.	Himachal Pradesh	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI-I)	KULLU, Kullu	300000	30.12.2013	26.02.2014	15.12.2014	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
306.	Karnataka	Indian Institute of Plantation Management	BENGALURU URBAN, Indian Institute of Plantation Management Jnana Bharath Campus, Malathalli P.O., Bangalore	350000	10.04.2014	18.03.2014	09.06.2014	18.03.2015	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000		
307.	Maharashtra	M/s. Maharashtra Centre of Entrepreneurship Development (MCEO)	AURANGABAD, Aurangabad	2640000	26.04.2012	30.09.2013	03.10.2013	0	0	0
						24,00,000	12,00,000			
308.	Maharashtra	M/s. National Institute of Post Harvest Technology	PUNA, Mawal, Talegaon Dabhade (R)	610000	12.08.2013	30.09.2013	03.10.2013	0	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000			
309.	Odisha	IMMS	Cuttack, High Court Colony, Link Road Cuttack	6020000	02.12.2013	09.12.2013	29.09.2014	28.02.2015	0	0
						24,00,000	1,50,000	75,000		
310.	Odisha	Jatiya Krsak Samuktya	KHOROHA, Bhubaneswar, At-Campus of M/s Animal Feeds Dairies & Chemicals LTD	310000	15.11.2013	24.11.2014	24.11.2014	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
311.	Odisha	Facsimile Odisha	Nayagarh, Nayagarh, Mandhatapur	300000	27.09.2013	01.12.2014	09.12.2014	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
312.	Odisha	Help Organisation	Jajapur, Jajapur Road	330000	29.11.2013	28.11.2014	09.12.2014	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
313.	Odisha	Pragati Yuba Chakra	Cuttack, aSalepur	330000	12.11.2013	29.11.2014	20.01.2015	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
314.	Odisha	Soft-Ed	Cuttack, Cuttack, At-Plot No-1074	310000	30.11.2013	14.10.2014	09.12.2014	0	0	0
			Mahanadi Vihar, PO-Nayabazar			3,00,000	1,50,000			
315.	Odisha	IEDO	Khordha, Plot No-123 Sector-A	330000	15.11.2013	08.12.2014	17.12.2014	0	0	0
			Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar			3,00,000	1,50,000			
316.	Odisha	Harijana Adibasi Mangala Samiti	Nayagarh, Nayagarh	330000	18.11.2013	14.10.2014	11.11.82014	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
317.	Punjab	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	Ludhiana, Ludhiana	200000	24.12.2013	04.030.2014	03.11.2014	0	0	0
						2,00,000	1,00,000			
318.	Sikkim	M/s. Binary Solution	East District, Gangtok, Namin	2000000	04.07.2013	10.07.2013	27.07.2013	9,00,000	0	0
						18,00,000	9,00,000			
319.	Tripura	Society for Entrepreneurship, Development	West Tripura, Indranagar ITI Road Agartala	2400000	30.04.2013	17.12.2013	19.06.2014	0	0	0
						24,00,000	12,00,000			
320.	West Bengal	Radhaballavchak Chirantan Sangha	Medinipur East, Panskura	153000	13.06.2012	03.09.2012	0	0	0	0
						1,50,000				
321.	West Bengal	Sahara Health and Education Society Sahara Health and Education Society	Kolkata, 26G, Biren Roy Road (East) Behala Kolkata-700008	215000	08.06.2012	03.09.2013	0	0	0	0
						1,50,000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
329.	West Bengal	Better Business Bureau	Kolkata, Premlata 39 Shakespeare Sareni 7th Floor Kolkata 700017	205000	14.06.2012	03.09.2013 1,50,000	0	0	0	0
330.	West Bengal	Better Business Bureau	Kolkata, Premlata 39 Shakespeare Sareni 7th Floor Kolkata 700017	205000	14.06.2012	03.09.2013 1,50,000	0	0	0	0
331.	West Bengal	Better Business Bureau	Kolkata, Kolkata Premlata 39 Shakespeare Sareni 7th Floor Kolkata 700017	205000	14.06.2012	03.09.2013 1,50,000	0	0	0	0
332.	West Bengal	Better Business Bureau	Kolkata, Kolkata Premlata 39 Shakespeare Sareni 7th Floor Kolkata 700017	205000	14.06.2012	03.09.2013 1,50,000	0	0	0	0
333.	West Bengal	Better Business Bureau	Kolkata, Kolkata Premlata 39 Shakespeare Sareni 7th Floor Kolkata 700017	205000	14.06.2012	03.09.2013 1,50,000	0	0	0	0
334.	West Bengal	Better Business Bureau	Kolkata, Kolkata Premlata 39 Shakespeare Sareni 7th Floor Kolkata 700017	205000	14.06.2012	03.09.2013 1,50,000	0	0	0	0
335.	West Bengal	Amjarn Radhamadhab Social Welfare Society	Medinipur West, Kharagpur-1	200000	18.06.2012	03.09.2013 1,50,000	0	0	0	0

336.	West Bengal	Natun Pather Sathi	Kolkata, 20/1 Ballygunge Station road Kolkata 700019	210000	18.16.2012	03.09.2013	0	0	0	0	0
						1,50,000					
337.	West Bengal	Deulpara Swami Vivekananda Seva Samity	24 Paraganes North, Barrackpur-1	210000	15.06.2012	03.09.2013	0	0	0	0	0
						1,50,000					
338.	West Bengal	Trilochonpur Association for Development in Social Welfare (ADSW)	Medinipur West, Debra	210000	15.06.2012	03.09.2013	0	0	0	0	0
						1,50,000					
339.	West Bengal	Creative Forum for the Development of Minorities	Murshidabad, Berhampore	210000	15.06.2012	03.09.2013	0	0	0	0	0
						1,50,000					
340.	West Bengal	Swasthya Bhavna Welfare Society	Hooghly, Serampore, 15/c Raja K.L. Goswami Street, Serampore, Hooghly, Pincode-712201	300000	31.05.2013	03.09.2013	11.12.2013	19.11.2014	0	0	0
						1,50,000	75,000	37,500			
2014-15											
341.	Chhattisgarh	S.A.K. Memorial Eduactional and Cultural Society	Surguja, Ambikapur, Ambikapur, Surguja	700000	03.05.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000				
342.	Chhattisgarh	Akhil Shikshan Prashikshan and Welfare Society	BASTAR, Jagdalpur, Infront of Axis Bank, Chouhan Villa 2nd Floor Nyapara, Jagdalpur	630000	13.06.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0	0
						6,00,000	3,00,000				
343.	Chhattisgarh	Sangini Mahila Samiti	DURG, Bhilai, Pocket, Maroda Sector, Bhilai, Durg	320000	25.06.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
344.	Chhattisgarh	Naveen Ankur Mahila Mandal	Raipur, Raipur, Pandri, Kali Nagar, Raipur	325000	23.06.2014	29.09.2014 3,00,000	30.09.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
345.	Chhattisgarh	Citcon	Raipur, Churra, Rajandra Nagar, Churra	940000	25.06.2014	29.06.2014 9,00,000	30.09.2014 4,50,000	0	0	0
346.	Chhattisgarh	Nav Shetna Jan Kalyan and Mahila Utthan Samiti	RAIPUR, Raipur Metri Nagar, Infront of Chandrakar House, Raipura Chowk, Raipur	312000	01.07.2014	29.09.2014 3,00,000	30.09.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
347.	Chhattisgarh	Divya Mahila Utthan Avam Sewa Samiti	BILASPUR, Sargaon, Near Godwana Bhawan, Ashok Nagar, Sakanda. Bilaspur	340000	01.07.2014	29.09.2014 3,00,000	30.09.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
348.	Chhattisgarh	Pahal Samajik Vikas Shiksha Evam Sanskratik Samiti	Raipur, Kharora, 64 Sai Nagar, Jora, Raipur	315000	04.07.2014	29.09.2014 3,00,000	30.09.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
349.	Chhattisgarh	Sai Swarojgar Sikshan Prasikshan Sansthan	baloda Bazar, Simga, Vill. Sitapar Post Hathband Tah. Simga, Distt. Baloda Bazar	310000	27.07.2014	29.09.2014 3,00,000	30.09.2014 1,50,000	0	0	0
350.	Chhattisgarh	Nandani Samaj Seva Sansthan	Janjgir-Champa, Jaij Aipur, R.K Builders, Champa Road, Janjgir,	650000	24.07.2014	29.09.2014 6,00,000	30.09.2014 3,00,000	0	0	0
351.	Chhattisgarh	Upkar Samajik Sanstha	Rajnandgaon, Rajnandgaon, Ward No. 40, Stadium Road, Basantpur, Rajanandgaon	325000	28.07.2014	29.07.2014 3,00,000	30.09.214 1,50,000	0	0	0

352. Chhattisgarh	Parwah Educational And Welfare Society	JANJIR-CHAMPA. Sakti, Officers Colony, Near of RIM Tower, Saktj, Janjgir Champa	640000	30.07.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
353. Chhattisgarh	Shri Naryan Prerna Samiti	BILASPUR, Mungeli, Infrant of Chodhari Traders, Masanganj, Bilaspur	630000	31.07.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
354. Chhattisgarh	Swarsaptak Social And Cultural Organization	RAIPUR, Raipur, Priti Garments Bazar Chowk, Bhanpuri	320000	31.07.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
355. Chhattisgarh	Chhallisgarh Centre For (Entrepreneurs Hip Development	RAIPUR, Raipur, Behind Bottle House, Near Siraj Guest House, Gitanjali Nagar	960000	28.06.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
356. Chhattisgarh	Sahaj Vikas Samiti	BILASPUR, Sri Giti, Near Society, Mopka Seepat Road, Bilaspur, Chhallsigarh	615000	26.07.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
357. Chhattisgarh	Avani Education Society	DURG, Bhilai Charoda, Borsi colony, Durg	930000	05.06.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
358. Chhattisgarh	Youth Life Line Education Society	BILASPUR, Lingiyadh, Building Surya Vihar Lingiyadh	310000	03.06.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
359. Chhattisgarh	Shti Jaihuman Welfare Society	BILASPUR, Bilaspur, Hemu Nagar chowk, ward no.38, Bilaspur	315000	31.07.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
360.	Chhattisgarh	Chitropala Bahudeshiya Sewa Sansthan	Raipur, Abha Npur, Near Jagfilii Chowk Bagdehipara, Naya Para, Abhanpur	625000	26.06.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
						6,00,000	1,50,000			
361.	Chhattisgarh	Gantavya Sewa Sansthan	Raipur, Raipur, Gulmohar Residency, Mahavir Nagar, Raipur	310000	01.07.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
362.	Chhattisgarh	Anugrah Care Society	Raipur, Raipur, Sec-1, H. No 53 Dtanjali Nagar, Avanti Vihar Road, Raipur	310000	26.07.2014	29.09.2014	30.09.2014	0	0	0
						3,00,000	1,50,000			
363.	Chhattisgarh	Agriculture Development Trusts College of Agriculture	PUNE, Baramati, Baramati Rural	1200000	27.03.2014	12.06.2014	30.10.2014	0	0	0
						12,00,000	6,00,000			

Statement-II

MIS For National Mission on Food Processing

List of Sanctioned Projects of HRD [Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Degree/Diploma Courses] of Financial Year(s): All from All As On:23/07/2018

Sl. No.	State	Firm Name	Project Address	Project Cost (In Rs.)	Application Submission Date	Project Sanctioned Date and Project Sanctioned Amount (In Rs.)	First Instalment		Second Instalment		Third Instalment		Fourth Instalment	
							Date	Amount (In Rs.)	Date and Second Instalment Amount (In Rs.)	Date and Third Instalment Amount (In Rs.)	Date and Fourth Instalment Amount (In Rs.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				

HRD Creation of Infrastructural Facilities for running Degree/Diploma Courses

2012-13

1.	Haryana	Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram	Sonipat, Sonipat Murthal (91)	1,30,00,000	02.11.2012	18.03.2013	03.10.2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						75,00,000	37,50,000							

2.	Haryana	University of Science & Technology	Aastha Educational and Charitable Trust Regd.	Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Bhagwanpur (12)	1,11,60,468	20.01.2013	18.03.2013	11.03.2014	0	0	0
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology (Kashmir)	Srinagar, Srinagar, Shalimar, Srinagar, Kashmir.	75,00,000	06.02.2013	26.03.2013	05.11.2013	37,50,000	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	University of Agricultural Sciences	Dharwad, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Yattinagudda Campas, Krishinagar Dharwad	68,00,000	18.01.2013	26.02.2013	06.05.2013	34,00,000	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	Food Science and Technology, Agriculture College Hassan	Hassan, Food Science and Technology Agriculture College, Hassan	75,00,000	04.02.2013	26.02.2013	06.05.2013	37,50,000	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	St. Alloysius, College	Dakshin Kannad, PB No. 720, Light House Hill Road Kodialbail Post Box Mangalore	75,00,000	07.02.2013	26.02.2013	06.05.2013	37,50,000	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Karnataka	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University	Shimoga, Dept. of Livestock Products Technology Veterinary College KVAFSU, (B), Vinobha Nagar, Shimoga	75,00,000	14.02.2013	26.02.2013 75,00,000	06.05.2013 37,50,000	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	Post Graduation Centre, Department of Post Harvest Technology	Bengaluru Urban, Post Graduation Centre, Department of Post Harvest Technology UHS. G.K.V.K., Bangalore	1,69,00,000	18.02.2013	26.02.2013 75,00,000	06.05.2013 37,50,000	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	Post Graduation Centre, Department of Post Harvest Technology	Bengaluru Urban, Post Graduation Centre, Department of Post Harvest Technology UHS. G.K.V.K., Bangalore	1,22,00,000	18.02.2013	26.02.2013 75,00,000	06.05.2013 37,50,000	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	Post Graduation Centre, Department of Post Harvest Technology	Bengaluru Urban, Post Graduation Centre, Department of Post Harvest Technology UHS. G.K.V.K., Bangalore	1,69,00,000	18.02.2013	26.02.2013 75,00,000	06.05.2013 37,50,000	0	0	0

11.	Karnataka	Fisheries College of Fisheries, Mangalore	Dakshin Kannad, Fisheries College of Fisheries, Mangalore	75,00,000	23.02.2013	26.02.2013	06.05.2013	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	Dairy Technology Dairy Science College Hebbal, Bangalore	Bengaluru Urban, Dairy Technology Dairy Science College Hebbal, Bangalore	76,00,000	26.02.2013	15.05.2013	08.01.2014	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	Department of Processing & Food Engineering	Raichur, College of Agricultural Engineering University of Agricultural Sciences Raichur	2,78,00,000	27.02.2013	15.05.2013	08.01.2014	0	0	0
14.	Punjab	Doaba Polytechnic College	S.A.S. Nagar, SAS Nagar (Mohali)	2,36,00,000	28.12.2012	17.10.2013	26.05.2014	0	0	0
15.	Punjab	Bhai Gurdas Institute of Engineering and Technology	Sangrur Sangrur, Gurdaspura (31)	1,70,00,000	31.12.2012	17.10.2013	31.03.2014	0	0	0
16.	West Bengal	Falakata Polytechnic College	Jaipalguri, Falakata, P.O.- Falakata, Distt.- Jaipalguri	75,00,000	15.06.2012	10.01.2013	28.02.2013	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	West Bengal	A. P.C Roy Ploytechnic	Kolkata, Jadabpur, Kolkata-700032	75,00,000	15.06.2012	10.01.2013 75,00,000	28.02.2013 37,50,000	0	0	0
2013-14										
18.	Odisha	DTET	Cuttack, Cuttack, Killamaidan, Cuttack	1,39,45,000	27.12.2013	11.02.2014 1,00,00,000	28.02.2014 50,00,000	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	G.H.G. Khalsa College	Ludhiana, Raikot	1,38,50,000	19.12.2013	03.07.2014 1,00,00,000	0	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	School of Community Science & Technology, Bengal Engineering & Science University (BESU)	Howrah, School of Community Science & Technology, Bengal Engineering & Science University, Shibpur, Prof. A K Seal Hall, B Garden	74,75,000	17.09.2013	31.10.2013 74,75,000	03.12.2013 30,00,000	0	0	0
2014-15										
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry	Solan, Solan Nauni Garati (69)	1,15,85,000	12.08.2014	02.09.2014 1,00,00,000	15.12.2014 43,51,037	0	0	0
22.	Maharashtra	Vidya Pratishthans School of Biotechnology	Pune, Baramati, Baramati Rural	2,27,00,000	02.02.2014	09.09.2014 1,00,00,000	09.12.2014 50,00,000	0	0	0

Traditional Methods for Cultivation

1022. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oxen being used traditionally for cultivation-sowing in farms across the country and the number of tractors being used for the same;

(b) the cheaper and convenient method for cultivation-sowing by farmers in farms out of the two options; and

(c) whether the Government is planning to build yard for unusable animals and cattle which cause heavy damage to farmers' crops, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) About 44.48 million bullocks (2011-12) are being used traditionally for cultivation-sowing in farms across the country. The number of tractors being used are about 4.8 million (2011-12).

(b) Mechanization of agriculture is an essential input in modern agriculture. It enhances productivity besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation. Mechanization also helps in improving utilization efficiency of inputs like seed, fertilizer & pesticides, besides safety and comfort of the agricultural worker, improvements in the quality and value addition of the produce and also enabling the farmers to raise a second crop or multi crop.

The Advantage of mechanisation are—

- Saving in seed-15-20%
- Saving in fertilizer-15-20%
- Saving in time-20-30%
- Reduction in labour-20-30%
- Increase in cropping intensity-5-20%
- Increase in Productivity-10-15%

(c) Under major components and activities of Rashtriya Gokul Mission Scheme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, there is a provision for assistance

for establishment of Gokul Gram for maintaining productive and unproductive cattle in the ratio of 60:40 with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds in a holistic and scientific manner.

Urbanisation Policy

1023. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government acknowledges that the growth witnessed in the cities is not in accordance with any master plans particularly in the metropolitan areas since the independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the current urbanisation policy being followed across the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the urbanisation policy of the country in line at par with that of other world class policies;

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

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study on foreign urbanisation policy and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there exists any authority or supervisory body which is held accountable if the urbanisation policy is not being implemented properly and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Urban Development is a State subject. Preparation of Master Plans and enforcement thereof is the responsibility of the State/Urban Local Bodies. The data pertaining to Master Plans and its implementation is not maintained in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(e) Government of India has not conducted any formal study on foreign urbanisation policy

(f) Does not arise in view of (a) to (d) above.

[Translation]

Allocation of Fund to NGOs

1024. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country and the financial assistance provided by the Government to these NGOs during the last three years and the current year along with the details of the schemes under which these assistance were provided by the Government, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides financial assistance for animal husbandry, dairy development, breed conservation of indigenous cows, advanced hybridization, breed development and artificial insemination;

(c) if so, the total funds allocated/released and utilized by various NGOs including J&K trust situated in Chhattisgarh during the said period along with the names of the schemes;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the activities of the said NGOs during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) indulged in various irregularities and the details of the action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise, including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Normally, assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

working in agriculture sector is not provided directly by the Government of India. The States are free to provide such assistance under some schemes and programmes. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has sanctioned 105 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under the administrative control of 101 NGOs. Therefore, funds have been provided to these NGOs for implementing the KVK activities. The funds were provided to NGOs for KVK activities and not for NGOs activities. The State-wise and NGO-wise details of financial assistance provided for KVKs activities for the last 3 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The ICAR is implementing Centres of AICRP/Network projects of Animal Science through NGOs and for this purpose financial assistance is provided to NGOs. The State-wise details and financial assistance provided for the network projects on Animal Science is given in the enclosed Statement-II. There is no KVK under the administrative control of NGO in Chhattisgarh State.

(d) and (e) The work performance of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) is reviewed every year including KVKs under Administrative control of NGOs. As far as irregularities in the functioning of KVKs under Administrative control of NGOs are concerned, complaints were received in KVK Thanjavur of Tamil Nadu related to construction and unauthorized use of buildings, appointment of staff, payment of salary to employees and diversion of funds. For this purpose a Committee was constituted for investigating the issue. As per report of the Committee, details of inadmissible expenditure incurred by the host organizations of KVK Thanjavur has been received and a show cause notice was issued to the host organization. In the mean time the host organizations of KVK Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu has moved the Court and the matter is *sub-judice*.

Statement-I

State-wise, NGO-wise and Year-wise details of funds provided for KVKs activity

Name of State	Name of NGO with KVKs	Name of KVK	Budget Allocated during the last three years and current year					(Rs. in lakh)
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema Seva Samiti, 9, Old Hazur Office Building, Chittoor Tirupathi, Chittoor-517 520	Chittoor	96.22	134.10	143.13	147.47		
	Vinayashram Cherukupalli Mandal, Guntur-522 309	Guntur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Shri Hanumantharaya Educational & Charitable Society, Pendekanti Public School, Kothapeta, Kurnool-518 286	Kurnool	118.45	146.38	158.48	163.00		
	Bhagavatula Charitable Trust, Haripuram, Rambilli Mandal, Vishakhapatnam-531 061	Vishakhapatnam	132.65	147.14	159.30	167.75		
Assam	Keshav Smarak Nyas (NGO), Namsong Bhavan, Opp. C.I.Hall, Main Road, Halglong, Distt. Dima Hasao, Assam.	Dima Hasao			5.5	49.50		
Bihar	Shram Bharati, Jamui, Bihar	Jamui	86.50	89.90	125.50	130.50		
	Vanavasi Seva Kendra, Kaimur (Bhabua), Bihar	Kaimur	118.81	190.66	130.86	134.50		
	S.K Choudhary Educational Trust, New Delhi	Madhubani	106.73	99.00	95.93	101.50		
	Gram Nirman Mandal, Nawada, Bihar	Nawada	119.50	106.90	135.61	137.50		
	Samta Seva Kendra, Sitamarhi, Bihar	Sitamarhi	75.50	95.34	87.72	89.50		
	Sone Command Area Development Agency, Bhojpur	Bhojpur			124.05	129.50		
Gujarat	Sarswati Gram Vidyapeeth Samoda	Patan	91.05	113.69	148.40	157.50		
	Rural Agro. Research Development Agency, Juhu, Bombay	Kutch-I	119.00	117.98	138.57	139.50		
	Mangal Bharti, Bahadurpur, Baroda-391125	Vadodara	100.00	110.76	133.97	138.00		
	Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation, Baroda	Bharuch	70.65	103.39	87.97	111.00		
	Mehsana District Education Foundation, Khera, Mehsana	Mehsana	119.00	118.02	134.48	135.50		
	Ambuja Cement Foundation, 248, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase-III, New Delhi-110020	Junagadh	116.00	122.77	136.85	136.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Lokbharati Gramvidyapith, PO. Sansora, Taluka Sihor, Distt. Bhavnagar Bhavnagar		92.77	98.12	113.95	111.91
Haryana	Shri Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rampura Rewari	Rewari	111.89	93.57	126.20	138.50
	Society for Creation of Heaven on Earth, New Delhi	Ambala	108.57	117.11	176.70	141.50
Jharkhand	Presently Deputy Commissioner-cum-Chairman, Deoghhar, Jharkhand	Deoghhar	126.00	131.50	124.51	129.50
	Gramin Vikas Trust, New Delhi	Godda	98.12	123.20	127.75	147.50
	Bikash Bharati, Gumla, Jharkhand	Gumla	125.42	163.79	129.23	149.50
	Holy Cross Institute Hazaribag, Jharkhand	Hazaribag	135.56	138.50	135.15	141.50
	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Ranchi	123.50	175.44	137.39	158.50
Karnataka	Belgaum Integrated Rural Development Society (BIRDS), Belgaum	Belgaum (NGO)	88.22	114.90	122.70	134.04
	Karnataka Lingayat Education (KLE) Society, Mattikopp	Belgaum-A (NGO)	95.46	107.46	108.61	115.88
	Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation (TRDF), Chitradurga	Davangere (NGO)	112.24	140.55	142.90	151.26
	Agricultural Science Foundation (ASF), Gadag	Gadag (NGO)	145.39	160.07	176.47	189.92
	JSS Mahavidyapeeth (JSS), Mysore	Mysore (NGO)	112.55	142.23	139.81	150.77
Kerala	Bapooji Sevak Samaj, Kakkattu, Kottayam	Idukki (NGO)	95.81	108.34	109.41	119.88
	Christian Agency for Rural Development (CARD), Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta (NGO)	121.4	149.39	157.27	169.61
	Mitraniketana, Vellanad, Trivandrum	Trivandrum (NGO)	100.76	116.94	130.59	184.79
Madhya Pradesh	Loknatas Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Social National Mission, Maszid Complex, Shanwara, Burhanpur-450331, M.P	Burhanpur	93.50	110.20	117.00	122.50
	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturva Gram, Indore	Indore	114.70	149.08	233.63	117.50
	PDKVAAS, Sahara Homes Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal	Raisen	105.25	127.59	123.00	124.50
	Kalukheda Shiksha Samiti, Ratlam	Ratlam	108.30	110.53	103.75	110.50
	Deen Dayal Research Institute, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi	Satna	118.25	126.08	119.50	129.50

Centre for Rural Dev. & Environment, Bhopal	Sehore	103.75	120.16	95.00	97.50
Bhau Sahab Bhuskute Smriti Lok Nyas, Govind Nagar, Bankhedi Tehsil Bankhedi, Distt. Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh	Bankhedi	0.00	0.00	26.03	101.30
Maliwa Mahila Vikas Samiti, 32, Niyamatpura, Shajanabad, Bhopal Vidisha*	Vidisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.10
Pravara Instt. of Natural & Social Science, Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar-I	152.93	136.19	150.27	169.81
Shri Marutrao Ghule Patil Shikshan Santha's	Ahmednagar-II	131.41	238.65	342.43	166.67
Rural Development and Research Foundation	Akola	96.75	142.40	102.81	114.00
Shram Safalya Foundation	Amaravati-I	155.02	161.43	157.56	174.70
Shram Sadhana	Amaravati-II	141.54	162.80	148.99	155.00
Mahatma Gandhi Mission	Aurangabad-II	77.11	120.11	63.57	91.71
Deendayal Research Institute	Beed-I	148.91	147.38	130.45	128.75
Satpuda Educational Society	Buldhana-I	106.84	141.10	114.75	139.50
Saint Naamdeo Sevabhavi Sanstha	Hingoli	124.91	143.40	129.13	129.36
Satpuda Vikas Mandal	Jaigaon-I	142.39	121.06	120.22	142.00
Marathwada Sheti Sahaya Mandal	Jalna-I	127.08	127.35	127.35	171.30
D.Y. Patil Education Society	Kolhapur-I	68.67	105.00	109.22	114.18
Shree Siddhagiri Math	Kolhapur II	0	0	0	129.60
Manjara Charitable Trust	Latur	108.53	120.56	106.49	144.40
Jawahar Lal Nehru Institute of Education Scientific & Technical Research	Nanded-I	83.68	90.17	94.90	110.30
Sanskriti Samvardhan Mandal	Nanded-II	137.23	160.76	144.07	125.00
Dr. Hegewar Seva Samiti	Nandurbar	118.51	116.96	110.08	136.00
Rich Field Agro E-Research and Development Centre	Nashik-II	77.31	160.94	107.31	111.00
Jeevan Jyoti Charitable Trust	Parbhani	98.18	98.48	73.80	73.20
Agricultural Development Trust	Pune-I	122.75	139.90	143.04	164.28
Grammonati Mandal	Pune-II	117.02	147.92	108.29	129.10
Vasant Prakash Vikas Pratishthan	Sangli	93.53	113.89	92.61	116.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kalyani Gorakshan Trust	Satara-I	40.83	98.25	88.22	99.20
	Sindhudurg Zilla Krishi Pratisthan	Sindhudurg	148.48	157.74	130.53	139.65
	Sabari Krishi Pratishthan	Solapur-I	134.08	151.10	142.53	147.24
	Gokhale Educational Society	Thane	141.43	167.71	137.53	148.50
	Suvida Foundation	Washim	120.81	130.78	129.20	140.30
Manipur	Utlou Joint Farming cum Psciculture Co-Operative Society (UJFPCS)	Bishnupur	136.90	168.30	137.25	143.80
	Foundation for Environment and Economic Development Services (FEEDS)	Senapati	137.80	153.56	143.56	147.05
Rajasthan	Society for Upliftment of Rural Economy, Barmer-334001	Barmer	103.66	136.10	148.80	132.00
	Pragati Trust, Chomu, Jaipur-303 702	Jaipur	123.30	163.35	179.00	177.00
	Gramothan Vidya Peeth, Sangaria, Hanumangarh-335065	Hanumangarh	131.44	155.70	177.50	168.50
	Vidya Bhawan Society, Badgaon, Udaipur-313001	Udaipur	165.50	217.55	206.60	203.00
Tamil Nadu	Centre for Rural Education & Economic Development (CREED), Cuddalore	Ariyalur (NGO)	46.53	79.95	108.51	114.00
	Mysore Resettlement & Development Agency (MYRADA), Bangalore	Erode (NGO)	119.79	137.99	132.96	134.00
	Saraswati Foundation for Rural Development & Training, Karur	Karur (NGO)	96.1	123.87	123.72	126.00
	Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Development (TNBRD), Chennai	Krishnagiri (NGO)	97.12	96.93	108.21	114.00
	The United Planters Association of Southern India (UPASI), Nilgiris	Nilgiris (NGO)	78.25	86.72	0.00	0.00
	St. Johns Sangham Trust, Perambalur	Perambalur (NGO)	90.81	109.31	106.77	114.00
	Bhaktavasala Memorial Trust (BMT), Chennai	Thanjavur (NGO)		0	0.00	0.00
	Centre for Development & Communication Trust (CENDECT), Theni	Theni (NGO)	39.71	73.41	71.87	112.50
	Rathanvel Subramaniam Education Trust (RVS), Dindigul	Tirunelveli (NGO)	0	0.00	17.49	131.50

Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Development (TNBRD), Chennai	Tiruvannamalai (NGO)	98.81	96.47	97.92	123.00
Social Change & Development (SCAD), Tirunelveli	Tuticorin (NGO)	85.97	91.12	100.54	114.00
Gram Nava Nirmana Samiti	Karimnagar	137.21	154.08	146.57	141.50
Youth for Action	Mahabubnagar	72.23	100.03	118.71	127.50
Deccan Development Society	Medak	64.33	79.79	62.47	57.50
Sri Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development	Nalgonda	157.91	182.63	175.54	174.50
Ekalavya Foundation	Medak-2	0.00	0.00	34.95	177.30
Sir Ram Krishna Seva Kendra, Kolkata	Khowai	126.90	155.39	142.00	145.55
Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur	Sultanpur	120.60	116.28	127.20	124.70
RBS College, Agra (KVK-Etah)	Etah	110.00	139.28	138.66	123.70
Deendayal Research Institute, New Delhi (Gonda)	Gonda	109.55	119.78	142.17	135.00
Deendayal Research Institute, New Delhi (Chitrakoot)	Chitrakoot	111.70	130.78	124.34	203.86
Raja Avadesh Singh Memorial Society, Pratapgarrh	Pratapgarrh	112.60	134.58	159.19	141.00
Kunwar Ram Bux Singh Edn. Society, Lucknow (Unnao)	Unnao	85.10	103.73	117.62	115.50
Post Graduate College, Ghazipur	Ghazipur	101.25	131.88	153.50	125.00
RBS College, Agra (KVK-Agra)	Agra	111.80	114.78	128.88	125.00
Manav Vikas Evam Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow (Sitapur-I)	Sitapur-I	92.00	140.28	105.93	119.00
Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Welfare and Edn. Society, Allahabad (Kaushambi)	Kaushambi	114.00	141.58	135.65	110.00
Sarpanch Samaj, Firozpur, Punjab (Auraiya)	Auraiya	76.50	93.78	87.48	87.00
Ranvir Rananjai Degree College Association, Sultanpur (Sitapur- II)	Sitapur-II	79.60	152.58	137.54	106.00
Guru Gorakshnath Seva Sansthan, Gorakhpur-II	Gorakhpur-II	68.25	68.25	339.85	76.00
Kalyan, Purulia, West Bengal	Purulia	131.49	158.24	146.60	72.10
Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Nimitth Ashram, West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	151.04	194.81	150.20	77.60
Seva Bharati, West Midnapore, West Bengal	West Midnapore	86.50	101.90	112.84	29.50

Statement-II*State-wise details and financial assistance provided for the network projects on Animal Science*

Name of Centre	Financial allocation (ICAR share-in lakhs)				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Gujarat					
Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources-Conservation of Kharai Camel, SAHJEEVAN, Bhuj- Kachchh	-	-	11.1	15.0	26.1
Haryana					
AICRP on Cattle-Sahiwal breed, DR Unit, Bhiwani Gaushala, Bhiwani,	14.77	15.38	13.54	0	43.69
Maharashtra					
AICRP on Goat Improvement-Osmanabadi Field Unit, NARI, Phaltan	32.00	23.50	20.70	27.62	103.82
Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources-Characterization of B-khandi, Goat, BAIF, Pune	8.6	0	0	0	8.6
AICRP on "Nutritional and Physiological Approaches for Enhancing Reproductive Performance in Cattle and Buffalo" (Nutrition-Reproduction Interaction)", BAIF, Pune	26.50	14.05	6.10	7.91	54.56
AICRP on Cattle-Field Progeny Testing (Fireswal Cattle), BAIF, Urulikanchan	64.51	66.66	41.71	43.52	216.4
Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources-Characterization of Kathani Cattle and Balangir Goat, BAIF, Pune (New Centre)	-	-	21.80	20.20	42
Telangana					
Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources, Wassan-Characterization of Nallamalla Poda cattle	-	-	10.9	15.2	26.1

Claims of Gujarat under NFS Scheme

1025. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Gujarat has made any claims regarding its State share under the National Food Security (NFS) scheme;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to release the amount of funds mentioned in the said claim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.

R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Claims have been received from the Government of Gujarat for release of Central assistance for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and FPS dealers' margin under the National Food Security Act. Based on examination of claims received from the State Government, Rs. 278.36 crore has been released to Government of Gujarat for the financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April, 2017 to December, 2017).

[English]

Review of Internal Security

1026. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to

review the State of internal security in view of increasing internal security challenges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any team of security experts in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government for reforms in police and intelligence gathering mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The overall internal security situation in the country is under control due to continuous and unrelenting efforts of the Central and State Governments. The internal security situation in the country including intelligence gathering mechanism is reviewed from time to time with the security experts and measures to strengthen the same are taken as per requirements.

(e) The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to deal with terrorist/insurgent/extremist groups in a coordinated and concerted manner, which, *inter alia*, includes sharing of intelligence, financial assistance for strengthening the State Police Force and Intelligence units under the Police Modernization Scheme, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, sanction of India Reserve Battalions, deployment of Central Armed Police Forces for carrying out intensive joint counter insurgency operations, providing security for vulnerable installations and infrastructural projects based on threat assessment, declaring unlawful associations and terrorist organizations. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has also been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless flow of information between the State and the Central Agencies. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules.

FDI in FPI Sector

1027. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for development of Food Processing Industries (FPI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the Government was able to attract FDI in this Sector; and

(d) whether the Government would ensure that a regional balance will be maintained while developing the food processing industries all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the food processing sector through automatic route subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions. Also, 100% FDI with Government approval for retail trading, including through e-commerce, is allowed for food products manufactured or produced in India. The FDI equity inflow into the food processing sector since 2014-15 is as follows:

Year (April-March)	FDI Equity (US \$ Million)
2014-15	515.86
2015-16	505.88
2016-17	727.22
2017-18	904.90

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not set up any food processing projects/industries on its own. It provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to the individual, farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations, Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups, Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. under its various schemes for setting up of food processing projects/industries. The schemes are not any region specific or state specific, but are demand driven. The rate of subsidy provided under the schemes of MoFPI ranges from 35% to 50% of the eligible project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 50 crore for the general areas. However, the rate of subsidy for difficult areas, ITDP areas and hilly and North-Eastern States including the State of Sikkim is higher at 50% to 75%.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

1028. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any action on the judgement of the Supreme Court that Government servants should not be arrested under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act without prior sanction and private citizens too can be arrested only after an inquiry under law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the Government is planning to protect SCs/STs; and

(d) the details of cases registered, disposed off, persons convicted and acquitted under the above Act during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, has filed the Review Petition (CrI.) no. 228/2018 in Criminal Application no. 416/2018 (Dr. Subhash Kashinath Mahajan Vs the State of Maharashtra and Another, arising out of Special Leave Petition (CrI.) no. 5661 of 2017) on 02.04.2018 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against its Judgment dated 20.03.2018, and has, *inter alia*, prayed in the said Review Petition that the Order of the Supreme Court may be recalled and reviewed. The matter is presently *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been amended in 2015 to make it more effective. The amendments include new offences, re-phrased existing sections, expanded scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, which *inter alia* includes establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories in this regard, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

(d) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under the Prevention of Atrocities Act under crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 2014 to 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CCS), cases convicted (CON), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under Total of Prevention of Atrocities Act under Crimes against Scheduled Castes during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
2014								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2104	972	41	2166	1805	149	1527
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	7874	6134	101	8912	8285	221	2135

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	346	52	584	594	67	171
6.	Goa	12	9	1	13	17	1	0
7.	Gujarat	1075	991	26	2712	2654	33	1577
8.	Haryana	444	312	55	603	576	104	625
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113	61	9	132	113	22	87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	903	482	60	942	566	62	231
12.	Karnataka	1865	1609	39	4140	3945	75	1805
13.	Kerala	712	351	25	623	526	30	182
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3294	3345	1492	6471	6433	2608	2943
15.	Maharashtra	1763	1455	59	4271	4313	95	1939
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1657	1924	23	2960	2968	34	1661
21.	Punjab	123	48	6	152	92	19	77
22.	Rajasthan	6734	2794	750	5122	5312	1680	1795
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	4	4	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1486	1258	81	3485	3524	171	1739
25.	Telangana	1427	886	37	2233	1857	54	706
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8066	6123	1843	24964	17935	4549	3503
28.	Uttarakhand	60	39	8	78	72	6	26
29.	West Bengal	130	106	1	173	146	1	61
Total State(s)		40208	29248	4711	70742	61737	9982	22790
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	4	3	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	86	74	5	103	100	9	28
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	4	0	0	4	0	0
Total UTs		92	79	5	107	107	9	29
Total (All India)		40300	29327	4716	70849	61844	9991	22819

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
2015								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2263	963	32	1883	1492	58	948
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	5	0	0	4	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	6293	4575	118	7560	6701	201	1538
5.	Chhattisgarh	216	231	62	433	429	87	250
6.	Goa	13	9	1	1	3	1	7
7.	Gujarat	1009	949	11	2571	2623	27	670
8.	Haryana	510	351	35	696	630	48	365
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91	64	2	120	118	2	173
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	736	409	40	713	515	46	418
12.	Karnataka	1841	1340	23	4472	4002	32	2292
13.	Kerala	695	376	11	529	515	15	218
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3546	3503	721	6418	6485	1268	2884
15.	Maharashtra	1795	1376	64	4655	4192	169	1912
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1821	1424	55	1911	1913	110	2158
21.	Punjab	147	64	11	166	106	25	53
22.	Rajasthan	5911	2420	755	4294	4672	1517	2156
23.	Sikkim	3	3	1	3	3	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1735	1334	53	3814	3573	162	2500
25.	Telangana	1292	893	71	1054	1122	85	1034
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8357	6526	2033	26609	20365	4952	3418
28.	Uttarakhand	80	51	19	104	99	34	27
29.	West Bengal	150	61	0	130	129	0	36
	Total State(s)	38510	26922	4118	68141	59687	8840	23058
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	49	34	1	32	38	1	10
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total UTs		54	36	1	32	40	1	11
Total (All India)		38564	26958	4119	68173	59727	8841	23069

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2335	1206	31	2181	1485	37	873
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	3	0	4	3	0	0
4.	Bihar	5701	5218	204	7099	6439	323	1349
5.	Chhattisgarh	243	250	56	410	434	111	113
6.	Goa	10	3	1	6	8	1	5
7.	Gujarat	1321	1197	22	3579	3435	41	791
8.	Haryana	639	465	39	912	874	53	420
9.	Himachal Pradesh	115	84	1	171	172	1	62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	525	281	87	586	368	89	136
12.	Karnataka	1866	1488	22	3632	3247	27	1981
13.	Kerala	810	444	13	739	563	21	247
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4922	4611	886	8347	8294	1642	3486
15.	Maharashtra	1736	1484	106	4594	4430	201	2637
16.	Manipur	2	3	0	1	3	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1796	1432	34	1982	1929	67	1628
21.	Punjab	132	82	16	225	167	21	73
22.	Rajasthan	5134	2391	541	4634	4594	877	1231
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1287	991	76	3056	2394	144	2403
25.	Telangana	1529	780	23	1513	1091	34	479
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10426	8387	1570	33007	25644	3276	2785
28.	Uttarakhand	65	39	24	71	67	31	23

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
29.	West Bengal	119	127	0	140	162	0	49
	Total State(s)	40718	30966	3752	76890	65803	6997	20773
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	53	32	0	64	51	0	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total UTs	56	33	0	64	52	0	8
	Total (All India)	40774	30999	3752	76954	65855	6997	20781

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CCS), cases convicted (CON), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under Total of Prevention of Atrocities Act under Crimes against Scheduled Tribes during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
2014								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	389	190	6	517	327	16	168
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	77	48	4	188	161	18	103
5.	Chhattisgarh	475	490	69	737	777	88	210
6.	Goa	6	6	0	5	7	0	0
7.	Gujarat	223	203	3	504	518	5	260
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	16	10	0	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	402	277	36	460	411	39	137
12.	Karnataka	397	390	11	1093	1014	13	327
13.	Kerala	120	86	6	130	109	6	42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1577	1573	607	2691	2701	927	1042
15.	Maharashtra	443	396	12	940	879	15	518
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	533	511	18	744	730	26	339
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1681	660	209	1262	1261	375	480
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	8	8	10	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	20	0	24	45	0	32
25.	Telangana	333	216	5	737	649	9	323
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24	18	6	35	36	23	18
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	2	2	0	2
29.	West Bengal	107	96	2	147	140	3	56
Total State(s)		6814	5184	994	10241	9786	1573	4067
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	3	0	12	10	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total UTs		12	5	0	15	12	0	1
Total (All India)		6826	5189	994	10256	9798	1573	4068

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	362	159	3	294	268	8	156
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	5	21	2	5	61	2	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	373	376	120	627	680	140	327
6.	Goa	8	6	0	4	7	0	0
7.	Gujarat	248	226	3	704	678	6	157
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	4	0	7	10	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
11.	Jharkhand	266	176	25	383	291	30	179
12.	Karnataka	386	282	5	777	766	9	317
13.	Kerala	165	96	2	161	138	3	102
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1358	1363	281	2393	2404	415	1442
15.	Maharashtra	481	350	25	995	869	59	544
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	691	506	32	728	739	39	498
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1409	525	161	963	976	261	506
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	25	25	0	36	41	0	107
25.	Telangana	386	246	16	383	322	25	334
26.	Tripura	3	1	0	3	2	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	8	7	9	12	16	9
28.	Uttarakhand	6	2	1	2	2	1	0
29.	West Bengal	84	28	0	70	55	0	6
Total State(s)		6269	4400	683	8544	8321	1014	4715
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	5	0	16	19	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	2	3	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		6	7	0	18	23	0	1
Total (All India)		6275	4407	683	8562	8344	1014	4716

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	405	264	2	419	285	2	168
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
3.	Assam	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	25	22	5	85	64	6	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	402	393	78	602	576	93	235

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
6.	Goa	11	6	1	4	3	0	3
7.	Gujarat	281	237	1	712	678	4	315
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	4	3	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	280	170	34	277	207	40	43
12.	Karnataka	371	301	0	720	629	0	440
13.	Kerala	182	133	4	179	149	7	69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1823	1795	273	3119	3110	426	1161
15.	Maharashtra	403	396	21	964	991	38	563
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	8	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	681	617	18	854	800	25	434
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1195	538	139	1064	1065	226	365
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	19	1	41	39	1	39
25.	Telangana	375	229	12	553	483	18	250
26.	Tripura	3	1	0	3	1	0	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	12	9	7	26	11
28.	Uttarakhand	3	3	0	3	3	0	2
29.	West Bengal	83	136	0	76	152	0	23
Total State(s)		6552	5267	602	9700	9247	913	4131
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	5	0	6	5	0	2
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		12	5	0	7	5	0	6
Total (All India)		6564	5272	602	9707	9252	913	4137

*[Translation]***Ban on Alcoholism and Smoking**

1029. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing any action plan to impose ban on drinking and smoking in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that many types of diseases are spreading and incidents of deaths are taking place in the country due to drinking and smoking;

(d) if so, whether the Government is taking any steps for complete ban on liquor and imposing ban on tobacco production in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) No, such specific action plan is under consideration in this Ministry. However, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has informed that Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003), prohibits smoking in public places; sale of tobacco products to and by persons below the age of 18 years; and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are the leading cause of death globally. More than 80% of all NCD related deaths in India are attributed to four major diseases- cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes and tobacco consumption is the largest preventable risk factor for these NCDs.

As per Report on Tobacco Control in India, 2004, nearly 8-9 lakh deaths per year are attributable to tobacco use.

*[English]***Surrender-Cum-Rehabilitation of Militants**

1030. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of Militants in the North-East and Jammu & Kashmir (J&K);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds utilised in this regard and the details of Surrenderees since 2009, year-wise;

(c) whether any new scheme has been introduced/launched in this regard during the last few years, if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated/utilised thereunder; and

(d) the details of the amount paid to surrenderees and immediate grant kept in a bank during each of the last three years and the current year, beneficiary-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, Government of India is implementing a Scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of Militants in the North-East.

(i) The objective of the Scheme is to wean away the misguided youth who have strayed into the fold of militancy and bring them to the mainstream.

(ii) After the revision of Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme from 1st April, 2018 surrenderer are paid monthly stipend not exceeding Rs. 6000/-, for a period of 36 months and an immediate grant of Rs. 4.0 lakhs kept in a bank in the name of each surrenderer as fixed deposit for a period of 3 years. The one-time grant money can be withdrawn by the surrenderer after 3 years subject to good behavior and utilized as collateral security/margin money against loan to be availed by the surrenderer from the bank for self-employment.

(iii) Persons eligible under the scheme are initially lodged in a Rehabilitation camp where they

are trained in a trade/vocation of their liking or befitting their aptitude.

- (iv) Number of extremists surrendered from 2009 till 30th June, 2018 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Surrenderees
1.	2009	1109
2.	2010	846
3.	2011	1122
4.	2012	1195
5.	2013	640
6.	2014	965
7.	2015	143
8.	2016	267
9.	2017	130
10.	Till June 2018	143

- (v) No new scheme has been introduced. However, the scheme was revised recently which became effective *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2018.

- (vi) Amount reimbursed under Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Policy for last 3 years is as follows:

Period	Rehabilitation Package (in lakhs)	Stipend (in lakhs)
2014-15	473	542
2015-16	77	.07
2016-17	54	57

- (vii) In Jammu and Kashmir the Rehabilitation Scheme is being implemented by the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Funds to Municipal Corporations

1031. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fund allocation is likely to be made to all municipal corporations across the country for underground drainage facility;

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

- (c) the progress made so far in this regard including consultation with the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No Madam.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 July, 2015 in 500 Mission Cities. Underground Drainage (Sewerage System) is one of the admissible component under this scheme. Under AMRUT, funds are allocated to the States/Union Territories based on the urban population and number of statutory towns in the respective State/UT. Funds are not allocated city-wise and project/sector-wise.

The Ministry only approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance to the States/UTs as per Mission guidelines. Selection, appraisal and implementation of individual projects is done by the State/UT. SAAPs of all States/UTs for entire Mission period have been approved in first three years itself and State/UT wise allocation has already been made.

[*English*]

Rise of Crime Against Women

1032. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per Government data, the number of reported crimes against women rose by 83 per cent between 2007 and 2016; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to stop violence against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details in this regard are given in the table below:

Year	Total no. of crimes against women
2007	185312
2008	195857
2009	203804

Year	Total no. of crimes against women
2010	213585
2011	228650
2012	244270
2013	309546
2014	339457
2015	329243
2016	338954

(Source: NCRB)

The increase in the number of crimes against women has been *inter alia*, due to provision of punishment of six months extendable to two years for non-registration of FIRs in cases of crimes against women which was incorporated in the law through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, advisories issued by MHA in the matter to States, sensitization of police, higher media coverage, and public awareness on lodging of cases.

Several measures have been taken for enhancing the safety of women, which include, *inter alia*:

- (i) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, has enhanced punishment for crimes such as rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures such as words and inappropriate touch etc.
- (ii) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 prescribes stringent punishment for the offence of rape on a woman below 16 years and 12 years, including death penalty.
- (iii) Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated the Model Poison Rules on 30.08.2013 to all States/UTs for notifying the same to regulate the sale of acid.
- (iv) A separate portal for Cyber-Crime against women and children has been commenced.
- (v) In order to facilitate better investigation and prosecution in rape cases, modernization and capacity building of forensic labs has been undertaken.
- (vi) Government has approved safe-city projects for 8 cities to put in place comprehensive

infrastructure, technological and community based interventions for women safety.

- (vii) Government has commenced development of a National Database on Sexual Offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.
- (viii) Government has undertaken a project for developing an Emergency Response Support System based on a Pan-India 24X7 Helpline Number 112, which is accessible through call/SMS/email/panic button etc.
- (ix) A comprehensive Advisory on expediting cases of Acid Attack and to provide treatment and compensation to victims has been issued on 20th April, 2015. States and UTs were advised to take appropriate action on implementation of section 166B of the IPC which deals with punishment for failure to treat victims.
- (x) Government has issued advisories to States/UTs to take measures for prevention of crimes against women, stressing on mandatory registration of FIRs, providing on-line complaint filing system, increasing representation of women in Police, gender sensitization of police, deployment of Special Mahila Police Volunteers, Victim Compensation Fund, setting up of Anti-human Trafficking Units, etc. Details of these advisories are available on website of Ministry of Home Affairs at <https://mha.gov.in>.

Model of Swachh Bharat Scheme

1033. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any model of Swachh Bharat Scheme has been approved under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Urban); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The objective of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan-Urban is to make urban areas Open Defecation

Free (ODF) and to have 100% scientific management of Municipal Solid Waste in these areas. The progress till date is as under:

Type of toilets	Construction completed	Under construction
IHHL	50,04,098 units	7,62,556 units
CT/PT	3,78,444 seats	35,559 seats

Government have advised States for taking up 100% Door to Door Collection, 100% Segregation of waste at source, compliance of Bulk Waste Generators rules, processing of wet waste through composting, recycling/recovery of dry waste and establishing Waste to Energy plants for processing of non-combustible garbage and dispatch of inert to scientific landfill sites. The total processing of Municipal Waste is 42,897.51 MT per day, which is 29.51 per cent of the total 1,45,366 MT waste generated per day.

Financial Package to Kerala for Cyclone Ockhi

1034. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had sought a financial package of Rs. 7,304 crore from the Government to assist the communities affected by cyclone Ockhi;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has made arrangement to disburse this amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formed any committee for assessing the impact of cyclone Ockhi on fishermen and damage caused by it;

(e) whether the Government has received any report on the rescue, relief operation and rehabilitation schemes in the affected States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Lakshadweep in the aftermath of the devastating Ockhi cyclone; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard along with the

measures taken to protect the fishermen and their assets in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The State Government of Kerala had submitted two memoranda (i) projecting the estimated loss of Rs. 431.37 crore for relief & restoration for short term measures towards cyclonic storm 'Ockhi', and (ii) projecting the financial package of Rs. 7304 crore for long-term projects with various components head for coastal Kerala. Under the existing State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines, there is no provision to provide any financial package for long-term reconstruction measures. However, financial assistance is provided from SDRF/NDRF for immediate relief as per established procedure.

In the instant case, based upon the memorandum on relief & restoration submitted by the State Governments of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Lakshadweep for cyclone Ockhi of 2017, Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) constituted for respective States/UT, had assessed the damages in conformity with the norms of (SDRF/NDRF). Based on the report of IMCTs, the High Level Committee (HLC), in its meetings held on 26.02.2018 and 14th May 2018 had approved the assistance to the following States/ UT:

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT	Assistance approved
Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rs. 169.63. ● Air bill, as per actuals.
Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rs. 133.05 crore.
Lakshadweep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rs. 2.16 crore.

In order to support the affected people, after the cyclone 'Ockhi' the Government of India had released the following assistance for carrying out relief measures:

- (i) Kerala: Rs. 209.50 crore (Rs. 76.50 cr. from SDRF + Rs. 133.00 cr. from NDRF).
- (ii) Tamil Nadu: Rs. 413.55 crore (Rs. 280.50 cr. from SDRF + Rs. 133.05 cr. from NDRF).
- (iii) Lakshadweep: Rs. 15 crore from UT budget.

(f) The rehabilitation of fishermen who are affected due to cyclones is required to be undertaken by the

concerned State Government from its own resources/ Central Schemes as per its existing rehabilitation policy. This Ministry does not maintain centrally, information on rehabilitation measures, since execution of relief & rehabilitation measures on the ground is the responsibility of the concerned State.

Mob Attacks on Tribals

1035. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of attacks on tribals reported in the country during the last one year, State-wise;

(b) the details of steps taken to check frequent mob attacks on tribals in the country;

(c) whether the Government has issued directions to the concerned State Governments to take stern action against those attackers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a)

As per the latest available published information with NCRB, State/UT-wise details of cases registered under crimes against Scheduled Tribes under murder, attempt to murder, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, kidnapping & abduction, grievous hurt, rape, dacoity, robbery, riots, arson and total SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act during 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement. Latest published data is available for the year 2016.

(b) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order and protect life and property rests with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Advisories have been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to States/UTs from time to time, the State Governments/UTs to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hands is dealt with promptly, and punished as per law. States have been advised that there should be no tolerance at all for such persons and full majesty of law must come to bear on them, without exception. These are available in the Ministry's website *viz* www.mha.nic.in.

Statement

Cases Registered under Crimes against STs during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Kidnapping & Abduction	Grievous Hurt	Rape	Dacoity	Robbery	Riots	Arson	Total of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	7	39	5	2	29	0	0	2	2	405
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	3	88	14	5	157	5	0	6	0	402
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
7.	Gujarat	15	10	24	25	18	34	0	4	21	1	281
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	3	5	3	14	0	1	2	1	280
12.	Karnataka	10	6	6	1	2	19	0	0	0	0	371
13.	Kerala	1	3	31	2	4	47	0	0	8	0	182
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41	24	399	51	26	377	1	2	17	4	1823
15.	Maharashtra	18	9	109	10	13	85	0	1	47	1	403
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	12	13	43	18	41	91	0	1	34	2	681

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
22. Rajasthan	16	2	16	2	31	15	7	71	0	1	0	0	1195
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
25. Telangana	10	12	10	12	49	15	16	41	0	0	3	0	375
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
27. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
29. West Bengal	0	2	0	2	12	0	4	6	0	0	1	2	83
Total State(s)	139	93	139	93	835	162	144	972	6	10	143	13	6552
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total UT(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
Total (All India)	139	93	139	93	835	163	144	974	6	10	143	13	6564

Source: Crime in India

Smart City Projects

1036. Dr. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the smart city projects in the country;

(b) whether after three years of its launch, reports have revealed that the Smart Cities Mission is progressing at a slow pace and if so, the facts thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that many projects are still in the preparatory phase of implementation and if so, the response of the Government thereon;

(d) whether like many of the Government's flagship programmes, the Smart Cities programme used only 1.8 per cent of the funds released so far and if so, the facts in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether there is lack of gender equality and non-discriminatory approach in the Smart Cities Mission and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) A total of 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities. These cities have proposed a total of 5151 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,05,018 crores in their Smart City Proposals. As reported by Cities, 379 projects worth Rs. 7,039.61 crores have been completed and 732 projects worth Rs. 28,137.34 crores are under implementation. Further, tendering has started for 436 projects with a cost of Rs. 20,542.01 crores. The remaining projects are at the Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.

The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection. The 100 cities have been selected over a period of three years starting from the first Round in January 2016 and ending with the fourth round in June 2018. After selection of a city, activities like incorporation

of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), appointment of Project Management Consultants (PMCs), preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), preparation of Request for Proposals (RFPs) have to be completed before the projects can be grounded. These activities take around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city.

The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/ Smart Cities through Video Conferences, review meetings, field visits, Workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. At the national level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) Chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established. A Smart City Advisory Forum at the city level comprising of District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts etc. advises and enable collaboration among various stakeholders as per Smart city guidelines. Besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

(d) Since the launch of the Smart Cities Mission on June 2015, a total of Rs. 11340.20 crores have been released by the Government of India to States/UTs for development of Smart Cities.

As reported by cities, 379 projects worth Rs. 7039.61 crores have been completed and work has started for 732 projects worth Rs. 28,137.34 crores, which are at different stages of implementation.

(e) No, Madam.

Jan Aushadhi-Suvidha

1037. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched the 'Jan Aushadhi Suvidha'-Oxo-biodegradable Sanitary Napkin initiative under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforesaid napkin will be distributed

through Jan Aushadhi Stores only and and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the price and other relevant information regarding the sanitary pad being distributed under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. On the occasion of the International Woman's Day on 8th March 2018, Government has announced the launching of 'Janaushadhi Suvidha', the Oxo-biodegradable Sanitary Napkin under 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) and on 4th June 2018, Government has launched 'Janaushadhi Suvidha' for sale through all PMBJP Kendras functioning across the country.

(c) Yes, Madam. These Oxo-biodegradable Sanitary Napkins will only be sold through more than 3800 PMBJP Kendras functioning in 34 States/Union Territories of the country.

(d) These Oxo-biodegradable Sanitary Napkins are available for sale through PMBJP Kendras at the price of Rs. 10/- for a pack of 4 sanitary pads which comes to Rs. 2.50 per pad.

Trolling of External Affairs Minister

1038. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry on trolling of External Affairs Minister recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of standard protocol being followed in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) On receipt of complaints from affected persons, law enforcement agencies require social media platforms to remove such content or block them from viewing, and take up investigation and other action as per law against the culprits.

Rise in Crime

1039. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that incidents of crime are increasing day-by-day in the country;

(b) if so, the increase in the crime graph registered during the last two years, State-wise including Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) State/UT-wise Cases Registered under total Cognizable IPC crimes during 2011 to 2016 is given in the enclosed Statement. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Various advisories to improve law & order situations are issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to States/UTs from time to time, which are available in the Ministry's website viz www.mha.gov.in.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC during 2011 to 2016

Sl. No.	State	2011 CR	2012 CR	2013 CR	2014 CR	2015 CR	2016 CR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189780	192522	218015	114604	110693	106774
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286	2420	2776	2843	2968	2534

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	66714	77682	87186	94337	103616	102250
4.	Bihar	135896	146614	167455	177595	176973	164163
5.	Chhattisgarh	57218	54598	56870	58200	56692	55029
6.	Goa	3449	3608	4312	4466	3074	2692
7.	Gujarat	123371	130121	157435	131385	126935	147122
8.	Haryana	60741	62480	72098	79947	84466	88527
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14312	12557	13750	14160	14007	13386
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24504	24608	25390	23848	23583	24501
11.	Jharkhand	35838	40946	48208	45335	45050	40710
12.	Karnataka	137600	134021	136689	137338	138847	148402
13.	Kerala	172137	158989	176334	206789	257074	260097
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217094	220335	227453	272423	268614	264418
15.	Maharashtra	204902	202700	234385	249834	275414	261714
16.	Manipur	3218	3737	3178	3641	3847	3170
17.	Meghalaya	2755	2557	3259	3679	4079	3366
18.	Mizoram	1821	1766	1709	2140	2228	2425
19.	Nagaland	1083	1090	1216	1157	1302	1376
20.	Odisha	61277	67957	71718	74569	83360	81460
21.	Punjab	34883	35790	36667	37162	37983	40007
22.	Rajasthan	165622	170948	196224	210418	198080	180398
23.	Sikkim	596	528	851	1065	766	809
24.	Tamil Nadu	192879	200474	203579	193200	187558	179896
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	106830	106282	108991
26.	Tripura	5803	6264	6210	5499	4692	3933
27.	Uttar Pradesh	195135	198093	226445	240475	241920	282171
28.	Uttarakhand	8774	8882	9546	9156	10248	10867
29.	West Bengal	143197	161427	169535	185672	179501	176569
	Total (States)	2262885	2323714	2558493	2687767	2749852	2757757
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	793	683	612	746	862	802
31.	Chandigarh	3542	3606	4077	3221	3248	2996
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	372	318	314	277	269	244
33.	Daman and Diu	224	239	246	233	302	271
34.	Delhi UT	53353	54287	80184	155654	191377	209519
35.	Lakshadweep	44	60	40	81	50	36
36.	Puducherry	4362	4281	3756	3584	3440	4086
	Total (Uts)	62690	63474	89229	163796	199548	217954
	Total (All India)	2325575	2387188	2647722	2851563	2949400	2975711

Agrarian Crisis

1040. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers went on nation-wide agitation against agrarian crisis in the country and if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether the Government has proposed to increase the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) to double the farmer's income and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether farmers have been committing suicide as agriculture are not viable and profitable and if so, the Government's reaction thereto;

(d) the details of suicide by farmers during the last four years; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government for the development of agriculture and welfare of farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Rashtriya Kisan Mahasangh had organized 'Gaon Bandh (Village Strike) agitation from 1st June to 10th June, 2018 over demands including complete waiver of farm loans, implementation of Swaminathan Commission recommendations pertaining to fixation of Minimum Support Price for agricultural produce and guaranteed income of farmers.

(b) to (e) In the budget for 2018-19 the Government

had announced that MSP for all unannounced Kharif crops will be 1.5 times the cost of production. Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 04.07.2018 has approved the increase in the MSPs for all Kharif crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production. The MSP declared during 2012-13 to 2018-19 for various crops is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government is aiming to reorient the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness in addition to pure production centeredness approach. The Department has, therefore, been implementing various Schemes to meet this objective viz. Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Interest Subvention Scheme etc.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. The Report for the years 2016 onward has not been published yet. However, NCRB has provided data relating to suicides for the year 2016 (Provisional) to this Ministry. As per ADSI Reports for the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (Provisional) the suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers were 11772, 12360, 12602 and 11370 respectively.

Statement

7 years MSP

(Rs per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kharif Crops									
1.	Paddy	Common	1250	1310	1360	1410	1470	1550	1750
		Grade 'A'	1280	1345	1400	1450	1510	1590	1770

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1500	1500	1530	1570	1625	1700	2430
		Maldandi	1520	1520	1550	1590	1650	1725	2450
3.	Bajra		1175	1250	1250	1275	1330	1425	1950
4.	Maize		1175	1310	1310	1325	1365	1425	1700
5.	Ragi		1500	1500	1550	1650	1725	1900	2897
6.	Arhar(Tur)		3850	4300	4350	4625 [^]	5050 ^{^^}	5450 [^]	5675
7.	Moong		4400	4500	4600	4850 [^]	5225 ^{^^}	5575 [^]	6975
8.	Urad		4300	4300	4350	4625 [^]	5000 ^{^^}	5400 [^]	5600
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	3600	3700	3750	3800	3860	4020	5150
		Long Staple	3900	4000	4050	4100	4160	4320	5450
10.	Groundnut in Shell		3700	4000	4000	4030	4220 [*]	4450 [^]	4890
11.	Sunflower Seed		3700	3700	3750	3800	3950 [*]	4100 [*]	5388
12.	Soyabean	Black	2200	2500	2500	-	-	-	-
		Yellow##	2240	2560	2560	2600	2775 [*]	3050 [^]	3399
13.	Sesamum		4200	4500	4600	4700	5000 [^]	5300 [*]	6249
14.	Nigerseed		3500	3500	3600	3650	3825 [*]	4050 [*]	5877
Rabi Crops									
15.	Wheat		1350	1400	1450	1525	1625	1735	
16.	Barley		980	1100	1150	1225	1325	1410	
17.	Gram		3000	3100	3175	3500 ^{**}	4000 [^]	4400 [@]	
18.	Masur (Lentil)		2900	2950	3075	3400 ^{**}	3950 [@]	4250 [*]	
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard		3000	3050	3100	3350	3700 [*]	4000 [*]	
20.	Safflower		2800	3000	3050	3300	3700 [*]	4100 [*]	
21.	Toria		2970	3020	3020	3290	3560	3900 [*]	
Other Crops									
22.	Copra (Calender Year)	Milling	5100	5250	5250	5550	5950	6500	7511
		Ball	5350	5500	5500	5830	6240	6785	7750
23.	De-Husked Coconut (Calender Year)		1400	1425	1425	1500	1600	1760	2030
24.	Jute		2200	2300	2400	2700	3200	3500	3700
25.	Sugarcane#		170	210	220	230	230	255	275

Fair and remunerative price.

Single MSP of Soyabean (yellow) is recommended by CACP since 2015-16, as black variety of soyabean is no longer cultivated in major producing States. Since 2015-16, MSP of Soyabean yellow is also applicable to black variety

* Including Bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal.

** Including Bonus of Rs. 75 per quintal .

[^] Including Bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal.

^{^^} Including Bonus of Rs. 425 per quintal.

[@] including bonus of Rs. 150 per quintal

E-Commerce Platforms

1041. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to protect the interests of the consumers who buy commodities from the e-Commerce platforms;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to spread awareness about consumer rights in the identified rural areas of low digital literacy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A consumer can file a complaint relating to e-commerce transactions before a Consumer Forum of appropriate jurisdiction set up under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. In addition, a consumer can lodge his complaint in the online portal 'Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (INGRAM)' and the National Consumer Helpline. Further, to better protect the interest of the consumers, provisions have been made in the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018, already introduced in the Lok Sabha, for making rules for the purposes of preventing unfair trade practices in e-commerce and also to protect the interest and rights of consumers.

(c) to (d) The Government carries out a multi-media "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign on Pan-India basis covering both rural and urban areas through print, electronic and outdoor media. Grants-in-aid is also released to States/UTs for creating consumer awareness in the respective States/UTs at local level in their regional languages so as to further ensure that the campaign reaches the rural and backward areas of the country. The Department of Consumer Affairs has also started taking part in rural Fairs/Melas where a large number of people congregate.

Harmful Ingredients in Pesticides

1042. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several harmful ingredients were found in pesticides used by several farmers in Yavatmal District of Maharashtra which caused pesticide poisoning and death of farmers;

(b) if so, whether the Government has collected the enquiry findings from the State Government of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(d) the details of the names and locations of the companies which produced these fake pesticides; and

(e) the details of the companies which are found guilty and the action taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, the Special Investigation Team (SIT) formed to investigate last year's pesticide poisoning deaths in Yavatmal district of Vidarbha, found that Monocrotophos was mixed with other pesticides for spraying which was not scientifically approved.

(d) No such information is available with the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (DPPQ&S).

(e) As per the information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, the Government *vide* Notification No. CPS1117/CR204117-A, dated 01.11.2017 under provision of sub section (1) of section 27 of the Insecticide Act 1968 has temporally prohibited the use of Monocrotophos 36% SL for 60 days.

Human Trafficking

1043. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp increase in the cases of human trafficking in the country;

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

(c) the details of such cases reported and the action taken thereon during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps taken so far by the Government to check cases of human trafficking in the country and the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard; and

(e) the future course of action of the Government for tackling this serious issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, State/UT wise details of number of cases of human trafficking reported and cases chargesheeted in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the primary responsibility of preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State

Governments and Union Territories. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued various advisories to the States and UTs on preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking. MHA has also requested the Ministry of Women and Child Development to advise the officers of the Department of Women and Child Development in all States and UTs to extend cooperation and assistance in rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking in close coordination with local law enforcement agencies. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has been requested to sensitise officers of the Labour Department of all States and UTs to keep close watch on the activities of the placement agencies in the States which dupe unscrupulous victims in the garb of providing employment. The Ministry of Railways has also been requested to sensitise Railway Protection Force (RPF) and Government Railway Police (GRP) personnel deployed at various Railway Stations in detecting incidents of victims being trafficked through railways.

MHA has provided financial assistance to States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units in various Districts of the State. MHA also holds meetings of Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units of States & UTs to sensitize them on human trafficking issues.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of cases of trafficking reported/chargesheeted during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016	
		Cases Reported	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Reported	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Reported	Cases Charge-sheeted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	33	190	98	239	76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	1	11	1	2	0
3.	Assam	105	1	183	32	91	28
4.	Bihar	85	85	52	47	43	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	80	75	65	10	68	17
6.	Goa	32	8	30	10	40	22
7.	Gujarat	60	12	383	108	548	63
8.	Haryana	44	38	75	46	51	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	0	11	7	8	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	2	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	148	55	228	54	109	63
12.	Karnataka	317	24	379	16	404	5
13.	Kerala	5	0	23	0	21	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41	20	49	10	51	6
15.	Maharashtra	356	10	692	116	517	148
16.	Manipur	39	0	1	0	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	0	1	0	7	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2	0
19.	Nagaland	2	0	2	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	765	0	73	42	84	49
21.	Punjab	3	3	8	0	13	11
22.	Rajasthan	464	206	1262	353	1422	394
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	379	155	464	162	434	139
25.	Telangana	176	66	606	158	229	46
26.	Tripura	1	1	1	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25	0	22	18	79	44
28.	Uttarakhand	43	38	29	18	12	15
29.	West Bengal	1768	1083	2099	707	3579	1186
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	1	0	1	1
31.	Chandigarh	12	11	22	8	1	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	6	1	3	7	0
34.	Delhi UT	200	25	177	10	66	23
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	17	7	1	0	0	0
Total		5235	1964	7143	2035	8132	2403

Note: Data for the year 2014 and 2015 is provisional.

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking

PM Kisan Sampada Yojana

1044. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
 CHANDEL:
 SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
 be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched a new
 Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana' and if
 so, the details thereof including its objectives and salient
 features;

(b) the number of projects approved under Agro Processing Clusters, Backward-Forward linkage and unit scheme so far, State-wise including Bundelkhand region;

(c) whether the Government has set target for creation of 4 lakh jobs by March, 2019 in the Food Processing Industries, if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has decided to create a new financial institution that will exclusively fund food processing projects and create capacity building in the field of risk assessment and lending to food processing sector, if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has made investment commitment of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 crore in the last one year alone and if so, the extent to which it has started and grounding and the extent to which Bundelkhand region will be benefitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Government of India approved a new Central Sector Scheme-PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA-(PMKSY) on 3rd May, 2017 with an allocation of Rs. 6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. The following Schemes are implemented under "PMKSY":

- (i) Mega Food Parks
- (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure
- (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (New)
- (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters (New)
- (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (New)
- (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure
- (vii) Human Resources and Institutions

PMKSY is a comprehensive package resulting in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. Not only it

provides a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better prices to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers' income, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

(b) The number of projects approved under Agro Processing Clusters, Backward-Forward Linkage and Unit Scheme so far, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement. No projects under these new schemes have so far been sanctioned for Bundelkhand Region.

(c) The PMKSY is expected to leverage investment of Rs. 31400 crore, handling of 334 lakh MT agro-produce valuing Rs. 1,04,125 crore, benefit 20 lakh farmers and generate 5,30,500 direct/indirect employment in the country by the year 2019-20.

(d) Government in the Union Budget 2018-19 has announced to promote establishment of Specialized Agro Processing Financial Institutions in the food processing sector. Inter-Ministerial consultations are being held on the memorandum for Standing Finance Committee (SFC).

(e) The World Food India 2017 event organized by Ministry of Food Processing Industries has attracted investment intent of about US Dollar 13.56 billion from domestic and foreign investors. 50 MoUs have been signed with domestic and foreign companies by the Government of India and 131 MoUs have been signed by the States. The major companies which have signed MoUs are from various countries including USA, Germany, UAE, Thailand, Denmark, France and Indian Companies. The States which signed MoUs include Telangana, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Regarding grounding status, the duration of the investment proposals of the investor varies from investor to investor, depending on their phased plans and completion of the different phases, besides their internal factors as well. Quite a few companies have also started grounding the project.

Statement*State-wise number of projects approved under Agro-Processing Clusters, Backward-Forward Linkage and Unit Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects approved		
		Agro-Processing Clusters	Backward-Forward Linkage	Unit Scheme-CEFPCC
1.	Assam	1	0	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1
3.	Gujarat	1	2	4
4.	Haryana	2	0	1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	4
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0
7.	Karnataka	0	3	5
8.	Kerala	0	2	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	3
10.	Maharashtra	6	10	10
11.	Manipur	1	0	1
12.	Nagaland	0	0	3
13.	Odisha	0	2	1
14.	Punjab	1	3	4
15.	Rajasthan	1	1	5
16.	Tamil Nadu	0	4	19
17.	Telangana	0	1	0
18.	Tripura	0	0	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	14
20.	Uttarakhand	1	1	5
Total		17	32	83

New National Auto Policy

1045. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a New National Auto Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all stakeholders would be taken on board before unveiling the New National Auto Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is true that the New Auto Policy would give special emphasis to emission linked taxation on automobiles and technology agnostic green mobility roadmap; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI

BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) A draft National Automotive Policy has been prepared by DHI and placed on the website of DHI (www.dhi.nic.in). The draft policy is holistic in nature and addresses the interests of the Automotive Industry in meeting the objectives of the Auto Mission Plan 2016-26. Any policy is normally finalised after due stakeholder consultations.

[Translation]

Establishment of Food Processing Industries

1046. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Food Processing Industries units established in various States/regions of the country specially Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, location-wise; and

(b) the amount allocated/issued for this purpose during the last three years, State/region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not set up any food processing industries/units/projects on its own. It provides financial assistance

in the form of grants-in-aid to the individual, farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. under its various schemes for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects. The schemes are not any region specific or state specific, but are demand driven. Financial Assistance to the eligible applicants are provided against the Expression of Interest issued by the MoFPI from time to time. The details of food processing units/projects assisted by MoFPI under its various schemes during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The schemes of MoFPJ are available in rural & urban areas in all States/UTs. State wise funds are not allocated under the schemes of MoFPI. However, the funds allocated for the country during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Rs. in crores
2015-16	487.00
2016-17	600.00
2017-18	775.04

Statement

I. State-wise details of 83 Projects Approved under the Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Prservation Capacities (CEFPPC) of MoFPI

Sl.No.	Name of the projects	Location
Assam		
1.	M/s Sona Gold Agrochem Pvt. Ltd.	M/s North East Mega Food Park, Tihu, Distt. Nalbari
Chhattisgarh		
2.	M/s Sanghvi Food Products	Plot No. 2-12A CSIIDC, Sector-1, Food Park, Bagaod, Distt. Dhamtari
Gujarat		
3.	M/s Dolphine Corporation	M/s Gujarat Agro Infra Food Park Pvt Ltd Village Shah Varsavi,
4.	M/s Instantly Yours Inc.	Distt. Surat
5.	M/s Karma Milk Pvt. Ltd.	
6.	M/s Amara Bio Extracts LLP Haryana	
Haryana		
7.	M/s Shri Niwas Food Industries	HSIIDC Food Park, Rai, Dislt. Sonapat
Himachal Pradesh		
8.	M/s Una Miricle Foods	Cremica Mega Food Park Village Singha, Distt. Una

Sl.No.	Name of the projects	Location
9.	M/s. Trustable Foods Pvt. Ltd.	
10.	M/s. Suman Industries	Plot No. 13, Industrial Area, Bilaspur Sardar, Bilaspur
Jammu and Kashmir		
11.	M/s. Al Rasheed Agro Impex	Plot No. 74, Food Park, SIDCO Industrial Complex, Phase-III, Khunmoh, Srinagar
Karnataka		
12.	M/s. Hain Future Natural Products Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Integrated Mega Food Park, Tumkur, Karnataka
13.	M/s. Petunt Food Processors Pvt. Ltd.	
14.	M/s. Delect Spices and Herbs Pvt. Ltd.	
15.	M/s. Banashankari Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Favorich Mega Food Park, Mandya, Karnataka
16.	M/s. Ella Foods	M/s Innova Agri Bio Park, Malur, Kolar Dist
Kerala		
17.	M/s Protech Organo Foods Pvt. Ltd.	KSIDC Mega Food Park, Pallippuram Vill. Cherthala, Distt. Alappuzha
Madhya Pradesh		
18.	M/s Mangalam Resources Pvt. Ltd.	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Limited Vill.-Binjana, Distt. Dewas
19.	M/s Baghelkhand Industries Pvt. Ltd. (BIPL)	
20.	M/s Sunder Food Products	MPAKVN (Designated Food Park), Growth Center, Boregaon, Tha.-Sausa, Distt. Chhindwara
Maharashtra		
21.	M/s Allfun Foods India Pvt. Ltd.	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited, Village Degaon, Distt. Satara
22.	M/s Aarya Agro-bio and Herbals Pvt. Ltd.	
23.	M/s Pashudhan Feeds	
24.	M/s Purnita Flour Mills	
25.	M/s Swahar Entreprises	
26.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-1)	Agro Processing Cluster, D-3/1, MIDC, Krushnoor, Tq- Naigaon
27.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-2)	Distt. Nanded
28.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-3)	
29.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-4)	
30.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Ltd. (Unit-5)	
Manipur		
31.	M/s Rabi Rice Milling & Processing Centre	Irilbung Kalika P/o. Singjamei, P/s. Irilbung Imphal East
Nagaland		
32.	M/s Super Bakery Products	Doys Agri Resources Mega Food Park, Doshehe Village,
33.	M/s Veg Pasta And Noodle Products	Chumukedima Block, Dimapur

Sl.No.	Name of the projects	Location
34.	M/s Kitchen Oils Products	
Odisha		
35.	M/s B-one Business House Pvt. Ltd.	Mega Food Park-Sea Food Park, IDCO Plot No. 27, Khorda
Punjab		
36.	M/s Godrej Tyson Foods Ltd.	Guru Kripa Mega Food Park, (PAIC), Ladhowal, Distt. Ludhiana
37.	M/s Schreiber Dynamix Diaries Pvt. Ltd.	International Mega Food Park, Village Dabwala Kalan, Fazilka, Distt. Firozpur
38.	M/s Meat Masters	Guru Kripa Mega Food Park, (PAIC), Ladhowal, Distt. Ludhiana
39.	M/s Iscon Balaji Foods Pvt. Ltd.	
Rajasthan		
40.	M/s CG Food India	Green tech Mega Food Park, Village Roopangarh, Ajmer
41.	M/s Genus International Commodities Ltd.	
42.	M/s Sunrise Buildhome Pvt. Ltd.	
43.	M/s Bodhivriksha Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.	
44.	M/s Shankar Confectionary	Plot No. F-31, Agro Food Park, Boranada, Distt. Jodhpur
Tamil Nadu		
45.	M/s Neo Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Devaganpalli, Denkanikotta Taluk, District Krishnagiri
46.	M/s VR Food Enterprises LLP	Varadharajapuram Village Nazarethpet, Poonamallee Chennai
47.	M/s Sivasakthi Hatcheries and Farms	West Komaralingam Village, Ruthrapalayam, Madathukulam Taluk, Tirupur Distt.
48.	M/s SNP Dairy Milk	Survey No. 334/11, Ayyankottai Village, Vadipatti (TK), Distt. Madurai
49.	M/s SKM Egg Products Export (India) Ltd.	Punjaikilambadi, Erode Distt.
50.	M/s Sahuwala Flour Mills	SIPCOT Industrial Growth Centre, Perundurai, Erode District
5.1	M/s Omni Active Health Technologies	Kundumaranapalli Village, Denkanikottai TK, Krishnagiri District
52.	M/s Niswin Foods Private Limited	Chinnakuyili Road Kallapalayam Vill., Sulur Taluk, Coimbatore District.
53.	M/s. Sri Foods	Chinthamani. Village, Tah. & Distt. Madurai
54.	M/s Hexagon Nutrition International Pvt. Ltd.	Kombukaranatham, Srivaikuntam, Tuticorin
55.	M/s JMJ Seafoods Pvt. Ltd.	Kulasekarapuram, Mylaudy Village, Kanyakumari
56.	M/s Jaycee Organics LLP	Udayampuli Village, Alangulam TK, Tirunelveli District
57.	M/s Lemooria Foods Private Limited	Shed No.193 B, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Pattravakkam Village, Ambattur Taluk, Chennai Distt.
58.	M/s Century flour Mills Limited	Survey No. 293/2, "C" Mill No. 2, Tank Bund Road, Perambur Barracks, Ottery, Chennai
59.	M/s Regin Exports	Kunnathoor Village, Kanniyakumari District
60.	M/s Pressana Flour Mills Private Ltd. (Unit-II)	Kittampalayam Village, Teh. and Distt. Coimbatore

Sl.No.	Name of the projects	Location
61.	M/s Samson CNO Industries	Sivanmalai Village, Tiruppur District
62.	M/s Great Destiny foods and Drinks (P) Ltd.	Survey No. 409/5, Eorde, Distt. Erode
63.	M/s Hangrow Foods India Pvt. Ltd.	Survey No. 409/5, Erode, Distt. Erode
Tripura		
64.	M/s Shree Ganesh Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd	Tripura (Sikaria) Mega Food Park, Tulakona & Champamura Mouza, District: West Tripura
Uttar Pradesh		
65.	M/s C.P Milk and Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	Village Gudumba, Tehsil-Kursi Road, District-Lucknow
66.	M/s Shivashrit Foods Private Limited	Village Mahua, Tah. Iglas, Distt. Aligarh
67.	M/s Bikanerval Foods Private Limited	Kasna Road, Ecotech-II, Udyog Vihar, Greater Noida
68.	M/s Mehrotra Consumer Products	Plot No. 26G, Sector 31, Ecotech I, Greater Noida
69.	M/s Krishna Synthetics Limited	Plot No. B-19, Phase- II, Noida Industrial Complex, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar
70.	M/s Avyukta Dairy Products Pvt. Ltd.	Village Bandipur Muradnagar, Tah. Modinagar, Distt. Ghaziabad
71.	M/s Organic India Pvt. Ltd.	Agro Park Phase-II, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Kursi Road, Tah. Fatehpur, Distt. Barabanki
72.	M/s Bhagwati Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Village-Sachendi, Tah. Kanpur Nagar, District-Kanpur
73.	M/s Natures Fresh Enterprises Pvt Ltd	UPSIDC Agro Park, Karkhiyoan, Phoolpur, Tah. Pindra, Distt. Varanasi
74.	M/s Mohani Tea Leaves Pvt. Ltd	Village Bara, Tah. Akbarpur, Distt. Kanpur Dehat
75.	M/s MaaVeshno Consumer Products Pvt Ltd.	Plot no. 99-100, Ecotech Extn.I, Greater Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar
76.	M/s Ajanta Raaj Proteins Limited	Village-Manikpura, Tah. Bah, Distt. Agra
77.	M/s Pal Agro	Viii. AamDanda, Tah. Baheri, Dsit. Bareilly
78.	M/s Kedarnath Industries	A-9, Industrial Area Phase-II, Village- Sandila, Distt. Hardoi
Uttarakhand		
79.	M/s Achint & Aparna Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.	Himalayan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Kashipur, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar
80.	M/s Shri Shardanand Food Processing Pvt. Ltd	
81.	M/s Yaps N Belly Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	
82.	M/s Sumarsh Nutri Products Pvt. Ltd.	
83.	M/s Hari Roller Flour Mills	

II. State-wise Details of 17 Projects Approved under the Scheme for Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Cluster of MoFPI

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	Location of the Project	District
1	2	3	4
Assam			
1.	M/s Nezone Food Park	Patta No. 88, 196, 149, 233, 181, 39, 18, 178 and 179, Village Uhanipathar, Mouza-Haleswar, Tezpur, District Sonitpur, Assam	Sonitpur
Gujarat			
2.	M/s Mahuva Agro Cluster	Survey Number(s) 37P1, 37P2, 37P3, 37P4, 37P5, Mahuva Taluka, Rohisa, District Bhavnagar, Gujarat	Bhavnagar
Haryana			
3.	M/s Karnal Food Pack Cluster Limited	Agro Park, Mugal Majra Road, Kunjpura, Distt. Karnal,	Karnal
4.	M/s Roshan Cotspin Ltd.	Village Sanwant Khera, Tehsil Mandi Dabwali, District Sirsa, Haryana	Sirsa
Madhya Pradesh			
5.	M/s Nimar Agro Park	No. 153/1, 153/2, 153/3, 153/4, Sendhwa, Near Khalghat Toll Plaza, Village Jamli, District Barwani, Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
Maharashtra			
6.	M/s ADM Infrastructure	KH No. 110, 129, 133, Mauje Purannagar, Taluka Bhatkuli, Amravati, Purnanagar, Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra	Amravati
7.	M/s Sahyadri Farmers Producer Company Limited	Village Mohadi, Taluka Dindori, Distt. Nashik, Maharashtra	Nashik
8.	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Limited	D-3/1, MIDC, Krushnoor, Tq-Naigaon Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	Nanded
9.	M/s Swabhimani Co-op Industrial Estate Ltd.	Survey/221A, B 223, 224B, 218, Village Nandani, Tehsil Shirai, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Kolhapur
10.	M/s Warana Industries Limited	Gat No. 266/267/268, Village-Vanjarwadi, Tal: Bhoom, Dist: Osmanabad, Maharashtra	Osmanabad
11.	M/s Kisan Sampada Food Park Industries	Khasra No. 53, 54, Survey No. 64/1, Village Bhowari, Taluka Kamptee, District Nagpur, Maharashtra	Nagpur
Manipur			
12.	M/s Community Participation on Environmental & Economic Development	Ngahmun Village, P.O. Kalapahar, P.S. Kangpokpi, District Senapati, Manipur	Senapati
Punjab			
13.	M/s Big Belly Brothers Gourmet Grounds	Village Urang, Tehsil Malout, Sri Muktsar Sahib, District Muktsar, Punjab	Muktsar

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan			
14.	M/s Rukmani Devi Garg Agro Impex Private Limited	Khasra No 50, 51, Sukhpura, Sukhpura, Teh: Ladpura, Kota District Kota, Rajasthan	
Uttar Pradesh			
15.	M/s Govindgreen Foods Infratech	Villages Jagdishpur, Bhatauli and Rura, Distt. Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Dehat Uttar Pradesh	
16.	M/s The Asha Agro Food Park	Village Campiernagar, Tappa Bhari Vaisi Paragana Haveli, Tehsil Campierganj, District Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	
Uttarakhand			
17.	M/s Uttarakhand Agricultural Produce Marketing Board	Village Nautha, District Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	Garhwal

III. State-wise Details of 18 Projects Approved under the Scheme for Mega Food Parks of MoFPI

Sl. No.	Project
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna
Gujarat	
1.	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Limited, Mehsana
Haryana	
1.	Haryana State Industrial & Infra Dev. Corp Limited (HSIIDC), Sonipat
2.	Haryana State Coop. Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED), Rohtak
Karnataka	
1.	Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd., Mandya
Kerala	
1.	Kerala State Industrial Dev. Corpt. Ltd. (KSIDC), Alappuzha
2.	Kerala Industrial Infra. Development Corpt. (KINFRA), Palakkad
Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Dewas
Maharashtra	
1.	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Wardha

Sl. No.	Project
Mizoram	
1.	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aizawl
Nagaland	
1.	Doys Agri Resources Pvt Ltd., Dimapur
Odisha	
1.	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda
Punjab	
1.	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., (PAIC) Ludhiana
2.	The Sukjhit Starch & Chemical Limited, Kapurthala
Telangana	
1.	Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad
2.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam
3.	Raaga Mayuri Agrovet Pvt. Ltd., Gadwal Jogulamba
4.	Basavashakti Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Sangareddy

*IV. State-wise Details of 32 Projects Approved under the scheme for Creation of
Backward & Forward Linkages of MoFPI*

Sl. No.	Project/Applicant	Location/State
Maharashtra		
1.	Sangamner Taluka Tomato and Mango Processing Farmers Producer Company Ltd.	Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
2.	Kisankrupa Agro Producer Company Limited	Parbhani, Maharashtra
3.	Savla Foods and Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	MIDC Turbhe, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
4.	Indapur Dairy and Milk Products Limited	Indapur, Pune, Maharashtra
5.	Malganga Milk and Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.	Ghotan, Taluka Shevgaon, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
6.	Reliable Cold Storage	Birangudwadi (Bori), Pune, Maharashtra
7.	Mahindra Agri Solutions Ltd.	Ranwad, Nashik, Maharashtra
8.	Manmandir Milk and Agro Products Private Limited	Khanapur, Sangli, Maharashtra
9.	Disha Dairy Products	Koregaon, Satara, Maharashtra
10.	M/s Pratibha Krushi Prakriya Ltd.	Kolhapur, Maharashtra
Gujarat		
11.	Shakti Cashew Industries	Lothda, Rajkot, Gujarat
12.	Panchmahal District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Limited	Tadav, Panch Mahals, Gujarat
Rajasthan		
13.	Sunrise Milk Plant	Sotanala, Behrore, Alwar, Rajasthan
Jammu and Kashmir		
14.	SUS Agro Foods India Private Limited	Kathua, Jammu & Kashmir
Punjab		
15.	M/s Goverdhan Industries	Firozpur, Punjab
16.	M/s Rai Poultries	Amritsar, Punjab
17.	JMP Bee Products Food Processing Producer Company Limited	Muktsar, Punjab
Odisha		
18.	Pragati Milk Products Private Limited	Banipalli, Bargarh, Odisha
19.	Milk Mantra Dairy Private Limited	Jagatsingapur, Odisha
Tamil Nadu		
20.	M/s Agribusiness Corporation	Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu
21.	Prayan Dairy Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
22.	M. Venkadasubbu	Vellore, Tamil Nadu
23.	The Kerala Cardamom Processing and Marketing Company Limited	Theni, Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Project/Applicant	Location/State
Telangana		
24.	M/s. Venkateshwara Dairy Products	Nalgonda, Telangana
Karnataka		
25.	M/s Basweshwar Industry	Belgaum, Karnataka
26.	M/s Agri Process	Bijapur, Karnataka
27.	Protac Foods International Pvt. Ltd.	Kolar, Karnataka
Kerala		
28.	Muralya Dairy Products Private Limited	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
29.	Baby Marine Eastern Exports	Ernakulam, Kerala
Uttar Pradesh		
30.	M/s Ananta Biotech LLP	Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh
Himachal Pradesh		
31.	M/s Him Fresh Produce Company	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
Uttarakhand		
32.	Parvatiya Plywood Private Limited	Nainital, Uttarakhand

*V. State-wise Details of 129 Projects Approved under the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain
& Value Addition Infrastructure of MoFPI*

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	District	State
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Nekkanti Sea Foods Ltd.	Seafood	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Farm Gate Agro Milch Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Devi Sea Foods Ltd.	Fishery	Prakasham	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Devi Aqua Tech Private Limited	Fishery	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Sandhya Marines Ltd.	Fishery	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Tirumala Milk Products Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
Andman and Nicobar Islands				
1.	Andman Cold Chain	Fishery	Port Blair	Andman and Nicobar
Arunachal Pradesh				
1.	Ganqri Food Products	Meat	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh
Bihar				
1.	Mahua Cooperative Cold Storage Limited	F&V	Vaishali	Bihar
2.	RK Agri Biz LLP	F&V	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
Gujarat				
1.	Vimal Dairy Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Surat	Gujarat
2.	Banaskantha Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Dairy	Banaskantha	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	District	State
3.	Mehsana Dairy & Food Products Ltd	Dairy	Mehsana	Gujarat
4.	Kitchen Xpress Overseas Ltd.	RTE/RTC	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
5.	Sabarkantha District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited	Dairy	Sabarkantha	Gujarat
6.	Ahmedabad District Co-operative Milk Producer's Union Limited	Dairy	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
7.	Saraf Foods Ltd.	F&V	Vadodara	Gujarat
8.	Teknofine Foods Pvt Ltd.	F&V	Banaskantha	Gujarat
9.	Wholesome Foods	F&V	Kheda	Gujarat
10.	Instafarm Products Pvt. Ltd.	RTE	Mehsana	Gujarat
Haryana				
1.	Hind Terminals Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy, Meat, F&V	Palwal	Haryana
2.	Transport Corporation of India Ltd.	F&V	Gurgaon	Haryana
3.	Skylark Foods Pvt Ltd.	Meat	Sonepat	Haryana
4.	VSM Food Cold Chain & Processors LLP	F&V	Mewat	Haryana
5.	Shell Mount Fresh	F&V	Sonepat	Haryana
Himachal Pradesh				
1.	Pulkit Fresh & Healthy	F&V	Solan	Himachal Pradesh
2.	Deluxe Integrated Cold Chain Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh
3.	Aabhaya Agro Processors and Loistics	F&V	Solan	Himachal Pradesh
Jammu and Kashmir				
1.	Safe and Fresh	F&V	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir
2.	Khyber Agro Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Pulwama	Jammu & Kashmir
3.	Hyacinth Product	Mixed	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
4.	My Roots Milk Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Samba	Jammu & Kashmir
Karnataka				
1.	Namdhari Animal Genetics Private Limited	Dairy	Bangalore	Karnataka
2.	Dairy Classic Ice Creams Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Ramnagara	Karnataka
3.	Srikrishna Milks Private Limited	Dairy	Uttar Kannada	Karnataka
4.	Malpefresh Marine Exports Private Limited.	Marine	Udipi	Karnataka.
Kerala				
1.	Abad Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.	Fishery	Kochi	Kerala
2.	Sun Aquatic Products Pvt. Ltd.	Fishery	Alappuzha	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh				
1.	Shree Uttam Food Products (India) Pvt Ltd.	F&V	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	District	State
2.	Sterling Agro Industries Limited	Dairy	Malanpur	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Paras Milk & Food Corporation	Dairy	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra				
1.	Gonglu Agro Pvt Ltd.	F&V	Nashik	Maharashtra
2.	Western Superfresh Corporation	Meat, Poultry & Dairy	Raigad	Maharashtra
3.	Rishi Ice and Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra
4.	Farmico Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Nagpur	Maharashtra
5.	Ananth Dudh Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Pune	Maharashtra
6.	Prabhat Dairy Ltd.	Dairy	Srirampur	Maharashtra
7.	P.D. Shah and Sons Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Satara	Maharashtra
8.	Manganga Dairy Industries	Dairy	Solapur	Maharashtra
9.	Kisan Mitra Cold Storage Private Limited	F&V	Latur	Maharashtra
10.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	F&V	Raigad	Maharashtra
11.	Vaishno Devi Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
12.	Seasaga Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	Marine	Raigad	Maharashtra
13.	Swapnapurti Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
14.	Sri Sri Milk and Food Product	Dairy	Pune	Maharashtra
15.	Nature Delight Dairy & Dairy Products Private Limited	Dairy	Pune	Maharashtra
16.	Kool Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Mixed	Mumbai	Maharashtra
17.	RGA Fresh Fruits Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Thane	Maharashtra
18.	Siva Sai Exports	F&V	Nashik	Maharashtra
19.	Royal Cold Chain	F&V	Solapur	Maharashtra
20.	Varun Agro Processing Foods Private Limited	F&V	Nashik	Maharashtra
21.	Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	Dairy	Pune	Maharashtra
22.	Vaishnavi Grape & Pomegranate Processing Pvt Ltd.	F&V	Solapur	Maharashtra
23.	Bharti Global Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Beed	Maharashtra
24.	SVI & SSK Cold Chain	F&V	Raigad	Maharashtra
25.	Icee Box Integrated Cold Chain	F&V	Nagpur	Maharashtra
26.	Fortune Dairy Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Pune	Maharashtra
27.	Taksh Cold Chain	F&V	Amravati	Maharashtra
28.	VKM Foods Private Limited	Marine	Thane	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	District	State
Manipur				
1.	North East Integrated Cold Chain Project (promoted by AWARD)	F&V	Senapati	Manipur
Nagaland				
1.	ASKI Foods	F&V	Dimapur	Nagaland
2.	Nagaland Integrated Cold Chain	F&V, Meat & Fishery	Dimapur	Nagaland
Odisha				
1.	Falcon Marine Exports Limited	Fishery	Balasore	Odisha
Punjab				
1.	Chanakya Dairy Products Limited	Dairy	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab
2.	K.F. Milk Foods	Dairy	Jalandhar	Punjab
3.	Sangha Refrigeration	F&V	Jalandhar	Punjab
4.	EBI Cremica Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Jalandhar	Punjab
5.	Goyal Farm Fresh	F&V	Mohali/Shimla	Punjab
6.	Asian Lak Health Foods Ltd.	F&V	Ludhiana	Punjab
7.	Kathpal Dairies Unit-II	Dairy	Jalandhar	Punjab
8.	Siberian Tiger Foods	F&V	Amritsar	Punjab
9.	Pagro Frozen Foods Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab
10.	Hargur Milk Products Private Limited	Dairy	Patiala	Punjab
Rajasthan				
1.	Fidelo Farms Private Limited	Dairy	Jaipur	Rajasthan
2.	B.L. Agro Industries	F&V	Bikaner	Rajasthan
3.	Dev Milk Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Jaipur	Rajasthan
4.	Friends Agro Industries	F&V	Bundi	Rajasthan
5.	Nokha Agrotech Pvt. Ltd.	F&V, Spices	Bikaner	Rajasthan
6.	Raghunandan Cold Chamber LLP	F&V	Dholpur	Rajasthan
7.	Rajendra & Ursula Joshi Food Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Jaipur	Rajasthan
Tamil Nadu				
1.	SKM Animal Feeds and Foods (India) Limited,	Meat	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Hosur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Salem	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	District	State
2.	Marble Valley Foods and Beverages Private Limited	Marine	Tirunilveli	Tamil Nadu
3.	ABT Industries Limited	Dairy	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
4.	Hatsun Agro Product Ltd.	Dairy	Kanchipuram & Palacode	Tamil Nadu
5.	Aachi Masala Foods Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu
6.	Monsoon Bounty Foods Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	Marine	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu
7.	Cocoland Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
Telangana				
1.	Gubba Cold Private Limited	F&V	Ranqareddy	Telangana
2.	Prima Food Tech Private Limited	F&V	Medak	Telangana
3.	SH Protein Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Poultry	Medak	Telangana
Uttar Pradesh				
1.	S.R. Food Chain	F&V	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Shri Balaji Foods	F&V	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Vedant Edible Products (P) Ltd.	F&V	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
4.	AOV Exports Pvt Ltd.	Meat	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Cremica Food Industries Limited	F&V	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
6.	R.C Foods	F&V	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Manglam Milk India Pvt. Ltd.	Dairy	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Basera Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd.	F&V	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
9.	VRS Foods Ltd.	Dairy	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Shiva and Sons Agro Products	Dairy	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Mrs Bectors Food Speciality Ltd.	F&V	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
12.	NUFARM Foods	F&V	Amroha	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Sheetal Agro Food Park Private Limited	F&V	Rai Bareli	Uttar Pradesh
14.	SPY Frozen Foods Private Limited	F&V	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Shanti Sheet Grah Private Limited	F&V	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh
Uttarakhand				
1.	Gupta Agro Products	F&V	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
2.	Aveena Milk Products	Dairy	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
3.	B.P. Frozen Foods	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand
4.	Neutrons Agri Produce	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand
5.	Powercon Industries Limited	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	District	State
6.	Pal Frozen Foods	F&V	Nainital	Uttarakhand
7.	Mohyal Foods Private Limited	F&V	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
8.	S. K. Frozen Foods	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand
9.	Shanti Frozen Foods	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand
10.	Stellar Cold Chain Inc.	RTE	Kashipur	Uttarakhand
11.	Shivanya Frozen Food Products	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand
12.	Agarwal Frozen Foods	F&V	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand
West Bengal				
1.	Revati Commercial Pvt. Ltd	F&V	Hooghly	West Bengal
2.	Megaa Moda Pvt. Ltd.	Marine	Howrah	West Bengal

VI. State-wise Details of 8 Projects Approved under the Scheme for Modernization of Abattoirs of MoFPI

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Bhilai Municipal Corporation	Bhilai
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	Srinagar Municipal Corporation	Srinagar
2.	Jammu Municipal Corporation, Jammu	Jammu
Maharashtra		
1.	Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, Aurangabad, (PPP mode)	Aurangabad
Nagaland		
1.	Kohima Municipal Council, Nagaland	Kohima
Punjab		
1.	Municipal Coporation, Punjab	Ludhiana
Sikkim		
1.	Sikkim Livestock Processing & Development Corporation Ltd. (SLP & DC), Krishi Bhawan, Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim-737102 at Melli South Sikkim	Melli
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Nagar Nigam Bareilly ,Bareilly, (PPP mode)	Bareilly

Amendment in Marketing Policy

1047. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are likely to get proper price for their produce after the amendment in agricultural

market rules by the Government and the farmers will not be the victim of the middlemen due to the development of e-platform;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted/proposed to constitute a committee in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is likely to implement the scheme in the whole country or it will be restricted to some States only; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of States where e-NAM Scheme is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) With the objective of ensuring better prices to farmers by promoting transparency, barrier free agriculture market as well as multiple alternative competitive marketing channels, the Government has released Model Act "The State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017".

Further, the Government has also launched Model Act "The State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018" for their adoption by States/Union Territories (UTs). The Model Contract Farming Act allows farmers to sell their produce to contract farming sponsors and direct buyers, thus reducing intermediation and improving farmers' income.

National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme was launched on 14th April, 2016 with an objective of facilitating better and real time price discovery for the farmers for their produce. e-NAM permits farmers' sale of their produce through competitive online transparent bidding system without even going through commission agents. This also aims at providing with pricing commensurate with quality of produce of farmers. As per target, 585 wholesale regulated markets across the country have been integrated with e-NAM platform by 31st March, 2018.

(c) The Government constituted a Committee on "Market Reforms to Promote National Agricultural Market (e-NAM)" in September, 2016 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ashok Dalwai, the then Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan and Bihar were also the members of the Committee. The Committee in the course decided to formulate a comprehensive and facilitative legal framework for agricultural marketing, which culminated into formulation

and release of the Model Act "The State/UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017".

Further, the Government had constituted a Committee in February, 2017 to formulate "Model Contract Farming Act". The Committee formulated progressive and facilitative Model Contract Farming Act covering the entire value chain and services contract and which was released in May, 2018 for adoption by the States.

(d) and (e) Government is implementing e-NAM Scheme in all the States/UTs, which amend their respective State APMC Acts to provide three mandatory reform provisions of (i) e-trading; (ii) single point levy of market fee; and (iii) unified single trading licence. States/UTs, which either do not have marketing regulation or have one which is not in force, should identify some institution/organisation and frame appropriate legally enforceable guidelines in order to integrate with e-NAM portal and avail grants under the scheme.

So far, 16 States and 2 UTs have joined e-NAM platform.

Ceasefire Violations

1048. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently incidents of ceasefire violations across the border had increased sharply during the holy month of Ramazan especially in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported and the number of security personnels/citizens injured and killed in such incidents during the last three months;

(c) whether there is any report on the displacement of people and loss of property in Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount of the compensation paid to the victims by the Government;

(e) the steps being taken for the safety and security of citizens in the villages along the border and for the rehabilitation of the victims of ceasefire violations; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to hold talk with Pakistan and to solve the problem of ceasefire violations across the LOC and the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) During the month of Ramazan *i.e.* from 17.05.2018 to 16.06.2018, 338 incidents of ceasefire violations/cross border firings were reported in Jammu and Kashmir as against 139 during the period of 16.04.2018 to 16.05.2018 .

(b) The details of incidents of ceasefire violations/cross border firings from Pakistan along LoC/IB in Jammu and Kashmir alongwith the casualties of security personnel and civilians during the last three months are as under:—

Month	No. of ceasefire violations/cross border firings	Casualties of Security Personnel		Casualties of Civilians	
		Martyred	Injured	Killed	Injured
April, 2018	177	5	11	0	1
May, 2018	351	2	24	10	60
June, 2018	58	7	4	1	17

(c) to (e) In the event of persistent cross border firings/ceasefire violations along LoC/IB by Pakistan, the people residing in the affected areas have to leave their homes temporarily. The affected families are shifted to safer places. They are provided all kinds of basic amenities like water, electricity, medical aid, etc. at the designated safe shelters.

Government has sanctioned construction of 14,460 bunkers, to mitigate the hardships being faced by people living on IB/LoC, due to cross border firing. Further, ex-gratia cash relief of Rs. 5 lakh is given to next of kin (NoK) in case of death or to the victim of more than 50% disability. Compensation for housing damages/losses, crop losses, relief for stay at relief camps and displacement etc.

to those affected by cross border firings are also given as per National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) norms of assistance, fixed from time to time. However, for loss of milch animals, Rs. 50,000/- per milch animal is given for actual number of milch animals that have died due to Cross Border firing.

(f) During the visit of the External Affairs Minister to Pakistan in December 2015, it was decided that Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue on all outstanding issues would be launched. However, the terrorist attack on Pathankot Air Base on January 2, 2016 and subsequent intensification of cross border terrorism has prevented the initiation of such a dialogue.

India has repeatedly called upon Pakistan to abide by its commitment not to allow any territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner. Pakistan has also been asked to take effective actions to end terrorism and dismantle terrorist infrastructure on the territory under its control. The Government has clearly stated that the onus is on Pakistan to create a conducive environment free of violence, terrorism and hostility for addressing all outstanding issues through a bilateral dialogue.

[English]

Indo-Myanmar Border Dispute

1049. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any unsettled boundary issues/disputes between India and Myanmar particularly along the border of the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken up by the Government to settle such issues/disputes with the Myanmar Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) There are no boundary issues/disputes between India and Myanmar. Boundary demarcation work remains to be completed in some sectors of India-Myanmar boundary. Regular dialogue is held between India and Myanmar on all issues related to boundary demarcation and border management through institutionalized mechanisms such as Foreign

Office Consultations, National Level Meetings (NLM), Joint Boundary Working Group (JBWG), Sectoral Level Meetings (SLM) and Heads of Survey Department meetings.

Smart Farming

1050. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making any scheme for 'Smart Farming' in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the States in which this scheme is likely to be started initially;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch this scheme in Gujarat and West Bengal also and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has also received representation from other States regarding this scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is also planning to use Artificial Intelligence Technology for this farming, if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be started; and

(f) the details of funds likely to be sanctioned for 'Smart Farming', State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (f) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration for Smart Farming in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW). However some aspects of smart agriculture such as micro-irrigation, use of Information Technology and geo tagging of assets have been adopted by DAC&FW.

(e) NITI Aayog and IBM have signed a Statement of Intent (Sol) to develop a crop yield predication model

using Artificial Intelligence (AI) to provide real time advisory to farmers on a pilot basis.

[Translation]

Estimation of Poverty

1051. SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the parameters for measurement of poverty for the targeted public distribution schemes of the Ministry;

(b) whether the Government has amended the methodology of the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) for estimation of poverty in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The objective of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is to provide food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of urban population for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the total population. Coverage under the Act has been delinked from the poverty estimates and is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.

(b) and (c) Pursuant to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015, a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India was constituted by NITI Aayog under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, former Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. The Task Force has submitted its report, which primarily focuses on issues of measurement of poverty and strategies to combat poverty.

**Employment Opportunities in Food
Processing Sector**

1052. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the employment opportunities created in the food processing sector during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the targets set for creation of employment opportunities in the food processing sector by the year 2024?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries, 2015-16, the State/UT-wise total number of persons engaged by the registered food processing factories/unit by the year ending 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State/UT-wise number of direct and indirect employment opportunities created under various Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries during 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. These schemes and the new schemes under the PRADHAN MANTRI KISHAN SAMPADA YOJONA envisage creation of direct and indirect employment for 5,30,500 persons by 2020.

Statement-I

State-wise estimated Number of Total Persons Engaged in Food Processing Sector by respective years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	127	116	124
2.	Andhra Pradesh	139067	152848	140830
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	1375	1232
4.	Assam	88449	87970	91521
5.	Bihar	22406	35881	23479
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	1008	903	1069
7.	Chhattisgarh	23052	25427	26239
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	222	295	289
9.	Daman and Diu	1810	2820	1747
10.	Delhi	13841	13735	14056
11.	Goa	6936	7299	7350
12.	Gujarat	100025	97624	108143
13.	Haryana	41879	49518	46511
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13237	11919	13098
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9102	7501	7348
16.	Jharkhand	4736	6470	6206
17.	Karnataka	108406	113143	120423
18.	Kerala	158000	153853	119517
19.	Madhya Pradesh	40134	45977	52472
20.	Maharashtra	234197	239344	238059

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
21.	Manipur	433	536	633
22.	Meghalaya	749	868	796
23.	Nagaland	135	267	265
24.	Odisha	27170	27225	30640
25.	Puducherry	4610	5023	4268
26.	Punjab	104003	106618	106566
27.	Rajasthan	37530	39641	39080
28.	Sikkim	1843	1670	1728
29.	Tamil Nadu	194331	204648	214910
30.	Telangana	79191	60315	65656
31.	Tripura	1547	1998	2325
32.	Uttar Pradesh	166327	158491	163143
33.	Uttarakhand	30344	28381	25783
34.	West Bengal	85966	83656	89498
Total		17,40,813	17,73,355	17,65,004

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Statement-II

			1	2	3
<i>State-wise Employment Opportunities Created in the Food Processing Sector under various Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries during 2014-15 to 2016-17</i>			11.	Jharkhand	5,114
			12.	Karnataka	7,972
			13.	Kerala	830
			14.	Madhya Pradesh	7,256
			15.	Maharashtra	14,783
			16.	Manipur	226
			17.	Meghalaya	15
			18.	Nagaland	205
			19.	Odisha	196
			20.	Punjab	8,051
			21.	Rajasthan	5,037
			22.	Tamil Nadu	958
			23.	Telangana	2,870
			24.	Uttar Pradesh	2,834
			25.	Uttarakhand	3,163
			26.	West Bengal	7,217
			All India		87,734
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Direct and Indirect Employment Created			
1	2	3			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,531			
2.	Assam	5,272			
3.	Bihar	60			
4.	Chhattisgarh	897			
5.	Delhi	54			
6.	Goa	261			
7.	Gujarat	5,681			
8.	Haryana	1,233			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,181			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	837			

Source: As reported by the beneficiaries of various schemes of MoFPI

Illegal Arms Trading

1053. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the rising incidents of illegal arms trading in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that fake licences are prepared to sell arms and ammunitions illegally in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has developed any mechanism to check illegal trade of arms in the country; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of number of unlicensed/improvised/crude/country made arms for the period 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per records, two unauthorized licences were cancelled in August 2017 in Jammu & Kashmir. Further, a gang involved in making fake licences was busted by ATS Rajasthan, and criminal cases against the culprits under relevant sections of IPC and the Arms Act, 1959 were registered at police station SOG Jaipur and Sukher, Udaipur, Rajasthan respectively. Also, Delhi Police have busted a number of gangs indulging in manufacturing and transporting of illicit firearms in Delhi and NCR.

(e) and (f) As Police and Public Order are State subjects, the cases of illegal possession of arms and making of fake licences are dealt by the respective State Governments under the relevant provisions of IPC and the Arms Act, 1959.

This Ministry has issued necessary directives and guidelines to the State/UTs in above regard. Besides, this Ministry is maintaining a National Data Base of Arms Licences to keep the procedure of arms licensing under

close observation and monitoring. A Unique Identification Number (UIN) is generated in the national data base for each licensee.

Statement

Number of Un-licensed/improvised/crude/country made arms seized during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62	103	24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	1	9
3.	Assam	322	360	307
4.	Bihar	1790	2006	2214
5.	Chhattisgarh	225	216	312
6.	Goa	0	4	3
7.	Gujarat	560	507	494
8.	Haryana	1451	1711	1799
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	142	325	150
11.	Jharkhand	343	455	471
12.	Karnataka	72	83	102
13.	Kerala	77	155	127
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3228	1933	3709
15.	Maharashtra	788	628	865
16.	Manipur	50	23	29
17.	Meghalaya	18	38	61
18.	Mizoram	12	31	7
19.	Nagaland	329	200	111
20.	Odisha	241	192	298
21.	Punjab	495	536	587
22.	Rajasthan	1746	3345	2863
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	97	154	200
25.	Telangana	28	61	42
26.	Tripura	2	3	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15327	15833	16990
28.	Uttarakhand	483	105	376

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
29.	West Bengal	3506	3129	3119
	Total State(S)	31441	32143	35280
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	14	6	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	859	413	765
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	1	1
	Total UT(s)	878	421	784
	Total (All India)	32319	32564	36064

Development of Housing Units

1054. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns in the country identified/selected for development of housing/dwelling units under Housing for All scheme, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka;

(b) the eligibility criteria laid down by the Government to provide houses under the said scheme; and

(c) whether any new features have been included in the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As on date, a total of 4320 cities/towns across the country including the States of Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have been included under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)].

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of cities/towns included under PMAY (U) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The eligibility criteria for selection of beneficiaries under PMAY (U) is as under:

(i) A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters.

(ii) The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India.

(iii) An adult earning member (irrespective of marital status) can be treated as a separate household;

(a) Provided that he/she does not own a pucca (an all weather dwelling unit) house in his/her name in any part of India.

(b) Provided also that in the case of a married couple, either of the spouses or both together in joint ownership will be eligible for a single house, subject to income eligibility of the household under the scheme.

An eligible beneficiary can avail benefit of only one of the four verticals of the Mission.

(c) The PMAY(U) Mission Guidelines has recently been amended to cover all the towns notified after Census 2011 including Notified Planning/Development Areas and the areas falling within notified Planning/Development area under the jurisdiction of an Industrial Development Authority/Special Area Development Authority/Urban Development Authority or any such Authority under State legislation. Further, to bring more families under the purview of the PMAY (U), the Ministry has extended the benefits of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG) vertical of the PMAY (U) till 31.03.2019. The maximum eligible carpet area under CLSS for MIG has also been increased "upto 160 sq.m." and "upto 200 sq.m." for MIG-I and MIG-II respectively with effect from 01.01.2017.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of number of cities included under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities included in Mission
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	111
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33
4.	Assam	98
5.	Bihar	140
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	168
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2
10.	Delhi (UT)	5
11.	Goa	14
12.	Gujarat	171
13.	Haryana	80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	80
16.	Jharkhand	45
17.	Karnataka	271
18.	Kerala	93
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	379
21.	Maharashtra	382
22.	Manipur	28
23.	Meghalaya	10
24.	Mizoram	23
25.	Nagaland	32
26.	Odisha	114
27.	Puducherry (UT)	6
28.	Punjab	164
29.	Rajasthan	183
30.	Sikkim	8

1	2	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	666
32.	Telangana	68
33.	Tripura	20
34.	Uttar Pradesh	653
35.	Uttarakhand	91
36.	West Bengal	125
Total		4,320

*[English]***Atrocities on Dalit and Weaker Sections**

1055. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that incidents of atrocities on Dalits and other weaker sections of the society have increased in the past few months across the country;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents that came to the notice of the Government in the past six months and the action contemplated by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has since ascertained the exact cause of increase in incidents of atrocities on Dalits and other weaker sections across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to safeguard Dalits and other weaker sections of people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (d) The latest available published information with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is of the year 2016. There is no such trend of increase in atrocities on Dalits. However, Government has taken several steps to safeguard Dalits and other weaker sections of people in the country.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been amended in

2015 to make it more effective. The amendments include new offences, re-phrased existing sections, expanded scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, which *inter alia* includes establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories in this regard, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

FPI in North Eastern States

1056. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Food Processing Industries (FPI) are successfully established in North Eastern States specially in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the steps taken/being taken to integrate North Eastern States with central markets in India to sell food products at good rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) A Central Sector Scheme-PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA-(PMKSY) is being implemented for promotion and development of Food Processing Industries in the country including Arunachal Pradesh and other North Eastern States.

The various Schemes implemented under PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food

Processing & Preservation Capacities; (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters; (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions. These are demand driven schemes and project promoters are provided grant-in-aid for their projects as per scheme guidelines.

A special dispensation is available to North Eastern States under the PMKSY such as for setting up of Mega Food Park, Government provides Grant-in-Aid @ 50% of eligible project cost in general areas and @ 75% of eligible project cost in North Eastern Region subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 crores per project. Similarly, for projects under scheme for Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities; Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters and Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, Government provides Grant-in-Aid @ 35% of eligible project cost in general areas and @ 50% of eligible project cost in North Eastern Region subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 5 crores per project respectively under the above schemes.

The Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages is implemented with the objectives of creating an effective backward and forward linkages for perishable agri-horti produce through setting up of primary processing centres/collection centres at farm gate, distribution hub and retail outlets at the front end. This links production centres to consumption centres.

Promotion of Mariculture and Open Sea Cage Culture Activity

1057. SHRI D. K. SURESH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has proposed to promote mariculture and open sea cage culture activity in all maritime States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any estimation of the economic growth and job creation by promoting the said activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the funds earmarked by the Government for promotion of mariculture and related activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries provides financial assistance to the maritime State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) for promotion of mariculture activities namely Open Sea Cage Culture, Seaweed Cultivation, Bivalve Culture and Pearl Culture.

(c) and (d) It is estimated that for a single open sea cage can earn an average profit of around Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh annually depending on the type of species cultured, generate (i) direct income and employment for around 2 to 5 beneficiaries and (ii) around 10 beneficiaries indirectly involved in fabrication of cage, installation and harvest and post harvest activities.

(e) Funds are allocated and released under the CSS based on the viable proposals submitted by the State Governments and UTs. During the past 3 financial years from 2014-15 to 2016-17, Central Financial Assistance to the tune of Rs. 1062.72 lakh has been released to intended State Governments and UT namely Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Andaman & Nicobar Administration for establishment of a total of 670 Nos of open sea cages.

Income Security for Farmers

1058. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set a roadmap or a 'four-pronged strategy' for doubling the farmers' income by 2022;

(b) if so, whether the NITI Aayog has proposed a pilot project in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is considering to fix the Minimum Support Price for all the agricultural produce to ensure income security for the farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the allocation made by the Government to agriculture sector during the last five-years period and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022.

At present, thirteen draft volumes of 'Strategy for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022' prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

During the National Conference on "**Agriculture-2022-Doubling Farmers' Income**," Hon'ble PM has mentioned four aspects for improving the income of farmers, *viz*; reducing input cost; ensuring a fair price for the produce; reducing wastage; and creating alternate sources of income.

Further, NITI Aayog has constituted a Task Force for demonstrating doubling of farmers income through new business models and relieving farmers' distress.

(c) Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned

and other relevant factors. The mandated crops are 14 crops of the kharif season viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed and cotton; 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed/mustard and safflower and two other commercial crops viz. jute and copra. In addition, the MSPs of toria and de-husked coconut are fixed on the basis of the MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra, respectively.

Government has announced its historic decision to fix MSP at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production for Kharif crops 2018-19 which redeems the promise made in the Union Budget for 2018-19. The MSP

declared during 2012-13 to 2018-19 for various crops is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Year-wise details of Budget Estimates of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare during the last five years are as follow;

Year	Budget Estimates (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	31542.95
2015-16	25460.51
2016-17	45035.20
2017-18	51576.00
2018-19	58080.00
Total	211694.66

Statement

7 years MSP

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kharif Crops									
1.	Paddy	Common	1250	1310	1360	1410	1470	1550	1750
		Grade 'A'	1280	1345	1400	1450	1510	1590	1770
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1500	1500	1530	1570	1625	1700	2430
		Maldandi	1520	1520	1550	1590	1650	1725	2450
3.	Bajra		1175	1250	1250	1275	1330	1425	1950
4.	Maize		1175	1310	1310	1325	1365	1425	1700
5.	Ragi		1500	1500	1550	1650	1725	1900	2897
6.	Arhar(Tur)		3850	4300	4350	4625^	5050^^	5450^	5675
7.	Moong		4400	4500	4600	4850^	5225^^	5575^	6975
8.	Urad		4300	4300	4350	4625^	5000^^	5400^	5600
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	3600	3700	3750	3800	3860	4020	5150
		Long Staple	3900	4000	4050	4100	4160	4320	5450
10.	Groundnut in Shell		3700	4000	4000	4030	4220*	4450^	4890
11.	Sunflower Seed		3700	3700	3750	3800	3950*	4100*	5388
12.	Soyabean	Black	2200	2500	2500	-	-	-	-
		Yellow ##	2240	2560	2560	2600	2775*	3050^	3399
13.	Sesamum		4200	4500	4600	4700	5000^	5300*	6249
14.	Nigerseed		3500	3500	3600	3650	3825*	4050*	5877
Rabi Crops									
15.	Wheat		1350	1400	1450	1525	1625	1735	

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
16.	Barley		980	1100	1150	1225	1325	1410	
17.	Gram		3000	3100	3175	3500**	4000^	4400@	
18.	Masur (Lentil)		2900	2950	3075	3400**	3950@	4250*	
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard		3000	3050	3100	3350	3700*	4000*	
20.	Safflower		2800	3000	3050	3300	3700*	4100*	
21.	Toria		2970	3020	3020	3290	3560	3900*	
Other Crops									
22.	Copra	Milling	5100	5250	5250	5550	5950	6500	7511
	(Calender Year)	Ball	5350	5500	5500	5830	6240	6785	7750
23.	De-Husked Coconut		1400	1425	1425	1500	1600	1760	2030
	(Calender year)								
24.	Jute		2200	2300	2400	2700	3200	3500	3700
25.	Sugarcane#		170	210	220	230	230	255	275

Fair and remunerative price.

Single MSP of Soyabean (yellow) is recommended by CACP since 2015-16, as black variety of soyabean is no longer cultivated in major producing States. Since 2015-16, MSP of Soyabean yellow is also applicable to black variety

* Including Bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal.

** Including Bonus of Rs. 75 per quintal .

^ Including Bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal.

^^ Including Bonus of Rs. 425 per quintal.

@ including bonus of Rs. 150 per quintal

Pending Applications for Indian Citizenship

1059. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pending applications for Indian Citizenship by people from different countries living in India, country and religion-wise;

(b) the number of persons who came to India for Indian Citizenship since 1990; and

(c) the criteria for conferring Indian Citizenship to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per online data, total 4044 applications are under process at various levels for grant of Indian Citizenship. Out of which, 1085 applications are under process in the Ministry of Home Affairs and 2959 are with various State Governments/ Union Territories. The country-wise break-up of these 4044

pending applications is given in the enclosed Statement. However, religion-wise data is not maintained Centrally.

(b) Such data is not maintained Centrally.

(c) Indian Citizenship is granted as per the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made there under to foreign nationals who make an application for Indian Citizenship in prescribed form.

Statement

The Country-wise Break-up of 4044 Pending Applications for Indian Citizenship

Sl. No.	Country	Pending cases (All)	Pending Cases (In Mha)	Pending (In States/ UTs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	687	97	590
2.	Australia	13	4	9
3.	Austria	1	0	1
4.	Bangladesh	84	53	31
5.	Belarus	2	2	0
6.	Belgium	5	2	3

Crime Against Dalits

1060. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crime and atrocities registered against women and Dalits in the country during the last four years;

(b) whether it a fact that the number of such incidents are rising over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the present law and adopt new strategies to control such incidents in the future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The data does not show any such trend. As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of cases registered under total crimes against women and Scheduled Castes from 2013 to 2016 is as below:—

Cases registered	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crime against women	309546	339457	329243	338954
Crime against Scheduled Castes	39408	40401	38670	40801

Latest published data is available for the year 2016.

(d) and (e) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA, Act) has been amended in 2015 to make it more effective. The amendments include new offences, re-phrased existing sections, expanded scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening which *inter-alia* includes establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA, Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

Several steps have been taken for increasing safety of women, which include, *inter-alia*:—

- I. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 prescribes stringent punishment against rapes, including death penalty for offence of rape and gang rape as a woman below age of 12 years.
- II. Government has undertaken a project for developing an Emergency Response Support System based on a Pan-India 24X7 Helpline Number 112, which is accessible through call/SMS/email/panic button etc.
- III. Government has issued advisories to States/UTs to take measures for prevention of crimes against women, mandatory registration of FIRs, providing on-line complaint filing system, increasing representation of women in Police, gender sensitization of police, deployment of Special Mahila Police Volunteers, activating victim compensation fund, setting up of Anti-human Trafficking Units, etc. Details of these advisories issued are available on website of Ministry of Home Affairs at <https://mha.gov.in>.
- IV. A separate portal for Cyber-Crime against women and children has been commenced.
- V. In order to facilitate better investigation and prosecution in rape cases, modernization and capacity building of forensic labs has been undertaken.
- VI. Government has approved safe-city projects for 8 cities to put in place comprehensive infrastructure, technological and community based interventions for women safety.
- VII. Government has commenced development of a National Database on Sexual Offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Recently Ministry of Home Affairs has

issued advisories in this regard, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

[Translation]

Assistance for House

1061. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 1,81,000 (Rupees one lakh and eighty one thousand only) has been allocated/sanctioned to the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) to construct a liveable house and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the said amount upto rupees three lakh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All (Urban) mission on 25th June, 2015 and the mission aims to assist the States/ULBs for providing housing to all its citizens including those belonging to vulnerable categories among the urban poor. The mission comprises four components viz in-situ slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

A Central grant of Rs.1 lakh per EWS house on average under the slum redevelopment programme and Rs.1.5 lakh per EWS house under the AHP and BLC components is admissible under the mission. Under the credit-linked interest subsidy component, interest subsidy of 6.5% on housing loan amounts upto Rs.6 lakhs for a tenure of 20 years is provided to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG).

Ministry of Rural Development has the mandate to implement housing schemes in rural area. As reported, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin), a flagship scheme throughout the country under which financial assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs.1.30 lakh in hilly/difficult areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, is

provided to the rural households for construction of a dwelling unit.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

[English]

Organic Farming

1062. SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting organic farming in the country through the Schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has revised the guidelines of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto;

(c) the assistance provided by the Government under the said scheme for eligible farmers;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the benefits of the said Yojana and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote organic farming in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Government is promoting Organic Farming under the Scheme Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) of National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) implemented by State Governments. The detail of the Scheme, its aims, objectives as per revised guidelines

along with the assistance provided under the said scheme to the farmers is given in the enclosed Statement-I and IA.

(d) The Government has conducted study to access the benefit of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Scheme through Management Agricultural National Institute of Extension (MANAGE), Hyderabad and the detail outcomes of the study is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(e) The Government is encouraging and promoting organic farming in the country by various ways and it is also supported by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote organic farming in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive Scheme launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP) since 2015-16, which now has been revised for next 3 years. The Scheme is implemented with a 90:10 (Gol: State Govt.) funding pattern in 8 NE States and 3 Hilly States of J& K, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, 100% in Union Territory and 60:40 funding pattern in remaining States of the country. The new guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the *website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management*

The Scheme PKVY is implemented by the State Government on per hectare basis for 500-1000 hectare area in each cluster. A group of farmers having a total area of 20 hectare as far as possible in contiguous patch within a village. The farmer within a group can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 ha., and the limit of assistance is Rs. 50,000 per ha., out of which 62% *i.e.*, Rs. 31,000 is given as incentives to a farmer for organic conversion, organic inputs, on farm inputs, production infrastructure, etc., shall be provided directly through DBT during the conversion period of 3 years. The target of an area of around 4 lacks ha is proposed to be covered in the 3 years which is double the area covered in last three years.

Objectives

- To promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems

that ensure maintenance and increase of soil fertility, natural resource conservation, on-farm nutrient recycling and minimize dependence of farmers on external inputs;

- To reduce cost of agriculture to farmers through sustainable integrated organic farming systems thereby enhancing farmer's net income per unit of land;
- To sustainably produce chemical free and nutritious food for human consumption;
- To protect environment from hazardous inorganic chemicals by adoption of eco friendly low cost traditional techniques and farmer friendly technologies;
- To empower farmers through their own institutional development in the form of clusters and groups with capacity to manage production, processing, value addition and certification management;
- To make farmers entrepreneurs through direct market linkages with local and national market;

Criteria of the scheme as per new guidelines

(A) For selection of areas/ Farmers' groups:

- Organic farming under PKVY will be promoted preferably in hilly, tribal and rain-fed areas.
- Cluster approach will be adopted in large patches of up to 1000 ha area in plan areas and 500 ha area in hilly areas.
- Cluster chosen shall be in contiguous patch, as far as possible, may be extending over few adjacent villages (but not over large areas in sparsely distributed villages).
- Formation of Gram Panchayat based Farmer Producer Organizations will be encouraged or already existing FPOs will be promoted under the scheme
- In a cluster, there should be maximum number of small and marginal farmers. Women farmers/ SHGs should be given preference.
- Success in marketing shall be one of the key components taken up for outcome evaluation

along with other indicators such as soil health improvement, reduction in cost of cultivation etc.

(B) The Norms for provision of fund:

Rs.10.00 lakh for 20 ha. (1 group) over a period of three years for different activities like- Programme implementation, through Support agencies, PGS certification through Regional Council, Incentives to farmers through DBT and Value addition, Marketing, publicity in the revised guidelines of PKVY.

(C) For allocation of funds to States:

- Timely submission of quarterly reports on financial (fund utilization/submission of Utilization Certificates) and physical progress (area, crop details) reports.

- Effective use of existing FPOs convergence with other schemes, adoption of innovative value addition and marketing strategies will be considered while allocating the funds.

Status of the Scheme

Total amount allocated for the scheme 2015-2018 is Rs. 947 crore and fund released Rs 582.47 crore till date for total 11891 clusters. Under PKVY Scheme 237820 hectares of land has been converted into organic farming land and 3,94,550 farmers have been benefited

The details of funds released to States including is given in the enclosed Statement-IA.

Statement-IA

Details of the State-wise physical and financial progress report under PKVY Schemes being implemented by DAC&FW during 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	No of clusters	2015-16 (Rs in lakh)		2016-17 (Rs in lakh)		2017-18 (Rs in lakh)		2017-18 (Rs in lakh)		Release in 2018-19	
			1st year	2nd year	3rd year	3rd year	No. of New Clusters	Allocation for new clusters	Release for new clusters			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	1854.47	1100.15	1308.50	798.17	759.88	292.93	867	1563.21	363.25	0.00
2.	Bihar	327	1400.49	1050.37	988.17	664.26	573.86	0.00	100	428.28	214.14	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	188.00	805.17	603.88	568.12	314.78	329.92	314.16	12.00	51.39	25.70	0.00
4.	Gujarat	100	428.28	178.45	302.19	238.83	175.49	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	4	17.13	7.14	12.09	0	7.02	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	20	85.66	53.53	60.44	45.98	35.10	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	100	428.28	321.21	302.19	203.14	175.49	0.00	150	642.43	321.21	0.00
8.	Karnataka	545	2334.15	1945.12	1646.96	815.27	956.43	1224.64	0	0.00	0.00	408.21
9.	Kerala	119	509.66	382.22	359.61	0	208.83	307.24	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	3768.90	2826.67	2659.31	1787.6	1544.33	1813.94	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	932	3991.61	2598.51	2816.45	2957.59	1635.58	0.00	326	1396.21	698.10	0.00
12.	Odisha	320	1370.51	1027.88	967.02	650.03	561.57	610.60	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Punjab	50	214.14	160.6	151.10	0	87.75	0.00	200	856.57	428.28	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	755	3233.55	2373.69	2281.56	1491.13	1324.96	0.00	395	1691.72	845.86	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	479.68	399.73	338.46	207.2644	196.55	194.64	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Telangana	300	1284.85	1070.71	906.58	448.77	526.47	0.00	390	1670.31	835.15	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	2462.64	2052.2	1737.62	1270.64	1009.08	838.58	45	192.73	96.36	0.00
18.	West Bengal	120	513.94	214.14	362.63	393.66	210.59	374.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Assam	220	1413.34	576.39	997.24	0	579.12	1804.19	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	122.06	51.41	86.13	81.08	50.02	94.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21.	Mizoram	34	218.43	89.08	154.12	138.65	89.50	211.94	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	30	192.73	107.07	135.99	0	78.97	48.82	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	24	154.18	154.18	108.79	0	63.18	128.98	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	150	963.64	409.105	679.94	0	394.86	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	656.81
25.	Tripura	50	321.21	133.84	226.65	308.83	131.62	164.81	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Meghalaya	45	289.09	144.55	203.98	296	118.46	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	706.67	395	498.62	0	289.56	797.58	100	642.43	321.21	0.00
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	179.88	74.95	126.92	87.81	73.71	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	550	3533.35	1962.97	2493.10	2019.4	1447.81	2668.08	35	224.85	112.42	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	68	485.39	130	342.49	0	198.89	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu								55	392.59	235.55	0.00
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli								500	3569.04	1000	0.00
33.	Delhi								500	3569.04	471.45	0.00
34.	Puducherry								8	57.10	28.55	0.00
32.	Other Expenses			24.85		0.00						55.98
	Total	7208	33763.09	22619.60	23822.96	15218.88	13834.58	11889.70	4683	17604.61	8138.68	1121.00

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs 20346.29215 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters Rs 307.91 lakh and 10 lakh for the salary). Total clusters 11891 sanctioned

Statement-II

Major outcome (Impact) of the study conducted by Management Agricultural National Institute of Extension (MANAGE), Hyderabad

1. Cost reduction (cost saving): There is an immediate reduction in the cost of cultivation (cost saving) up to 10 to 20% as the beneficiaries are not using purchased fertilizers and pesticides.
2. Due to reduction in costs, there was increase in net returns ranging from 20-50%.
3. Savings in purchased inputs (cash expenses): The benefits are significant in crops like paddy and cotton, for which farmers spend huge amount of money on purchase of fertilizers and pesticides before PKVY.
4. Price Premium was observed in some clusters, which are nearer to large cities and have good linkages with large markets (the price premium was ranged from 10% to 30% based on the type of market linkage, commodity and market linkage).
5. Yield improvement observed only in farmers who do all PKVY practices since last few years, but in general there was no significant yield increase in first conversion year.
6. There was huge scope of area increase of organic area in tribal, rainfed, hilly and remote areas.

Statement-III

The Government is promoting organic farming in the country by focusing on creating awareness and educating the farmers about organic farming practices in the areas where clusters are formed. This is being done by following ways:-

- I. The provision of financial assistance allocated under PKVY Scheme for the mobilization of farmers in groups and clusters through their capacity building, day-to-day handholding in standards implementation, assisting farmers in peer appraisal and documentation and data management and by data uploading.
- II. Similarly, under MOVDNER Scheme the financial assistance is provided for North Eastern Region to

create awareness and publicity through lead agencies.

- III. The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad, a subordinate office of DAC&FW undertakes various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes, distribution of literature on organic inputs/ organic farming etc. to educate the farmers. NCOF is also publishing biannual Newsletter "Biofertilizers" as well as quarterly Newsletter called Organic Farming. In addition, various books on production and use of bio-fertilizers have been published in various languages for distribution to the farming community. Radio jingles on organic agriculture are broadcasted on 4 different FM Radio Stations including Delhi, Bangalore, Nagpur and Lucknow. NCOF organizes 30 days certificate course on organic farming for skill development in organic agriculture sector for youth. It also conducts 10 days Refresher course for analysts under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO); 5 Days Trainers Training and 2 Days training for field functionaries and extension staff of the State Government. NCOF has also been organizing Farmers' Training and Field Demonstration (FTFD) programmes on organic farming since 2015-16 in various villages adopted by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament under "Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana" (SAGY), through its Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs). It has completed 298 no. of FTFD in 2015-16, 294 nos, in 2016-17 and 110 nos. in the year 2017-18.

IV. National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)-Organic & INM Components of Soil Health Management (SHM):

1. Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/ Biopesticide units, 100% assistance to State Govt/Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs.160.00 lakh /unit and 25% of cost limited to Rs.40 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity.
2. Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO, assistance up to maximum limit of Rs. 85

lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of Rs. 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.

3. Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid/solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.), 50% of cost subject to a limit of Rs. 5000/- per ha and Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha area.
4. Setting up of mechanized Fruit/ Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/ Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs.190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to Rs.63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/ vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production.

V. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** Vermicompost Units/Organic input production-50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'X8'X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on pro-rata basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost conforming to the size of 96 cft (12'X4'X2') and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on pro-rata basis (Rs. 100,000/ unit for permanent structure and Rs. 16,000/ unit for HDPE Vermibed).

VI. **National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP):** Financial assistance @ 50% subsidy to the tune of Rs. 300/- per ha is being provided for different components including bio-fertilisers, Supply of Rhizobium Culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/ Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/ Azotobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.

VII. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** Under NFSM-Pulses, Financial assistance is being provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/PSB) @50% of the cost limited to Rs.300 per ha.

Under Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), a sub scheme of RKVY, also supplied bio-

fertilizer @50% of the cost limited to Rs. 300 per ha for Rice and Wheat crops.

VIII. **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** Organic Farming project components are considered by the respective State Level Sanctioning committee according to their priority choice.

IX. **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR):** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is implementing under Network project on "Soil Biodiversity-Biofertiliser" and developed improved and efficient strains of biofertiliser specific to different crops and soil types.

In order to promote use of organic manures in the country, the council has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphorcompost, vermicompost, bio-enriched compost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from various organic wastes. These organic manures have been tested on different soils using various crops and found useful in improving soil health and crop productivity. All these technologies are being popularized among the farmers through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), farmer's trainings, publishing extension materials in local languages.

Compensation to Fishermen for Ockhi Disaster

1063. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement special package for the welfare of fisher folk for compensating their loss due to cyclone Ockhi disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government to each State for the cyclone Ockhi Disaster Management;

(d) whether the Government is considering the request of State Government of Kerala for a special package other than the relief as per the existing norms of disaster management and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide special assistance to the fisher folk in the cyclone Ockhi

affected areas during the trawling season and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of action taken by the Government for compensating the fisher folk and boat owners for their loss of net and other fishing instrument due to cyclone Ockhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) As per the details received from the Nodal Ministry for Disaster Management *i.e.*, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of India has released an assistance of Rs. 76.50 crore from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Rs. 133.00 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Kerala in order to support the affected people, after the cyclone 'Ockhi'. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 413.55 crore (Rs. 280.50 crore from SDRF + Rs. 133.05 crore from NDRF) were released to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for carrying out the immediate relief measures.

(d) The proposal at a total cost of Rs.741.60 lakh for providing assistance to Ockhi Cyclone affected traditional fishermen in the State of Kerala was received in Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW) from Government of Kerala during 2017-18, and an amount of Rs.194.40 lakh was sanctioned as per entitlement to meet the Central liability/share under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' for implementation of the above said proposal.

(e) No, Madam, no such proposal is under consideration in the DADF, MoAFW.

(f) As mentioned in part (d) above, an amount of Rs.194.40 lakh was sanctioned by DADF, MoAFW to Government of Kerala for replacement of FRP Boats and providing Sea Safety equipment to the Ockhi Cyclone affected traditional fishermen.

Review of PMFBY

1064. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently ordered a review of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several State Governments have decided not to opt for the PMFBY;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the benefits accrued to the farmers from the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was introduced from Kharif 2016 season in the country. Gathering from the scheme implementation experience review of the scheme is an ongoing process and is done in consultation with all the Stakeholders.

(c) and (d) The scheme is optional for the States/ Union Territories (UTs) and so far, the scheme has been opted for implementation by 27 States/UTs. in one or more season(s) since inception in April, 2016 on the basis of their perception of risk to crops in their States.

(e) The scheme provides comprehensive risk coverage from pre-sowing to post harvest losses due to non-preventable natural risks and since sum insured has been equated with Scale of Finance, the farmers are provided with maximum risk coverage and at a minimum uniform fixed premium rate payable by them *i.e.* maximum 2% for Kharif Crops, 1.5% for Rabi Crop and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops, with balance of actuarial/bidder premium to be shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. Moreover, under the scheme since unit area of insurance has been lowered to village/village panchayat level for assessment of losses of major crops and to individual farm level for assessment of losses due to localised calamities of hailstorm, landslide and inundation and post-harvest losses, the assessment of losses is more realistic. The seasonality discipline has

been made more stringent thereby facilitating more prompt settlement of claims. Further with the setting up of National Crop Insurance Portal for scheme administration not only can the farmer also enroll under the scheme directly but will be able to track the entire process of his claim settlement.

During Kharif 2016 and Rabi 2016-17 claims amounting to Rs. 10505.27 crore and Rs.5991.74 crore have been estimated respectively, out of which claims of Rs. 10283.91 crore and Rs. 5052.84 crore have already been paid for these seasons. During Kharif 2017, out of total estimated claims of Rs. 15895.85 crore, claims of Rs. 9628.61 crore have already been paid to the farmers.

[Translation]

Sealing Activities

1065. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) with the supervision of monitoring committee appointed by the Supreme Court have undertaken demolition drive of illegal farm houses, building structures and encroachment of footpaths in Delhi in the recent months;

(b) if so, the number of sealings carried out by the three MCDs, so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any relief to the citizens of Delhi from the sealing activities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is thinking of providing world class facilities to the residents of Delhi and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NrDMC), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) and East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) have informed that they are taking demolition and sealing actions against the properties found in violation of the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021)/ Unified Building Bye Laws-2016, on the instructions of the

Hon'ble Supreme Court appointed Monitoring Committee and so far 2,655, 1,995 and 1,043 number of properties respectively, have been sealed by them after the Judgment dated 15 December, 2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Further, the Special Task Force (STF) constituted on 25.04.2018 in terms of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority with the Municipal Commissioners of the three Municipal Corporations of Delhi as members, among others, has carried out removal of encroachments in Delhi as per the following details:-

- I Total area cleared under permanent structures: 1,99,382.4 sq m (approx.)
- II Total area cleared under temporary structures: 6,52,308.3 sq m (approx.)
- III Length of road/street/footpath cleared: 1,280.615 kms.
- IV Number of vehicles confiscated: 5,964
- V Number of items confiscated: 15,892

(c) The Ministry has notified Amendments to MPD-2021 on 21.06.2018, increasing the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) in eligible cases to provide relief for constructions carried out beyond permissible limits, while at the same time taking care of issues such as parking space, greenery, accessibility to fire services, infrastructure requirements and convenience of inhabitants. Further, the conversion charges and the additional FAR charges have also been reduced. The penalty for violation of mixed use regulations has also been reduced from 10 times to 1.5 times the applicable charges for mixed use.

(d) It has been the continuous endeavor of the Government to provide State of the art facilities to the residents of Delhi. At present, 288 kms. of Delhi Metro is running in Delhi and National Capital Region, including the world class Delhi Airport Metro Express. Further, New Delhi Municipal Council, which is one of the identified Smart Cities, has initiated/is undertaking several projects to create world class facilities including Smart Electricity and Water Grid, Smart Parking, Solar rooftop panels, Electronic Vehicle Charging Infrastructure, Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management System, Zero Waste Colonies, Smart Public Toilet Units, Smart Education and Healthcare etc.

Assistance for Drought

1066. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the damages caused to crops due to severe drought condition in various States, State-wise;

(b) the details of the necessary measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and released by the Government to solve the problems faced by farmers due to the damages caused recently to crops by heavy rainfall, hailstorm and the drought situation in the country; and

(d) whether the Government is likely to announce special Minimum Support Price for the current crop season as per the Swaminathan Committee Report recommendations in view of the great difficulties being faced by farmers due to drought and heavy rainfall and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities. For such purpose, the States have ready availability of funds in their State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), to which contribution is made by the Government of India and State Governments concerned. The Government of India extends financial, logistic and other support. Additional assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), for natural calamities of severe nature, in accordance with the established procedure and on submission of Memorandum for Central Assistance by the affected State, also keeping in view the extant items and norms for assistance from SDRF and NDRF.

The details of the States which reported drought during the last three years, assistance sought and assistance approved from the NDRF are given in the enclosed Statement. However, no Memorandum for Central

Assistance for drought relief has been received from any State so far during 2018-19. Further, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh sought Central Assistance in the wake of damage to crops due to hailstorm. However, keeping in view sufficient funds available in SDRF, the State Government has been advised to meet the requirement of funds for this natural calamity out of this fund. Heavy rainfall is not a notified natural calamity as per SDRF/NDRF guidelines.

(d) The Government of India has fixed the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for Kharif crops of Fair Average Quality for 2018-19 Season, as under:—

Commodity (Fair Average Quality)	Variety	MSP (Rs. per quintal)
Paddy	Common	1750
	Grade A	1770
Jowar	Hybrid	2430
	Maldandi	2450
Bajra	-	1950
Ragi	-	2897
Maize	-	1700
Tur (Arhar)	-	5675
Moong	-	6975
Urad	-	5600
Groundnut	-	4890
Sunflower Seed	-	5388
Soyabean	-	3399
Sesamum	-	6249
Nigerseed	-	5877
Cotton	Medium Staple (Staple length (mm) 24.5-25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3-5.1)	5150
	Long Staple (Staple length (mm) 29.5-30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5-4.3)	5450

Statement

The details of the States which reported drought during the last three years, assistance sought and assistance approved from the NDRF

State	Assistance Sought	Assistance Approved
1	2	3
2015-16		
Haryana	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	2057.79(K) 1888.35(R)	1304.52(K) 622.76(R)
Karnataka	3830.84(K)	1540.20(K)
Maharashtra	1417.14(R) 6020.36(K)	723.23(R) 3638.83(K)
Andhra Pradesh	2251.66(R)	679.54(R)
Rajasthan	2000.56(K)	433.77(K)
Telangana	10537.02(K)	1193.41(K)
Chhattisgarh	2601.17	791.21
Madhya Pradesh	6093.79 5114.53	1276.25 2032.68
Odisha	2344.99	815.00
Jharkhand	2142.78	336.94
Uttarakhand	91.97(R)	70.22(R)
Kerala	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-
2016-17		
Haryana	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-
Karnataka	4702.54(K) 3310.83(R)	1782.44(K) 795.54(R)
Maharashtra	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	2513.97(K)	518.93(K)
Rajasthan	3660.97(K)	588.34(K)
Telangana	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-
Odisha	-	-

	1	2	3
Jharkhand		-	-
Uttarakhand		-	-
Kerala		1019.90	112.05
Tamil Nadu		39565.00	1748.28
2017-18			
Haryana		-	-
Uttar Pradesh		678.98(R)	Under consideration
Karnataka		-	-
Maharashtra		-	-
Andhra Pradesh		679.19(R)	113.14(R)
Rajasthan		3078.26(K)	526.14(K)
Telangana		-	-
Chhattisgarh		4401.00(K)	395.91(K)
Madhya Pradesh		3705.95(K)	836.09(K)
Odisha		-	-
Jharkhand		-	-
Uttarakhand		-	-
Kerala		-	-
Tamil Nadu		-	-

K-Kharif
R-Rabi

[English]

E-Filing of Documents

1067. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARASWATI:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that e-filing of documents is applicable in all the Central Government Ministries and File Tracking System (FTS) is being used to update the files;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to give the access to the Members of Parliament to track their grievances related to their respective constituency through FTS and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

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, the subject matter of the question pertains to the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. Facts were collected from the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances which are hereunder:—

(a) and (b) E-office was/is one of the important Mission Mode Projects (MMP) of the Government of India. E-filing of documents, creation/updation of files and its tracking is part of e-office.

(c) and (d) Centralized Public Grievance Redress & Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an online web-enabled system for lodging of public grievances and has been developed by NIC. Grievance can be lodged and tracked by all citizens of the country.

[Translation]

Assistance to SCs

1068. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the present procedure for determining the scholarship to be given to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also likely to amend the present procedure for determining grants to be given to differently abled, senior citizens, widows, poor girls for their marriages and relief amount to be given to SCs for harassment and inter caste marriage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to launch a scheme for providing assistance under social security without demand and within a specified time frame and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes Students, it has been made mandatory to pay tuition fees and maintenance allowance to the students through Direct Benefit Transfer.

(c) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

[English]

Extension of e-Visa Scheme

1069. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched e-visa scheme in 2014 to encourage tourism, business travel and health tourism in the country;

(b) whether the Government has plans to extend the scheme to more countries;

(c) whether the Government has now decided to increase the scope of this scheme to include e-Conference and e-Medical Attendant Visa;

(d) whether the Government plans to increase the number of Departure and Arrival counters at major airports as well as providing human resource to the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) to fast-track the immigration process;

(e) whether the Government has also introduced e-FRRO services for those foreigners who are staying in India and who need services like visa extension, visa conversion, exit permit, registration, change of passport details, change of address and others; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) At present the e-Visa Scheme is available for the nationals of 165 countries. Review of policy to include more countries under e-Visa regime is a continuous process.

(c) Yes Madam. The scope of e-Visa Scheme has been enhanced to include e-Conference Visa and e-Medical Attendant Visa.

(d) In order to fast track the immigration process, the Govt. of India is increasing number of departure/arrival counters and man-power at major airports on need basis.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. e-FRRO services have been implemented in all 12 FRROs (Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangluru, Calicut, Chennai, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai and Trivandrum). As of now, all these FRROs are rendering online services under e-FRRO module to foreigners staying under their jurisdiction. All Visa and Immigration related services in India which were being processed by FROs/SPs/DCPs in their districts would now be processed online by the Nodal FRROs.

Wastage of Agro Products

1070. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the wastage of huge quantities of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables in the country because of lack of proper processing facilities; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes introduced for food processing and their progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) As per a study, "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India" by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana, the estimated annual value of harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produces at national level was Rs.92,651 crores. The study was based on production data

of 2012-13 and wholesale prices of 2014.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing various Central sector schemes for holistic growth and development of the food processing sector. MoFPI has re-structured its ongoing schemes and introduced new Schemes under the new Central Sector Scheme of PRDHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with an allocation of Rs.6,000 crore for period 2016-20 co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission Cycle. PMKSY is a comprehensive package with the objectives to create robust modern infrastructure with efficient and seamless supply chain management along the entire value chain *i.e.* from farm gate to retail outlet. It aims at not only to provide a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better returns to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmer's income, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

In addition to the existing Scheme components of Mega Food Parks; Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and Human Resources and Institutions, PMKSY encompasses three new schemes namely; Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages and Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities. The farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations, Entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, Societies, Self Help Groups, Private Companies and Central/State PSUs etc. are eligible to avail financial assistance under these schemes for setting up food processing projects in the country.

The progress made in implementation of various schemes as on 20.07.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Progress under the Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries as on 20.07.2018

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Projects Approved	No. of Projects Completed/Functional
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mega Food Parks	42	Final Approval-38 In-Principal Approval-4	12

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	234	234	124
3.	Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities	400	83	This is a new scheme under PMKSY. The last date for submission of project proposal against the current Expression of interest (Eol) dated 29.12.2017 is 15.09.2018.
4.	Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters	100	17	This is a new scheme under PMKSY. Eol issued on 22.12.2017. Eol closed on 30.06.2018
5.	Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	50	32	This is a new scheme under PMKSY. The last date for submission of project proposal against the current Eol dated 07.03.2018 is 31.08.2018.
6.	Food Testing Laboratories (FTL)	116*	*	75

* FTL projects are based on receipt of actual eligible proposals and not pre sanctioned.

[Translation]

MSP for Agricultural Produce

1071. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for kharif and rabi crops set by the Government during the last four years;

(b) the details of the commodity-wise MSP and the increase made therein for the year 2018-19;

(c) the scheme formulated by the Government to ensure procurement of all the agricultural produce of the farmers after deciding the MSP; and

(d) the details of the action plan formulated by the Government to purchase the maximum produce of the farmers so that the farmers of the country get maximum benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The statement showing details of commodity-wise Minimum Support Price (MSP) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Procurement of cereals, pulses and oilseeds are undertaken at MSP by the designated Central, State and Cooperative Agencies in the States

with the objective to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. Producers have the option to sell their produce to Government Agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them. The Budget for 2018-19 has indicated that NITI Aayog in consultation with Central and State Governments will put in place a fool proof mechanism so that farmers will get adequate price for their produce. NITI Aayog had held consultations on 9th March, 2018 with State Governments and Central Government Departments concerned to ensure farmers will get a price at least equivalent to the announced MSP. Three options were discussed: Market Assurance Scheme, which entails procurement by States and compensation of losses; Price Deficiency Payment Scheme, whereby, if the sale price is below the modal price farmers may be compensated the difference between MSP and actual/modal price subject to certain conditions and ceiling; Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme, whereby, procurement is made by private entrepreneurs at MSP and Government providing some policy and tax incentives and a commission to such private entities. The procurement operations may be decided on the basis of transparent criteria and bidding for the empanelment of private players by the State Government. It was also emphasized that all States should undertake market reform by modifying their APMC Acts in the line of the Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017.

Statement*Details of Commodity-wise MSP for last four years and increase made for the year 2018-19*

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	(#) increase in MSP 2017-18 over 2016-17	2018-19	(#) increase in MSP 2018-19 over 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif Crops									
1.	Paddy	Common	1360	1410	1470	1550	80(5.4)	1750	200(12.9)
		Grade 'A'	1400	1450	1510	1590	80(5.3)	1770	180(11.3)
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1530	1570	1625	1700	75(4.6)	2430	730(42.9)
		Maldandi	1550	1590	1650	1725	75(4.5)	2450	725(42.3)
3.	Bajra		1250	1275	1330	1425	95(7.1)	1950	525(36.9)
4.	Maize		1310	1325	1365	1425	60(4.3)	1700	275(19.3)
5.	Ragi		1550	1650	1725	1900	175(10.1)	2897	997(52.5)
6.	Arhar (Tur)		4350	4625 [^]	5050 ^{^^}	5450 [^]	400(7.9)	5675	225(4.1)
7.	Moong		4600	4850 [^]	5225 ^{^^}	5575 [^]	350(6.7)	6975	1400(25.1)
8.	Urad		4350	4625 [^]	5000 ^{^^}	5400 [^]	400(8)	5600	200(3.7)
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	3750	3800	3860	4020	160(4.1)	5150	1130(28.1)
		Long Staple	4050	4100	4160	4320	160(3.8)	5450	1130(26.2)
10.	Groundnut in Shell		4000	4030	4220 [*]	4450 [^]	230(5.5)	4890	440(9.9)
11.	Sunflower Seed		3750	3800	3950 [*]	4100 [*]	150(3.8)	5388	1288(31.4)
12.	Soyabean		2560	2600	2775 [*]	3050 [^]	275(9.9)	3399	349(11.5)
13.	Sesamum		4600	4700	5000 [^]	5300 [*]	300(6)	6249	949(17.9)
14.	Nigerseed		3600	3650	3825 [*]	4050 [*]	225(5.9)	5877	1827(45.1)
Rabi Crops									
15.	Wheat		1450	1525	1625	1735	110(6.8)		
16.	Barley		1150	1225	1325	1410	85(6.4)		
17.	Gram		3175	3500 ^{**}	4000 [^]	4400 [@]	400(10)		
18.	Masur (Lentil)		3075	3400 ^{**}	3950 [@]	4250 [*]	300(7.6)		
19.	Rapeseed/Mustard		3100	3350	3700 [*]	4000 [*]	300(8.1)		
20.	Safflower		3050	3300	3700 [*]	4100 [*]	400(10.8)		
21.	Toria		3020	3290	3560	3900 [*]	340(9.6)		
Other Crops									
22.	Copra	Milling	5250	5550	5950	6500	550(9.2)	7511	1011(15.6)
	(Calender Year)	Ball	5500	5830	6240	6785	545(8.7)	7750	965(14.2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	De-Husked Coconut (Calender Year)		1425	1500	1600	1760	160(10)	2030	270(15.3)
24.	Jute		2400	2700	3200	3500	300(9.3)	3700	200(5.7)
25.	Sugarcane\$		220.00	230.00	230.00	255	25(10.9)	275	20(7.8)

#Figures in brackets indicate per centage increase.

\$Fair and remunerative price.

*Including Bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal.

**Including Bonus of Rs. 75 per quintal .

^Including Bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal.

^^Including Bonus of Rs. 425 per quintal.

@Including Bonus of Rs. 150 per quintal.

[English]

Committee on Farmers Income

1072. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:
SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Government to prepare the report on doubling farmers' income has submitted its report and if so, the salient features of the recommendations of the Committee;

(b) whether the Committee has also recommend for any institutional mechanism to review and monitor implementation of various schemes to realise the goal and to examine progress of the said target and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022;

(d) whether the Government has taken serious note on the distress of Paddy farmers in Tamil Nadu due to low support price and huge difference between MSP and the cost of inputs; and

(e) if so, the extent by which MSP for paddy is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI

RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022.

At present, thirteen draft volumes of 'Strategy for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022' prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

(d) and (e) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops including paddy and fair and remunerative price for sugarcane on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors.

Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of all Kharif crops including Paddy for 2018-19 Season. This decision of the Government is a historic one as it redeems the promise of the pre-determined principle of fixing the MSPs at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production announced by the Union Budget for 2018-19.

The Government has increased the MSP of Paddy (common) by Rs. 200/- per quintal and fixed at Rs. 1750/- per quintal and Paddy (Grade A) by Rs. 180/- per quintal and fixed at Rs. 1770/- per quintal for 2018-19 season as against Rs. 1550/- per quintal and Rs. 1590/- per quintal respectively for 2017-18 season. The MSPs for 2018-19 for Paddy provides adequate margin over the cost of production for farmers including the farmers of Tamil Nadu.

*[Translation]***Rumours Through Social Media**

1073. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether social media especially, whatsapp has been mostly used in spreading rumours in the country during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether internet facility has been stopped by the Government several times to maintain law and order in the country;

(d) if so, the number of times the Government suspended internet facility during the said period along with the period of time for which this service was suspended, State-wise;

(e) whether any legal action has been taken against any person for spreading rumours during the said period;

(f) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(g) whether the Government has identified the phone numbers through which rumours using social media/ whatsapp have been spread and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (g) Government is aware of the misuse of social media for circulation of misinformation and malicious content to spread rumours. National Crime Record Bureau does not maintain specific data on such incidents. Police and Public Order are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and States are primarily responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of such crime through their law enforcement machinery. Concerned State Government issue orders for temporary suspension of internet services to maintain law and order in the State under the provisions contained in Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017 and takes legal action against offenders as per the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act, 2000.

*[English]***Priority to Agriculture Sector**

1074. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due priority is not given to the agriculture sector in the country, so far and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote the agriculture sector to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the small scale industries in the agriculture sector is playing an important role in boosting local income/economy and enhancing the prospects of the farming sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in the interest of the farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No Madam. Agriculture plays a vital role in the country's economy and given the importance of agriculture sector, the Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation for the agriculture sector. For the period 2009-2014, the budget for agriculture was Rs.1,21,082 crore. During 2014-2019, the allocation has been enhanced by 74.5 per cent to Rs. 2,11,694.

(b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing various programmes/schemes to improve the farm productivity, reduce cost of cultivation and ensure remunerative prices on farm produce, thereby enhancing farmers' income and strengthening the rural economy, which helps to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas.

(c) Agro produce based industries, and those engaged in manufacture of inputs of agricultural production, and farm implements as well as providing various services for farming activities have preponderance of Micro, Small

and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and therefore, have a major role in boosting the farming sector, and improving the local economy.

(d) The focus of the Government is on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Department has been implementing various Schemes to meet this objective, viz. Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC), Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

In addition, the Government provides total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh. Thus, loan is available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment. Further, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Further, in the budget for 2018-19 the Government had announced that MSP for all unannounced Kharif crops will be 1.5 times the cost of production. Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 04.07.2018 has approved the increase in the MSPs for all Kharif crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 per cent of the cost of production.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to NGOs

1075. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) given financial assistance and the quantum

of financial assistance given to them for extending assistance to physically handicapped in purchasing aids and equipments during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government verifies the items on which expenditure is incurred from the fund given to them and if so, the procedure followed in this regard;

(c) the Names of NGOs who have not utilised the funds provided to them during the last three years along with the details of the action taken against them and outcome thereof, NGO-wise; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on the said outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) State-wise names of Non-Governmental Organisations who got Grants- in- aid under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under the ADIP Scheme, NGOs have to furnish audited utilization certificate and audited accounts by a Chartered Accountant in respect of grants-in-aid received, which is mandatory. The recommending authority is also required to conduct the sample checking and cover at least 15% (in case of GIA upto 10 lakhs) and 10% (in case of GIA exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs) of the beneficiaries covered from the grant released to the organization. NGOs are further required to furnish to the Ministry the list of beneficiaries in the prescribed proforma containing particulars/ address of beneficiaries, aid and assistive devices provided alongwith cost including fabrication/ fitment charges, travel cost paid to out-station beneficiary, boarding and lodging expenses alongwith photo and Ration Card Number/voter ID Number/Aadhaar Card Number, as the case may be. Details of grants received, utilised and list of beneficiaries are required to be uploaded on the website of the Implementing Agency except the Aadhaar Card Number of the beneficiaries. The proposals of NGOs are processed on-line on e-ANUDAAN portal only.

(c) All the NGOs who were provided grants-in-aid during 2015-16 and 2016-17 have utilised the funds and furnished all the requisite documents regarding utilisation of funds.

As regards the grants-in-aid released during 2017-18, as per provision under the ADIP Scheme, the Implementing Agencies have to utilise the grants-in-aid within six months

of the close of the financial year.

(c) In light of (c) above, question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise names of NGOs who were given financial assistance and quantum of financial assistance given under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances(ADIP) Scheme during the last three years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Implementing Agencies	Funds releued during 2015-16	Funds released during 2016-17	Funds released during 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Uma Education and Technical Society Kakinada (District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC)) East Godvari District), DDRC- Kakinada- 533001.	15.00	-	7.50
2.	Assam	Wodwichee, P.O., Lakshirbong, District-Hailakandi, Assam Pin Code-788155.	-	33.74	
		Jaluguti Agragami Mahila Samity, Jaluguti, Morigaon, Vill. and Post-Jaluguti, C.D. Block, Kapili, Distt. Morigaon, Assam	-	10.00	
		Rupahi Kohinoor Club, Rupahi Tiniali, Rupahi, Nagaon, Assam	-	5.00	
3.	Delhi	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, N-192, Greater Kailash-1 New Delhi	-	19.50	15.00
4.	Gujarat	Blind People's Association, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad- 380015	26.25	-	20.00
		Jayshree Maruti Nandan Kisan Vikas Education Trust, Dahod, Gujarat	-	18.75	10.00
		Shree Bhrama Samaj Seva Trust, 402, Sapana Appartment, Adarsh High School Road, Near, S.T., Stand, Patan-384265	-	20.00	20.00
		Ashirwad Trust For Disabled, Sayla, Police Station, National Highway, Sayla Distt. Surendranagar, Gujarat	5.00	-	
		Suyoday Khadi Mission, 7- Nividh Flat, Bhulabhai, Park Society, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	4.50	-	
		Samprat Education Charitable Trust, Bikhar Road, Vijapur Patiya, Palsava, Junagarh, Gujarat	-	4.00	-
		Disable Welfare Trust, Gujarat, Near Shri Sai Samarth Residency, B/H Sardayatan School, Opp. Lakeview Garden, Umra, Surat-395007, Gujarat	-	8.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Shree Lok Seva Sarvjanik Trust, Ram Krishna Colony, Near Mayuri Garage, Opp. Dr. Rajaram Plot, BIH. G.K. General Hospital, Bhuj-Kutch, Gujarat	-	5.00	-
		Andhjan Kalyan Trust, Amba Wadi, Junagadh Road, Dhoraji-360410, Dist, Rajkot, Gujarat (India)	10.00	-	
5.	Kamataka	ALL India Jain Youth Federations's (R), Mahaveer Limb Centre, Kims Premises Vidyanagar Dharwad Hubli Karnataka, Pin Code-580031	11.30	-	7.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Asha Gram Trust, Barwani, Madhya Pradesh Pin Code-451551	13.85	30.00	22.50
7.	Maharashtra	Apang Jeevan Vikas Sanstha. Bhumiputra Colony, Congress Nagar, Amravati, Maharashtra.-444601 .	-	18.75	10.00
		Mahatma Gandhi Sewa Sangh, Near Govt. Library Samarth Nagar, Aurangabad, Pin Code-431012	-	50.00	37.50
8.	Odisha	Centre for Rehabilitation Services and Research (CRSR), At-Patharadi Po-Charampa, Distt.-Bhadrak-756101, Odisha	-	25.00	
		Regional Rehabilitation and Research Centre, RRRRC, Near R.G.H. Panposh Road, Rourkela-769004, Odisha	-	25.00	
9.	Punjab	Bharat Vikas Parishad Charitable Trust, P.O.-Viklang Sahayata Kendra, C- Block, Rishi Nagar, Ludhiana- Punjab	29.93	32.36	20.00
		Guru Nanak Charitable Trust, Mandi Mullanpur Dakha Distt. Ludhiana, Punjab	-	7.50	5.00
10.	Rajasthan	Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Sawai Mansingh Hospital, Jaipur	100.00	100.00	75.00
		Narayan Sewa Sansthan, Sewadham, 483, Hiran Magri, Sector-4, Udaipur-313002	-	400.00	200.00
		Gyanaram Jhammanlal Saini Manav Seva Samiti, 67/56A. Near Mandara Bus Stand, New Sanganer Road, Mansarover, Jaipur, Rajasthan	-	4.00	5.00
		Jodhpur Manav Seva Sansthan, B-40, Aastha. Keshav Nagar, opposite Ashok Udhyan, Pal Road, Jodhpur, Rajasthan			3.75
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Mangalam, Mangalam Sadan, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	8.00	-	
Total			223.83	816.60	468.75

*[English]***Untouchability**

1076. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for untouchability rates being as high as 66% in rural Rajasthan and 64% in rural Uttar Pradesh as per survey conducted by Social Attitude Research, India (SARI);

(b) whether the Government monitors untouchability in different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to measure the rise or fall in untouchability in any region and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of sensitisation programmes implemented for Government officials and similar programmes for citizens, against untouchability; and

(e) the effective steps being taken by the Government to protect the dalits from untouchability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) The said survey conducted by Social Attitude Research India (SARI) was neither commissioned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment nor its report has been received by the Ministry. State Governments of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have also apprised that the report and data of the said survey has not been received by them. As such its findings cannot be commented upon or substantiated.

(b) to (e) Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolished 'untouchability', forbade its practice and made enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability', a punishable offence in accordance with law. An Act of Parliament namely the 'Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from the practice of 'untouchability'. Another Act of Parliament namely the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities){PoA} Act, 1989,

was enacted to prevent atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes(STs).

With an objective to deliver members of SCs and STs a greater justice, the PoA Act has been amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. The amendments broadly relate to addition of several new offences besides rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences, establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence, and addition of chapter on the 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses'. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 made by the Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the PoA Act have also been amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016 and enforced with effect from 14.04.2016. The amendments broadly relate to provisions of relief amount for 47 offences (as against 22 prior to amendment) of atrocities, rationalization of the phasing of payment of relief amount, enhancement of relief amount between Rs. 85,000/- - Rs. 8,25,000/- (as against Rs. 75,000/- to Rs.7,50,000/- prior to amendment), depending upon the nature of the offence, payment of admissible relief within seven days, completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet within sixty days to enable timely commencement of prosecution.

The variation in incidence of offences registered under the PCR Act and the PoA Act is reflected in the annual statistics on the two Acts, provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs. The table as under mentions number of cases registered under the two Acts during 2014,2015 and 2016:—

Year	Number of cases registered under the	
	PCR Act	PoA Act
2014	102	47,124
2015	107	44,839
2016	31	47,338

Provisions of the PCR Act and the PoA Act

and the Rules there under are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and they are provided Central Assistance towards effective implementation of the two Acts, besides being addressed to do so with emphasis on training and sensitization of police officers, other concerned officers and awareness generation.

Implementation aspect of the PCR Act and the PoA Act is periodically reviewed in the meetings of the State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees set up as per Rule 16 and Rule 17 of the PoA Rules. A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment from time to time also reviews implementation status of the two Acts in States and Union Territories and its last meeting was held on 30.01.2018.

[Translation]

Loss of Crops due to Changes in Weather Patterns

1077. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether crops have been damaged or their production has declined due to sudden changes in weather patterns thereby resulting in decline in farmers income;

(b) if so, the quantum of losses suffered by the farmers in each State and Union Territory during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken so far to compensate for the losses suffered by the farmers;

(d) whether there have been events of heavy rains, hailstorms, cyclones and drought etc. due to sudden changes in climate; and

(e) if so, the regions that are affected due to such abnormal changes in weather?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes Madam. Due to occurrence of localized extreme climatic events like drought, frost, hailstorms etc, crops are affected in some parts of the country, which result in some crop losses.

However the overall crop production in the country is in the increasing trend. The food grain production has increased from 251.57 million tonnes in 2015-16 to 279.51 million tonnes in 2017-18 (3rd Advance Estimates) and horticulture production from 286.19 million tonnes in 2015-16 to 307.16 million tones 2017-18 (3rd Advance Estimates)

(b) Losses incurred to the farmers on account of crop damage and less yield due to climatic events is primarily assessed by the State/UT Governments and submit memorandum to Government of India for providing relief to the farmers. The assistance sought by different State Governments during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) States are equipped with State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to take immediate measures including compensation in the wake of any extreme climatic events. Additional financial assistance is also made available to the States from Natural Disaster Management Fund (NDRF) in addition to SDRF, based on memorandums submitted by the State Governments and recommendations of High Level Committee (HLC) to address the loss and damages. Farmers are also compensated against the crop loss, under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

(d) and (e) As per information received, the State wise details of extreme events in the last three years, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for Natural Calamities (Drought and Hailstorm) in the States (as on 19.03.2018)
(2014-15 to 2017-18)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved by the HLC
1	2	3	4
During 2014-15			
1.	Haryana	Drought	168.87
		Hailstorm	369.09

1	2	3	4
2.	Karnataka	Drought	200.85
		Hailstorm	105.33
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	777.34
		Hailstorm	2801.59
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	1962.99
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	237.51
6.	Rajasthan	Hailstorm	1447.73
7.	Bihar	Hailstorm	791.42
8.	Telangana	Hailstorm	83.744
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Hailstorm	71.534
Total			9017.998

During - 2015-2016

1.	Karnataka	Drought-K	1540.20
		Drought-R	723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	3638.83
		Drought-R	679.54
5.	Odisha	Drought	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	1304.52
		Drought-R	622.76
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	Drought	1193.41
		Hailstorm	79.18
11.	Uttarakhand	Drought-R	70.22
Total			15537.74

During - 2016-2017

1.	Karnataka	Drought(K)	1782.44
		Drought(R)	795.54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought(K)	518.93
3.	Kerala	Drought(K)	112.05
4.	Tamil Nadu	Drought(K)	1748.28
5.	Rajasthan	Drought(K)	588.34
6.	Puducherry	Drought(R)	17.70
Total			5563.28

Statement-II*Extreme Weather Events in the last three years
(2015- 2017)*

Extreme Events	Affected
2017	
Flood	Parts of Gujarat, South Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Northern Coastal Andhra Pradesh
Hailstorm	Parts of Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Central Madhya Pradesh
Drought	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha
Cyclone (Ockhi)	Kerala and Tamil Nadu
2016	
Heavy Rainfall	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh
Hailstorm	Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
Drought	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha
Cyclone (Vardah)	Tamil Nadu
2015	
Heavy Rainfall	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, MP, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, WB
Hailstorm	Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal
Drought	Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan
Cyclone	Gujarat

2011 Census

1078. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the social and economic census figures related to 2011 census have not been clarified even after expiry of six years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the absence of clarification of the said figures, the objectives of the said census is not being achieved; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Madam, the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) was conducted in 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in rural and urban areas respectively. The SECC data excluding the caste data have been finalized and published by MoRD and HUPA. The results of this Census are in public domain and the same stand uploaded on www.secc.gov.in.

(c) and (d) Based on SECC 2011 data, beneficiaries are decided through a three-step process involving thirteen Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not-poor households, five Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and seven Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households.

SECC-2011 data are used for implementation of various programmes including Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana as well as to design and administer various welfare programmes/schemes in urban areas.

[English]

Speedy Trial

1079. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vast majority of the prisoners in various jails of the country are awaiting trial for many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps is being taken by the Government to provide speedy and fair trial to these prisoners;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, 293058 undertrial prisoners were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31.12.2016.

(c) to (e) 'Prisons' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Prison Administration is, therefore, the responsibility of State Governments.

However, to address the issue of undertrials in various jails of the country, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has undertaken various initiatives. Through Cr PC Amendment Act 2005, Section 436A was inserted in Cr PC. Under Section 436A, an undertrial has the right to seek bail on serving more than one half of the maximum possible sentence on personal bond. MHA had issued an advisory to all States and UTs to constitute Review Committees in every District and review the cases of undertrials and educate them about their rights to bail etc. MHA has also issued an advisory to States and UTs which provides for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing free legal aid to undertrials, setting up of Lok Adalats/ Special courts in prisons for expediting the review of cases of undertrials.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has also been providing free and competent legal services to all under trial prisoners and convicts through its 1070 legal service clinics running in jails all over India. Empanelled Legal Services Advocates and trained Para-Legal Volunteers man these clinics. 9563 Remand Advocates are also providing legal services to arrested persons in criminal courts.

[Translation]

Cases of Online Stalking

1080. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Police is considering to use advanced software to deal with the cases of online stalking and child abuse to monitor maximum number of such online incidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a study conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) has revealed that there is shortage of skilled people in legal agencies to deal with online child abuse cases; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Police and Public Order are State subjects as per the Constitution. Various initiatives are taken by States to modernize their law enforcement setup from their own budgetary resources and no record of such initiatives is maintained at Central Level. However, Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children Scheme during 2017-2020. This includes development of a portal for reporting complaints of online content of child sexual abuse by public for initiating action for its removal and further action as per law by law enforcement agencies of States/UTs.

(c) and (d) As per UNODC report titled 'Global Study on Legal Aid' available on website of UNODC, 48% of the member States identified the shortage of lawyers outside urban areas as the main impediment in ensuring universal access to legal aid. Training and capacity building of prosecutors and judicial officers is an ongoing activity and various national and State academies/institutes regularly organize training programmes for their skill development.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan App

1081. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Swachh Bharat Abhiyan App;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of information that people can get through this App easily;

(d) whether the Government is taking any new steps to increase the number of its users; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), on 6 August 2016, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched an App, namely "Swachhata App" for Citizens' Grievance Redressal by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to improve urban sanitation. The app provides a platform to citizens to report cleanliness related issues and to track these to their final resolution and closure. As on date, 2630 ULBs are on board on "Swachhata App" platform and it has more than 7.9 million users. More than 13 million complaints have been registered on it, with 90% resolution rate. The application is available in Hindi, English and seven other regional languages (Bangla, Marathi, Gujarati, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada).

(d) and (e) To increase the number of users of "Swachhata App", publicity campaign has been launched for creating awareness about the App among masses and adequate weightage was also given for its usage in 'Swachh Survekshan-2018'

[English]

Open Prisons

1082. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish open prisons or semi open prisons across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the objectives and guidelines envisaged in this regard and the details of funds allocated for the same;

(c) whether the Government has discussed the feasibility of establishing such prisons in the country with Directors General or Inspectors General of Prisons of all the States and the Union Territories and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to analyse the model of open prison system in Kerala State that has set a model for rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (c) In the Model Prison Manual, 2016 prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs and circulated to all States, detailed guidelines have been provided on Open Institutions indicating the categories of prisoners who can be selected for sending to such open institutions, the procedure which may be followed by the States in identifying such prisoners etc. These guidelines also indicate the categories of prisoners who are not eligible for sending to such open institutions because of their being in dangerous or high risk category etc.

As per Entry 4 in List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the 'Prisons' and 'Persons detained therein' are State subjects. Therefore, the States are competent to establish open prisons. No funds have been provided to the States by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

A meeting of DG/IG Prisons of all States and UTs was convened by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 13.2.2018 to explore the feasibility of establishing open prisons. The Ministry of Home Affairs had also sought written response from all States and UTs. States and UTs are broadly in agreement with the proposal of setting up Open Jails and consider the concept of Open Jails as a good reformative endeavour and a right step.

(d) and (e) Many States like Kerala, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, West Bengal etc. have Open Institutions which are considered models of rehabilitation and reformation.

Stay of Refugees

1083. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of refugees including Rohingyas and Bangladeshi refugees estimated to be staying in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is still no national law on Refugees;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is likely to establish an independent, permanent Commission to look into the concerns of the asylum seekers, such as application for refugee status, determination of refugee status etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The entry of illegal immigrants is clandestine and surreptitious and therefore accurate number of such illegal migrants staying in the country is not available.

(b) and (c) All foreign nationals including asylum/refuge seekers are governed by the provisions contained in The Foreigners Act, 1946 and The Passport (Entry into India), Act, 1920 and rules and orders made thereunder.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at this stage.

Viral Infections in Mangoes

1084. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from mango growers from West Bengal and other parts of the country about the rumours that their produce are being affected with viral infections which has diminished their sales and even reduced their advance orders; and

(b) if so, the corrective action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per the information received from the Government of West Bengal, no viral infection has been reported in mango so far in major producing districts of the State.

(b) Does not arise.

Project Cost of Gurupriya Bridge

1085. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Project Cost of Gurupriya Bridge in the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected District of Malkangiri along with the status of the project;

(b) the amount of funds released by the Centre as part of its share so far;

(c) the status of tendering for the bridge over Sileru river between Odisha and Andhra Pradesh near North of Malkangiri; and

(d) the time by which the bridge is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Gurupriya Bridge Project was approved by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways at the cost of Rs. 45 crore in 2010-11. However, Odisha Government has informed that the project has been completed at the cost of Rs. 187.25 crore.

(b) MoRTH has so far released an amount of Rs. 27 crore.

(c) and (d) Contract of the Sileru Bridge was awarded on 26.11.2016 and is likely to be completed by November 2018.

Crime Against Foreigners

1086. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data on the number of foreign nationals raped in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the action taken thereon, State-wise, particularly Delhi; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future including implementation of strict laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted in the country, including Delhi, under

Rape for Crime against Foreigners from 2014 to 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement. Latest published Data is upto to the year 2016.

(c) Several steps have been taken for increasing safety of women, which include, *inter-alia*:-

(i) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 has put in place a regime which prescribes stringent punishment against rapes, including death penalty.

(ii) Government has undertaken a project for developing an Emergency Response Support System based on a Pan-India 24X7 Helpline Number 112, which is accessible through call/SMS/email/panic button etc.

(iii) Government has issued advisories to States/UTs to take measures for prevention crimes against women, stressing on mandatory registration of FIRs, providing on-line complaint filing system, increasing representation of women in Police, gender sensitization of police, deployment of Special Mahila Police Volunteers, activating victim compensation fund, setting up of Anti-human Trafficking units, etc. Details of these advisories issued are available on website of Ministry of Home Affairs at <https://mha.gov.in>.

(iv) A separate portal for Cyber-Crime against women and children has been commenced.

(v) In order to facilitate better investigation and prosecution in rape cases, modernization and capacity building of forensic labs has been undertaken.

(vi) Government has approved safe-city projects for 8 cities to put in place comprehensive infrastructure, technological and community based interventions for women safety.

(vii) Government has commenced development of a National Database on Sexual Offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.

Statement*Cases Registered on Rape under Crime against Foreigners during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	2	1	0	2	1	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3	2	0	2	2	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	4	2	0	5	5	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	1	1	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	2	0	0	8	0	0
	Total State(s)	14	6	0	18	9	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	8	7	0	20	20	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		8	7	0	20	20	0
Total (All India)		22	13	0	38	29	0

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	3	2	0	2	2	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	2	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	1	0	1	1	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	1	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State(s)	9	4	1	5	4	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	3	2	0	2	2	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT(s)	3	2	0	2	2	0
	Total (All India)	12	6	1	7	6	1

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	2	3	0	2	3	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	3	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	1	0	0	1	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	3	0	11	9	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total State(s)		8	10	0	18	18	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	10	7	0	13	13	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		11	7	0	13	13	0
Total (All India)		19	17	0	31	31	0

Source: Crime in India.

Note: CR-Cases Registered, CCS-Cases Chargesheeted, CON-Cases Convicted, PAR-Persons Arrested, PCS-Persons Chargesheeted and PCV-Persons Convicted

Diversification of Crops

1087. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines on the diversification of crop; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), a sub Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in Original Green Revolution States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh to promote diversification from water guzzling paddy crop to alternative crops, to restore soil fertility and arrest the depletion of ground water since

2013-14. CDP has been extended to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to divert tobacco area to alternative crops/cropping system *w.e.f.* 2015-16. Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra has not implemented the scheme as their area is negligible under tobacco.

As per provision/guideline of CDP, assistance is given on four major components *i.e.* alternative crop demonstrations, farm mechanization & value addition, site-specific activities and contingency for awareness, training, implementation, monitoring, etc. based on the proposal from the implementing States. The alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, nutri/coarse cereals, cotton and agro-forestry plantation are promoted in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh to replace paddy. Both Agriculture and Horticulture crops are promoted to replace tobacco in tobacco growing areas.

Under RKVY, State Government can undertake activities for diversification of crop depending on state specific needs/priorities with the approval by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary of the State.

Crop production technology of various agricultural and horticultural crops grown in different regions and ecologies are also promoted through other ongoing Schemes of DAC&FW like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET), Soil Health Card Scheme, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc.

Law Commission Report on Bail

1088. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to implement the recommendations of the 268th Law Commission report on Bail, especially on the proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC);

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the proposed amendments; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As the criminal laws and criminal procedure are in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, recommendations made in the 268th Report of the Law Commission of India has been forwarded to all the State Governments/UTs for their views/ comments.

Action Against Cow Vigilantes

1089. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking cognizance of increasing cases of cow vigilantes, Supreme Court has asked the Union and State Governments to take stern action against such cow

vigilantes group unleashing violence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any fresh advisories to the States to take stern action in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 17.07.2018 in Writ Petition(Civil) No.754/2016 has issued certain directions on issues related to mob violence.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, The State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies, as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens.

Further, States/UT Administrations are empowered to enact and enforce laws to curb the menace of crimes in their jurisdiction. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued advisories from time to time which are available in Ministry's *website* www.mha.gov.in. Ministry of Home Affairs have issued an advisory to all States/UTs for taking prompt and strict action against miscreants who take law into their own hands in the name of protection of cow *vide* advisory dated 09.08.2016. A recent advisory on addressing the issue of lynching by mob on suspicion of child lifting was issued by MHA on 4.7.2018

Farmers Crisis

1090. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Indian farmers are facing an array of risks/crisis relating to production, weather, crop prices, credit and policy decision by the Government according to the second volume of Economic Survey-2016-17;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposed to take any steps to mitigate all these risks of farmers across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Economic Survey 2016-17 (Vol. II) has indicated that Indian farmers face risks related to production, weather, price, credit, market and policy. The details of these risks are given in

the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Government has implemented various schemes to mitigate farming risk across the country which, *inter-alia*, includes: Interest Subvention Scheme, National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Soil Health Card and Neem Coated Urea, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, and National Agriculture Market (e-NAM). In addition to above schemes, Minimum Support Prices are provided at the rate of 1.5 times the cost of production.

Statement

Details of risks faced by farmers as per Economic Survey

Sl. No.	Type of Risks	Causes	Reasons for Severity
1.	Production risks	Pests, Diseases, Shortage of inputs like seeds/ irrigation	Low productivity, declining yield
2.	Weather and Disaster related risks	High share of rainfed agriculture, Low irrigation coverage, drought, flooding, hailstorm and unseasonal rains	Production loss, Lower than potential production
3.	Price risks	Lower than remunerative price	Absence of marketing infrastructure, Presence of and excessive profiteering by middlemen
4.	Credit risks	Predominance of informal sources of credit, money lenders, Lack of capital for short term and long term loans	Absence of stable incomes/ profits lead to defaults/ indebtedness
5.	Market risks	Changes in demand/ supply domestic or international	Loses market/ market share
6.	Policy risks	Uncertain policies, regulations	Impact of Government policies, APMC Act and other regulations

Source: Economic Survey, 2016-17, Government of India

Interest Subsidy to Farmers

1091. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of interest subsidy provided to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to gauge the impact of this subsidy on the productivity of foodgrains

and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any study has been conducted to establish a correlation between the size of farm holdings and repayment discipline among farmers, if so, the key findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) District-wise

data for the disbursement of interest subsidy provided to farmers is not maintained by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the implementing agencies for the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS). However, as per reports from NABARD, in 2016-17, in respect of Cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks in Andhra Pradesh, the Government provided Rs. 79.55 crore and Rs. 89.31 crore respectively towards reimbursement of interest subvention claims of financial institutions @ of 2% per annum and of prompt repayment incentives to farmers @3% per annum. Similar data in respect of commercial banks in Andhra Pradesh for 2016-17 is not available with RBI.

(b) and (c) 'ISS for crop loans' an All India Study by NABARD (2016) noted improvement in credit flow to agriculture on account of the scheme which in turn facilitated use of crucial inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.). This the study noted reflected in better yield and production of major crops in the country. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has not got any study conducted to establish a correlation between the size of farm holdings and repayment discipline among farmers.

Tobacco Farming

1092. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to encourage tobacco farmers to shift to other crops; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated by the Government to various States of the country during the last two years along with the funds utilized by the different States to shift from tobacco farming to alternate farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has extended Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), an ongoing sub Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternative crops/cropping system in ten tobacco growing

States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal *w.e.f.* 2015-16. Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra has not implemented the scheme as their area is negligible under tobacco.

(b) The allocation of funds (Central Share) by the Government of India to various States during the last two years along with the expenditure (Central Share + State Share) reported by the States to shift from tobacco farming to alternate farming is as given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation (BE) (CS)	Expenditure (CS+SS)
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	945.00	1323.00
2.	Bihar	80.00	65.45
3.	Gujarat	905.00	96.54
4.	Karnataka	720.00	632.27
5.	Maharashtra	13.00	0.00
6.	Odisha	11.00	0.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	24.00	0.00
8.	Telangana	47.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	172.00	0.00
10.	West Bengal	83.00	129.00
2017-18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.10	252.00
2.	Bihar	17.80	15.57
3.	Gujarat	201.23	380.16
4.	Karnataka	160.08	133.25
5.	Maharashtra	2.86	0.00
6.	Odisha	2.45	0.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	5.33	19.20
8.	Telangana	10.47	12.95
9.	Uttar Pradesh	38.21	103.70
10.	West Bengal	18.47	30.77

BE-Budget Estimate, CS-Central Share, SS-State Share

The expenditure under CDP is shared on 60:40 basis between Central and State Governments

Real Estate Regulatory Authority

1093. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any regulatory/supervisory powers over the Real Estate Authority of different States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of complaints registered and disposed off by the Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) since its inception, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any grievance redressal mechanism is available for home buyers in case the errant builders defy the orders of authority and its appellate tribunal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per Section 20 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), the 'appropriate Government' *i.e.* the States/Union Territories (UTs) are to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector.

(b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain such data.

(c) and (d) Section 63 of RERA provides for penalty, which may cumulatively extend up to five per cent of the estimated cost of the real estate project, in case the promoter fails to comply with, or contravenes any of the orders, decisions or directions of the Authority. Similarly, section 64 of RERA provides the punishment upto 3 years imprisonment or with fine, which may extend up to ten per cent of the estimated cost of the real estate project, or with both in case the promoter fails to comply with, or contravenes any of the orders, decisions or directions of the Appellate Tribunal.

[Translation]

Quantum of Foodgrains Stored

1094. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains in storage under the Government during the last six months, foodgrain-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to use the stored foodgrains to control their prices in the market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The foodgrain-wise stock stored under Central Pool of the Government during the last six months is as given below:—

(Figures in Lakh MT)

As on	Rice (including un-milled paddy in terms of rice)	Wheat	Total
01.01.2018	332.52	195.62	528.14
01.02.2018	339.63	175.47	515.10
01.03.2018	328.24	151.55	479.79
01.04.2018	300.43	132.31	432.74
01.05.2018	297.46	353.45	650.91
01.06.2018	295.46	437.55	733.01
01.07.2018	275.57	418.01	693.58

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Food Corporation of India (FCI) sells stocks of wheat and rice in excess of stocking norms and strategic reserve in Central Pool in the open market at pre-determined prices through Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS(D)] to enhance the supply especially during the lean season and thereby moderate the open market prices especially in the deficit regions.

Quantum for sale of wheat under OMSS(D) in 2018-19 has been fixed as 100 LMT. For Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, reserve price for wheat for second, third and fourth quarters of Financial Year 2018-19 has been kept as Rs 1900, Rs 1925 and Rs 1950 per quintal respectively. For other States, railway freight ex-Ludhiana to the nearest railhead and road transportation cost from railhead to the depot, where sale is undertaken, will be

added in the above reserve price. This reserve price includes loading and handling charges for all types of sales including dedicated movement.

Quantum of 20 LMT of Grade 'A' rice has also been kept for sale under OMSS(D) during 2018-19. Reserve Price of rice has been fixed as Rs 2500 per quintal for auction upto 30th September 2018. From 1st October 2018, it will be taken as Rs 2500 per quintal or Minimum Support Price (MSP) derived price (MSP of Grade 'A' Paddy x 1.5), whichever is higher.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Objective of BADP

1095. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was launched to meet the special development needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas near the border;

(b) whether the main objective of the scheme was to create infrastructure in border areas, provide economic opportunities to people living in the vicinity of the border, instill a sense of security among the people living in border areas etc.;

(c) if so, whether the Government has failed to build infrastructure, provide economic opportunities and instill a sense of security in border areas like Uri, Ladakh, Poonch, etc.;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes. The objective of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is to meet the special developmental needs and well-being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to provide essential infrastructure in these border

areas. The programme is supplemental in nature which aims to augment the pace of development in the border areas. The creation of economic opportunities is an integral part of BADP and the guidelines for implementation of BADP provide provisions for Skill Development and Capacity Building projects for youth for self-employment and skill up-gradation.

(c) to (e) The works/projects under this scheme are planned and prioritized by the State Government and projects have been sanctioned for Uri, Ladakh and Poonch too. Funds released by Ministry of Home Affairs to Jammu and Kashmir during the last four years is as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
2014-15	115.2
2015-16	130.11
2016-17	190.39
2017-18	198.89
Total	634.59

The district-wise details of funds released to Leh, Kargil, Baramulla and Poonch districts during the last four years are as follows:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	District	Amount released Year-wise			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Leh	11.95	12.38	12.92	20.25
2.	Kargil	4.97	5.15	5.65	11.23
3.	Baramulla (including Uri Block)	9.67	11.25	11.18	24.34
4.	Poonch	5.17	7.39	7.68	14.83

These development initiatives coupled with security measures resulted in instilling a sense of security amongst people living in border areas.

Death of CRPF Personnel in Naxal Ambush

1096. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has lost a large number of

jawans in the maoist ambushes and terrorists attacks during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken to protect the jawans and to improve their morale and confidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government is aware of all casualties to personnel of CRPF in LWE violence and terrorist incidents. Details for CRPF personnel martyred in in such incidents during last three years and current year is as follows:—

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
LWE Violence					
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	00
Bihar	2	11	0	1	14
Chhattisgarh	3	18	39	11	71
Jharkhand	0	2	0	2	04
Maharashtra	0	0	1	0	01
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	00
Odisha	0	0	0	0	00
Telangana	0	0	0	0	00
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	00
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	00
Terrorist and Other Incidents					
Jammu and Kashmir	4	11	12	4	31
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	01
Total	09	43	52	18	122

(c) CRPF personnel are being provided adequate training, specialized equipment and logistic support required to enhance protection and deal with the operational situation in the theatre of deployment. New technologies are continuously being inducted to enhance operational effectiveness and protection of the troops.

The Government has been taking several measures to ensure good morale of CAPF personnel. Additional allowances/incentives to personnel in terms of Risk Allowance, HRA and extension of facility for retention of Government accommodation at the last place of posting

is already in place. In addition, insurance schemes and various advances/loans are in place to ensure financial well being. Basic facilities like proper accommodation and amenities at the place of deployment are being ensured. Better medical facilities, evacuation of injured by helicopters, timely grant of entitled leave, better promotional avenues, gallantry awards, rewards/appreciations, prompt grievance redressal, better officer–men interaction, monitoring of mental health and measures for stress management are being ensured.

Open Sea Cage Farming under Blue Revolution

1097. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to promote “Open sea cage farming” under “Blue Revolution” Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad has provided financial assistance of Rs.114.73 lakh to the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) in 2011 for implementation of a technology upgradation project on demonstration of open sea cage farming;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations therein;

(d) whether the Government has a proposal to establish open sea cage farming across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries provides financial assistance to the maritime State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) for promotion of mariculture activities namely Open Sea Cage Culture, Seaweed Cultivation, Bivalve Culture and Pearl Culture.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad had in October, 2008 sanctioned and released an amount of Rs 114.73 lakh to the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi for setting up of 14 floating open sea cages as demonstration farms. It is reported that the entire operations of the 14 cages were performed through the fishermen group/societies/ villages under CMFRI scientist and technical officers at nine locations namely Cochin, Mangalore, Mumbai, Veraval, Balasore, Srikakulam, Kakinada, Kanyakumari and Chennai.

The main recommendations of the demonstration studies as reported are; (i) 100gm size juvenile fish is optimum for stocking in the cages, (ii) Seabass and Snappers can be co-cultured in the same cage for proper utilisation of the bottom and left over feed, (iii) Fattening of lobster in cages for short duration is a very lucrative business. Lobster can be grown upto maturity stage and (iv) Mulllets, Chanos, Etroplus and high value herbivorous fishes can be polycultured.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, during the past 3 financial year from 2014-15 to 2016-17, Central Financial Assistance to the tune of Rs.1062.72 lakh has been provided to intended State Governments and UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Andaman & Nicobar Administration for establishment of a total of 670 Nos of open sea cages. The broad benefits of open sea cage culture are; to create alternative livelihood to the fishermen, enhancement of marine fish production, income and employment generation to the local fishermen along with other multiple indirect benefits.

[Translation]

Immigration Facilities at Airports

1098. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports where immigration facility is available across the country;

(b) the name of the authority managing the same;

(c) the number of personnel working in the Bureau of Immigration as of now;

(d) the extent of shortage of number of personnel in the Bureau of Immigration in view of the development likely to take place in the next five years; and

(e) the steps proposed by the Government to overcome the said shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) At present immigration facilities are available at 34 Airports. List of these airports indicating the respective authorities managing the same is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) At present 5074 (including 394 on contractual basis) personnel are working in Bureau of Immigration.

(d) Keeping in view future developments and to take care of immigration requirements, there is a proposal for sanction of 2308 posts in the Bol.

(e) To overcome the shortage of manpower, Govt. of India has sanctioned 873 posts for appointment of ex-serviceman on contractual basis for a period of one year or till filling up the vacant posts on regular basis whichever is earlier.

Govt. of India has also sanctioned 1000 posts of Immigration Assistant for counter duties against live vacant posts, on contractual basis for a period of three years or till filling up the vacant posts on regular basis, whichever is earlier.

Statement

List of Airports (34)

Sl. No.	Immigration Check Post (ICP)	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	Under Bol
2.	Amousi(Lucknow)	Under Bol
3.	Babatpur/Varanasi	Under Bol
4.	Bangalore	Under Bol
5.	Calicut	Under Bol
6.	Chandigarh	Under Bol
7.	Chennai	Under Bol
8.	Cochin	Under Bol

1	2	3
9.	Coimbatore	Under Bol
10.	Dabolim(Goa)	Under Bol
11.	Delhi	Under Bol
12.	Gaya (Bihar)	Under Bol
13.	Guwahati	Under Bol
14.	Hyderabad	Under Bol
15.	Jaipur	Under Bol
16.	Kolkata	Under Bol
17.	Mangalore	Under Bol
18.	Mumbai	Under Bol
19.	Nagpur	Under Bol
20.	Patna	No operation of international flights.
21.	Port Blair	-do-
22.	Pune	Under Bol
23.	Amritsar	Under Bol
24.	Trichy	Under Bol
25.	Trivandrum	Under Bol
26.	Srinagar	No operation of international flights.
27.	Bagdogra	Under Bol
28.	Visakhapatnam	State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
29.	Madurai	State Govt of Tamil Nadu
30.	Bhubaneswar	State Govt. of Odisha
31.	Tirupati	No operation of international flights
32.	Vijaywada	-do-
33.	Surat	-do-
34.	Kannur	-do-

[English]

Employment to Trained Labour

1099. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an online service to provide employment to trained labours in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is collaborating with the private sector in this regard particularly in Punjab;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the nature of employment proposed to be provided and the persons likely to be benefited therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government has launched the online National Career Service (NCS) Portal (*www.ncs.gov.in*) for providing a package of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, providing information on skill development courses etc. The services of NCS are freely accessible by all users including jobseekers, employers, skill providers, and career counsellors.

(c) and (d) NCS has signed Memorandum of Understanding with many public/ private strategic partners throughout the country, including Punjab.

(e) The employment is to be provided across various levels of skills depending upon the demand side requirement as proposed by the employers on the portal.

Revoking AFSPA

1100. SHRI C. N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to revoke the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) in Meghalaya and reduce its ambit in Arunachal Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to revisit the 2005 B.P. Jeevan Reddy Committee report which had recommended the repeal of the AFSPA altogether; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. In view of improved security situation in Meghalaya and in certain areas of Arunachal Pradesh bordering Assam:—

- (i) disturbed area under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, (AFSPA) for 10 km belt in Meghalaya bordering Assam, was not extended beyond 31.3.2018.
- (ii) areas under AFSPA in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh have been reduced from 16 police stations/police out post earlier to 8 police stations bordering the State of Assam besides continuing of AFSPA in Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

The decision to issue notification for declaring 'disturbed area' under AFSPA, is taken periodically after making an objective assessment of the ground situation in consultation with security agencies and the concerned State Governments.

Premium for Crop Insurance

1101. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any amount from the farmers from Andaman and Nicobar Islands as premium for crop insurance;

(b) if so, the details of the total amount received under this head from April, 2014 to January, 2018, year-wise;

(c) whether compensation has been paid by the Government to the farmers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands out of this deposited insurance amount, if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(d) the details of heads under which the remaining amount is being used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No Madam. As per provisions of the Government sponsored crop insurance schemes in implementation since 2014, premium from farmers is paid to the concerned insurance company for acceptance of risk and payment of claims as per provision of scheme.

(b) In view of (a) above question does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per provisions of the Government sponsored crop insurance schemes, in Andaman & Nicobar Islands during 2014-15 Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) were operational and claims amounting to Rs. 5.87 lakh were paid by the insurance companies against zero premium by farmers. During 2015-16 under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) against zero premium by farmers, claims of Rs. 1.19 lakh became payable, which are pending settlement due to non-release of share of its subsidy by the Union Territory (UT). From 2016-17 onwards, the UT is implementing Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). During 2016-17, against the farmers premium of Rs. 0.23 lakh, claims of Rs. 14.56 lakh have been paid and during 2017-18 the scheme was implemented only during Rabi season when Rs. 0.71 lakh was collected from farmers as their share of premium by insurance companies, however, yield data is awaited from UT Administration for calculation of claims.

Insurance companies utilize the premium so received for settlement of claims and their other administrative expenses for implementation of the scheme. Details of premium including farmers' premium paid to insurance companies and claims paid under various crop insurance schemes implemented during 2014-15 to 2017-18 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of premium collected from farmer and Government and claims paid by insurance companies from 2014-15 to 2017-18 under various crop insurance schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Farmers' Premium	Premium Subsidy	Gross Premium	Total Claims
2014-15	0	16.28	16.28	5.87
2015-16	0	20.08	20.08	1.19 (Pending for want of State Govt. Subsidy)
2016-17	0.23	1.39	1.62	14.56
2017-18*	0.71	2.26	2.97	Claims are under process.
Grand Total	0.94	40.01	40.95	21.62

* Provisional.

Development of Slums

1102. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes implemented by the Government for the development of slums in the country and the funds allocated and utilized under the said schemes along with targets set and achieved so far;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from several States for the development of slums;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the current status of each of the projects, State/UT-wise;

(e) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be cleared by the Government; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government for the effective monitoring and implementation of schemes for the development of slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government of India implemented the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers.

Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06 which was extended up to March, 2017 for completion of

projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. Total 1,507 projects comprising Central Assistance of Rs. 17,401.28 crores were approved for construction of 12,40,904 houses across the country, out of which, construction of 11,04,110 houses has been completed.

The Government of India also implemented Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses along with basic civic and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. RAY has been discontinued and liabilities against 183 ongoing projects have been subsumed in the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)].

In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the PMAY (U) and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirements of the slum dwellers and other urban poor through following four verticals:-

- (i) "In-Situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR);
- (ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC).

As on 16.07.2018, total 10,371 projects comprising Central Assistance of Rs. 78,017.11 crores have been approved for construction of 51,10,821 houses under the PMAY (U) including the subsumed projects of RAY.

Total 28,98,700 houses are grounded for construction and 7,93,531 houses are completed.

(b) to (e) Based on their demand for housing under the PMAY (U), the States/UTs frame the project proposals and they are approved by the concerned State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) which is Chaired by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State. After approval from the concerned SLSMC, the States/UTs submit the proposals to this Ministry for approval of Central Assistance by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC). As the CSMC meets every month, no project proposal as on date is pending in this Ministry.

State/UT-wise and project-wise status of projects under the PMAY (U) for development of slums is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(f) For effective monitoring of the PMAY (U), the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Housing

and Urban Affairs meets regularly and *inter-alia* reviews the progress of the Mission.

Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the PMAY (U) is monitored by a Committee of Secretary (HUA) and Secretary (DFS).

Further, the Ministry regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meetings/video-conferences with the concerned States/UTs. Hon'ble Minister (HUA) holds review meetings with Hon'ble Chief Ministers and concerned Ministers of the State. Officers of this Ministry as well as Program Management Unit (PMU) set up under the PMAY (U) Mission regularly undertake field level visits to monitor the Scheme.

Furthermore, the construction of houses under the PMAY (U) is also being monitored through geo-tagged photographs being captured at different stages of construction of the houses.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of projects for development of slums alongwith Physical and Financial Progress under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State	No of Projects	Financial Progress of Central Assistance (Rs. crore)		Physical Progress of Houses		
			Approved	Released	Sanctioned	Grounded for Construction	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	41.26	32.87	1,617	1,413	21
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	4	77.39	56.61	1,536	1,536	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	7	297.72	161.70	11,276	7,328	2,996
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	65.55	48.92	6,246	300	240
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	133	1,008.72	451.40	86,220	58,080	21,384
13.	Haryana	4	206.93	119.28	3,226	2,842	961
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	27.62	9.21	300	300	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	15.98	11.56	369	77	62
16.	Jharkhand	30	252.32	73.40	19,448	3,093	2,860
17.	Karnataka	23	638.77	529.59	23,125	22,426	16,097
18.	Kerala	5	66.06	25.86	2,118	1,430	343
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12	251.37	183.92	10,295	8,123	5,086
21.	Maharashtra	5	2,029.66	-	2,02,966	255	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	1	9.49	7.51	142	142	38
25.	Nagaland	3	41.68	24.74	1,054	1,054	455
26.	Odisha	19	363.16	137.60	18,535	10,401	2,813
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	1	10.25	7.88	1,025	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	27	450.07	278.17	21,908	18,641	12,761
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	15	135.25	112.52	4,880	4,880	4,818
32.	Telangana	1	22.25	62.38	1,198	334	-
33.	Tripura	4	77.92	59.94	3,005	3,005	657
34.	Uttar Pradesh	18	279.22	172.07	8,409	4,251	4,003
35.	Uttarakhand	10	128.80	107.48	3,130	1,918	1,318
36.	West Bengal	3	15.05	11.58	472	442	192
Total		338	6,512.48	2,686.18	4,32,500	1,52,271	77,105

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and Project-wise details of projects for development of slums along with Physical and Financial Progress under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State City	Approved Date	Project Name	Financial Progress (Rs in crore)				Physical Progress (Nos)		
				Project Cost	Central Assistance Approved	Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Sanctioned	Houses Grounded	Houses Completed	Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada 05-Dec-2012	NSC Bose Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, Vijaywada Municipal Corporation, Andhra Pradesh	76.18	36.28	14.51	1,413	1,413	21	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20-Jan-2014	Construction of 204 DUs in Suryatejanagar slum at Chinnagadli, Visakhapatnam, AP	11.02	4.98	1.92	204	-	-	
Andhra Pradesh Total				87.19	41.26	16.44	1,617	1,413	21	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		384 EWS Houses at Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh	20.38	15.70	12.08	384	384	-	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh		320 EWS Houses at Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh	15.80	12.29	9.45	320	320	-	
5.	Arunachal Pradesh		Construction of 576 (G+3) Rental houses, at Chimpu Village Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	44.31	38.73	30.98	576	576	-	
6.	Arunachal Pradesh		256 EWS Housing Project at Palin, Arunachal Pradesh	15.02	10.68	4.10	256	256	-	
Arunachal Pradesh Total				95.52	77.39	56.61	1,536	1,536	-	
7.	Bihar	27-Feb-2014	In-situ redevelopment of various slums at Darbhanga in Bihar	80.56	57.65	22.17	2,190	1,383	471	
8.	Bihar	27-Feb-2014	Construction of 1970 DUs at Gaya, Phase-I, Bihar	75.90	54.31	34.76	1,970	1,934	1,400	
9.	Bihar	27-Feb-2014	Construction of 2038 DUs in 9 slums of Katihar (Phase- I), Bihar .	88.42	63.27	40.49	2,038	1,543	405	
10.	Bihar	27-Feb-2014	Construction of 759 DUs at Patna (Phase-I), Bihar	28.16	13.43	5.17	759	416	33	
11.	Bihar	27-Feb-2014	Construction of 1061 DUs at Patna (Phase-II), Bihar	38.58	18.40	7.08	1,061	279	10	
12.	Bihar	27-Feb-2014	Construction of 1073 DUs at Patna (Phase-III), Bihar	49.10	23.42	9.01	1,073	240	24	
13.	Bihar	27-Feb-2014	Construction of 2185 DUs in 18 slums of Purnea (Phase-I), Bihar	93.94	67.22	43.02	2,185	1,533	653	
Bihar Total				454.65	297.72	161.70	11,276	7,328	2,996	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Chhattisgarh Bhilai Nagar 27-Sep-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 1680 DUs at Ghasidas Nagar Slum in Bhilai Nagar, Durg District. Chhattisgarh.	97.50	16.80	-	1,680	-	-
15.	Chhattisgarh Bhilai Nagar 27-Sep-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 1176 DUs at Ruwabandha Slum in Bhilai Nagar, Durg District. Chhattisgarh.	57.10	11.76	-	1,176	-	-
16.	Chhattisgarh Bhilai Nagar 27-Sep-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 616 DUs at Indra Nagar Model Town in Bhilai Nagar, Durg District. Chhattisgarh.	36.69	6.16	-	616	-	-
17.	Chhattisgarh Korba 24-Apr-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 161 DUs for Kuwabhatta, Korba, Chhattisgarh.	9.11	1.61	0.64	161	-	-
18.	Chhattisgarh Korba 27-Sep-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 937 DUs at Sitamani Basti Korba City, Chhattisgarh.	52.15	9.37	-	937	-	-
19.	Chhattisgarh Raipur 24-Apr-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 484 DUs at Tikrapara and Amapara, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	31.77	4.84	1.87	484	-	-
20.	Chhattisgarh Raipur 24-Apr-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 592 DUs at Daganiya, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	38.37	5.92	0.50	592	-	-
21.	Chhattisgarh Raipur 11-Sep-2012	In-situ Re-development and Relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur	13.60	6.09	4.87	300	300	240
22.	Chhattisgarh Rajnandgaon 24-Apr-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 300 DUs at Dabarpada and Mutton Market, Rajnandgaon	20.66	3.00	1.20	300	-	-
Chhattisgarh Total			356.95	65.55	9.09	6,246	300	240
23.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 12-Dec-2013	EWS housing of 1344 Dwelling units at 2 relocation plots of Ahmedabad.	59.09	28.19	21.68	1,344	1,344	1,184
24.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 12-Dec-2013	EWS housing of 1184 Dwelling units at 2 relocation plots of Ahmedabad.	51.77	24.70	19.00	1,184	1,184	1,184
25.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Fakira tank na Chhapara, Potaliya on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-6)	3.30	0.66	0.26	66	66	66
26.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Bhilvas na Chapra, Bhudarpura on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-4)	6.00	1.20	0.48	120	120	-

27.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Chunaravas Ramgali, Maninagar on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-5)	20.00	4.00	1.60	400	400	-
28.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Slum Behind B Colony, Girdharnagar on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-1)	25.90	5.18	2.07	518	518	518
29.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at (1) Suryanagar, (2) Chandranagar, (3) Bhilvas, Vejalpur on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-3)	27.70	5.54	2.22	554	554	-
30.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 21-Dec-15	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Slum at Odhav on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-2)	75.00	15.00	6.00	1,500	1,500	-
31.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 17-Mar-16	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Kailasnagar, Sabarmati (Ph-II) on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package-I)	4.00	0.80	0.32	80	80	-
32.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 17-Mar-16	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Rohidasnagar Vadaj on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Package -1)	24.00	4.80	1.92	480	480	-
33.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 17-Mar-16	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Sector-II)	40.00	8.00	3.20	800	800	-
34.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 17-Mar-16	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj on PPP/Turnkey Basis	44.00	8.80	3.52	880	880	-
35.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 17-Mar-16	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj on PPP/Turnkey Basis (Sector-I)	60.50	12.10	4.84	1,210	1,210	-
36.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 17-Mar-16	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj On PPP/Turn key Basis	68.75	13.75	5.50	1,375	1,375	-
37.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 17-Mar-16	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj On PPP/Turn key Basis (Sector - III)	71.50	14.30	5.72	1,430	1,430	-
38.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 17-Mar-16	Development of Integrated Group Housing Facility at Ramapir no tekro Vadaj On PPP/Turn key Basis (Sector - IV)	77.00	15.40	6.16	1,540	1,540	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
39.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 111 EWS houses for Ward- Vadaj, Slum - Halarnagar, Ahmedabad	6.66	1.11	0.44	111	111	-
40.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 120 EWS houses for Ward- Paldi, Slum - Shardanagar, Ahmedabad	7.20	1.20	0.48	120	120	-
41.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 240 EWS houses for Ward- Bapunagar, Slum - Dindayal Upadhyaynagar, Ahmedabad	14.40	2.40	0.96	240	240	-
42.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 242 EWS Houses for Ward- Ambavadi, Slum - Ganeshnagar, Ahmedabad	14.52	2.42	0.97	242	242	-
43.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 266 EWS Houses for Ward - Danilimda, Slum - Aektanagar, Ahmedabad	15.96	2.66	1.06	266	266	-
44.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 302 EWS houses for Ward - Vadaj, Slum - Khushalnagar, Ahmedabad	18.12	3.02	1.21	302	302	-
45.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 360 EWS Houses for Ward - Asarwa - North, Slum - Chhanaji na chhpra and Khodiyarnagar, Ahmedabad	21.60	3.60	1.44	360	360	-
46.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 514 EWS Houses for Ward - Narol - Shahvadi, Slum - Sarmyavas, Ahmedabad	30.84	5.14	2.06	514	514	-
47.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 552 EWS Houses for Ward - Asarwa, Slum - Radharaman ni chali, Ahmedabad	33.12	5.52	2.21	552	552	-
48.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 597 EWS Houses for Ward - Ambavadi, Slum - Bhudarpura, Ahmedabad	35.82	5.97	2.39	597	597	-
49.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 950 EWS Houses for Ward - Vadaj, Slum - Mahenatpura, Ahmedabad	57.00	9.50	3.80	950	-	-

50.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 1497 EWS houses for Ward- Ranip, Slum - Bakaramandi, Ahmedabad	89.82	14.97	5.99	1,497	-	-
51.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 22-Nov-16	In-situ" Slum Redevelopment Projects under PMAY for 1574 EWS Houses for Ward- Ambavadi, Slum - Sanjaynagar, Ahmedabad	94.44	15.74	6.30	1,574	1,574	-
52.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 49 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 30 F.P. No.98/1, Nadia Vas, Meghani Nagar Location Ahmedabad, Gujarat	2.94	0.49	-	49	-	-
53.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR project for construction of 54 EWS houses at T.P. No. 30 F.P. No.140 Narayan Patel ni Chali, Meghani Nagar Location Ahmedabad, Gujarat	3.24	0.54	-	54	-	-
54.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 55 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 20 F.P. No.57, Rabari na Chhapara, Navrangpura Location, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	3.30	0.55	-	55	-	-
55.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 58 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 8 F.P. No.200, Kantan vali Chali, Asarawa Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	3.48	0.58	-	58	-	-
56.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 59 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 3 F.P. No.116, 117, Sidheshwari na Chhapara, Ranip Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	3.54	0.59	-	59	-	-
57.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR project for construction of 62 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 28 F.P. No. 572, 573, Bholenath Tekara na Chhapara, Juna Vadaj Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	3.72	0.62	-	62	-	-
58.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 65 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 12 F.P. No.143, Meldipura Kantibhai Desai ni chali, Naroda Road Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	3.90	0.65	-	65	-	-
59.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 66 EWS Houses at T.P. No.13 F.P. No.123, Kasai ni Chali, Danilimda Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	3.96	0.66	-	66	-	-
60.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 85 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 23 F.P. No.435, Harivan Na Chhapara, Sabarmati Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	5.10	0.85	-	85	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
61.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 101 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 11 F.P. No.171, 172/1, Satydev na Chhapara, Rakhiyal Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	6.06	1.01	-	101	-	-
62.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 112 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 6 F.P. No.19/1, 19/2, Bank of Baroda Society na Chhapara, Paladi Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	6.72	1.12	-	112	-	-
63.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 118 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 84/1 F.P. No.92/1,2,3, Matikhan, Vatva Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	7.08	1.18	-	118	-	-
64.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 122 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 111 F.P. No.999, Ramnagar, Odhav Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	7.32	1.22	-	122	-	-
65.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 155 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 8 F.P. No.114, Babupuri na chhapara, Asarawa Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	9.30	1.55	-	155	-	-
66.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 161 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 3-Ranip F.P. No.187, Jogeshwari na Chhapara, Ranip Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	9.66	1.61	-	161	-	-
67.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 164 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 30 F.P. No.48, Parsi na Bhatta na Chhapara, Saijpur Bhogha Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	9.84	1.64	-	164	-	-
68.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 185 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 30 F.P. No.219, Khadavali Chali, Asarawa Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	11.10	1.85	-	185	-	-
69.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 199 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 21 F.P. No.232, Jiva Dosa na Chhapara, Aambavadi Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	11.94	1.99	-	199	-	-
70.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 204 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 23 F.P. No.879, Kanku Maa ni Chali, Juna Vadaj Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	12.24	2.04	-	204	-	-
71.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 207 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 17 F.P. No.7/2, Indiranagar Cantonment na Chhapara, Asarawa Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	12.42	2.07	-	207	-	-

72.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 218 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 1- Bodakdev F.P. No.715, 716, Harisidhdhnagar na Chhapara, Thaltej Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	13.08	2.18	-	218	-
73.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 230 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 3-Ranip F.P. No.105, 106,107/1, 107/2, P T na Chhapara Hamuman Nagar, Ranip Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	13.80	2.30	-	230	-
74.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 262 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 23 F.P. No.480, 481, Charanagar, Sabarmati Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	15.72	2.62	-	262	-
75.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 275 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 112 F.P. No.27, Rajiv Nagar, Odhav Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	16.50	2.75	-	275	-
76.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 276 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 115 F.P. No.7, Rajiv Nagar, Ramol-Hathijan Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	16.56	2.76	-	276	-
77.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 331 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 97/D F.P. No.14, 16, Baliyadev Nagar, Sardarnagar Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	19.86	3.31	-	331	-
78.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 369 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 94 F.P. No.02-Jan, Ganeshnagar and Mahakalinagar, Vasna Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	22.14	3.69	-	369	-
79.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 384 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 6 F.P. No.529,551,552,553, Ganeshnagar, Vasant Kuva Na Chhapara, Paladi Location in	23.04	3.84	-	384	-
80.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 483 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 68 F.P. No.43/P R.S. C.S. No. 1835, 1836, Saranya Vas, Sardar Nagar Location in Ahmedabad,	28.98	4.83	-	483	-
81.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 493 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 37/5 F.P. No.51/1, Suryanagar, Danilimda Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	29.58	4.93	-	493	-
82.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for Construction of 623 EWS Houses at T.P. No. 13 F.P. No.22, 23, Lablavi ni Chai, Behrampura Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	37.38	6.23	-	623	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
83.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR Project for construction of 660 EWS houses at T.P. No. 103 F.P. No.17/1, 17/2, Bhatiji no Tekro, Nikol Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	39.60	6.60	-	660	-	-
84.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR project for construction of 807 EWS houses at T.P. No. 37 F.P. No.98, 99, Site and Service na Chhapara, Behrampura Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	48.42	8.07	-	807	-	-
85.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR project for construction of 1307 EWS houses at T.P. No. 1- Naroda F.P. No.715, 716, Santoshinagar, Naroda Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	78.42	13.07	-	1,307	-	-
86.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 26-Mar-18	ISSR project for construction of 1431 EWS houses at T.P. No. 1- Thaltej F.P. No.144/1 to 7, Malav Talav, Gota Location in Ahmedabad, Gujarat	85.86	14.31	-	1,431	-	-
87.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 20-May-2014	EWS and Lower Income Group for 5082 Dwelling Unit at 15 Location in Ahmendabad by AMC	261.80	38.12	30.49	5,082	5,082	5,082
88.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 20-May-2014	EWS 1652 DUs and Lower Income Group 812 DUs at 4 Locations in AUDA Limit.	210.41	18.48	7.39	2,464	1,960	1,960
89.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 20-May-2014	EWS and Lower Income Group for 1008 Dwelling Units at Hathijan, Gujarat	95.39	7.56	6.05	1,008	1,008	736
90.	Gujarat Ahmedabad 20-May-2014	EWS and Lower Income Group for 512 Dwelling Units at Chenpur, Gujarat	46.33	3.84	3.07	512	472	472
91.	Gujarat Bharuch 26-Nov-2013	Construction of 512 Dwelling Units for urban poor at Bharuch, Gujarat	19.95	14.30	9.15	512	512	128
92.	Gujarat Bhavnagar 17-Mar-16	ISSR Project for 192 Dus at Janta Nagar Slum (Cluster with Manek Nagar Slum), Bhavnagar, Gujarat	15.20	1.92	0.77	192	-	-
93.	Gujarat Bhavnagar 17-Mar-16	ISSR Project for 448 Dus at Sindhu Nagar Slums (Cluster with Sardar Nagar Slum), Bhavnagar, Gujarat	36.23	4.48	1.79	448	-	-
94.	Gujarat Bhavnagar 28-Nov-2014	Construction of 1506 EWS Units at 6 different locations in Bhavnagar, Gujarat.	89.15	11.30	9.04	1,506	1,506	1,506
95.	Gujarat Bhuj 12-Dec-2013	Construction for Slum Rehabilitation Project for Bhimrao Nagar A-1, Ramdev nagar and GIDC	14.81	9.48	6.07	304	294	-
96.	Gujarat Deesa 20-Jan-2014	1456 DUs of North Deesa slum (at R.S. No. 5278, 5279-5280 and 4896 Near Sports Club Area).	51.99	37.20	23.81	1,456	1,456	-

97.	Gujarat Jamnagar 23-Aug-17	ISSR Projects (106 EWS) for Janta Phatak Na Zupada slums on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis under PMAY by RMC.	15.21	1.06	-	106	-	672	-
98.	Gujarat Jamnagar 28-Nov-2014	Construction of 672 Dwelling Unit at TPS No 1, FP No 75, Jamnagar, Gujarat.	38.24	5.04	4.03	672	672	672	672
99.	Gujarat Junagadh 07-Feb-18	ISSR projects for 160 EWS Houses at Mubarak Bag Area (R.S. No.:327,326/p, 330/P to 335/P), Junagadh	9.53	1.60	-	160	-	-	-
100.	Gujarat Junagadh 07-Feb-18	ISSR projects for 680 EWS Houses at Ramdevpara (R.S No. 42/1/AP2), Junagadh	36.90	6.80	-	680	-	-	-
101.	Gujarat Junagadh 26-Mar-18	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 120 EWS houses at Shishumangal in Junagadh, Gujarat	8.77	1.20	-	120	-	-	-
102.	Gujarat Junagadh 26-Mar-18	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 457 EWS houses at Mafatyapara Indiranagar in Junagadh, Gujarat	26.33	4.57	-	457	-	-	-
103.	Gujarat Junagadh 26-Mar-18	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 468 EWS houses at Rajivnagar in Junagadh, Gujarat	26.39	4.68	-	468	-	-	-
104.	Gujarat Junagadh 26-Mar-18	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 488 EWS houses at Yoginagar - Khamdhol in Junagadh, Gujarat	32.53	4.88	-	488	-	-	-
105.	Gujarat Junagadh 26-Mar-18	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 492 EWS houses at Bharat Mill Dhoro in Junagadh, Gujarat	32.51	4.92	-	492	-	-	-
106.	Gujarat Junagadh 26-Mar-18	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 598 EWS houses at Lirbaipara Area in Junagadh, Gujarat	34.25	5.98	-	598	-	-	-
107.	Gujarat Junagadh 26-Mar-18	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation project for construction of 1052 EWS houses at Shanteshwar-Oghadhagar in Junagadh, Gujarat	65.02	10.52	-	1,052	-	-	-
108.	Gujarat Kodinar 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 480 (G+3) DUs including infrastructure at Kodinar, Gujarat.	20.45	14.86	9.51	480	480	480	-
109.	Gujarat Palanpur 13-Aug-2014	In-situ of North Palanpur for 1776 DUs at R.S. No.-128 and 129, near Mansarovar Lake Area at Palanpur (Gujarat).	63.15	45.19	17.38	1,776	1,776	1,776	240
110.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC Besides Bishop House, University Road (PPP-9)	2.15	0.72	0.29	72	72	72	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
111.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Bharat Nagar, Mavdi (PPP-7A)	3.64	1.05	0.42	105	105	105
112.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Ghanshyam Nagar/Sahkar Main Road (PPP-5)	4.80	1.20	0.48	120	120	-
113.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Velhath Para, Morbi Road (PPP-11C)	8.85	2.63	1.05	263	-	-
114.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Raiya Dhar, Nr Ramapeer Chowkdi (PPP-6)	11.62	2.65	1.06	265	265	-
115.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Velhath Para, Morbi Road (PPP-11B)	9.12	2.69	1.08	269	-	-
116.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Machhunagar, Nr. Ramapeer Chowkdi (PPP-13)	13.73	3.00	1.20	300	300	-
117.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Velhath Para, Morbi Road (PPP-11A)	10.69	3.20	1.28	320	-	-
118.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Jaybhim Nagar, Nana Mauva (PPP-8)	17.81	4.45	1.78	445	445	-
119.	Gujarat Rajkot 21-Dec-15	In-situ' Slum Redevelopment Project on PPP basis by RMC at Bharat Nagar, Mavdi (PPP-7B)	9.30	4.70	1.88	470	470	-
120.	Gujarat Rajkot 17-Mar-16	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Projects for 130 Dus at Sitaramnagar slums under PPP by Rajkot Municipal Corporation.	6.77	1.30	0.52	130	130	-
121.	Gujarat Rajkot 17-Mar-16	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Projects for 145 Dus at Hinglajnagar slums under PPP by Rajkot Municipal Corporation.	7.55	1.45	0.58	145	145	-
122.	Gujarat Rajkot 17-Mar-16	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 660 DUs at Bharatnagar and Bharatnagar-2 (PPP-16) slum under PPP by Rajkot Municipal Corporation.	34.39	6.60	2.64	660	-	-
123.	Gujarat Rajkot 23-Aug-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment projects (375 EWS) for Hinglajnagar Part-2 slums on PPP basis under PMAY by RMC.	47.64	3.75	-	375	-	-

124.	Gujarat Rajkot 23-Aug-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment projects (725 EWS) for Gokulnagar slums on PPP basis under PMAY.	84.26	7.25	-	725	-	-
125.	Gujarat Rajkot 31-May-2013	Construction of 252 (G+4) DUs including infrastructure at Natrajnagar Slum Ward No. 12, Rajkot	15.81	7.42	7.42	252	252	252
126.	Gujarat Rajkot 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 335 DUs at Gokulnagar and Dudheshwar slums in Ward No. 17 in Rajkot, Gujarat.	19.70	8.04	8.04	335	335	335
127.	Gujarat Rajkot 13-Aug-2014	DPR for Construction of 296 (G+3) DUs at Kittipara slum (Ward No.3.) in Rajkot, Gujarat	17.01	7.24	7.24	296	296	296
128.	Gujarat Rajkot 20-May-2014	2770 houses in East and Central Zone of the City by Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC), Gujarat	209.80	20.78	16.62	2,770	2,543	2,543
129.	Gujarat Rajkot 20-May-2014	1020 Units of EWS and Lower Income Group at TP-9, FP-31/A in RUDA area. Rajkot, Gujarat	79.00	7.65	6.12	1,020	1,020	1,020
130.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Ambedkar Nagar behind Textile Market, Ring Road, Anjana	48.00	6.00	2.40	600	600	-
131.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Halpatiwas Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	64.00	8.00	3.20	800	800	-
132.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Khwajanagar Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	68.00	8.50	3.40	850	850	-
133.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Anvarnagar near Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	68.00	8.50	3.40	850	850	-
134.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Jawaharnagar, Nehrunagar, Salimnagar and Gausiya Masjid near Textile Market, Ring Road, Anjana	96.00	12.00	4.80	1,200	-	-
135.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Umianagar Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	112.00	14.00	5.60	1,400	1,400	-
136.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Gandhinagar, Chimmi Tekro, Juno Depo and Islampura near Textile Market, Ring Road, Anjana	120.00	15.00	6.00	1,500	-	-
137.	Gujarat Surat 21-Dec-15	Redevelopment of Slums at Vivekanandnagar Behind Textile Market, BRTS Road, Anjana	240.00	30.00	12.00	3,000	3,000	-
138.	Gujarat Surat 20-May-2014	848 Units of EWS and Lower Income Group at 3 Locations in SUDA area. Surat, Gujarat	57.19	6.36	5.09	848	848	848

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
139.	Gujarat Surendranagar 13-Aug-2014	Relocation of 7 slums to Meldipara and Vahanvatnagar, for 960 DUs under RAY at Surendranagar (Gujarat).	40.47	28.96	11.14	960	960	-
140.	Gujarat Thangadh 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 420 DUs with infrastructure in three selected Slums of Thangadh Nagarpalika, Gujarat .	21.64	13.13	8.40	420	416	416
141.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	ISSR Project for 67 EWS houses at Danteshwar-Sainath Nagar, Vadodara, Gujarat.	3.29	0.67	0.27	67	67	-
142.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	ISSR Project for 128 EWS houses at Manjalpur-Bajaniyavas, Vadodara, Gujarat	6.30	1.28	0.51	128	128	128
143.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	ISSR Project for 130 EWS houses at Sayajiganj-Jamwadi, Vadodara, Gujarat.	6.55	1.30	0.52	130	130	-
144.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	ISSR Project for 137 EWS houses at Chhani- Soniya Nagar, Vadodara, Gujarat.	6.35	1.37	0.55	137	-	-
145.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	ISSR Project for 360 EWS houses at Sama- Driver Faliya, Bhatnaji Nagar and Marwadi Mahollo, Vadodara, Gujarat.	18.95	3.60	1.44	360	-	-
146.	Gujarat Vadodara 21-Dec-15	ISSR Project for 771 EWS houses at Sama - Sanjay nagar- 1, 2 & Indiranagar, Vadodara, Gujarat.	35.89	7.71	3.08	771	771	771
147.	Gujarat Vadodara 17-Mar-16	Construction of 1428 Dus at F.P. No. 234, Sahakarnagar in-situ slum redevelopment PPP	85.01	14.28	5.71	1,428	1,428	-
148.	Gujarat Vadodara 17-Mar-16	Construction of 1848 Dus at R.S. No. 287, Ektanagar in situ slum redevelopment PPP	116.10	18.48	7.39	1,848	1,848	-
149.	Gujarat Vadodara 23-Aug-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation (84 EWS) at R.S.No 385, Odenagar on PPP basis under PMAY.	6.56	0.84	0.01	84	-	-
150.	Gujarat Vadodara 23-Aug-17	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation (99 EWS) at Danteshwar (T.P. FP. 764,765,766,915) on PPP basis under PMAY.	6.30	0.99	0.26	99	-	-
151.	Gujarat Vadodara 23-Aug-17	ISSR project for 1841 EWS houses at Sanjaynagar Warsiya (R.S. No.-814,384,417) on PPP basis under PMAY.	109.13	18.41	4.00	1,841	-	-
152.	Gujarat Vadodara 26-Nov-2013	Rental cum Transit housing for Construction of 218 DUs at TP 13; FP 209	17.60	7.72	6.17	498	498	366
153.	Gujarat Vadodara 20-Jan-2014	In-Situ Redevelopment of Ektanagar slum (at R.S. no. 287, draft TP-44) for construction of 1856 DUs in Bapod Area	88.91	42.42	32.63	1,856	1,160	-

154.	Gujarat Vadodara 30-Dec-2013	In-Situ Redevelopment of Sahkarnagar slum (at FP-234, TP-22) for construction of 1448 DUs in Akota Tandallja Area, Vadodara	67.74	32.32	12.43	1,448	760	220
155.	Gujarat Vadodara 28-Nov-2014	1491 dwelling units at six locations in Vadodara, Gujarat.	79.78	11.18	8.95	1,491	1,491	336
	Gujarat Total		5177.77	1008.72	451.40	86,220	58,080	21,384
156.	Haryana Ambala 31-May-2013	Construction of 200 houses for Ambala, Haryana	59.83	44.87	17.95	200	118	113
157.	Haryana Hisar 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 1508 DUs in Sat Road slum, Hisar Haryana	62.73	47.05	18.10	1,508	1,508	424
158.	Haryana Rohtak 31-May-2013	In-Situ 1518 Housing and Infrastructure Development of 8 slums in Rohtak	95.89	71.92	28.77	1,518	1,216	424
159.	Haryana Yamuna Nagar 12-Apr-2013	Providing infrastructure facilities in 9 slums of Yamunanagar - Jagadhri, Haryana	60.37	43.09	27.58	-	-	-
	Haryana Total		278.82	206.93	92.39	3,226	2,842	961
160.	Himachal Pradesh Shimla28-Feb-2013	Construction of 300 houses in Krishna Nagar Slum, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	34.00	27.62	9.21	300	300	-
	Himachal Pradesh Total		34.00	27.62	9.21	300	300	-
161.	Jammu and Kashmir Leh 11-Jan-2013	Construction of 369 houses in Leh old town upgradation, Jammu and Kashmir	22.22	15.98	11.56	369	77	62
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		22.22	15.98	11.56	369	77	62
162.	Jharkhand Bokaro - Chas 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 383 DUs in 7 slum locations (6 insitu and 1 relocation) of Chas-Bokaro, Jharkhand	19.57	9.33	5.97	383	383	383
163.	Jharkhand Bundu 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 50 EWS Houses at Tangar Toli in Bundu, Jharkhand	19.66	0.50	-	50	-	-
164.	Jharkhand Chaibasa 30-May-18	ISSR project for construction of 230 EWS houses at Sailhatu location, Chaibasa, Jharkhand	46.77	2.30	-	230	-	-
165.	Jharkhand Chakardharpur 30-May-18	ISSR project for construction of 48 EWS houses at Harijanbasti location, Chakardharpur, Jharkhand	11.37	0.48	-	48	-	-
166.	Jharkhand Chakulia 30-May-18	ISSR project for construction of 180 EWS houses at Hatchali and Sugnibasa location, Chakuliya, Jharkhand	37.24	1.80	-	180	-	-
167.	Jharkhand Chirkunda 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 240 EWS houses at Sundar nagar and kapasara in Chirkunda, Jharkhand	55.14	2.40	-	240	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
168.	Jharkhand Chirkunda 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 260 EWS Houses at Chapra Dungal in Chirkunda, Jharkhand	71.22	2.60	-	260	-	-
169.	Jharkhand Deoghar 30-May-18	ISSR project for construction of 700 EWS Houses at Sundari and Hardalakund location, Deoghar, Jharkhand	111.03	7.00	-	700	-	-
170.	Jharkhand Dhanbad 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 80 EWS Houses at Dompura in Dhanbad, Jharkhand	24.48	0.80	-	80	-	-
171.	Jharkhand Dhanbad 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 92 EWS houses at Bekarband Hanuman Basthi in Dhanbad, Jharkhand	28.15	0.92	-	92	-	-
172.	Jharkhand Dhanbad 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 185 EWS Houses at Refugee Market in Dhanbad, Jharkhand	56.60	1.85	-	185	-	-
173.	Jharkhand Dhanbad 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 360 EWS Houses at Baramudi - Dompura - Patraguttu in Dhanbad, Jharkhand	110.14	3.60	-	360	-	-
174.	Jharkhand Dhanbad 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 507 EWS Houses at Koranga Basthi in Dhanbad, Jharkhand	155.11	5.07	-	507	-	-
175.	Jharkhand Dhanbad 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 1058 DUs in 11 slum locations of Dhanbad, Phase-1, Jharkhand	59.37	26.10	20.01	1,058	670	666
176.	Jharkhand Dhanbad 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 925 DUs in 19 slum locations of Dhanbad, Phase-II, Jharkhand	53.99	23.63	18.12	925	734	723
177.	Jharkhand Garhwa 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 160 EWS Houses at Sonpurwa in Garhwa, Jharkhand	40.06	1.60	-	160	-	-
178.	Jharkhand Gumla 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 75 EWS Houses for Chetar Slum at Gumla, Jharkhand	8.13	0.75	-	75	-	-
179.	Jharkhand Hazaribagh 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 220 EWS houses at Marathi basti and Gadikhana in Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	56.49	2.20	-	220	-	-
180.	JharkhandJhumri Tilaiya 30-May-18	ISSR project for construction of 210 EWS houses at Gumo location, Jhumritelaiya, Jharkhand	43.61	2.10	-	210	-	-
181.	Jharkhand Khunti 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 420 EWS Houses at Jumwadaag in Khunti, Jharkhand	38.35	4.20	-	420	-	-
182.	Jharkhand Latehar 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 820 EWS Houses at Durwa in Latehar, Jharkhand	166.03	8.20	-	820	-	-

183.	Jharkhand Lohardaga 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 140 EWS houses at Chattar bagicha slum in Lohardaga, Jharkhand	47.08	1.40	-	140	-	-	1,088
184.	Jharkhand Madhupur 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 60 EWS Houses at Nawadh Slum in Madhupur, Jharkhand	9.82	0.60	-	60	-	-	-
185.	Jharkhand Medininagar 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 680 EWS Houses for Medininagar Nagar Nigam, Jharkhand	136.65	6.80	-	680	-	-	-
186.	Jharkhand Pakur 30-May-18	ISSR project for construction of 260 EWS houses at Devpur location, Pakur, Jharkhand	41.93	2.60	-	260	-	-	-
187.	Jharkhand Ranchi 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 600 EWS Houses for Pahari Tola location at Ranchi, Jharkhand	49.70	6.00	-	600	-	-	-
188.	Jharkhand Ranchi 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 8720 EWS houses for Ani location at Ranchi, Jharkhand	1,907.60	87.20	-	8,720	-	-	-
189.	Jharkhand Ranchi 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 1565 DUs in 5 slum locations of Ranchi, Jharkhand	79.82	38.08	29.29	1,565	1,306	-	1,088
190.	Jharkhand Sahibganj 30-May-18	ISSR project for construction of 100 EWS houses at Laitok and Rasulpur Dahla location, Sahibganj, Jharkhand	20.84	1.00	-	100	-	-	-
191.	Jharkhand Simdega 27-Dec-17	In-situ Slum Redevelopment Project for 120 EWS houses for 1. Haripur and Harijan/ Naigam Toli slum at Simdega, Jharkhand	11.37	1.20	-	120	-	-	-
Jharkhand Total			3,517.32	252.32	73.40	19,448	3,093	-	2,860
192.	Karnataka Bangalore 30-Jan-2013	Construction of 900 houses (Recolation) at sulkunte village SY No. 122, in Vaithur Hobli, Bangalore.	57.10	26.15	26.15	900	900	-	900
193.	Karnataka Bangalore 26-Sep-2013	Construction of Incremental Housing 1353 (G.F) houses at Selected slums of Bangalore	64.30	30.68	30.68	1,353	1,353	-	1,091
194.	Karnataka Bangalore 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 588 (G F) DUs at 1 slum and 80 (G+4) DUs at 1 slum in Bangalore City in K.R. Puram	35.77	17.06	17.06	668	668	-	548
195.	Karnataka Bangalore 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 666 (GF) DUs at Kuvempunagara slum (In situ) in Bangalore City, Byatarayanapura.	36.30	17.32	17.32	666	666	-	501
196.	Karnataka Bangalore 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 1118 (G.F) DUs at 6 slums and 444 (G+3) DUs at 1 slums in Bangalore City in Raja Rajeshwarinagar	84.60	40.36	40.36	1,562	1,562	-	832

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
197.	Karnataka Bangalore 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 1534 (G.F) DUs at 6 slums and 80 (G+3) DUs at 1 selected slum in Shanthinagara	87.14	41.57	41.57	1,614	1,614	1,222
198.	Karnataka Bangalore 09-Nov-2012	Construction of 512 DUs at Valgerahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka	32.56	1.44	0.48	512	512	512
199.	Karnataka Bangalore 09-Nov-2012	Construction of 192 DUs at Singanayakanahalli, Yalanka, Bangalore, Karnataka	9.22	0.40	0.13	192	192	192
200.	Karnataka Bangalore 09-Nov-2012	Construction of 288 DUs at Kodathi, Varthur Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka	14.30	0.64	0.21	288	288	-
201.	Karnataka Belgaum 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 1044 DUs in 7 slum locations of Belgaum, Karnataka	45.50	32.56	26.05	1,044	1,044	971
202.	Karnataka Chitradurga 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 1563 (G.F) Dus at 8 slums (In-Situ) in Chitradurga, Karnataka	67.84	48.55	38.84	1,563	1,563	1,264
203.	Karnataka Davangere 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 1169 DUs in 5 slum locations of Davangere, Karnataka	50.98	36.48	14.03	1,169	773	265
204.	Karnataka Davangere 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 951 houses in 6 slums of Davangere, Karnataka	41.46	29.67	11.41	951	648	154
205.	Karnataka Gulbarga 26-Sep-2013	Construction of 1024 DUs for slum dwellers (pandit dinadayal upadhaya slum, budga jangam, artisans, pous karmikas and devadasis) in Gulbarga	55.81	26.62	26.62	1,024	1,024	1,024
206.	Karnataka Gulbarga 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 1196 houses in 7 slums of Gulbarga, Karnataka	65.10	31.06	31.06	1,196	1,196	900
207.	Karnataka Gulbarga 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 1227 houses in 6 slums of Gulbarga, Karnataka	65.86	31.42	31.42	1,227	1,227	1,067
208.	Karnataka Hubli Dharwad 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 1056 houses in 6 slums of Hubli-Dharwad, Karnataka	57.53	27.45	27.45	1,056	1,056	803
209.	Karnataka Hubli - Dharwad 30-Jan-2013	Construction of 1072 houses (Recolation) at Hubli-Dharwad, Karnataka	67.67	30.66	30.66	1,072	1,072	751
210.	Karnataka Kolar 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 851 (G F) DUs at 4 selected slums (In situ) in Kolar City, Karnataka	37.10	26.55	21.24	851	851	549
211.	Karnataka Mandya 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 1,335 (G+3) DUs in 5 different slum locations in Mandya City Karnataka.	64.99	41.83	16.02	1,335	1,335	-

212.	Karnataka Mysore 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 116 DUs in Indira Colony slum Mysore, Karnataka	6.28	3.00	116	116	116	116
213.	Karnataka Tumkur 30-Jan-2013	Construction of 1200 houses (Recolation) at Dibbur in Tumkur.	69.96	48.66	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
214.	Karnataka Tumkur 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 1566 (G F) Dus at 6 selected slums (In Situ) in Tumkur.	67.99	48.65	1,566	1,566	1,566	1,235
Karnataka Total			1,185.34	638.77	529.59	23,125	22,426	16,097
215.	Kerala Kochi 30-Dec-2013	Construction and upgradation of 755 DUs in Thuruthy, Kalvathy and Konchery colony of Kochi, Kerala	67.62	18.80	7.00	755	285	54
216.	Kerala Kollam 31-May-2013	Construction of 265 houses at SMP Palace Colony, Kollam, Kerala	17.85	11.21	4.48	265	195	-
217.	Kerala Kozhikode 11-Nov-2014	Construction of 33 new DUs and upgradation of 3 DUs in Kozhikode, Kerala	1.88	0.84	0.32	36	11	-
218.	Kerala Thiruvananthapuram 19-Jan-2012	Construction of 1032 Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	71.87	34.73	13.89	1,032	915	271
219.	Kerala Thrissur 11-Nov-2014	Construction of 12 new DUs and upgradation of 18 DUs in Thrissur, Kerala.	1.54	0.49	0.16	30	24	18
Kerala Total			160.77	66.06	25.86	2,118	1,430	343
220.	Madhya Pradesh Bhopal 20-Dec-16	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 576 DUs at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	46.99	5.76	-	576	-	-
221.	Madhya Pradesh Bhopal 29-May-17	In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) Project for 240 EWS houses at Bhopal.	19.01	2.40	-	240	-	-
222.	Madhya Pradesh Bhopal 05-Dec-2012	Construction of 1204 houses in identified 4 Slums, Bhopal	74.00	33.64	26.91	1,204	1,204	1,204
223.	Madhya Pradesh Dewas 13-Aug-2014	In-situ redevelopment 1212 DUs of three identified Slums at Dewas, Madhya Pradesh	61.48	38.05	14.54	1,212	1,212	600
224.	Madhya Pradesh Gwalior 19-Jan-2012	Construction of 934 houses in Identified 5 Slums in Gwalior, M.P.	57.16	25.26	20.21	934	934	832
225.	Madhya Pradesh Indore 17-Mar-16	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 960 DUs at Indore	74.40	9.60	-	960	-	-
226.	Madhya Pradesh Indore 19-Jan-2012	Construction of 1463 houses in Identified 6 Slums in Indore, M.P.	84.34	37.29	14.92	1,463	1,463	512

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
227.	Madhya Pradesh Jabalpur 19-Jan-2012	Construction of 740 DUs Identified 4 Slums Jabalpur, M.P.	36.95	16.73	13.38	740	740	578
228.	Madhya Pradesh Jabalpur 17-Mar-16	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 396 DUs at Jabalpur	23.02	3.96	-	396	-	-
229.	Madhya Pradesh Sagar 19-Jan-2012	Construction of 780 Identified 3 Slums (Kishor Nyayalay, Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti)	35.11	22.54	9.02	780	780	-
230.	Madhya Pradesh Sagar 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 1370 DUs in 8 Identified Slums at Sagar City (Madhya Pradesh).	75.43	43.06	27.56	1,370	1,370	1,148
231.	Madhya Pradesh Vidisha 11-Nov-2014	Construction of 420 DUs for Slum rehabilitation for Six slums in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh	19.86	13.07	8.37	420	420	212
Madhya Pradesh Total			607.74	251.37	134.91	10,295	8,123	5,086
232.	Maharashtra Greater Mumbai 25-Jun-18	ISSR Project for 28,079 EWS Houses for slum dwellers residing after 2011 at Mumbai.	561.58	280.79	-	28,079	-	-
233.	Maharashtra Greater Mumbai 25-Jun-18	ISSR Project for 47,984 EWS Houses for slum dwellers residing between 2000-2011 at Mumbai.	959.68	479.84	-	47,984	-	-
234.	Maharashtra Greater Mumbai 25-Jun-18	ISSR Project for 1,24,247 EWS Houses at Mumbai.	2,484.94	1,242.47	-	1,24,247	-	-
235.	Maharashtra Satara 30-May-18	Construction of 300 EWS Houses under ISSR on S. No. 387 A, Akashvaani and Matkar colony at Satara, Maharashtra.	38.82	3.00	-	300	-	-
236.	Maharashtra Solapur 28-Apr-16	ISSR Project for 2356 EWS houses in 19 slums coming in retrofitting area of smart city using land as resource at Solapur, Maharashtra	198.29	23.56	-	2,356	255	-
Maharashtra Total			4,243.32	2,029.66	-	2,02,966	255	-
237.	Mizoram Aizawl 11-Sep-2012	Construction for 142 DUs At Zuangtui, Aizawl, Mizoram	11.20	9.49	7.51	142	142	38
Mizoram Total			11.20	9.49	7.51	142	142	38
238.	Nagaland Chumukedima 27-Feb-2014	Construction for housing for urban poor for Chumukedima town .	18.60	13.78	9.64	384	384	128
239.	Nagaland Medziphema 27-Feb-2014	Construction for housing for urban poor for Medziphema town	19.74	14.57	9.97	350	350	135

240.	Nagaland Tseminyu 27-Feb-2014	Costruction of 320 housing for urban poor for Tseminyu town	18.05	13.33	5.12	320	320	192
	Nagaland Total		56.39	41.68	24.74	1,054	1,054	455
241.	Odisha Berhampur 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 288 new DUs in three slum clusters of Berhampur Phase-I, Odisha	16.54	7.75	2.93	288	288	-
242.	Odisha Berhampur 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 564 new DUs in five slum clusters of Berhampur Phase - II, Odisha.	32.76	21.20	8.15	564	528	-
243.	Odisha Berhampur 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 736 new DUs in six slum clusters of Berhampur Phase - III, Odisha	34.85	22.56	8.67	736	592	-
244.	Odisha Berhampur 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 432 new DUs in Nehru Nagar slum clusters of Berhampur Phase - IV, Odisha	27.07	12.39	4.68	432	368	-
245.	Odisha Berhampur 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 240 new DUs in two slum clusters of Berhampur Ph-V, Odisha	11.36	7.36	2.83	240	32	-
246.	Odisha Berhampur 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 596 new DUs and upgradation of 459 DUs in 26 slum clusters of Berhampur Ph-VI, Odisha	47.81	20.72	7.80	1,055	118	116
247.	Odisha Berhampur 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 224 new DUs, 66 new individual DUs and upgradation of 41 DUs (new toilets) in 6 slum of Berhampur Ph-VII, Odisha	22.92	9.02	3.38	331	64	-
248.	Odisha Berhampur 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 612 new dwelling units and upgradation of 207 DUs in 16 slum clusters of Berhampur Ph-VIII, Odisha.	46.19	24.51	9.34	819	-	-
249.	Odisha Berhampur 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 469 new dwelling units and upgradation of 119 nos. of 14 slum of Berhampur Ph-IX, Odisha	38.13	19.25	7.31	588	32	-
250.	Odisha Bhubaneswar 19-Jan-2012	Construction for Rangamatia Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	41.04	16.34	16.01	992	992	600
251.	Odisha Bhubaneswar 11-Sep-2012	Construction for Mahisakhalra Slum Cluster Bhubaneswar (in-situ redevelopment)	46.64	19.91	12.12	760	760	440
252.	Odisha Bhubaneswar 05-Dec-2012	Construction for Mahisakhalra Slum Cluster Bhubaneswar	85.40	36.72	29.38	1,480	1,480	240
253.	Odisha Bhubaneswar 26-Sep-2013	Construction for Mandap Basti Cluster Bhubaneswar	21.51	8.97	3.44	384	384	384
254.	Odisha Bhubaneswar 17-Mar-16	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 1200 DUs at Bhubaneswar (Nilamadhav Awas Yojana).	83.60	12.00	-	1,200	1,200	-
255.	Odisha Bhubaneswar 29-May-17	1300 EWS houses at Shanti Nagar Awas Yojana- An In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) project on PPP Mode	90.22	13.00	0.85	1,300	1,300	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
256.	Odisha Cuttack 05-Dec-2012	Construction for 865 of 10 Slum cluster; In-situ redevelopment, Cuttack Municipal corporation	25.83	10.78	4.31	865	562	368
257.	Odisha Jaipur 08-Mar-2013	Construction for 990 houses in 15 slums at Jaipur	47.79	31.18	8.15	990	990	553
258.	Odisha Jaipur 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 711 DUs in 16 slum clusters of Jaipur Ph-II, Odisha	35.94	21.50	8.24	711	711	112
259.	Odisha Rourkela 17-Mar-16	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 4800 DUs at Rourkela (Madhusudanpalii Slum).	258.69	48.00	-	4,800	-	-
Odisha Total			1,014.59	363.16	137.60	18,535	10,401	2,813
260.	Punjab Bathinda 28-Apr-16	1025 EWS houses Slum Development at Dhobiyana slum in Bathinda (Punjab) under PMAY.	45.31	10.25	4.10	1,025	-	-
Punjab Total			45.31	10.25	4.10	1,025	-	-
261.	Rajasthan Ajmer 11-Jan-2013	Construction for Lohar Basti site, Pasand Nagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya bas) Ajmer	85.11	40.57	16.23	1,448	1,448	-
262.	Rajasthan Alwar 11-Jan-2013	Construction for Budh Vihar, behind Pratap School and Dhobigatta, Alwar, Rajasthan	83.46	59.67	38.19	1,544	1,344	989
263.	Rajasthan Badi Sadri 10-Sep-2013	Construction for in-situ redevelopment of various slums in Badi Sadri, Rajasthan	10.44	4.38	1.64	135	-	-
264.	Rajasthan Begun 10-Sep-2013	Construction for in-situ redevelopment of various slums in Begun, Rajasthan	13.04	5.36	2.14	165	-	-
265.	Rajasthan Bharatpur 11-Jan-2013	Construction for 220 houses in Namak Katra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	9.08	6.49	2.60	220	12	12
266.	Rajasthan Bikaner 30-Jan-2013	Construction for Bhatto and Oddao Ka Bass, Bikaner, Rajasthan	17.28	7.61	3.04	350	-	-
267.	Rajasthan Bikaner 10-Sep-2013	Construction for 812 houses in Chhota Ranisar Baas, Bikaner	45.77	20.20	8.08	812	-	-
268.	Rajasthan Chittorgarh 10-Sep-2013	In-situ redevelopment of various slums and development of Rental housing scheme in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	91.83	38.29	24.50	1,187	1,163	480
269.	Rajasthan Chhoti Sadri 10-Sep-2013	In-situ redevelopment of various slums in Choti Sadri, Rajasthan	29.24	11.99	4.49	369	-	-
270.	Rajasthan Fatehnagar 26-Sep-2013	In-situ, Relocation and Rental House redevelopment of various slums in Fatehnagar, Udaipur, Rajasthan	36.62	18.56	11.88	594	496	224

271.	Rajasthan Jaipur 26-Sep-2013	In-situ development of project for Bagrana Kachi Basti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	92.46	44.10	34.09	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824
272.	Rajasthan Jaipur 19-Jan-2012	Construction for Kiron Ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan	57.29	27.60	22.08	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,104
273.	Rajasthan Jaipur 11-Jan-2013	Construction for sanjay Nagar Bhatta Basti (Phase-I), Jaipur, Rajasthan	96.61	44.70	35.76	2,332	2,332	2,332	388
274.	Rajasthan Jaipur 20-Jan-2012	Construction of 576 DUs at Kalwar Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	17.69	0.78	0.24	576	576	576	576
275.	Rajasthan Jaipur 20-Jan-2012	Construction of 1120 DUs at Shyam-pura, Buhariya, Jaipur, Rajasthan	35.51	1.56	0.49	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
276.	Rajasthan Jaipur 20-Jan-2012	Construction of 704 DUs at Omax City Ajmer, Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	20.47	0.73	0.23	704	704	704	704
277.	Rajasthan Jaipur 20-Jan-2012	Construction of 512 DUs at Mukundpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan	14.55	0.63	0.20	512	512	512	512
278.	Rajasthan Jaipur 20-Jan-2012	Construction of 960 DUs at Mejestic Real Mart at Village Kalwara, Jaipur, Rajasthan	29.78	1.38	0.43	960	960	960	960
279.	Rajasthan Jaipur 20-Jan-2012	Construction of 400 DUs at Bagaru Khurd, Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	12.15	0.41	0.12	400	400	400	400
280.	Rajasthan Jaipur 20-Jan-2012	Construction of 1072 DUs at Navta-Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan	31.64	1.11	0.34	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072
281.	Rajasthan Jaipur 20-Jan-2012	Construction of 432 DUs at Narsingpura, Ajmer, Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	13.47	0.67	0.21	432	432	432	432
282.	Rajasthan Jodhpur 31-May-2013	Construction of 208 DUs at Natiya basti in Jodhpur, Rajasthan	10.84	5.36	2.15	208	208	208	-
283.	Rajasthan Kapasan 10-Sep-2013	In-situ redevelopment of various slums in Kapasan, Rajasthan	12.94	4.70	1.74	143	-	-	-
284.	Rajasthan Kota 21-Dec-2013	Rental to Ownership Housing Scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota.	71.67	34.16	26.79	1,528	1,528	1,528	1,448
285.	Rajasthan Nimbaheera 10-Sep-2013	In-situ redevelopment of various slums and development of Rental housing scheme in Nimbaheera, Rajasthan	44.53	19.73	12.63	614	614	614	156
286.	Rajasthan Pratapgah 10-Sep-2013	In-situ redevelopment of various slums and development of Rental housing scheme in Pratapgah, Rajasthan	55.14	25.41	18.75	792	792	792	360

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
287.	Rajasthan Udaipur 26-Sep-2013	In-situ development of various slums (763 New houses) in Udaipur, Rajasthan	40.19	23.96	9.16	763	-	-
Rajasthan Total			1,078.79	450.07	278.17	21,908	18,641	12,761
288.	Tamil Nadu Chennai 05-Dec-2012	Construction for 1056 houses in Kakkani Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Ph-I, Chennai, Tamil nadu	84.92	34.72	34.72	1,056	1,056	1,056
289.	Tamil Nadu Chennai 30-Jan-2013	Construction for 416 houses in Kakkani Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Ph-II, Chennai, Tamil nadu	32.23	13.25	13.25	416	416	416
290.	Tamil Nadu Madurai 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 276 tenements (In-situ Redevelopment) at PT Colony slum, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	20.36	6.63	6.63	276	276	276
291.	Tamil Nadu Salem 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 235 houses at Gandhinagar New and Old Colony, Salem, Tamil Nadu	13.97	5.97	5.97	235	235	235
292.	Tamil Nadu Salem 13-Aug-2014	In-situ development 122 DUs of Kamraj Nagar slum in Salem, Tamil Nadu	7.87	3.11	1.19	122	122	74
293.	Tamil Nadu Thirunelveli 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 36 new houses and 15 Up-gradation units at Karuvelankundu Street, Thirunelveli	2.52	1.06	0.68	51	51	49
294.	Tamil Nadu Thirunelveli 30-Dec-2013	Construction of 60 DU's at Nagammalpuram, Thirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	3.67	1.47	0.94	60	60	60
295.	Tamil Nadu Thiruchirappalli 30-Dec-2013	Relocation of 144 households of Indira Nagar slum to Nagamangalam village, Thiruchirappalli	8.12	3.38	3.38	144	144	144
296.	Tamil Nadu Tiruchirappalli 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 189 houses at Melapandamangalam slum in Thiruchirappalli	11.35	4.57	4.57	189	189	189
297.	Tamil Nadu Tiruchirappalli 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 158 houses at Thimmarayasamuthiram in Thiruchirappalli	9.81	3.78	3.78	158	158	158
298.	Tamil Nadu Tiruchirappalli 30-Jan-2013	In-situ Upgradation of karikalan Street Nadukondaiyam Pettai in Trichy, Tamil Nadu	17.21	7.00	7.00	305	305	305
299.	Tamil Nadu Tirunelveli 13-Aug-2014	In-situ development 318 DUs, relocation 432 DUs and up-gradation 124 DUs for seven (7) slums in Tirunelveli	44.44	23.34	14.06	874	874	864
300.	Tamil Nadu Tirupur 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 266 Relocation Dwelling Units In Tirupur city, Tamil Nadu.	18.38	6.84	4.13	266	266	266
301.	Tamil Nadu Tuticorin 30-Dec-2013	593 DUs In-situ redevelopment of 149 houses at Ceylon colony and Relocation of 444 DUs at Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, Thoothukudi	33.97	16.21	9.70	593	593	591

302.	Tamil Nadu Vellore 12-Dec-2013	Construction of 135 houses with basic infrastructure facilities at Thideer Nagar, Vellore	8.55	3.92	2.51	135	135	135	4,880	4,818
	Tamil nadu Total		317.36	135.25	112.52	4,880	4,880	4,880	4,880	4,818
303.	Telangana Hyderabad 19-Jan-2012	Construction of Kesava Nagar slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC, Telangana	58.75	22.25	8.90	1,198	334	-	-	-
	Telangana Total		58.75	22.25	8.90	1,198	334	-	-	-
304.	Tripura Amarpur 11-Nov-2014	Construction of 598 new DUs and upgradation of 96DUs in 6 slums of Amarpur town, Tripura.	27.95	22.06	16.97	694	694	150	694	150
305.	Tripura Khowai 11-Nov-2014	Construction of 591 new DUs and up-gradation of 699 DUs in 24 slums of Khowai, Tripura.	31.02	24.47	18.83	1,290	1,290	494	1,290	494
306.	Tripura Kumarghat 11-Nov-2014	Construction of 507 new DUs and up-gradation of 111DUs in 13 slums of Kumarghat, Tripura	24.09	19.00	14.62	618	618	13	618	13
307.	Tripura Sabroom 11-Nov-2014	Construction of 331 new DUs and upgradation of 72 DUs in 6 slums of Sabroom, Tripura	15.74	12.39	9.53	403	403	-	403	-
	Tripura Total		98.79	77.92	59.94	3,005	3,005	657	3,005	657
308.	Uttar Pradesh Agra 11-Jan-2013	Construction of 305 houses for identified slums as per SFCEP, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	37.70	14.39	11.51	305	245	232	305	232
309.	Uttar Pradesh Aligarh 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 602 Dwelling Units in 2 slums of Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.	34.49	13.98	10.74	602	270	270	602	270
310.	Uttar Pradesh Firozabad 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 454 DUs in 8 slums of Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh	28.08	11.75	4.52	454	191	191	454	191
311.	Uttar Pradesh Ghaziabad 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 560 DUs in Dindyalpuri Nandgram slum at Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.	34.69	14.51	11.16	560	212	212	560	212
312.	Uttar Pradesh Gorakhpur 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 750 Dwelling Units in 17 slums of Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	45.03	18.84	7.25	750	288	277	750	277
313.	Uttar Pradesh Jhansi 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 517 Dwelling Units in 7 slums of Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.	32.05	13.41	10.31	517	211	211	517	211
314.	Uttar Pradesh Kannauj 21-Dec-2012	In-situ Upgradation of Shekhana and Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh	17.53	9.86	6.31	164	98	64	164	98
315.	Uttar Pradesh Kanpur 21-Dec-2012	Construction of 48 DUs for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	5.18	2.07	1.66	48	16	-	48	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
316.	Uttar Pradesh Kanpur 21-Dec-2012	Construction of 80 DUs for Pokhar Purva Slum Improvement, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	8.25	3.01	2.41	80	48	32
317.	Uttar Pradesh Lucknow 11-Jan-2013	In-situ 468 DUs for 5 slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar, chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar and Naya daud nagar in Faizullahganj ward Lucknow	24.75	10.75	8.60	468	332	186
318.	Uttar Pradesh Mathura 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 434 Dwelling Units in 7 slums of Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	21.57	13.53	5.21	434	124	124
319.	Uttar Pradesh Meerut 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 1017 new Dwelling Units in 2 slums of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	62.60	26.19	20.15	1,017	400	400
320.	Uttar Pradesh Moradabad 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 485 Dwelling Units in 5 slums of Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	29.77	12.45	9.58	485	415	410
321.	Uttar Pradesh Muzaffarnagar 20-Jan-2014	Construction of 184 Dwelling Units in Mehmoodnagar slum of Muzaffar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	9.13	5.73	3.52	184	125	125
322.	Uttar Pradesh Rae Bareilly 05-Dec-2012	638 DUs in 4 identified slums (Munshiganj Mohiddinpur, Shah Tola and Ghosiyana), Rae Bareilly Ph I.	-	64.61	44.51	17.80	638	488
323.	Uttar Pradesh Rae Bareilly 11-Jan-2013	Construction of 785 DUs for identified slums as per SFCP in Rae Bareilly, Ph-II, Uttar Pradesh	52.91	35.06	22.44	785	437	431
324.	Uttar Pradesh Rampur 05-Dec-2012	Construction of 96 Dwelling Units for Magjeen Mohalla at Rampur.	13.67	7.79	3.12	96	71	71
325.	Uttar Pradesh Varanasi 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 822 Dwelling Units in 3 slums of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.	54.99	21.38	16.38	822	280	280
	Uttar Pradesh Total		576.99	279.22	172.66	8,409	4,251	4,003
326.	Uttarakhand Augustmuni 26-Nov-2013	In situ Redevelopment at Augustmuni under Distt. Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand	19.85	8.75	3.26	204	96	96
327.	Uttarakhand Bajpur 27-Feb-2014	Construction of 190 (G.F) DUs housing at 10 selected slums (In-situ development) in Bajpur, Uttarakhand	10.12	7.72	5.94	190	120	98
328.	Uttarakhand Barkot 28-Nov-2014	Construction of 396 (200 G.F and 196 G.F.+F.F.) DUs at 3 selected slums (in-Situ) in Barkot, Uttarakhand.	23.83	16.54	12.67	396	276	56
329.	Uttarakhand Bhimtal 28-Nov-2014	Construction of 107 (G.F) Du's at 7 selected slums (in-situ) in Bhimtal, Uttarakhand	6.68	4.48	3.42	107	68	7

330.	Uttarakhand Joshimath 26-Nov-2013	In situ Redevelopment at Joshimath distt, Chamoli, Uttarakhand	11.29	6.34	4.80	150	150	139
331.	Uttarakhand Kelakheda 28-Nov-2014	Construction of 638 (G.F) Dus Housing at 7 selected slums (in-situ) in Kelakheda, Uttarakhand.	34.76	26.40	20.31	638	335	293
332.	Uttarakhand Rudraprayag 26-Nov-2013	Construction of 96 dwelling units In situ Redevelopment at Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand	7.45	4.02	3.04	95	92	88
333.	Uttarakhand Shaktigarh 28-Nov-2014	Construction of 504 (G.F) DUs at 4 selected slums (in-situ) in Shaktigarh, Uttarakhand.	26.55	20.26	15.59	504	299	240
334.	Uttarakhand Sitarganj 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 576 (G.F) DU's at 11 selected slums (In-Situ) in Sitarganj City, Uttarakhand	30.15	23.00	17.70	576	321	266
335.	Uttarakhand Uthimath 13-Aug-2014	Construction of 270 (G.F) DUs at 4 selected slums (In-Situ) in Uthimath, Uttarakhand under RAY.	16.00	11.28	8.64	270	161	35
Uttarakhand Total			186.67	128.80	95.37	3,130	1,918	1,318
336.	West Bengal Bhatpara 10-Sep-2013	In-situ Redevelopment of Suormari Slum, Bhatpara Municipality, West Bengal	9.18	6.24	4.00	198	198	96
337.	West Bengal Chandernagore 27-Feb-2014	Construction of 75 Dwelling Units in 2 slums at Chandernagore, West Bengal	5.14	2.38	0.90	75	75	27
338.	West Bengal Kalyani 10-Sep-2013	In-situ Redevelopment of Harijan Para slum, Kalyani Municipality, West Bengal	13.77	6.42	2.39	199	169	69
West Bengal Total			28.09	15.05	7.28	472	442	192

Benefits of PDS

1103. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of the Public Distribution System reach the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had decided to open shops under the Public Distribution System in all the wards of the Gram Panchayats; and

(d) if so, the number of Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan in which this process has been implemented till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Public Distribution System (PDS) is being implemented under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in all States/UTs. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains (rice, wheat & coarsegrains) at highly subsidized rates i.e. Rs. 3/2/1 per kg respectively. Under the Act eligible families comprise of Priority Households (PHH) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

At present total 23.4 crore ration cards are covered under NFSA comprising 21.2 crore PHH ration cards and 2.2 crore AAY ration cards.

(c) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the central and State/UT Governments. As per clause 9 of TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the license of FPS shall be issued by State Government and preference shall be accorded to public institutions or public bodies such as panchayats, self help groups, cooperative societies in licensing of FPSs and management of FPSs by women or their collectives.

(d) As reported by the State Govt. of Rajasthan, 9557 Gram Panchayats have 20674 Fair Price Shops under PDS.

[English]

Waiving Off Agricultural Loan

1104. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to waive off agricultural loans and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any request in this regard from any quarter;

(c) if so, whether the Government has noticed that various State Governments have already waived off agricultural loans amounting to several crores and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any details regarding the number of farmers benefited and expenditure incurred by the Government on waiving off agricultural loans in the recent past; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Union Government, at present, is not considering any loan waiver Scheme for farmers, as such, waivers may impact the credit culture of a State by incentivising the defaulters, even if they are in a position to repay the loan, and thus, create/ amplify the moral hazard by discouraging those borrowers who have been regular in repaying their loans. Further, each waiver granted makes it even more difficult to reject any future similar demand.

(b) to (e) Yes, Madam. Reportedly, various State Governments including Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry have in the recent past announced their own farm loan/debt waiver Schemes to extend relief to the needy farmers. The details of debt/ loan waiver announced by these States/UT is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Loan Waivers announced by various States**Details of States/UTs which have announced Farm Loan Waivers in recent past*

Sl. No.	State	Details
1.	Tamil Nadu	Government of Tamil Nadu had announced waiver of loans outstanding <i>vide</i> GO No. 50 dated 23 May 2016. Outstanding Crop Loan, MT-Agri and LT (Farm Sector) loans issued to Small and Marginal Farmers by the Cooperative Banks as on 31 March 2016 were waived. Rs. 5318.75 crore were waived in respect of 1202075 farmers.
2.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Government announced Debt waiver for farmers <i>vide</i> GR dated 28.06.2017 covering 31 lakh farmers with amount of debt waiver of Rs. 30,500 crore.
3.	Karnataka	Karnataka Government <i>vide</i> Govt. order No CO313 CLS 2017 dated 23 June 2017 announced waiver of farm loans of up to Rs. 50,000 taken from State-run Cooperative Institutions covering 22 lakh farmers with amount of debt waiver of Rs. 8,165 crore.
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Government of Uttar Pradesh on April 4, 2017 announced a Rs. 30,729 crore scheme waiving crop loans up to Rs. 1.00 lakh for Small and Marginal Farmers. In addition to this, Rs. 5,630 crore was allocated for writing off bad loans of around seven lakh farmers, which had become NPAs for banks. This takes the total amount allocated for loan relief to Rs. 36,359 crore. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of UP, <i>vide</i> DO letter dated 24 May 2017 had issued a letter to CMD/CEO of all Scheduled Commercial banks informing State Govt.'s decision to implement a scheme for redemption of crop loan debt of Small and marginal Farmers of the state.
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir Government declared Debt Waiver scheme under KCC <i>vide</i> Govt order no. 16-F of 2017 dated 23.01.2017. KCC loans upto Rs. 1 lakh were given 50% waiver in a phased manner. Total amount waived was Rs. 244 crore for 1.15 lakh farmers.
6.	Punjab	The Punjab Government announced Debt waiver for farmers <i>vide</i> Notification No. 8/259/17-Agri/2(10)/19235 dated 17.10.2017 covering 10 lakh farmers with amount of debt waiver to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crore.
7.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Govt. announced Debt relief/waiver <i>vide</i> its notification no.2838/2015/02-15/30-15F dated 26 December, 2015. 25% of debt waiver was provided for, amounting to Rs. 129.76 crore for 189379 farmers.
8.	Union Territory of Puducherry	The Union Territory of Puducherry <i>vide</i> G.O. Ms. 10/Coop. dated 12.01.2018 announced the Agriculture Loan Waiver Scheme 2016-17 covering loans of all agricultural and allied activities availed through Cooperative structure as on 31.03.2016.
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Government announced Waiver of Agriculture crop loan to farmers <i>vide</i> GO Ms. No. 164 dated 02.08.2014
10.	Telangana	The Telangana Government announced Debt waiver for farmers <i>vide</i> GO RT No.69 dated 13.08.2014

Sick PSUs

1105. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that inability of the management, cumulative adverse impact of the uneconomic capacity, high manpower cost, high finance cost, severe international competition, low technology, financial conditions are responsible for the sickness of PSUs under the Ministry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has formed any committee, if so, the details there of along with its recommendations to save the sick PSUs; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government in regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERILIZER (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):

(a) There are total 18 PSUs functioning under the control of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Out of which, 8 PSUs are sick and loss making. Major reasons for sickness of these sick PSUs are as under:—

(i) **Madras Fertilizers Ltd (MFL):** MFL was beset with problem of higher depreciation and interest costs on the investments made during revamping of its plants during the year 1993-98. Apart from this, Policy anomalies and dependency of high cost Naphtha had negative impact on the financial performance of the company.

(ii) **The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd (FACT):** FACT had been consistently earning profits from 1983-84 to 1997-98. The financial performance of FACT turned negative from the year 1998-99, due to reasons such as dependency on high cost Naphtha, policy anomalies, reduction in capacities and stoppage of Urea plant and Caprolactam plant. Setting up of Ammonia plant based on a Public Interest Litigation restricting usage of storage facilities at Cochin Port for import of Ammonia was also a major reason for the sickness of the company. Losses due to the above reasons led

to high interest/financial charges and working capital constraints, leading to underutilization of existing capacities and further losses eroding the Network.

(iii) **Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd (HOCL):**

Reasons for poor financial condition of HOCL over the years since 1997-98, when the company made losses for the first time, are cumulative adverse impact of the uneconomic capacity of its plants (designed during pre-1991 licensing period as part of Government policy to manufacture chemicals for domestic demand only and as import substitute to save foreign exchange), high manpower cost, high finance cost, severe international competition along with gradual reduction in tariff barriers since 1991 making it difficult to compete in the global scenario, low technology, high investment in some projects which became unviable after economic liberalization and high power cost coupled with high cost of feedstock.

(iv) **Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd (HFL):**

The company's plant was set up in 1987 at a relatively high cost mainly on account of increase in cost of imported equipment due to exchange rate fluctuations and time over run leading to higher pre-operative expenses. The company's performance has been adversely affected by uneconomical plant size and energy intensive technology, high manpower cost, low sales realization, high raw material cost, high interest and depreciation burden.

(v) to (viii) **Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL):**

Reasons for sickness of 4 (four) Pharmaceuticals PSUs are inability of the management, cumulative adverse impact of the uneconomic capacity, high manpower cost, high finance cost, severe international competition, low technology, financial conditions.

(b) and (c) The steps taken/being taken by the Government for revival/ closure of these PSUs are as under:—

- (i) **Madras Fertilizers Ltd (MFL):** In terms of DPE guidelines on streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises, MFL engaged Projects and Development India Ltd (PDIL) as an expert agency. MFL had derived and submitted a revival proposal based on PDIL's report. The draft proposal was circulated for Inter-Ministerial consultation. Based on the comments received from stake holder the draft proposal is under re-examination. Consent of Government of Tamil Nadu to grant NOC for monetization of the surplus land of MFL has also been sought.
- (ii) **The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd (FACT):** FACT approached with a proposal which includes waiver of outstanding loan and interest thereon, one-time compensation for the use of high cost LNG and approval for sale of land. Proposal for financial restructuring of FACT was circulated for Inter-Ministerial consultation. Meanwhile, a presentation was held in Prime Minister Office to discuss the various scenarios with regard to financial restructuring of FACT. However, based on the comments from stake holder Ministries and discussion held in PMO, the draft proposal is under re-examination.
- (iii) **Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd (HOCL):** HOCL has two units located at Rasayani, Maharashtra and Kochi, Kerala. The Government of India on 17.05.2017 has approved a restructuring plan for the company which involves closing down operations of all the plants at Rasayani unit except Di-Nitrogen Tetroxide (N₂O₄) plant which is to be transferred to ISRO on 'as is where is' basis, with about 20 acres of land and employees associated with the plant. While Kochi unit will continue operations, 'in principle' approval has also been accorded for HOCL to be put up for strategic disinvestment through DIPAM after the process

of disposing land and other unencumbered assets at Rasayani is completed. Financial implication of the restructuring plan is Rs. 1008.67 crore (cash) which is to be met partly from sale of 442 acres HOCL land at Rasayani to Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 618.80 crore) and the balance through bridge loan from the Govt. The funds are to be used to liquidate the various liabilities of the company, including separation of employees of Rasayani unit through VRS/VSS, payment of outstanding salary and statutory dues of employees and repayment of Govt. guaranteed bonds of Rs. 250 crores.

- (iv) **Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd (HFL):** In respect of HFL, the Government of India on 27.10.2016 has given 'in principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of the company with the parent company HOCL to exit the firm completely. The strategic disinvestment is to be processed in accordance with the guidelines / instructions issued by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) from time to time.
- (v) to (viii) **Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL):** In pursuance of directions of the Cabinet, a Committee of three Ministers (Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Minister of Road, Transport and Shipping and Minister of Finance) considered the future course of action in respect of Pharma PSUs and noted that all Pharmaceuticals PSUs, except Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (KAPL) were sick or incipient sick and their earlier revival/ rehabilitation packages had failed to achieve desired results. The Committee recommended to close Indian drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IDPL) and Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (RDPL) and strategic sale of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (BCPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd (HAL)

after meeting their liabilities from sale of their surplus land to the Government agencies. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee.

Functioning of old Age Homes

1106. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old age homes functioning in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up of old age homes from various States, particularly Bihar;

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

(d) the amount sanctioned per head per month on the occupants by the Ministry; and

(e) the manner in which the people are appointed to run such old age homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No such data regarding number of old age homes functioning in the country is centrally maintained in this Ministry. However, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSC) {previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)} under which

grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental Nolluntary Organizations.

A statement showing number of Senior Citizen Homes/ Old Age Homes receiving grants in aid for running and maintenance under the Scheme of IPSC, in various States/UTs including Bihar, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) There is no provision in the Scheme of IPSC for providing financial assistance for construction of Old Age Homes. However, financial assistance is given for running and maintenance of projects of Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes etc. A statement of new proposals for Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes for 2017-18 received from State/UT Governments, including Bihar, is enclosed.

(d) Grant in aid is provided to Implementing Agencies (IA) for providing services as specified in the Scheme for occupants/beneficiaries. A copy of financial provisions for Senior Citizen Homes is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The Scheme of IPSC prescribes norms for engaging staff in the projects, including Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes being supported under the Scheme, by the Implementing Agencies themselves. Specific norms for engaging staff in Senior Citizen Homes/Old Age Homes, as per the Scheme, are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

List of Senior Citizen Homes (Sr. C.H) /Old Age Homes (OAHs) receiving; grant in aid under IPSC

Sl. No.	State	Sr. C. H.	Sr. C. Home for Elderly Women	Total Senior Citizen Homes
1.	Andhra Praoesh	60	01	61
2.	Bihar	02	00	02
3.	Chhattisgarh	01	00	01
4.	Goa	00	00	00
5.	Gujarat	02	01	03

Sl. No.	State	Sr. C. H.	Sr. C. Home for Elderly Women	Total Senior Citizen Homes
6.	Haryana	05	00	05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	01	00	01
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	00	00
9.	Jharkhand	00	00	00
10.	Karnataka	38	03	41
11.	Kerala	05	00	05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	00	10
13.	Maharashtra	26	07	33
14.	Odisha	35	03	38
15.	Punjab	05	00	05
16.	Rajasthan	02	00	02
17.	Tamil Nadu	42	02	44
18.	Telangana	16	00	16
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10	00	10
20.	Uttarakhand	04	01	05
21.	West Bengal	16	00	16
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	00	00	00
23.	Chandigarh	00	00	00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00
25.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00
26.	Lakshadweep	00	00	00
27.	Delhi	02	00	02
28.	Puducherry	00	00	00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00
30.	Assam	13	02	15
31.	Manipur	17	02	19
32.	Meghalaya	00	00	00
33.	Mizoram	00	00	00
34.	Nagaland	02	00	02
35.	Sikkim	00	00	00
36.	Tripura	04	00	04
Total		318	22	340

Statement-II

New proposals of Senior Citizen Homes/ Old Age Homes received for 2017-18 under Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)

Sl. No.	State	No. of new Proposals of Sr. C. Homes received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05
2.	Bihar	00
3.	Chhattisgarh	00
4.	Goa	00
5.	Gujarat	04
6.	Haryana	00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	00
9.	Jharkhand	00
10.	Karnataka	02
11.	Kerala	00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21
13.	Maharashtra	23
14.	Odisha	35
15.	Punjab	00

1	2	3
16.	Rajasthan	01
17.	Tamil Nadu	02
18.	Telangana	02
19.	Uttar Pradesh	00
20.	Uttarakhand	01
21.	West Bengal	02
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	00
23.	Chandigarh	00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00
25.	Daman and Diu	00
26.	Lakshadweep	00
27.	Delhi	00
28.	Puducherry	03
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	00
30.	Assam	07
31.	Manipur	07
32.	Meghalaya	00
33.	Mizoram	00
34.	Nagaland	00
35.	Sikkim	00
36.	Tripura	00
Total		115

Statement-III

Maintenance of Senior Citizens' Homes/ Senior Citizens' Homes for Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) (for 25 senior citizens)

(Amt in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Items	Cost Norms (Annual)
1.	Recurring Expenditure (a to e):-	
	*X Category	2160375
	* Y Category	2124375
	* Z Category	2100375
(a)	Staff Honorarium (total of (i) to (vi) below)	768000
	(i) Superintendent (full time)	150000
	(ii) Social Worker/ Counsellor (Part time)	96000
	(iii) Yoga Therapist (part time)	60000

Sl. No.	Items	Cost Norms (Annual)
	(iv) Nurse (part time)	78000
	(v) Cook (full time)**	96000
	(vi) Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) (3) Full Time**	288000
(b)	Building Rent (or Maintenance@ 10% of rent in case of owned building)	
	*X Category	240000
	* Y Category	204000
	* Z Category	180000
(c)	Health Care (total of (i) to (iv) below)	1032375
	(i) Food	684375
	(ii) Doctor (part time)	198000
	(iii) Medicare	50000
	(iv) Clothing/ Oil, Soap	100000
(d)	Recreation	60000
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen	60000
	Non-Recurring Items	200000#
Total (I + II)		
	*X Category	2360375
	*Y Category	2324375
	*Z Category	2300375

*X, Y, and Z are the three categories of cities classified for the purpose of drawing House rent allowance in Central Government.

** One additional MTS and Cook shall be paid for the senior citizens' homes of 50 beneficiaries.

Rs. 3,00,000/- as non-recurring grant for Homes with 50 beneficiaries. Admissible at the initial approval of the project and thereafter every 5 years, subject to request from the implementing agency.

Note: (i) In case of demise of any inmate, funeral expenses @ Rs. 10,000/- per person or the actual expenses incurred, whichever is less, shall be reimbursed to the organization.

(ii) Building rent shall be 50% higher of prescribed rent, for a project of 50 inmates, i.e Rs. 3,60,0001-, Rs. 3,06,0001- or Rs. 2,70,0001- per annum for X, Y or Z category of cities.

(ii) So far as possible the beneficiaries should be enrolled with the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

(iii) If the senior citizens' home is of larger size (say for 50 or 75 or /50 beneficiaries) and senior citizen home for elderly women, the grant-in-aid for maintenance of such Senior Citizens' Home will be sanctioned on proportionate basis on the items of Healthcare, recreation and miscellaneous and unforeseen.

Statement-IV

Maintenance of Senior Citizens' Homes/ Senior Citizens' Homes for Women including those under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to provide food, care and shelter for a minimum number of 25 destitute Senior Citizens or for 50 senior citizen women, respectively. Grant-in-aid is given for a project for running a Senior Citizens' Home for 25 Senior Citizens/Senior Citizens' Homes for Women (merging the Project of 'Multi Facility Care Centres for Older Widows') for 50 elderly women, where they will be provided food, shelter, care, recreation facilities, etc. free of cost. If the senior citizens' home, including the Senior

Citizens' Homes for Women, is of larger size (say for 50 or 75 or 150 beneficiaries), the grant-in-aid for maintenance of such Senior Citizens' Home will be sanctioned on proportionate basis on the items of healthcare, recreation and miscellaneous. For a project of 50 inmates, building rent shall be 50% higher of prescribed rent of the Homes of 25 inmates. Additional 01 cook and 01 Multi Tasking Staff will be paid for the senior citizens' home of 50 inmates. The implementing Agencies are free to provide additional items/ other amenities in these homes from their own resources.

The minimum qualification required and duties of the staff engaged in the project are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Minimum qualification and duties
1.	Superintendent (full time)	Qualification -Graduate with experience of managing such centers for a minimum period of 3 years or demonstrable capability for running such centers and having working knowledge of computers. Duties -Overall management of the project.
2.	Doctor (parttime)	Qualification -MBBS/BAMS/BHMS. Duties -Doctor must visit the centre at least twice a week for health check-up of all the beneficiaries. The doctor is bound to attend the beneficiaries in emergency. As far as possible Doctor residing near the centre should be engaged.
3.	Yoga therapist (part time)	Qualification -Diploma in Yoga from a recognized Institute. Duties -Yoga therapist should visit the Centre at least three times in a week for a minimum one hour per day. Honorarium per day should not be more than Rs. 400/- with a monthly ceiling of Rs. 5000/-
4.	Social Worker/Counselor (part time)	Qualification -Graduate in any discipline with three years' experience in the field. He/ She must hold a Certificate of relevant Training Course from National Institute of Social Defence (NJS D)/Regional Resource and Training Centre (RRTC) and should have knowledge of local language. Duties - To assess the emotional status of the inmates and to render counseling services as may be required. The Social Worker/ Counselor should attend the Centre at least 2 hours everyday.
5.	Nurse (part time)	Qualification -Should be qualified as Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and should have received training from recognized government/private medical institution. Duties - Nurse should visit the project for a minimum of 2 hours per day for 5 days in a week, for basic medical checkup of the inmates and also to provide nursing/ basic geriatric care.
6.	Cook (full time)	Qualification - Should have passed 8th Standard and should have experience of cooking local food for minimum 3 years. Duties - Prepare the daily food for the inmates including Morning Tea, Breakfast, Lunch, Evening Tea and Dinner.
7.	Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) (3) (full time)	Qualification -Should have passed 8th Standard and should have experience of working for minimum 2 years in similar capacity. Duties - To perform the duties of Chowkidaar, Helper, Cleaner. Must clean all the rooms, verandah/ courtyard and kitchen at least 2 times a day, cleaning of bathrooms and toilets at least 3 times a day, and to extend assistance as and when required.

**Setting Up of A Committee to
Address Farmers Issues**

1107. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up any Committee to address issues of farmers suicides, MSP, better remunerative prices for their crops, incentives for their paddy and other seasonal crops and adoption of Israeli irrigation technology in the farm field, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to introduce loan waiver scheme for farmers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Agriculture is a State subject. Agrarian distress can be addressed by enabling the farmers to increase their income. The Government

is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government is aiming to reorient the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness in addition to pure production centeredness approach. The Department has, therefore, been implementing various Schemes to meet this objective viz. Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Interest Subvention Scheme etc.

This Department is implementing Indo - Israel Action Plan for the development of horticulture. Under this action plan, 28 Centre of Excellence (CoEs) have been established for various horticulture crops in different States. The CoE are established for demonstration of latest technologies which include irrigation and fertigation technologies, training of farmers and field staff and supply of quality planting material.

(b) and (c) The Union Government at present is not considering any Loan Waiver Scheme for farmers. However, the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry have in the recent past announced their own farm loan/debt waiver schemes to extend relief to the needy farmers in those States/UT.

[Translation]

Incidents of Infiltration

1108. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of infiltration from the neighbouring countries across the border have increased during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to check cross border infiltration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The

border-wise details of infiltration from the neighboring countries are as under:—

Sl. No.	Border /Year	2015	2016	2017
1.	Indo-Myanmar Border	99	74	99
2.	Indo-Pakistan Border	62	25	21
3.	Indo-Bangladesh Border	2	3	Nil
4.	Indo-China Border	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Indo-Nepal Border	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Indo-Bhutan Border	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		163	102	120

(c) Following measures are being taken to check cross border infiltration.

- (i) Appropriate deployment of Border Guarding Forces (BGFs).
- (ii) Conduct of area domination patrols by BGFs, establishment of Mobile Vehicle Check Posts, laying of nakas, conducting operations based on specific intelligence, use of Surveillance Equipment etc.
- (iii) Securing the border by physical barriers, reducing inter BOP distance, infrastructure development like border roads, flood lighting etc. for better mobility of BGFs resulting in increased surveillance.
- (iv) Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance equipment to enhance the surveillance of border.
- (v) Up-gradation of intelligence (Int) network and coordination with sister agencies.
- (vi) Conduct of special operations along the border and in depth areas.
- (vii) Regular vulnerability mapping of each border;
- (viii) Conducting anti tunneling exercise on regular basis in vulnerable areas on Indo-Pak Border.
- (ix) Deployment of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) to secure borders where physical fence is not feasible especially in riverine/ nullah terrain, etc.

New Category of Disabilities

1109. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to include persons suffering from serious diseases like cancer, heart diseases, diabetes and renal diseases (dialysis) in the list of disabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) The Schedule of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) recognizes the following as specified disabilities:—

1. Locomotor disability including leprosy cured, cerebral palsy, dwarfism, muscular dystrophy and acid attack victims.
2. Visual impairment (blindness and low vision)
3. Hearing impairment (deaf and hard of hearing)
4. Speech and language disability
5. Intellectual disability including specific learning disabilities, autism spectrum disorder.
6. Mental Illness
7. 'Disability caused due to—
 - (i) Chronic neurological conditions, such as multiple sclerosis, parkinson's disease
 - (ii) Blood disorder (haemophilia, thalassaemia and sickle cell disease)
8. Multiple disabilities including deaf-blindness.

Standing High Powered Inter-Department Committee constituted by the Ministry for the purpose of processing representations for inclusion of new disabilities considered representations regarding inclusion of cancer, type I diabetes, polycystic kidney diseases etc. as specified disabilities in its meeting held on 10.01.2018 and opined that there is a clear distinction between disability and

medical condition. The RPwO Act, 2016 mainly focuses on disability. Any person suffering from such disease conditions, if in the long term, develops any of the above specified disabilities is already covered within the ambit of the said Act. The High Powered Committee recommended not to include any of these medical conditions as specified disability.

[English]

Redevelopment of Government Colonies

1110. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANANDA SULE:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Government residential colonies in Delhi that are being redeveloped;

(b) whether the Government has decided to cut down many of the trees for the redevelopment project in these colonies and if so, the details there of;

(c) whether the Government has witnessed public protest over the felling of trees;

(d) if so, whether the agencies involved in the redevelopment like CPWD and National Building Corporation are likely to rework the layout design to avoid cutting trees;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the NBCC is also working on transplantation/replantation of trees in the Government colonies which are being redeveloped if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (f) Eight Government colonies *i.e.* East Kidwai Nagar, Nauroji Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Sarojini

Nagar, Thyagaraj Nagar, Kasturba Nagar, Srinivaspuri and Mohammedpur, are being redeveloped in Delhi. Permission to cut trees has been received from Forest Department of Delhi for East Kidwai Nagar, Nauroji Nagar and Netaji Nagar. The Government has now decided that the NBCC/CPWD will re-work the design and plans for the redevelopment of the GPRA colonies to avoid felling of trees. NBCC has also informed that they have invited Global Expression of Interest for the work of transplantation of trees in Nauroji Nagar, Netaji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar, being redeveloped by them.

Functioning of CPSEs

1111. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) functioning in the country, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand at present;

(b) the total investment made therein, State/UT-wise especially in Jharkhand;

(c) the details of the losses incurred by CPSEs

during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the efforts made by the Government for the revival of loss-making CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2016-17 laid in Parliament on 13.03.2018, there were 331 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) functioning in the country as on 31.03.2017. The details of State/UT-wise CPSEs based on location of the registered office including Jharkhand with total investment made therein as on 31.03.2017 and profit/losses for the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs". As per the guidelines, it is the responsibility of the concerned administrative Ministry/Department to monitor the performance of CPSEs and to take redressal measures by formulating revival/restructuring/disinvestment/closure plans for CPSEs and after obtaining the approval of competent authority, implement the plans.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of CPSEs along with investments made therein as on 31.03.2017 and profit/losses for the last three years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	CPSEs Name	Investment		Profit/Loss	
		2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar ISL. Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	31,900	(4,509)	(4,970)	(4,970)
Andhra Pradesh					
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1,073,156	6,238	(160,372)	(126,316)
Arunachal Pradesh					
3.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	100	(3)	1	(4)
Assam					
4.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	461	(119)	(155)	(155)

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer Ltd.	422,430	-	(27,251)	(54,741)
6.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	93,858	64,612	2,850	750
7.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	2,768	(589)	(589)	(589)
8.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	107,009	71,831	120,982	210,056
9.	Oil India International Ltd.	10,000	-	618	594
10.	Oil India Ltd.	974,904	251,020	230,167	154,868
Bihar					
11.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	10,003	(1,568)	(1,526)	(1,434)
12.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	66,777	(8,437)	(6,137)	(3,072)
Chandigarh					
13.	Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Ltd.	250	-	-	-
14.	Punjab Logistic Infrastructure Ltd.	23,051	-	-	7
Chhattisgarh					
15.	Chhattisgarh East Railways Ltd.	49,516	-	(7)	(15)
16.	Chhattisgarh East-West Railways Ltd.	67,122	-	-	(8)
17.	Chhattisgarh Mega Steel Co. Ltd.	5	-	-	-
18.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	2,176	(507)	(716)	(375)
19.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	3,200	1,710	3,960	2,375
20.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	2,491	(1,376)	(19)	(627)
21.	Jharkhand Kolhan Steel Ltd.	1	-	(1)	(1)
22.	NMDC Steel Ltd.	1	-	(1)	(1)
23.	NMDC-CMDC Ltd.	7,853	-	(112)	(6)
24.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	29,878	365,993	325,755	203,857
Delhi					
25.	Agrinnovate India Ltd.	5,000	289	247	211
26.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	13,842	6,759	6,879	6,879
27.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	16,668	(24,257)	(40,710)	(40,710)
28.	Air India Ltd.	6,276,613	(585,991)	(383,678)	(395,165)
29.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	40,225	(18,392)	(19,875)	(28,272)
30.	Airports Authority of India	69,634	195,922	253,736	311,593
31.	Ballabgarh - GN Transmission Co. Ltd.	5	-	-	(5)
32.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	6,000	(29)	(843)	2,285
33.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	57,907	141,929	(70,960)	49,586
34.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	1,562,657	(823,409)	(485,916)	(479,321)
35.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	630,746	-	(3)	766

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Bihar Infrapower Ltd.	7	-	-	-
37.	Bihar Mega Power Ltd.	4,005	-	-	-
38.	Bijawar-Vidarbha Transmission Ltd	-	-	-	-
39.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	100	141	328	92
40.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	98,356	4,008	5,351	4,233
41.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	1,165	93	21	8
42.	Central Electronics Ltd.	8,211	406	856	1,682
43.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	6,973	1,386	1,114	1,268
44.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	6,802	18,212	19,782	23,122
45.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	100	876	979	1,021
46.	Cheyyur Infra Ltd.	5	-	-	-
47.	Chhattishgarh Surguja Power Ltd.	5	-	-	-
48.	Coastal Karnataka Power Ltd.	166	-	-	-
49.	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Ltd.	6,164	-	-	-
50.	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	5	-	-	-
51.	Concor Air Ltd.	3,665	1,134	1,494	784
52.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	19,497	104,755	95,082	85,802
53.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	1,460,373	-	4,850	7,596
54.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	500	109	115	(19)
55.	Deoghar Infra Ltd.	19	-	-	-
56.	Deoghar Mega Power Ltd.	1,305	-	-	-
57.	Dingchang Transmission Ltd.	5	-	-	-
58.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	72,824	6,241	4,191	740
59.	Edcil (India) Ltd.	200	509	3,096	2,845
60.	Engineers India Ltd.	33,694	30,798	27,619	32,504
61.	Erss XXI Transmission Ltd	-	-	-	-
62.	Fatehgarh Bhadla Transmission Ltd	1	-	-	-
63.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	75,092	19,098	865	3,010
64.	Food Corpn. of India	1,586,107	-	-	-
65.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	14,567	(1,447)	(2,591)	(1,365)
66.	Gail (India) Ltd.	469,585	303,917	222,643	350,291
67.	Gail Gas Ltd.	79,622	1,684	3,979	6,502
68.	Ghatampur Transmission Ltd.	5	-	-	-
69.	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Company Ltd.	1,563	-	-	-
70.	Goa-Tamnar Transmission Project Ltd.	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	1,382	340	(1,076)	(3,053)
72.	High Speed Rail Corporation of India Ltd.	11	-	-	13
73.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	69,830	(38,075)	934,014	165
74.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	10,488	160	183	326
75.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	109,883	(33,129)	(37,014)	(37,014)
76.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	13,477	528	1,005	570
77.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	67,420	(20,284)	1,900	5,377
78.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	2,695,557	77,763	78,379	84,181
79.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	240	2,454	5,462	3,761
80.	IIFCL Asset Management Company Ltd.	1,250	-	94	101
81.	IIFCL Projects Ltd.	475	-	235	141
82.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	3,467,596	75,340	46,850	6,790
83.	India Post Payment Bank Ltd	27,500	-	-	222
84.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	8,736	3,437	2,255	1,205
85.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	25	20,785	16,386	17,117
86.	Indian Railway Catering And Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	4,000	13,063	19,730	21,171
87.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	10,323,673	75,830	84,869	93,381
88.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	4,004	198	115	(454)
89.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	1,341,570	27,191	29,804	36,502
90.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	1,879	(164)	(208)	(20)
91.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	8,334	1,093	1,422	1,236
92.	Ircon International Ltd.	9,898	57,939	39,504	36,903
93.	Ircon Pb Tollway Ltd.	24,500	-	381	54
94.	Ircon Shivpuri Guna Tollway Ltd.	31,265	-	(91)	39
95.	Jharkhand Infrapower Ltd.	5	-	-	-
96.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	370,538	1,724	(5,821)	(2,193)
97.	Kohima-Mariani Transmission Ltd.	1	-	-	-
98.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	97	600	683	745
99.	M M T C Ltd.	10,000	4,791	5,489	5,706
100.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	764,131	(289,339)	(194,755)	(294,108)
101.	Medinipur-Jeerat Transmission Ltd.	1	-	-	-
102.	Mohinder Garh-Bhiwani Transmission Ltd.	5	-	-	(5)
103.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	112,400	3,734	2,385	2,554
104.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	66,293	2,624	19,862	20,816
105.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	34,557	959	838	109

1	2	3	4	5	6
106.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corpn. Ltd.	100	-	1,123	1,375
107.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	200	5,255	6,969	6,441
108.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	158,796	3,439	2,254	4,839
109.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	9,453	1,359	1,081	2,884
110.	National Research Developmentcorpn.	442	(76)	6	86
111.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn	59,499	886	1,043	1,817
112.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	121,980	3,614	4,412	4,962
113.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	56,910	2,209	2,159	2,255
114.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	5,797	3,884	4,971	5,180
115.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	58,226	8,860	10,146	10,640
116.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	306,216	(31,625)	500	97,316
117.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	18,000	27,730	28,695	35,110
118.	NBCC Engineering And ConsultancyLtd.	100	-	(8)	(17)
119.	NBCC Services Ltd.	200	-	577	681
120.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	8	126	113	(18)
121.	NTPC Ltd.	10,558,474	1,029,086	1,076,960	938,526
122.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	2,000	4,361	5,196	7,644
123.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	3,642,383	220,075	270,213	254,436
124.	Odisha Infrapower Ltd.	21	-	-	-
125.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	641,664	1,773,295	1,613,993	1,789,997
126.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	5,534,821	190,422	(364,010)	69,745
127.	Odisha Integrated Power Ltd.	5	-	-	9
128.	P E C Ltd.	6,000	(20,854)	(114,202)	(9,210)
129.	Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	8,335	-	(1)	(7)
130.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	42,965	3,881	5,716	26,049
131.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	10	185	133	106
132.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	5	2,170	3,706	5,785
133.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	30,000	1,891	2,260	3,015
134.	Power Equity Capital Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-
135.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	17,748,144	595,933	611,348	212,639
136.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	11,619,476	497,917	594,850	752,015
137.	Power Grid Jabalpur Transmission Ltd.	20,421	-	-	-
138.	Power Grid Parli Transmission Ltd.	44,549	-	-	-
139.	Power Grid Southern Interconnector Transmission System Ltd.	34,262	-	-	(2)

1	2	3	4	5	6
140.	Power Grid Warora Transmission Ltd.	70,053	-	-	132
141.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	3,145	4,804	5,549	2,389
142.	Powergrid Kala Amb Transmission Ltd.	20,563	-	-	-
143.	Powergrid Nm Transmission Ltd.	100,125	-	-	(1,895)
144.	Powergrid Unchahar Transmission Ltd.	6,740	-	-	(6)
145.	Powergrid Vizag Transmission Ltd.	122,006	-	296	(2,194)
146.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	24,500	208	(4,888)	(1,495)
147.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	452,190	18,572	30,402	38,502
148.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	32,094	12,094	10,196	12,882
149.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	14,576	22	313	1,836
150.	Rec Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	90	3,477	3,617	4,033
151.	Rec Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	5	4,754	2,881	3,446
152.	Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	5	10	(42)	(10)
153.	Rites Ltd.	20,000	30,614	33,944	33,082
154.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	15,146,425	525,987	562,766	624,576
155.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd.	1,639	-	-	-
156.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	118,249	(35,207)	37,459	65,241
157.	Shongtong Karcham Wangtoo Transmission Ltd	-	-	-	-
158.	Sidcul Concor Infra Company Ltd.	9,957	-	239	(1,296)
159.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	30,400	1,060	1,910	4,654
160.	South-Central East Delhi Power Transmission Ltd.	5	-	-	(5)
161.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	20,628	2,619	1,786	(16,553)
162.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	2,321,801	209,268	(402,144)	(283,324)
163.	Tanda Transmission Company Ltd.	5	-	-	-
164.	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd.	5	-	-	-
165.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	14,057	(942)	(1,043)	(1,046)
166.	TCIL Lakhnadone Toll Road Ltd.	9,046	-	(4)	(464)
167.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	13,120	2,137	5,111	7,082
168.	Wapcos Ltd.	6,500	7,293	8,383	10,702
169.	WR-NR Power Transmission Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Goa					
170.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2,196	180	269	787
171.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	5,820	7,824	6,228	11,741
Gujrat					
172.	Indian Catalyst Pvt. Ltd.	1,593	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana					
173.	Grid Conductor Ltd.	-	-	-	-
174.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	536,762	(16,721)	(16,608)	(17,002)
175.	NHPC Ltd.	2,750,496	212,447	242,989	279,559
176.	Power Grid Vemagiri Transmission Ltd.	-	-	-	-
177.	Railtel Enterprises Ltd.	1,000	13	85	134
Himachal Pradesh					
178.	SJVN Ltd.	636,610	167,675	140,734	154,414
179.	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	43,668	-	(1)	(12)
Jammu and Kashmir					
180.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	166	(4,905)	(1,242)	91
181.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	2,974	(80)	(165)	(85)
182.	Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Ltd	8,000	-	-	643
Jharkhand					
183.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	413,354	76,314	60,907	(16,998)
184.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	214,000	177,061	192,940	138,941
185.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1,904	2,504	914	3,882
186.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	3,542	2,709	2,455	269
187.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	62,524	(24,169)	(14,477)	(8,227)
188.	Jharkhand National Mineral Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	1	-	-	(1)
189.	Mecon Ltd.	4,014	2,027	(16,241)	(8,384)
190.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	490	(107)	(168)	(211)
191.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	161,562	818	9,984	12,794
Karnataka					
192.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	400	20,510	20,540	21,801
193.	BEL-Thales Systems Ltd.	5,762	-	(245)	(82)
194.	BEML Ltd.	35,229	676	6,366	8,445
195.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	24,003	116,724	130,736	154,762
196.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	36,150	238,805	199,805	261,563
197.	HMT (International) Ltd.	72	52	58	7
198.	HMT Ltd.	153,607	(9,657)	(1,714)	(23,949)
199.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	37,995	(13,494)	(10,666)	(12,759)
200.	HMT Watches Ltd.	649	(25,920)	(15,557)	(20,356)
201.	ITI Ltd.	116,000	(29,712)	25,119	30,488

1	2	3	4	5	6
202.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1,471	1,106	1,951	3,033
203.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	2,000	1,246	776	5,316
204.	Karnataka Vijay Nagar Steel Ltd.	1	-	-	(1)
205.	Kiocl Ltd.	63,451	3,082	(8,015)	4,793
206.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	656,845	(171,223)	114,694	364,369
207.	Naini Aerospace Ltd.	3,000	-	-	(174)
208.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	565,279	-	(64,887)	(36,618)
209.	STCL Ltd.	150	(41,259)	(48,007)	(56,277)
210.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	1,375	(2,887)	(2,887)	(2,887)
211.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	279	(22)	73	48
Kerala					
212.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	1,050	(396)	(298)	(424)
213.	BPCL-Kial Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	600	-	-	-
214.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	23,628	23,507	27,269	32,215
215.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	241,756	(39,991)	(45,219)	(18,696)
216.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	10,890	(781)	(4,361)	(6,014)
217.	Hll Biotech Ltd.	39,882	(7)	(610)	(472)
218.	Hll Infra Tech Services Ltd.	5	-	116	278
219.	Hll Lifecare Ltd.	39,322	3,155	2,714	(2,538)
220.	Hll Medipark Ltd	10	-	-	(17)
221.	Petronet Cck Ltd.	10,000	-	5,962	5,841
Madhya Pradesh					
222.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	160	5	(35)	16
223.	NEPA Ltd.	61,923	(4,871)	(7,012)	(6,862)
224.	NHDC Ltd.	196,258	76,646	63,887	93,128
225.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	13,656	213,417	275,296	210,331
Maharashtra					
226.	Air India Express Ltd.	160,537	(6,103)	36,168	29,675
227.	Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Ltd.	10	-	-	-
228.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	8,175	367	279	482
229.	Bharat Petro Resources JPDA	9,888	-	-	(86)
230.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	496,710	(3,429)	(5,589)	(20,298)
231.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	1,508,769	508,451	705,636	803,930
232.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	2,500	2,259	1,169	744
233.	E. C. G. C. Ltd.	145,000	18,010	27,623	28,214

1	2	3	4	5	6
234.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	44,183	(7,055)	(7,718)	(7,824)
235.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	62,172	(21,549)	(17,391)	(25,557)
236.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	729,442	273,326	372,616	620,880
237.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	13,760	(5,046)	(5,776)	(5,427)
238.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	2,505,138	527,303	1,124,223	1,910,640
239.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	8,637	67	(10,612)	5,074
240.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	663,597	3,939	13,396	6,197
241.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	24,900	49,159	56,848	53,349
242.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	288	13	27	40
243.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	11,955	5,944	7,676	10,486
244.	Moil Ltd.	13,319	42,801	17,298	30,583
245.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	2,500	3,657	4,021	2,338
246.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	4,640	(919)	1,310	(191)
247.	NPCIL - Indian Oil Nuclear Energy Corporation Ltd.	100	-	-	6
248.	NPCIL - Nalco Power Company Ltd.	10	-	-	-
249.	Rashtriya Chemicals And Fertilizers Ltd.	66,553	32,206	17,264	17,926
250.	Richardson and Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	16,240	(365)	(1,006)	1,494
251.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	354,343	20,093	75,329	13,552
252.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	29,710	31,314	29,769	(77,703)
Manipur					
253.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	11,769	-	194	111
Meghalaya					
254.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1,850	(440)	(196)	(305)
255.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	904,574	31,854	30,820	24,046
Nagaland					
256.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	18,521	(1,538)	(1,739)	(1,739)
Odisha					
257.	Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	2,009	-	-	(118)
258.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	14,736	355,410	419,576	449,201
259.	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	9,510	-	-	-
260.	MNH Shakti Ltd.	8,510	-	-	-
261.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	96,646	132,185	78,711	66,853
262.	Odisha Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	1,795	135	146	146
263.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	480	(70)	(197)	(128)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Puducherry					
264.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	160	(31)	(21)	43
Rajasthan					
265.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	733	3,537	3,420	3,603
266.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	4,271	(495)	(113)	40
267.	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.	5	-	(1)	(1)
268.	Instrumentation Ltd.	14,606	(14,154)	(17,050)	(9,151)
269.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	499	(1,976)	(599)	(599)
270.	Rajasthan Electronics And Instruments Ltd.	1,235	1,445	1,222	1,215
271.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	5,468	(983)	(890)	(855)
Tamil Nadu					
272.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	565,318	-	(28)	(1)
273.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	247,327	(3,899)	74,187	102,975
274.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	44,439	(216,436)	(252,791)	(291,716)
275.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	6,592	112	(73)	(239)
276.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	96,492	33,657	37,581	47,240
277.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	29,815	(13,469)	(18,954)	(2,331)
278.	Nlc India Ltd.	656,919	157,968	22,800	236,881
279.	Nlc Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	568,398	-	(16,003)	8,785
280.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	5	2,423	1,589	2,101
281.	Sethusamudram Corpn. Ltd.	74,500	-	-	256
282.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	1	2,343	2,155	3,156
Telangana					
283.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	12,219	41,857	56,488	52,406
284.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	16,337	5,018	7,548	5,647
285.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	2,633	(377)	(1,111)	(489)
286.	Hmt Bearings Ltd.	17,933	(1,777)	(809)	(378)
287.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	18,857	10,213	11,937	12,631
288.	Nmdc Ltd.	31,639	642,186	271,222	258,914
289.	Nmdc Power Ltd.	55	-	-	(3)
Uttar Pradesh					
290.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	5,410	3,165	4,620	5,574
291.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	4,318	155	(621)	675
292.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	13,297	(5,504)	(7,506)	(8,447)
293.	British India Corporation Ltd.	11,726	(9,494)	(9,724)	(10,498)

1	2	3	4	5	6
294.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	137	(139)	(622)	204
295.	Bundelkhand Saur Urja Ltd.	1,363	-	-	-
296.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	1,805	-	-	-
297.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	11,757	2,540	2,408	2,888
298.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd	90,440	-	-	-
299.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	1,730	(586)	(892)	(1,058)
300.	Scooters India Ltd.	9,927	1,109	548	(1,028)
Uttarakhand					
301.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	5,198	(14)	(332)	302
302.	THDC India Ltd.	764,073	69,115	81,898	71,393
West Bengal					
303.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	10,531	1,296	835	2,739
304.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	11,400	14,744	16,435	17,042
305.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	2,220	3,569	3,563	3,880
306.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28,380	(1,732)	(913)	451
307.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	2,589	(585)	(464)	(485)
308.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	4,381	(4,461)	64	(895)
309.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	12,751	4,823	4,440	1,765
310.	Bridge and Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	5,499	1,200	265	1,637
311.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	22,454	(2,466)	(2,837)	(3,351)
312.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	13,048	887	(289)	853
313.	Coal India Ltd.	620,741	1,338,339	1,659,300	1,450,053
314.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	380,276	113,940	72,561	613
315.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	145	(1,272)	144	85
316.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	12,384	4,345	16,205	1,223
317.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	518,971	(93,299)	(99,412)	234,846
318.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	66,759	6,760	3,774	6,194
319.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	7,000	(811)	3,690	(1,728)
320.	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	4,844	248	(1,980)	4,146
321.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	103	7	13	(3)
322.	Inland and Coastal Shipping Ltd.	5	-	-	(9)
323.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	290,514	-	-	1,619
324.	M S T C Ltd.	1,760	9,099	6,010	6,543
325.	MAMC Industries Ltd.	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
326.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	48,567	(49)	731	475
327.	Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd.	60	1,770	1,094	656
328.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	9,480	(2,727)	(1,664)	(1,773)
329.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	500	1,055	1,089	920
330.	Yule Electrical Ltd.	10	-	-	-
331.	Yule Engineering Company Ltd.	17	-	-	-

**Transparency in The Selection of
Students for Scholarship**

1112. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D. N. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI D. K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging students from various sections of the society to continue education by providing Scholarship;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the total number of students in each class from 1st standard to 12th standard receiving Scholarship from the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the annual income limit of parents of the students to be eligible for scholarship, State and category-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has any mechanism to ensure transparency in the selection of students for scholarship and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following scholarship schemes for welfare of Scheduled Caste (SC) students to encourage them to continue education by providing Scholarship:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX-X
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for SC students
- (iii) Pre-Marrie Scholarship to the Child ren of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards

(iv) National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for higher education (NOS)

Scholarships are also provided to SC students for obtaining higher education in India and abroad, including premier education institutions.

In addition, the Department also implements the following Scholarship Schemes for welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBC)/Economically Backward Classes (EBC)/De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNT) students to encourage them to continue education by providing Scholarship:-

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (iii) Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Class (EBC) students:
- (iv) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT students:

2. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is implementing umbrella scheme "Scholarships for Students with Disabilities" to empower disabled students to study further in order to prepare themselves to earn their livelihood and to find a dignified place for themselves in the society. The Schemes being implemented by this Department are:

- (i) Pre-matric (For Class IX & X)
- (ii) Post-matric (For Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/Diploma)
- (iii) Top Class Education (For Graduate degree/Post-graduate Degree/Diploma in notified institutes of excellence)
- (iv) National Fellowship (For M.Phil/ Ph.D in Indian Universities)

- (v) National Overseas Scholarship (For Master's Degree/Doctorate in Universities abroad)
- (vi) Free Coaching (For appearing in competitive examinations for Government Jobs and admission to technical and professional courses)

3. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the following Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Tribe students by providing financial assistance with a view to encourage them to complete their education:—

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (9th & 10th Standard)
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class 11th onwards)
- (iii) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST candidates

4. The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely "National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)" for award of scholarships to selected meritorious students of economically weaker sections studying in a State Government, Government aided and local body schools (except Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Sangthan and boarding schools) to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage.

5. The Department of Higher Education is administering a Central Sector Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for College and University Students with the objective of providing financial assistance to meritorious students belonging to the economically backward sections to meet a part of their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies.

6. The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing the following three schemes for educational empowerment of six notified minority communities namely Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Budhist, Jain and Parsi:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme (Class I to X)
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme (Class XI to Ph. D.)

- (iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme (For Professional and Technical courses)

(c) State-wise details of beneficiaries during the last three years under each Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Scheme-wise annual income limit of parents of the students, to be eligible for scholarship are as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Parental annual income limit
1	2	3
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	2.50
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	1.00
3.	Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC students	1.00
4.	Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT students	2.00
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX-X	2.50
6.	Post Matric Scholarship for SC students	2.50
7.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	No Limit
8.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for higher education (NOS)	6.00
9.	Pre-Matric (Class IX and X) for students with disabilities	2.5
10.	Post-Matric (Class XI to post graduate Degree/ Diploma) for students with disabilities	2.5
11.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (9th & 10th Standard)	2.00
12.	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class 11th onwards)	2.50

1	2	3	1	2	3
13.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students (a) "Fellowship" for Higher Education (b) "Scholarship" for Higher Education (Top Class Education)	No ceiling specified 6.00		economically weaker sections (implemented by Department of Higher Education)	
14.	National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST candidates	6.00	19.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme for Minority Communities (For Professional and Technical courses)	2.50
15.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minority Communities (Class I to X)	1.00	(e) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations lay down the detailed procedure for selection of students for the schemes being implemented by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. They are advised to migrate to on - line portal wherever in operation, for calling of applications/ selection of beneficiaries/ release of scholarship directly to the bank account of beneficiary and use Aadhaar Number for authentication to achieve greater transparency.		
16.	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minority Communities (Class XI to Ph. D.)	2.00	The Scholarship Schemes of other Ministries/ Departments are implemented through the National Scholarship Portal (NSP). NSP is being used right from receiving applications from the students, verification, generation of final merit list/ selection of eligible candidates and disbursement of scholarship directly into the bank account of the beneficiaries, thereby ensuring transparency.		
17.	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS) for economically weaker sections (implemented by Department of School Education and Literacy)	1.50			
18.	Central Sector Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for College and University Students belonging to	6.00			

Statement

State-wise details of number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students from 2015-16 to 2017-18

(No. of beneficiarees in lakh**)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		No. of beneficiarees	No. of beneficiarees	No. of beneficiarees
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.72	0.49	*
2.	Bihar	0	101.44	*
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0.07	0.10	0.10
5.	Gujarat	1.09	1.09	0.68
6.	Haryana	0	0.38	*
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.46	0.51	0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	8.91	16.85	*
10.	Karnataka	10.86	16.24	18.92
11.	Kerala	1.68	3.06	*
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	*	0
13.	Maharashtra	5.85	*	*
14.	Odisha	0.87	1.00	*
15.	Punjab	7.68	*	0
16.	Rajasthan	4.56	4.27	*
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.49	1.27	"
18.	Telangana	0	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.58	0.93	1.03
20.	Uttarakhand	0.39	0	0
21.	West Bengal	3.53	3.67	2.95
22.	Assam	0.12	*	0
23.	Manipur	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	0.02	0.03	*
25.	Tripura	0.71	0.68	0.59
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	*
27.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	0.01
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	*
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	*
30.	Delhi	0.07	*	0
31.	Puducherry	0	0.03	*
Total		48.67	152.05	24.28

** No. of beneficiaries includes beneficiaries from State fund also

* Figures not received from State.

*State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students
from 2015-16 to 2017-18*

(No. of beneficiaries in lakh**)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.22	7.34	\$
2.	Bihar	\$	\$	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	\$
4.	Goa	0.03	0.03	\$
5.	Gujarat	2.43	0.93	\$

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	0.50	0.00	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.12	\$
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.13	0.09	\$
9.	Jharkhand	0.69	1.21	\$
10.	Karnataka	4.11	16.40	\$
11.	Kerala	1.52	1.66	\$
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.25	0.90	\$
13.	Maharashtra	3.30	0.83	\$
14.	Odisha	1.64	1.58	\$
15.	Punjab	0.71	\$	\$
16.	Rajasthan	0.53	0.46	\$
17.	Tamil Nadu	1.42	1.36	\$
18.	Telangana	6.94	\$	\$
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6.01	2.09	6.10
20.	Uttarakhand	0.11	0.04	\$
21.	West Bengal	2.08	2.33	\$
22.	Assam	0.00	0.41	0
23.	Manipur	0.05	0.09	\$
24.	Sikkim	0.01	0.01	\$
25.	Tripura	0.19	0.16	0.15
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	\$
27.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	\$
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
29.	Daman and Diu	\$	\$	\$
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.01	\$
31.	Puducherry	0.03	0.01	\$
	Total	40.99	38.07	6.25

**No. of beneficiaries includes beneficiaries from State fund also

\$Figures not received from State.

*State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric
Scholarship for EBC Students from 2015-16 to 2017-18*

(No. of beneficiaries in lakh**)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267889	181287	\$
2.	Bihar	\$	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gujarat	0	0	4819
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3577	290	\$
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	\$	0
6.	Kerala	0	\$	0
7.	Odisha	0	\$	\$
8.	Rajasthan	0	\$	0
9.	Uttarakhand	0	\$	0
10.	Manipur	0	0	\$
11.	Sikkim	588	272	938
12.	Tripura	0	\$	0
13.	Chandigarh	0	158	\$
Total		272054	182007	5757

\$ Figures not received from State.

*State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric
Scholarship for SC students studying in Class-IX and X*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157736	139710	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	453885	-	-
4.	Chandigarh	1888	2078	2569
5.	Chhattisgarh	246715	119014	-
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	-	-
7.	Daman and Diu	118	-	119
8.	Delhi	40	-	104
9.	Goa	-	-	-
10.	Gujarat	69045	90949	-
11.	Haryana	143537	-	147104
12.	Himachal Pradesh	23572	16146	27079
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	5770	-
14.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
15.	Karnataka	-	221674	-
16.	Kerala	84250	84210	-
17.	Madhya Pradesh	303397	347356	-
18.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
19.	Manipur	1217	-	1367
20.	Meghalaya	-	-	-

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
21.	Odisha	230920	139595	209642
22.	Punjab	222850	125161	205791
23.	Rajasthan	15358	19942	-
24.	Sikkim	236	-	230
25.	Tamil Nadu	455420	350251	-
26.	Tripura	8799	9133	14385
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	25719	-	14468
29.	West Bengal	-	349674	315979
30.	Puducherry	-	-	8735
Total		2444760	2020663	947572

State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupation involving in cleaning and prone to health hazards

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 Beneficiaries	2016-17 Beneficiaries	2017-18 Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	333629	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2124	0.00	2265
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	94295	0.00
18.	Mizoram	355	440	0.00
20.	Odisha	1135	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	1450	0.00	0.00
Total		338693	94735	2265

State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric and Post Matric Scholarship for students with Disabilities

Sl. No.	State	Pre-Matric			Post-matric		
		No. of beneficiary			No. of beneficiary		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	3	0	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	49	24	15	61	91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	0	0	18	2
4.	Assam	0	21	0	25	84	0
5.	Bihar	7	51	12	9	355	366

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	11	2	0	14	1	11
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	82	226	4	36	44
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1	4	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	3	0	0	1
10.	Delhi	0	3	33	128	5	196
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	3
12.	Gujarat	12	99	226	32	24	433
13.	Haryana	0	2	77	38	55	46
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36	38	79	0	64	61
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	37	176	0	110	115
16.	Jharkhand	0	2	1	0	106	42
17.	Karnataka	38	1299	734	40	1232	238
18.	Kerala	1067	441	2187	130	376	214
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74	4426	4619	219	2129	1779
21.	Maharashtra	0	14	0	44	267	40
22.	Manipur	0	1	3	27	2	27
23.	Meghalaya	0	11	2	3	49	25
24.	Mizoram	0	14	20	0	19	15
25.	Nagaland	0	1	4	0	14	1
26.	Odisha	792	572	1240	1098	31	1038
27.	Puducherry	0	0	14	2	0	3
28.	Punjab	0	43	6	45	20	88
29.	Rajasthan	3	29	243	60	78	455
30.	Sikkim	0	40	6	12	15	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	23	668	0	136	580
32.	Telangana	4	23	5	10	57	97
33.	Tripura	0	117	64	0	143	126
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	42	3	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	270	298	1554	1545	251	1032
36.	West Bengal	37	186	363	22	535	479
Total		2368	7927	12593	3565	6281	7657

*State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric
Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X*

Sl. No	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (updated on 19.7.18)*
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75812	79602	39466	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2594	
3.	Assam	0	0	0	2740
4.	Bihar	40700	37095	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	228626	225705	207956	
6.	Daman and Diu	0	0	356	
7.	Goa	0	0	3721	
8.	Gujarat	179169	138465	188593	151113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3996	5798	1972	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	37813	6131	10231
11.	Jharkhand	93533	0	91464	104942
12.	Karnataka	0	0	52096	
13.	Kerala	0	30010	14464	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	364167	151611	362120
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	
16.	Manipur	40126	0	22401	2676
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	3273	3273
18.	Mizoram	0	0	9843	9783
19.	Nagaland	0	42048	18780	
20.	Odisha	203301	221243	222837	
21.	Rajasthan	187508	0	0	
22.	Sikkim	408	0	297	270
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	15750	6602	11659
24.	Telangana	105672	0	28966	9951
25.	Tripura	44598	53516	16723	11662
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9869	10856	8760	
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	5687	
28.	West Bengal	0	0	29249	
	Total	1213318	1262068	133842	680420

* Figures not received from State.

State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 18.7.18)*
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49239	65173	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	22564	*
3.	Assam	116693	29423	15050
4.	Bihar	0	0	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	148660	135586	*
6.	Daman and Diu	0	328	196
7.	Goa	4270	1924	*
8.	Gujarat	163989	192322	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8079	3739	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21000	13854	16905
11.	Jharkhand	0	63029	73385
12.	Karnataka	140891	109943	*
13.	Kerala	0	15834	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	197176	263176	275281
15.	Maharashtra	175000	163321	147262
16.	Manipur	66928	59995	10846
17.	Meghalaya	74608	54900	54898
18.	Mizoram	57330	42072	51983
19.	Nagaland	45140	44404	*
20.	Odisha	165100	176579	185888
21.	Rajasthan	275669	126965	*
22.	Sikkim	3053	2605	2605
23.	Tamil Nadu	20060	23574	18023
24.	Telangana	171329	112236	65532
25.	Tripura	28374	21001	21405
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	5322	*
27.	Uttarakhand	27796	15401	*
28.	West Bengal	73357	85901	*
Total		2033741	1851171	939259

* Beneficiaries details for 2017-18 from other States have not been received

*State-wise number of Scholarships sanctioned under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)
for Economically Weaker Section*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Scholarships		
		F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	-	133	138
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15309	4961	9485
3.	Telangana	7832	163	10941
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	14
5.	Assam	4067	687	1354
6.	Bihar	1945	340	29540
7.	Chandigarh	77	266	178
8.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	7
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	117
10.	Daman and Diu	-	-	25
11.	Delhi	4133	41	9556
12.	Goa	-	-	736
13.	Gujarat	1117	-	39470
14.	Haryana	2149	3054	12724
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1877	613	4722
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	121	-	1030
17.	Jharkhand	236	-	2225
18.	Karnataka	10813	7979	29427
19.	Kerala	14741	14044	21430
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1724	-	31663
21.	Maharashtra	63526	13845	66355
22.	Manipur	3	240	409
23.	Meghalaya	466	495	755
24.	Mizoram	412	412	120
25.	Nagaland	334	109	421
26.	Odisha	10469	2765	19571
27.	Puducherry	105	385	191
28.	Punjab	9331	3485	5158
29.	Rajasthan	5615	1	9806
30.	Sikkim	311	175	330
31.	Tamil Nadu	21857	5710	53278

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Tripura	360	745	756
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6405	1230	14141
34.	Uttarakhand	2242	5	4853
35.	West Bengal	22435	2543	49329
Total		210012	64426	429955

*Status of students awarded scholarships under Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes
for Minority students during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17*		2017-18* (as on 12.07.2018)	
		Pre-matric	Post-matric	Pre-matric	Post-matric	Pre-matric	Post-matric
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155058	10743	126764	12002	119570	13626
2.	Telangana	214661	15421	159023	15017	146538	15465
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	61325	29600	137516	28330	169325	29200
5.	Bihar	23210	44162	60399	46630	112342	47105
6.	Chhattisgarh	13363	2204	7329	2001	7660	2137
7.	Goa	2127	177	1414	239	0	0
8.	Gujarat	208176	24017	113690	18257	123638	18823
9.	Haryana	1174	2739	2419	3413	4592	5217
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2477	510	1665	503	1600	529
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	20602	54137	23676	101080	22439
12.	Jharkhand	25797	12173	18976	12946	42965	14751
13.	Karnataka	467890	51775	418552	41720	321073	32220
14.	Kerala	521109	46703	498400	54613	516303	55941
15.	Madhya Pradesh	77054	14309	71286	15296	95344	17273
16.	Maharashtra	511996	49766	445635	44085	579795	45604
17.	Manipur	2120	2647	3382	2852	5047	3330
18.	Meghalaya	1879	4498	8470	4954	4988	6034
19.	Mizoram	52149	586	47427	1331	29721	1331
20.	Nagaland	34507	797	16718	3676	23459	5520
21.	Odisha	2976	3430	14771	3179	9574	3019
22.	Punjab	428583	63801	379737	58822	407784	51292
23.	Rajasthan	145135	28437	117789	24608	132479	21973
24.	Sikkim	2291	539	1026	207	739	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tamil Nadu	406136	41880	330731	38444	308277	32690
26.	Tripura	6478	1050	1	909	4892	1021
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515410	98184	422293	74833	531289	86762
28.	Uttarakhand	6666	2221	14480	2920	20292	4045
29.	West Bengal	1285719	92122	675373	88387	987562	78171
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	16	5	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1715	257	2394	259	2045	167
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78	19	63	26	0	11
33.	Daman and Diu	0	34	0	39	0	4
34.	Delhi	78	1226	3	531	7229	4794
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1442	211	1645	280	1919	382
Total		5178779	666840	4153524	624990	4819121	620973

* Provisional Data.

Naxal Activities

1113. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Naxal attacks, loss of lives/damage to property in such attacks and number of persons arrested in Anti-Naxal operations in Left Wing Extremism affected regions of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of talks held between the Government and the Naxal Groups along with the outcome of such talks during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has implemented Schemes/Programmes for rehabilitation of arrested persons and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether certain shortcomings during implementation of the said schemes/ programmes have come to the notice of the Government during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon along with the other steps taken by the Government to root out Naxal problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) Details of incidents of LWE violence, loss of lives, damage to property and number of persons arrested in LWE affected States during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No talks have been held by the Government with any LWE Group during the said period.

(c) to (e) No, the Government has no scheme for rehabilitation of arrested LWE cadres.

The Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures. A National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. Security related measures include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, funds for modernization of State

Police forces, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government in infrastructure, education, health, skill development, agriculture etc, several initiatives have been taken specifically for development of LWE affected areas. These include focused schemes for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities, particularly in the most affected districts. Recently the Government has approved the Special Central Assistance Scheme which envisages an outlay of Rs 1000 cr. per annum for three years for the most affected LWE districts to cover gaps in critical infrastructure and services.

Statement

*Lwe Violence Statistics for last three years
and current year*

State	Incidents	Civilian Deaths	SFs Deaths	LWEs arrested
1	2	3	4	5
2015				
Andhra Pradesh	35	8	0	42
Bihar	110	15	2	553
Chhattisgarh	466	53	48	512
Jharkhand	310	52	4	381
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	9
Maharashtra	55	16	2	20
Odisha	92	25	3	60
Telangana	11	2	0	52
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	2
Others	10	0	0	37
Total	1089	171	59	1668
2016				
Andhra Pradesh	17	6	0	43
Bihar	129	16	12	457
Chhattisgarh	395	69	38	779
Jharkhand	323	76	9	462

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	12	2	0	4
Maharashtra	73	20	3	6
Odisha	86	24	3	43
Telangana	7	0	0	18
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	5
Others	6	0	0	23
Total	1048	213	65	1840

2017

Andhra Pradesh	26	6	1	74
Bihar	99	22	0	388
Chhattisgarh	373	70	60	796
Jharkhand	251	53	3	464
Madhya Pradesh	3	1	0	10
Maharashtra	69	13	3	21
Odisha	81	21	8	56
Telangana	5	2	0	61
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	1
Others	1	0	0	17
Total	908	188	75	1888

2018 (upto 30.06.2018)

Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	16
Bihar	33	6	1	183
Chhattisgarh	222	49	37	530
Jharkhand	109	20	8	184
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	11
Maharashtra	44	5	0	11
Odisha	53	9	1	22
Telangana	8	1	0	71
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	2
West Bengal	0	0	0	2
Others	0	0	0	2
Total	476	90	47	1034

*Number of Attacks on Economic Targets
(Mines, Railways, Telecom infrastructure,
Roads, Schools etc.)*

2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto 30.06.2018)
127	79	75	48

*State-wise data with regard to damage to property is not maintained.

Loss Due to Natural Calamities

1114. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE:
PROF. K. V. THOMAS:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI S. R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANANDA SULE:
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI T. G. VENKATESH BABU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States affected by natural calamities including thunder storms and floods and quantum of loss of lives and property including loss of crops reported during the last one year and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments seeking financial assistance for the said losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto along with the financial assistance provided, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has sent a Central

Team to the affected States to evaluate and ascertain the extent of losses and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for management of the said calamities and providing training and scientific knowledge to the farmers to minimize such crop losses in the event of thunderstorms and floods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Various parts of States in the country have been affected by natural calamities including thunder storms and floods in the recent past. State-wise details of the losses of lives and property including loss of crops due to natural calamities during the last one year and current year, as reported by the State Governments/Union Territories, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The concerned State Governments undertake relief activities according to the magnitude of the ground situation, in the wake of natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure. The financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/ claimed.

With regard to thunderstorms, it is mentioned that thunderstorm is not a notified disaster, eligible for financial assistance from the NDRF. However, State Governments may use up to 10% of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of State-specific disasters within the local context in the State. In the instant case, the State Governments are required to meet the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of thunderstorms disaster, from readily available fund under SDRF account in accordance with the approved items and norms of assistance.

Two State Governments (*viz*; Tripura and Kerala) have submitted preliminarily memorandum seeking assistance from NDRF. These proposals are under examination in the Ministry.

State-wise details of allocation and releases from SDRF and NDRF during the last one year and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) India Meteorological Department (IMD) monitors Severe Weather and alert State Meteorological Centers (SMCs)/ Regional Meteorological Centers (RMCs) about occurrence of severe weather in their region through daily Nowcast Guidance and Forecast Demonstration Project (FDP) bulletins (during FDP STORM Period). State Meteorological Centers (SMCs) issue three hourly Nowcast and issue warnings through SMS at district level as and when necessary. IMD maintains and upgrades the

'Nowcast' webpage and website to include information of severe weather events and monitor quality of various tools for nowcasting such as Radar and satellite data, and ensure interact with relevant divisions to ensure quality upkeep.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) conducted meetings on pre-monsoon dust and thunder storms with all stakeholders to ensure timely delivery of early warning, resulting reduction in mortality. Awareness campaigns on various disasters are being run through news letter 'Aapda Samvaad', Social media (Facebook and Twitter) and Do's and Don'ts through digital newsletter.

Statement-I

State-wise details of damage due to cyclonic storms/ floods/ thunderstorms/ landslides etc. during 2017-18 to 2018-19

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18				2018-19 (as on 20.07.18)			
		lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	55	6557	0.45	94	76	--	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	1177	1463	0.41	20	--	1000	--
3.	Assam	160	2763	111070	2.80	34	24	5032	0.13
4.	Bihar	649	256	357197	8.10	87	--	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	52	102	909	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Gujarat	229	15255	36710	6.45	32	161	423	--
7.	Goa	1	--	61	--	--	--	--	--
8.	Haryana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75	199	2195	0.80	--	--	--	--
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	4	90	--	1	13	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	12	3	2668	--	88	147	6	--
12.	Karnataka	70	745	1533	--	211	1057	11489	0.03
13.	Kerala	162	5	6324	0.078	132	66	13839	0.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15.	Maharashtra	134	164	--	--	174	112	--	--
16.	Manipur	19	10752	19793	0.89	11	400	23589	0.05
17.	Meghalaya	11	--	163	--	6	4632	13098	0.02
18.	Mizoram	13	14	5437	0.11	--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	22	665	7700	0.05	2	--	480	--
20.	Odisha	8	399	562	0.42	--	--	--	--
21.	Punjab	4	6	34	--	5	--	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	80	5705	57989	7.34	38	481	2048	--
23.	Sikkim	11	80	910	0.02	5	--	44	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	72	7654	14229	0.05	24	91	306	--
25.	Telangana	--	--	--	--	11	15	264	--
26.	Tripura	17	13	3222	--	40	10	15192	0.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	121	154	56935	3.81	316	1412	1743	--
28.	Uttarakhand	57	737	1380	--	32	165	111	--
29.	West Bengal	197	2075	497362	6.74	202	12	7583	0.48
30.	Delhi	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
31.	Puducherry	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
32.	Lakshadweep	--	186	969	0.002	--	--	--	--
Total		2274	49168	1193462	38.52	1567	8874	96207	0.87

Statement-II

State-wise details of allocation and releases of SDRF and NDRF during the years 2017-18 to 2018-19

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under SDRF		Centre's share of SDRF released		Released from NDRF	
		2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	218-19 (as on 20.07.18)	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 20.07.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	485.00	509.00	363.75	190.875	--	53.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	60.00	51.30	27.00	32.44	132.49
3.	Assam	507.00	532.00	456.30	239.40	--	--
4.	Bihar	517.00	543.00	489.56	1363.47	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	265.00	278.00	194.25 #	203.625 #	49.31	--
6.	Goa	4.00	4.00	3.00	--	--	--
7.	Gujarat	777.00	816.00	500.00	388.75 #	--	--
8.	Haryana	339.00	356.00	254.25	133.50	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	260.00	273.00	234.00	122.85	63.23	84.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	281.00	295.00	--	252.90 #	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	401.00	421.00	300.75	157.875	--	--
12.	Karnataka	305.00	320.00	228.75	120.00	913.044	--
13.	Kerala	204.00	214.00	153.00	80.25	164.72	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	967.00	1016.00	725.25	381.00	502.09	--
15.	Maharashtra	1635.00	1717.00	1810.125 #	--	--	--
16.	Manipur	21.00	22.00	18.90	9.90	110.82	--
17.	Meghalaya	27.00	28.00	24.30	12.60	--	--
18.	Mizoram	19.00	20.00	17.10	9.00	35.97	--
19.	Nagaland	11.00	11.00	9.90	4.95	2g5.01	65.26
20.	Odisha	824.00	865.00	618.00	324.375	--	--
21.	Punjab	430.00	451.00	203.465	288.165 #	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	1216.00	1277.00	912.00	478.88	607.77	526.14
23.	Sikkim	34.00	36.00	30.60	16.20	--	54.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	748.00	786.00	561.00	294.75	351.81	--
25.	Telangana	302.00	317.00	--	226.50 #	58.40	--
26.	Tripura	34.00	36.00	30.60	16.20	--	--
27.	Uttar Pradesh	744.00	781.00	558.00	292.875	119.67	--
28.	Uttarakhand	231.00	243.00	207.90	109.35	--	--
29.	West Bengal	569.00	598.00	426.75	224.25	324.78	--
Total		12214.00	12825.00	9382.80	4606.015	4722.53	916.17

* Centre's share of SDRF not released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

Sugarcane Farmers

1115. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar mills are not making payments of dues to the sugarcane farmers even after the end of sugar cane crushing season;

(b) if so, the details of the amount to be paid to sugarcane farmers along with the reasons for non-payment

of dues, till date, company and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has approved a package and made other announcement for the sugar mills recently to help pay dues to farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of sugar mills likely to be benefited through this announcement; and

(e) whether the said announcement is appropriate for payment of the dues to the sugarcane farmers and if not, the further action being taken by the Government to ensure the payment of dues to the sugarcane farmers by the sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Payment of dues to the

sugarcane farmers is a statutory obligation on sugar mills under the provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. However, payment of cane price dues of farmers by sugar mills is a continuous process and low realisation from sale of sugar due to surplus sugar production leads to accumulation of cane price arrears. As on 18.07.2018 for 2017-18 Sugar Season, out of total cane dues payable of Rs. 73431 crore, an amount of Rs. 64218 crore has been paid and Rs. 9213 crore is pending on Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) basis; and on State Advised Price (SAP) basis, out of total cane dues payable of Rs. 84,580 crore, an amount of Rs. 66,896 Crore has been paid and Rs. 17,684 crore is pending. State/ company-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) To mitigate the situation by improving the liquidity position of sugar industry by stabilizing domestic sugar price so as to facilitate liquidation of cane price arrears, the Government has undertaken the following measures:-

- (i) Increased customs duty on import of sugar from 50% to 100%.
- (ii) Withdrawn customs duty on export of sugar.
- (iii) Allocated mill-wise Minimum Indicative Export Quotas (MIEQ) of 20 LMT of sugar during sugar season 2017-18.
- (iv) Allowed Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) in respect of sugar.
- (v) Fixed minimum selling price of sugar at factory gate @ Rs.29 per kg for sale in the domestic market.
- (vi) Imposed stock holding limits on sugar mills to maintain demand supply balance.
- (vii) Extended financial assistance to sugar mills @ Rs. 5.50 per quintal of cane crushed during 2017-18 sugar season to offset the cost of cane. Assistance amounting to Rs. 1540 crore to be paid directly to the farmers on behalf of the mills under the scheme.
- (viii) Notified Scheme for creation and maintenance of buffer stock of 30 Lakh MT of sugar for one year *w.e.f.* 1.7.2018 for which carrying cost and storage & insurance charges of about Rs. 1175 crore will be borne by the Government.

- (ix) Notified a scheme to augment and enhance ethanol production capacity by extending loans of about Rs. 4440 crore on which interest subvention of Rs. 1332 crore to be borne by the Government.

All the sugar mills to be equitably benefitted by the various measures announced by the Government.

(e) Yes, Madam. As on 01.06.2018 cane price arrears of farmers for 2017-18 Sugar Season were Rs.14003 crore and Rs. 22645 crore on FRP and SAP basis respectively. As a result of these measures, as on 18.07.2018, cane price arrears have come down to Rs. 9213 crore and Rs.17684 crore on FRP and SAP basis respectively.

Statement

*State/company- wise pending cane price arrears
(as on 18.07.2018)*

(Figures in crores)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Company/ Sugar Mills which have pending arrears	Cane Price Arrears
1.	Punjab	15	788
2.	Haryana	14	693
3.	Uttar Pradesh	118	11618
4.	Uttarakhand	7	612
5.	Madhya Pradesh	12	86
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	4
7.	Gujarat	15	601
8.	Maharashtra	89	1158
9.	Bihar	11	619
10.	Andhra Pradesh	9	47
11.	Karnataka	41	1046
12.	Tamil Nadu	10	187
13.	Odisha	2	58
14.	Goa	1	58
15.	Telangana	6	109
Total		351	17684

[Translation]

Price Control of Medicines

1116. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI C. N. JAYADEVAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring more drugs including all the essential medicines under price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of drugs brought under price control along with the reduction in the prices in the recent past;

(d) whether the consumers have benefited as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts being made to monitor the price control mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), as an ongoing process, fixes the ceiling prices of the formulations as and when formulations are included in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM).

(c) NPPA fixes the ceiling prices of medicines listed in the Schedule-I of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). Till June 2018, the Government has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 medicines (including 4 medical devices i.e. Cardiac stents, drug eluting stents, condoms and intra uterine devices) under Revised Schedule-I based on National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015).

The details of reduction in prices of scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailing prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 for formulation of NLEM, 2015 (Revised Schedule-I) are as follows:—

Reduction in ceiling prices of scheduled formulations with respect to maximum price under NLEM 2015

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of scheduled formulations
0<= 5%	234
5<=10%	134
10<=15%	98
15<=20%	98
20<=25%	93
25<=30%	65
30<=35%	46
35<=40%	24
Above 40%	59
Total formulations in NLEM, 2015	851

(d) and (e) The fixation of ceiling prices/MRP has resulted in a total saving of Rs. 11,463 crore to the public after implementation of DPCO, 2013. This includes the saving of Rs. 4,547 crore on account fixation of ceiling price of coronary stents (including re-fixation) and Rs. 1,500 crore on account of price fixation of Knee implants. The saving to consumer since May 2014, on account of the revision/price fixation is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Saving to consumer
Under NLEM, 2011 from May, 2014 to Feb, 2016	2,422
Under NLEM, 2015 from March, 2016 to June, 2018	2,644
Coronary Stents in Feb, 2017 (including re-fixation in Feb, 2018)	4,547
Knee Implants in Aug, 2017	1,500
Para 19 - Cardio and Anti Diabetic in July, 2014	350
Total	11463

NPPA is effectively monitoring the prices of scheduled as well as non- scheduled medicines under DPCO, 2013 so that these formulations are available to public at ceiling

prices notified and no manufacturer of non-scheduled formulations can increase more than 10% in price as per provisions of DPCO, 2013. It takes action against companies found overcharging the consumers based on the references received from the State Drugs Controllers /individuals, samples purchased from the open market, reports from market based data and complaints reported through the grievance redressal websites; 'Pharma Jan Samadhan' and 'Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)'.

[English]

Trade Margin of Drugs

1117. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drug manufacturers are currently having the leeway to change prices by tweaking trade margins to distributors and retailers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration by the Government to make essential medicines more affordable by capping price at the first point of sale rather than the retail price;

(c) if so, the details of the plans prepared in this regard;

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the effective steps taken/being taken by the Government to empower the consumers to bargain for discount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) provides that 16% of price to retailer shall be allowed as a margin to retailer, while fixing ceiling prices of scheduled formulations and retail prices of new drugs. As regards non-scheduled formulations, the manufacturers are not allowed to increase the price by more than 10 % per annum. The prices are either fixed in case of scheduled medicines or monitored in case of non-scheduled medicines by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) and in case of violation, action for overcharging is taken.

(b) to (d) The Schedule –I of DPCO, 2013 contains medicines which are covered under National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015). The ceiling prices of these medicines are fixed under para 4, 5 & 6 of DPCO, 2013. Under this order, there is also a provision under which the Government may, in public interest, fix the ceiling prices/retail prices of non-Scheduled formulations also. Government changes the policy according to the need of the time and it is an ongoing process.

(e) As per DPCO, 2013, the manufacturer/seller cannot sell a scheduled medicine beyond the ceiling price fixed by the Government. The manufacturer/seller are free to sell their product within the ceiling price. As regard, non-scheduled medicines, there is no restriction on the consumer to bargain for an discount.

Lease Out of Delhi Milk Scheme

1118. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANANDA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has piled up huge losses and has just 6 per cent market share in the capital's milk market;

(b) if so, the details of the profit/loss of DMS during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has decided to invite milk cooperatives to run DMS for the next 30 years, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government shortlisted the cooperatives for this purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the employees of DMS will be given retirement or will be absorbed in the new cooperatives, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which DMS will be handed over to a new cooperative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Madam. The accumulated loss of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) at the end of financial year 2016-17 was Rs 769.12 crore. No market survey in respect of DMS has been done about market share in the capital's milk market. However, the year-wise details of total milk sold and average sale of milk per day by DMS during the financial year 2015 -16 to 2017-18 are as under:—

Year	Total milk sold (Lakh Litres)	Average sale in Lakh liters/day
2015-16	969.37	2.65
2016-17	940.23	2.58
2017-18	866.48	2.37

(b) As per accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General, the year-wise details of net profit earned and accumulated loss/profit by DMS during the financial year 2014 -15 to 2016-17 are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Net Profit	Accumulated Loss/Profit
2014-15	(+) 6.65	(-) 842.57
2015-16	(+) 55.30	(-) 787.27
2016-17	(+) 18.15	(-) 769.12

(c) to (f) Government of India has invited Request for Qualification-cum-Request for Proposal for selection of concessionaire for Operation and Management of Delhi Milk Scheme for 30 years *vide* Tender reference No. 13-

4/88-LD.I/Admn.IV dated 27.06.2018 through e-procurement mode. As per the condition of the tender document concessionaire can adopt its own selection procedure to select those DMS employees who opt to work with the Concessionaire. For the avoidance of doubt it is clarified that those DMS employees who are not selected or does not opt to work with the Concessionaire will continue to be part of the surplus pool of Government of India and can be redeployed anywhere by the Government of India as per rules.

Smart Cities Mission

1119. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

PROF. RICHARD HAY:

DR. P. K. BIJU:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Smart Cities Mission presently under implementation in the country;

(b) whether the Government has selected a number of cities under the Smart Cities Mission and if so, the details thereof along with the progress made towards making these cities Smart Cities, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this Mission since its inception, State/ UT-wise including West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra;

(d) whether the progress of the work is very slow in some of the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The salient features of the Smart City Mission are competition to select cities, citizen-driven planning, area- based development, application of smart solutions and establishment of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementation.

(b) and (c) A total of 100 Smart Cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities. The list of cities selected is given in the inclosed Statement-I.

These cities have proposed a total of 5151 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,05,018 crores in their Smart City Proposals. Out of these, 1,111 projects worth Rs. 35,176.95 crores have been completed or are under implementation; tendering has started for 436 projects worth Rs. 20,542 crores. An amount of Rs. 11340.20 crores has, so far, been released by Government of India to States/UTs for Smart Cities. State-wise funds released and progress of projects is given in the inclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection. The 100 cities have been selected over a period of three years starting from the first Round in January 2016 and ending with the fourth round in June 2018. After selection of a city, activities like incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), appointment of Project Management Consultants (PMCs), preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), preparation of Request for Proposals (RFPs) have to be completed before the projects can be grounded. These activities take around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart City.

The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/ Smart Cities through Video Conferences, review meetings, field visits, Workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. At the national level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) Chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established. A Smart City Advisory Forum at the city level comprising of District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, Local Youths, Technical Experts etc. advises and enable collaboration among various stakeholders as per Smart City guidelines. Besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

Statement-I

List of Cities selected in various Rounds under Smart Cities Mission-State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada 4. Amaravati
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat 2. Itanagar
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Patna 4. Biharsharif
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur 3. Naya Raipur
8.	Daman and Diu	1. Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa
10.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council
11.	Goa	1. Panaji
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat 4. Vadodara 5. Rajkot 6. Dahod
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal 2. Faridabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala

1	2	3	1	2	3
		2. Shimla	27. Puducherry		1. Puducherry
15. Jammu and Kashmir		1. Jammu	28. Punjab		1. Ludhiana
		2. Srinagar			2. Jalandhar
16. Jharkhand		1. Ranchi			3. Amritsar
17. Karnataka		1. Mangaluru	29. Rajasthan		1. Jaipur
		2. Belagavi			2. Udaipur
		3. Shivamogga			3. Kota
		4. Hubballi-Dharwad	30. Sikkim		4. Ajmer
		5. Tumakuru			1. Namchi
		6. Davanegere	31. Tamil Nadu		2. Gangtok
		7. Bangalore			1. Tiruchirapalli
18. Kerala		1. Kochi			2. Tirunelveli
		2. Thiruvananthapuram			3. Thanjavur
19. Lakshadweep		1. Kavaratti			4. Tiruppur
20. Madhya Pradesh		1. Bhopal			5. Salem
		2. Indore			6. Vellore
		3. Jabalpur			7. Coimbatore
		4. Gwalior			8. Madurai
		5. Sagar			9. Thoothukudi
		6. Satna			10. Chennai
		7. Ujjain	32. Telangana		11. Erode
21. Maharashtra		1. Pimpri Chinchwad			1. Karimnagar
		2. Nashik			2. Greater Warangal
		3. Thane	33. Tripura		1. Agartala
		4. Solapur	34. Uttar Pradesh		1. Aligarh
		5. Nagpur			2. Jhansi
		6. Kalyan-Dombivali			3. Kanpur
		7. Aurangabad			4. Allahabad
		8. Pune			5. Lucknow
22. Manipur		1. Imphal			6. Varanasi
23. Meghalaya		1. Shillong			7. Agra
24. Mizoram		1. Aizawl			8. Bareilly
25. Nagaland		1. Kohima			9. Moradabad
26. Odisha		1. Bhubaneshwar			10. Saharanpur
		2. Raurkela	35. Uttarakhand		1. Dehradun
			36. West Bengal		1. New Town Kolkata
			Total		100

Statement-II*State-wise breakup of progress of projects under Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	State	Fund Released (Rs. in crores)	Tender Issued		Completed/Under Implementation	
			Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	196			1	5.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	612	28	1002.72	53	643.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20			0	0.00
4.	Assam	196	5	513.45	6	24.66
5.	Bihar	325	11	635.46	10	1052.79
6.	Chandigarh	196	3	57.35	21	233.64
7.	Chhattisgarh	306	16	416.92	56	600.52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54			0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	54			0	0.00
10.	Delhi	196	4	166.65	58	1015.58
11.	Goa	118.2	4	24.06	14	253.72
12.	Gujarat	700	38	3640.93	129	6608.16
13.	Haryana	215	8	388.55	6	6.59
14.	Himachal Pradesh	216	2	8.20	12	209.94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	1	17.00	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	196	4	562.80	14	1314.68
18.	Karnataka	913	62	1216.67	67	2262.39
19.	Kerala	248	7	178.80	5	74.55
20.	Lakshadweep	0			0	0.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1022	47	1332.94	214	5354.58
22.	Maharashtra	1434	48	4810.80	119	3799.84
23.	Manipur	111			1	1.50
24.	Meghalaya	2	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Mizoram	55			0	0.00
26.	Nagaland	111	1	32.28	0	0.00
27.	Odisha	386	4	1256.11	27	3168.71
28.	Puducherry	102			1	14.83
29.	Punjab	258	7	176.84	5	184.53
30.	Rajasthan	784	49	1528.12	140	3400.99
31.	Sikkim	134	3	14.68	4	246.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Tamil Nadu	1000	24	589.32	35	1442.96
33.	Telangana	114	10	288.33	7	124.56
34.	Tripura	196	9	156.95	6	18.84
35.	Uttar Pradesh	800	41	1526.08	99	3103.12
36.	Uttarakhand	22			0	0.00
37.	West Bengal	8			1	10.00
	Grand Total	11340	436	20542.01	1111	35176.95

Lynching Incidents

1120. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:
 SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
 (AVANTHI):
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI HARISH MEENA:
 SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:
 SHRI C. N. JAYADEVAN:
 SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of lynching, killing of people based on fake news/social media rumours, suspicion of child lifting etc. and honour killings are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported, persons died/injured, guilty arrested and the action taken against them separately during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued advisories/directions to the States to prevent/check such incidents and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make amendments in the existing laws to define lynching and mob violence and revisit the penal provisions to make it more stringent and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to constitute a high level panel headed by a sitting judge to

prepare a report on the issue and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps being taken by the Government to prevent and curb such incidents including formulation of a policy on lynching and fixing accountability for the said incidents including social media service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data in this regard.

(c) to (f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The responsibility to maintain law and order and protect life and property rests with the respective State Governments, who are competent to deal with such offences. Ministry of Home Affairs have, however, issued advisories to the States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her own hand is proceeded against as per law. An advisory has also been issued to the States and UTs on 04.07.2018, which emphasizes that the State Governments and UT Administrations should adopt measures to ensure that violence, fuelled by unverified allegations circulating in the social media, is not allowed to be committed. The advisory dated 09.08.2016 advised the States/ UTs to take action to prevent untoward incidents in the country in the name of protection of cow. The advisory dated 04.09.2009 advised the States/UTs to take steps to curb the Violation of Women's Rights by the so called 'honour killings'. State Governments and UT Administration have been advised to keep watch for early detection of such trends of circulation of rumours having potential for violence, and

take all required measures to counter them effectively and to deal firmly with persons taking law into their own hands. At present there is no proposal under consideration to constitute a high level panel headed by a sitting judge to prepare a report on the issue.

[Translation]

Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Drugs

1121. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheduled and non-scheduled drugs across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the drugs linked with Wholesale Price Index (WPI) across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the drugs not linked with Wholesale Price Index across the country;

(d) whether the Government is planning/proposing the feasibility of linking the permitted annual increase in prices of non-scheduled formulations to the WPI;

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

(f) the time by which it is likely to be linked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per Drugs (Prices Control) Order 2013, scheduled formulations are formulations which are included in Schedule I of DPCO 2013. Non-scheduled formulations are formulations which are not included in Schedule I of DPCO 2013. This list is applicable for whole of the country and there is no State-wise schedule.

(b) and (c) The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of scheduled formulations/drugs is linked with Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the manufacturers may increase the MRP once in a year, in the month of April, on the basis of the

wholesale price index with respect to previous calendar year and no prior approval of the Government in this regard shall be required.

In case of non-scheduled drugs, no manufacturer increases the maximum retail price of a drug more than ten per cent of maximum retail price during preceding twelve months and where the increase is beyond ten per cent of maximum retail price, it shall reduce the same to the level of ten per cent of maximum retail price for next twelve months

(d) There is no such proposal of linking the permitted annual increase in prices of non-scheduled formulations to the WPI.

(e) and (f) In view of reply at (d) above, occasion does not arise.

Schemes for Poverty Alleviation

1122. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various schemes are being implemented for urban poverty alleviation relating to employment generation and professional earnings during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made so far, project/scheme and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is administering the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)" *w.e.f.* September 23, 2013. It aims at reducing the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The Mission was initially implemented in 790 cities. However, the States/UTs are allowed to implement all or any of its component in any other Statutory Town based on local capacity and requirement.

Employment Through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) component of the Mission provides skill training to the urban poor to increase their income through structured

and market-oriented certified courses that can provide wage employment and/or self-employment opportunities. Self-Employment Programme component focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups/SHGs of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures or

micro-enterprises.

A statement showing details of beneficiaries under EST&P and SEP component of DAY-NULM, during 2015-16 to 2017-18, State/UT-wise, component-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of beneficiaries under DAY-NULM, during 2015-16 to 2017-18, State/UT-wise, component-wise, as referred in LS Unstarred Question 1122

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)		Self-Employment Programme (SEP)	
		No. of members Skill trained	Placement of Skill trained beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage programme
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104582	51008	40363	168218
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2460	113	0	0
3.	Assam	13002	1577	407	429
4.	Bihar	34868	1812	3669	440
5.	Chhattisgarh	46522	15847	18564	3772
6.	Goa	3979	705	28	0
7.	Gujarat	28069	10534	4994	1120
8.	Haryana	8102	685	1121	113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2766	382	628	157
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5326	279	4237	532
11.	Jharkhand	91688	23495	3129	342
12.	Karnataka	48376	4786	9517	4014
13.	Kerala	5048	2856	1406	11350
14.	Madhya Pradesh	108252	45406	51097	5054
15.	Maharashtra	67956	17851	18567	4375
16.	Manipur	715	6	22	192
17.	Meghalaya	559	428	36	0
18.	Mizoram	6076	238	579	44
19.	Nagaland	6825	2781	878	42
20.	Odisha	27811	3243	12177	2726
21.	Punjab	9883	1139	2889	53

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	15166	33	7060	262
23.	Sikkim	2257	0	21	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	13373	7418	31949	69374
25.	Telangana	25930	15592	6440	75840
26.	Tripura	969	2	339	12240
27.	Uttar Pradesh	152741	72232	31381	1379
28.	Uttarakhand	8663	1731	3260	6
29.	West Bengal	71444	15932	4456	5265
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	5857	2594	124	12
32.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		919265	300705	259338	367351

Aadhaar Enabled Fertilizer Distribution System

1123. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had announced Aadhaar enabled Fertilizer Distribution System in the year 2016 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of districts which have been linked with this system, so far;

(c) whether Aadhaar enabled Fertilizer Distribution System has made manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers accountable and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether most of the retailers have stopped selling of fertilizers under the Aadhaar enabled Fertilizer Distribution in various States and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent to which this new system has checked utilization of fertilizers for non-agricultural activities

along with the steps taken/being taken by the retailers to fulfil the demands of fertilizers during peak demand season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During the year 2016-17, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) System of fertilizer subsidy was introduced on pilot basis in 19 districts. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, DBT System was rolled out in a phase wise manner across all States and Union Territories from September 2017 to March 2018. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Under the fertilizer DBT System, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. Sale of all subsidised fertilizers to farmers/buyers is made through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, KCC, Voter Identity Card etc.

(c) Under Aadhaar enabled Fertilizers Distribution System (AeFDS), it is mandatory for the retailers to sell subsidized fertilizers through PoS devices. The Fertilizer sales are monitored online through web based, Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS). A study conducted by NITI Aayog through M/s Microsave revealed that AeFDS has increased accountability of stakeholders including fertilizer manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

(d) No, Madam. No such report has been received from any State Government.

(e) The NITI Aayog study in the pilot districts revealed that diversion of fertilizers has reduced. However, the extent of diversion to non-agriculture activities has not been studied.

To address the peak season demand, the Agriculture Departments in all States/Union Territories have been advised to identify retail points where farmers' visits are likely to peak and to operationalize multiple sale counters with multiple PoS devices so that large rush at such points can be dealt with in a smooth manner without causing any inconvenience to the farmers and retailers.

Statement-I

Status of DBT Rollout in Pilot Districts

Sl.No.	District	Go live Status
1.	Krishna (AP)	Live (1st Oct. 2016)
2.	West Godavari (AP)	
3.	Una (HP)	Live (1st Jan. 2017)
4.	Hoshangabad (MP)	
5.	Pali (Rajasthan)	
6.	Kishanganj (Bihar)	Live (1st Feb. 2017)
7.	Karnal (HR)	
8.	Kurukshetra (HR)	
9.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	
10.	Raigarh (Maharashtra)	
11.	Rangareddy (Telangana)	Live (1st Mar. 2017)
12.	Tumkur (Karnataka)	

Sl.No.	District	Go live Status
13.	Narmada, (Gujarat)	
14.	Thrissur, (Kerala)	
15.	Dhanbad, (Jharkhand)	Live (1st Aug. 2017)
16.	Begusarai, (Bihar)	
17.	Gorakhpur, (UP)	
18.	Malda, (WB)	Live (1st Feb. 2018)
19.	South 24 Parganas, (WB)	

Statement-II

Phase-wise Pan India roll out of DBT

Sl. No.	States/UT's	GO Live Date
1.	NCT of Delhi	1 st September, 2017
2.	Mizoram, Daman and Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Manipur, Nagaland, Goa, Puducherry	1 st October, 2017
3.	Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Tripura	1 st November, 2017
4.	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	1 st December, 2017
5.	Kerala, Bihar, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu	1 st January, 2018
6.	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Odisha and Himachal Pradesh	1 st February, 2018
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1 st March, 2018

[English]

Security to Journalists/Media Persons

1124. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANANDA SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI HARISH MEENA:
 SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:
 SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
 SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL:
 SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Journalists/media persons who have been attacked/killed during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of inquiries conducted, persons arrested, convicted and the action taken against the guilty during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisory/guidelines/directions to the States to provide adequate safety and security to Journalists/media persons and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the existing laws for safety/security of journalists/media persons are adequate keeping in view the rise in incidents of attack/killing of such persons;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) whether the Government has received any request from journalists/media persons for providing security over death threats, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon along with the steps being taken to provide better security to journalists and media persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) While National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects data pertaining to murders, it does not collect data in respect of separate categories of professionals, including journalists.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under

the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The existing laws are adequate for protection of citizens including journalists. Also the Press Council of India takes appropriate action on receipt of specific complaints from affected journalists. Representations on providing security are received from or on behalf of individuals, including journalists. All such representations are examined and based on inputs received regarding threat assessment, required action is taken. There is no mechanism/requirement to segregate the request/protectees according to profession of the individuals.

Central Government attaches highest importance to prevention of crime. An advisory on safety of journalists has been issued to States/UTs on 20th October 2017, which is available at the Ministry of Home Affairs' *website viz www.mha.gov.in*.

Growth of Cities

1125. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
 SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cities are growing rapidly in the country;

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

(c) the average annual growth rate of cities across the country during the last one decade; and

(d) whether the pace of development of basic amenities in cities is also speeding up along with growing urbanization and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) As per census of India, the annual average growth rate of the cities across the country during the decade 2001-2011 is 2.76%. However, the growth rate differs from city to city.

Urban Development is a State Subject. The responsibility of providing basic amenities and services is

of the State Government/Urban Local Bodies.

To complement their efforts, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through six Missions and one Scheme Viz. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) (PMAY-HFA) (U), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) and Metro Rail Projects, is extending financial assistance. The details of the assistance released under the missions /scheme as on 30.06.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Details of the assistance released under the missions/
scheme as on 30.06.2018*

(Rs in crores)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Mission	Financial Assistance Released Up to 30.06.2018
1.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM),	6,902.15
2.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	13,047.00
3.	Smart Cities Mission (SCM)	11,340.20
4.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) (PMAY-HFA) (U)	27,520.00
5.	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	273.00
6.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)	1,995.33
7.	Metro Rail Projects	86,312.13

National Policy on Fertilizer Supply

1126. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of national policy on supply of quality fertilizers to farmers;

(b) the annual requirement of fertilizers and reasons for short supply;

(c) the quantum of fertilizers imported during the last three years and the current year along with the value of such imports;

(d) the details of subsidies extended on fertilizers during the said period, year-wise;

(e) whether the Government is planning to scale down these subsidies and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is aware of smuggling of fertilizers from India to neighboring countries and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to curb the same; and

(g) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Madam, in order to regulate the trade, price, quality and distribution of fertilizers, Government of India has declared the fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and has promulgated the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985. Specifications of fertilizers are prescribed in the said order.

The mandate of the Department of Fertilizers (DOF) is to make available fertilizers to farmers at affordable prices. The "affordable prices" part of mandate gets translated into subsidized fertilizers. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS).

Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. Under the said Scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers of FCO standards, depending upon its Nutrient Content.

(b) The projected requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers [Urea, P&K(DAP, MOP and NPK)] in the year 2017-18 and in the current year upto June (from April'18 to June'18) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The year-wise quantity and value of urea imported during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Import of fertilizers (other than Urea) is free, commonly known as Open General Licence (OGL). Various companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. Government does not maintain the value of these imports. The year-wise details of quantity of DAP and complex fertilizers imported during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-IIB.

(d) The details of subsidies extended on fertilizers during the last three years and the current year upto June is given in the enclosed Statement-III

(e) No Madam, there is no such proposal.

(f) Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act. State Governments have been adequately empowered to check smuggling of fertilizers. State Governments are empowered to conduct search, make seizures and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of FCO, 1985 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955. No State Government has

reported smuggling of fertilizer from India to neighbouring countries.

(g) The Government of India is encouraging establishment of bio-fertilizer production units (200TP or 50,000 litre/annum) by providing 100% financial assistance to State Governments upto maximum limit of Rs. 160.00 lakhs per unit and financial assistance to farmers/individuals/private agencies @ 25% of Total Financial Outlay (TFO) or Rs. 40 lakh, whichever is less under the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) through NABARD. Further, Government of India is promoting bio-fertilizer through schemes of National Mission of Sustainable Development (NMSA)/ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and supported by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR).

Statement-I

Table 1: The projected requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers [Urea, P&K(DAP, MOP and NPK)] in the year 2017-18

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Product	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Urea	298.52	317.06	303.06
P&K (DAP, MOP and NPK)	229.47	226.17	212.34

Table 2: The projected requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers [Urea, P&K(DAP, MOP & NPK)] in the current year upto June (from April'18 to June'18)

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Product	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Urea	66.93	82.76	64.61
P&K (DAP, MOP and NPK)	53.58	66.37	44.85

It can be seen from the tables above that there is no shortage of any fertilizer as availability is more than the sales.

Statement-II

The year-wise quantity and value of urea imported during the last three years and the current year

Year	From OMIFCO (LMT)	Through STEs (LMT)	Total Import (LMT)	Value (in Million US\$)
2015-16	20.78	63.96	84.74	2,087.61
2016-17	20.02	34.79	54.81	1,047.28
2017-18	20.92	38.83	59.75	1,295.72
2018-19 (upto June, 18)	5.23	16.18	21.41	532.10

Statement-IIB

The year-wise details of quantity of DAP and complex fertilizers imported during the last three years

Year	DAP	NPK	MOP*
2015-16	60.08	6.29	32.43
2016-17	43.85	5.21	37.36
2017-18	42.17	4.99	47.36
2018-19 (upto June, 18)	20.63	2.17	13.04

* MOP includes both industrial and direct agriculture use.

Statement-III

Details of subsidies extended on fertilizers during the last three years and the current year upto June

Year	Indigenous Urea	Imported Urea	Indigenous P&K	Imported P&K	City Compost
2015-16	38,200.00	16,400.00	11,969.00	9,968.56	-
2016-17	40,000.00	11,256.59	11,842.88	6,999.99	0.55
2017-18	36,973.70	9,980.00	14,337.00	7,900.00	7.26
2018-19 Upto June, 2018	4915.87	3,641.12	4,532.35	3,705.75	0.24

Deep Sea Fishing

1127. SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide specially built large vessels for fishermen of Tamil Nadu for deep sea fishing;

(b) if so, whether any funds have been earmarked by the Government to meet the project and the time by which these deep sea fishing vessels will be handed over to fishermen of Tamil Nadu, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds/permissions to build such vessels have been sanctioned by the Government to other States under similar project during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expected increase in fish catch and revenue generation after the use of these large vessels by fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) A sub component on 'Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing' has been introduced under the Central Plan Scheme on 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' to provide Deep Sea Fishing Vessels to the traditional fishermen, their societies, associations, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Fishers Producer Organizations (FPOs) for deep sea fishing. Under the Central Plan Scheme, a sum of Rs. 300 crore has been released to the Government of Tamil Nadu during 2017-18 for procurement of Tuna Long Liners for traditional fishers and for construction of a fish landing centre at Kunthakal in Rameshwaram District of Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) Central Financial Assistance under the sub component on 'Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing' has also been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 259.20 Lakh) and Government of Gujarat (Rs. 211.20 Lakh).

(e) As per the 'Report of the Working Group for Revalidating the Potential of Fishery Resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone' (2011), the potential yield of oceanic resources is estimated at 2,16,500 tonnes, which shall be targeted by the Deep Sea Fishing Vessels introduced under the sub component on 'Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing'.

[Translation]

Jan Aushadhi Kendras

1128. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras opened by the Government since 2015 till date, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any difference in the availability of generally used medicines and generic medicines at the Jan Aushadhi Stores and if so, the details thereof along with the effective steps taken to improve the condition of such Kendras;

(c) whether there is shortage/low sale of most of the generic medicines prescribed especially by the Government hospitals at sales counters opened throughout the country including Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps being taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for prescribing generic medicines to the patients by the doctors and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding violation of these guidelines by any State, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the efforts being made by the Government to make people aware of generic medicines and Jan Aushadhi Kendras along with the action plan of the Government to

extend the network of such Kendras and range of generic medicines made available therein across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Since 01.01.2015 to 19.07.2018, 3771 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras' opened in 34 States/Union Territories of the country. State/UT-wise details of 3771 PMBJP Kendras are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Presently, more than 700 medicines and 154 surgical and consumables are available in the product basket of PMBJP. The Government is planning to extend the product basket of the scheme to have more than 1000 medicines.

(c) Presently, more than 700 medicines and 154 surgicals and consumables are available in the product basket of PMBJP. As per the product basket, Government endeavors to make available full range of medicines to all PMBJP Kendras functioning across the country. The data regarding shortage of generic medicines prescribed by the Government Hospitals is not maintained. To maintain the continuous supply of medicines, surgicals and consumables to all PMBJP Kendras functioning across the country, 53 Distributors and 8 Carrying AND Forwarding (C&F) Agents have been appointed in different parts of the country. An end-to-end supply chain system has recently been introduced for making available full range of medicines directly from CWH to PMBJP Kendras to save time and cost.

(d) As per the Gazette Notification issued on 21.09.2016 by Medical Council of India (MCI), every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs.

(e) No such data is maintained.

(f) Government has initiated various publicity campaigns for spreading awareness on provisioning of generic medicines through PMBJP Kendras by way of hoardings, bulk SMS, mobile exhibitions, social media, print media, television, FM Radio, distribution of brochure, price

comparison, pamphlets, etc. In this regard, Conferences/Seminars/Workshops are also being organized regularly by the Government in different parts of the country. As per the action plan of the scheme, Government is fixing year-wise targets since 2016-17 for opening PMBJP Kendras across the country.

Statement

*State/UT-wise PMBJP Kendras opened
from 01.01.2015 to 19.07.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of PMBJP Kendras
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
3.	Assam	64
4.	Bihar	124
5.	Chandigarh	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	202
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	10
8.	Daman and Diu	3
9.	Delhi	45
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	335
12.	Haryana	89
13.	Himachal Pradesh	27
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	31
15.	Jharkhand	37
16.	Karnataka	336
17.	Kerala	352
18.	Madhya Pradesh	90
19.	Maharashtra	252
20.	Manipur	35
21.	Meghalaya	1
22.	Mizoram	9
23.	Nagaland	14

1	2	3
24.	Odisha	72
25.	Puducherry	13
26.	Punjab	74
27.	Rajasthan	101
28.	Sikkim	2
29.	Tamil Nadu	334
30.	Telangana	84
31.	Tripura	19
32.	Uttar Pradesh	670
33.	Uttarakhand	107
34.	West Bengal	67
Grand Total		3771

Selling of Girls on Pretext of Employment

1129. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether minor girls belonging to the Scheduled Tribe dominated regions of Jharkhand State are being sold on the pretext of providing employment which has come to the knowledge of Jharkhand CID also;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take action against the responsible NGOs and the operators of placement services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Criminal Investigation Department of Jharkhand has informed that incidents of selling of minor girls belonging to Scheduled Tribe dominated regions of Jharkhand on the pretext of providing employment have come to their notice. The Government of Jharkhand have constituted 'Anti Human Trafficking Unit' Police Stations in 8 districts to take action against the NGOs and operators of placement services involved in trafficking of minor girls. The District Development Commissioner and District Welfare Officer have been assigned the responsibility of prevention of trafficking of minor girls. Police Department, District

Welfare Officer and District Labour Officer have been assigned the responsibility of rescuing trafficked children. The District Education Officer, District Welfare Officer and Assistant Labour Commissioner have been assigned the responsibility of rehabilitation of trafficked children.

Fertilizer Production

1130. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production of fertilizers has declined in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor ;
- (c) the action taken/being taken to increase the fertilizer production; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to provide online facilities for purchase of fertilizers by the farmers at affordable prices and if so, the scheme formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The production of all fertilizers during 2013-14 to 2017-18 are given below:—

(Figure in LMT)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Fertilizer Production	380.46	385.39	413.14	414.41	413.61

The above data shows marginal decrease in production of all fertilizers during 2017-18, which is insignificant. Otherwise the production has been increasing consistently.

(c) The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. Under the said Scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers depending upon its Nutrient Content. After the implementation of NBS policy, the Government does not interfere in commercial/production aspect of P&K Fertilizer companies. However, in order to increase indigenous production of fertilizers, the Government has been encouraging Indian Companies to establish Joint Ventures/acquire raw material assets

in Countries which are rich in fertilizer resources for entering into long term agreement for supply of fertilizers intermediaries/raw material to India.

The Government had announced New Investment Policy-2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector. Under the provision of NIP-2012 and its amendment, Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based Greenfield Ammonia-Urea Complex at Panagarh, West Bengal with the installed capacity of 1.3 MMT per annum. The commercial production of Matix has started on 1st October, 2017. Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has also proposed to set up a brownfield project with capacity of 1.34 MMT at Gadepan, Rajasthan, which is likely to start commercial production in January, 2019.

To increase the production of fertilizers by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Government has decided to revive 5 closed units namely Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Barauni Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) through 'Nomination Route' through Joint Ventures of nominated Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Each of these units are being revived by installing new Urea Plant having production capacity of 1.27 Million Metric Tonne Urea per annum.

In addition to above, Government has also decided to install a new Urea plant of 8.646 Lakh Metric Ton (LMT) per annum in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea plants Namrup II (capacity 2.20 LMT) and Namrup III (capacity 2.70 LMT per annum.

(d) At present, no such proposal is under consideration. However, the Government has introduced Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system for fertilizer subsidy across States/ UTs. Pan India roll-out of DBT has been completed by March 2018. Under the DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizers grades is being released to the fertilizer companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop.

[English]

Subsidy on Foodgrains

1131. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidised/free foodgrains are distributed to the poor particularly to the weaker sections of the society through the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of Below Poverty Line families along with the quantum of various items allocated and actually distributed during each of the last three years, category and State-wise;

(c) whether the allocation to some States have been reduced recently, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether requests have been received from the States for restoration/additional allocation, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto, State-wise; and

(e) whether incidents of black marketing/irregularities in PDS have been reported during the said period, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The objective of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is to provide food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of urban population for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the total population. Coverage under the Act has been delinked from the poverty estimates and is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.

Identification of beneficiaries under the Act is under two categories- households covered under Antyodaya

Anna Yojana (AAY) to the extent specified by the Central Government and the remaining households as priority households to be identified by the State Governments/ Union Territories (UT) Administrations as per criteria evolved by them, within the coverage determined for the State/UT. Beneficiaries covered under NFSA are entitled to receive foodgrains at Rs. 1/2/3 per kg for coarsegrains/ wheat/ rice respectively, under the Act. State/UT-wise, category wise details of allocation and offtake of rice and wheat under NFSA for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-IA, IB and IC.

(c) and (d) State/UT-wise allocation of foodgrains has been fixed under the NFSA as per Schedule IV of the Act. No reduction in this allocation has been done by the Government. Details of State/UT-wise allocation under NFSA are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, if the annual allocation of foodgrains to any State under the Act is less than the average annual offtake of foodgrains for last three years under normal Targeted Public Distribution System, the same shall be protected at prices as may be determined by the Central Government.

Additional allocation made to the States for festivals, natural calamities etc is given in the enclosed Statement-IIA, IIIB, and IIIC.

(e) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in some States/Regions in the country. As and when complaints are received from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. A State/UT-wise statement indicating number of such complaints received during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Under TPDS (C) Order, 2015, the State/UT Governments are responsible for implementing TPDS and are competent to take action against those indulging in malpractices in TPDS by invoking provisions of relevant clauses of the said Order. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of the Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Further, with the objective to check leakages and diversion of foodgrains, remove bogus/ ineligible ration cards, better targeting of food subsidy, the Government is implementing a scheme of end-to-end Computerization of TPDS operations, which comprises of digitization of ration cards/ beneficiary and other databases, computerization of

supply- chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms etc. During the process of digitization of beneficiaries database, de-duplication, Aadhaar seeding, in the run up to implement of NFSA, 2.75 crore ration cards have been deleted due to detection of Ghost/fraudulent/ duplicate/ ineligible/ migration/ deaths etc.

Statement-IA

Allocation and Offtake of Rice+Wheat for 2015-16 under TPDS

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	State	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Allocation							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	409.048	254.384	822.872	616.567	7.383	2110.254
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	0.000	0.000	101.556
3.	Assam	316.816	197.128	743.960	520.932	33.088	1811.924
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000	5241.275	0.000	5241.275
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	1384.056	0.000	1384.056
6.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	423.792	0.708	424.500
7.	Goa	3.688	4.072	34.264	11.140	8.528	61.692
8.	Gujarat	564.156	326.292	1194.660	0.000	0.000	2085.108
9.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	795.000	0.000	795.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	185.952	322.044	507.996
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	168.080	89.490	373.100	73.660	51.522	755.852
12.	Jharkhand	309.984	192.762	176.580	780.822	0.000	1460.148
13.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000	2608.836	0.000	2608.836
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	820.080	0.000	0.000	1472.688
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	3390.015	0.000	3390.015
16.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	4605.192	0.000	4605.192
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	101.220	0.000	0.000	170.952
18.	Meghalaya	39.480	24.570	93.100	21.602	7.732	186.484
19.	Mizoram	16.170	10.010	38.115	3.711	1.768	69.774
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	0.000	0.000	126.876
21.	Odisha (NFSA)	750.506	337.748	317.607	694.078	0.000	2099.939
22.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	870.120	0.000	870.120
23.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	0.000	2791.572	0.000	2791.572
24.	Sikkim	8.478	5.202	19.530	6.576	4.506	44.292

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tamil Nadu	1259.232	783.144	1680.456	0.000	0.000	3722.832
26.	Telengana	219.258	136.356	441.066	648.024	20.976	1465.680
27.	Tripura	31.825	19.800	74.725	86.849	71.232	284.431
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2424.463	1509.370	2396.217	1142.313	0.000	7472.363
29.	Uttarakhand	64.494	40.092	151.410	200.730	50.766	507.492
30.	West Bengal	1206.581	362.579	809.043	1240.793	0.000	3618.996
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.597	1.595	25.993	0.333	2.131	33.649
32.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.145	6.860	13.005
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.609	2.013	2.970	0.749	0.000	10.341
34.	Daman and Diu	0.609	0.371	2.317	2.495	0.000	5.792
35.	Lakshadweep	0.252	0.168	1.120	1.016	2.064	4.620
36.	Puducherry	8.985	5.645	10.500	0.000	0.000	25.130
Total		8313.303	4615.715	10465.761	28354.345	591.308	52340.432

Offtake

1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.890	292.031	852.978	442.538	9.106	2069.543
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.537	16.074	59.806	0.000	0.000	101.417
3.	Assam	320.853	198.271	741.371	362.557	31.227	1654.279
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000	5025.021	0.000	5025.021
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	1384.056	0.000	1384.056
6.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	425.638	0.248	425.886
7.	Goa	3.601	4.055	35.848	12.040	8.528	64.072
8.	Gujarat	564.337	326.169	1125.950	0.000	0.000	2016.456
9.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	780.211	0.000	780.211
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	186.084	325.886	511.970
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	196.043	116.662	427.879	6.494	0.550	747.628
12.	Jharkhand	354.915	221.474	14.545	505.277	0.000	1096.211
13.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000	2238.332	0.000	2238.332
14.	Kerala	400.314	247.394	817.330	0.000	0.000	1465.038
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	3182.270	0.000	3182.270
16.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	4324.368	0.000	4324.368
17.	Manipur	43.007	26.725	101.221	0.000	0.000	170.953
18.	Meghalaya	43.794	27.026	101.747	0.000	1.311	173.878
19.	Mizoram	18.333	11.098	42.073	0.000	0.000	71.504
20.	Nagaland	33.731	20.991	78.479	0.773	0.046	134.020

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Odisha (NFSA)	743.408	334.301	236.977	535.843	0.000	1850.529
22.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	890.317	0.000	890.317
23.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	0.000	2681.131	0.000	2681.131
24.	Sikkim	8.477	5.202	19.530	6.575	3.549	43.333
25.	Tamil Nadu	1273.144	782.662	1690.228	0.000	0.000	3746.034
26.	Telangana	221.816	133.203	372.248	535.145	16.808	1279.220
27.	Tripura	31.825	23.760	84.088	81.169	53.968	274.810
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2470.561	1548.597	2270.203	993.055	0.000	7282.416
29.	Uttarakhand	83.562	44.800	164.136	189.632	47.456	529.586
30.	West Bengal	1440.550	385.694	829.928	663.501	0.000	3319.673
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.311	0.885	19.182	0.000	0.000	22.378
32.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.529	8.233	14.762
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.609	2.013	2.610	0.988	0.000	10.220
34.	Daman and Diu	0.520	0.391	1.304	2.221	0.000	4.436
35.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	1.040	1.016	1.664	3.720
36.	Puducherry	1.119	2.600	0.807	0.000	0.000	4.526
Total		8759.257	4772.078	10091.508	25462.781	508.580	49594.204

Statement-IB*Allocation and Offtake of Rice+Wheat for 2016-17 under TPDS*

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	State	(BPL)	(AAY)	(APL)	NFSA (Normal)	NFSA (tide over)	(Total)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Allocation							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	1849.776	22.068	1871.844
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	56.130	32.862	88.992
3.	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.000	1610.010	76.852	1686.862
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000	5493.860	0.000	5493.860
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	1384.056	0.000	1384.056
6.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	450.583	0.015	450.598
7.	Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000	33.830	25.184	59.014
8.	Gujarat	0.000	0.000	0.000	2179.375	0.000	2179.375
9.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	795.000	0.000	795.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	198.368	309.652	508.020

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	475.740	275.341	751.081
12.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	1675.876	0.000	1675.876
13.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000	2608.836	0.000	2608.836
14.	Kerala	234.703	145.985	396.352	427.300	166.470	1370.810
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	3449.792	0.000	3449.792
16.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	4605.192	0.000	4605.192
17.	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	141.559	0.000	141.559
18.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	129.603	46.395	175.998
19.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	45.581	20.177	65.758
20.	Nagaland	8.804	6.264	24.932	63.348	23.238	126.586
21.	Odisha (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	2097.821	0.000	2097.821
22.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	870.120	0.000	870.120
23.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	0.000	2791.573	0.000	2791.573
24.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	26.349	17.978	44.327
25.	Tamil Nadu	734.552	456.834	980.266	1010.570	521.826	3704.048
26.	Telangana	0.000	0.000	0.000	1296.050	41.951	1338.001
27.	Tripura	0.000	0.000	0.000	166.279	104.722	271.001
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	9352.307	0.000	9352.307
29.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	401.458	101.542	503.000
30.	West Bengal	0.000	0.000	0.000	3792.063	0.000	3792.063
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.994	25.564	29.558
32.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.160	0.000	9.160
34.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.120	0.000	6.120
35.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.522	3.098	4.620
36.	Pudducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		978.059	609.083	1401.550	49499.201	1814.935	54302.828

Offtake

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	1811.598	34.191	1845.789
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.081	0.000	0.958	54.704	31.305	87.048
3.	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.020	1508.048	56.653	1564.721
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.683	0.000	5246.078	0.000	5246.761
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	1268.718	0.000	1268.718
6.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	442.669	0.000	442.669

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000	32.932	25.183	58.115
8.	Gujarat	0.069	0.231	1.072	2173.362	0.000	2174.734
9.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	756.152	0.000	756.152
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	198.300	306.391	504.691
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	1.080	0.000	478.071	269.104	748.255
12.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	1636.061	1.714	1637.775
13.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000	2222.899	0.000	2222.899
14.	Kerala	272.344	173.241	415.199	357.448	149.886	1368.118
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	3160.762	2.674	3163.436
16.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	4238.045	0.000	4238.045
17.	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	133.058	0.000	133.058
18.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	134.409	40.987	175.396
19.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	45.021	18.611	63.632
20.	Nagaland	10.704	6.656	31.421	54.734	10.549	114.064
21.	Odisha (NFSA)	0.000	0.000	0.000	2267.370	0.000	2267.370
22.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	885.548	0.000	885.548
23.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.000	0.000	2566.230	0.000	2566.230
24.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	26.392	18.884	45.276
25.	Tamil Nadu	802.777	516.675	999.297	930.677	526.803	3776.229
26.	Telengana	0.000	0.000	0.000	1300.240	34.909	1335.149
27.	Tripura	0.000	0.000	0.000	153.489	107.722	261.211
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.011	0.000	9169.725	2.759	9172.495
29.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	398.549	96.894	495.443
30.	West Bengal	6.768	7.221	0.000	3502.478	0.000	3516.467
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.710	10.770	12.480
32.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.887	0.000	8.887
34.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.227	0.000	5.227
35.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.396	3.147	4.543
36.	Pudducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Total	1092.743	705.798	1447.967	47170.987	1749.136	52166.631

Statement-IC*Allocation and Offtake of Rice+Wheat for 2017-18 under TPDS*

(in thousand tons)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Allocation			Offtake		
		NFSA	Tide over	Total	NFSA	Tide over	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1849.776	22.068	1871.844	1878.385	21.265	1899.650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.130	32.862	88.992	56.436	32.258	88.693
3.	Assam	1625.752	69.380	1695.132	1626.565	64.029	1690.593
4.	Bihar	5493.860	0.000	5493.860	5537.840	0.000	5537.840
5.	Chhattisgarh	1384.056	0.000	1384.056	1376.724	0.000	1376.724
6.	Delhi	450.873	0.000	450.873	447.342	0.000	447.342
7.	Goa	34.280	24.723	59.003	34.282	23.938	58.221
8.	Gujarat	2366.974	0.000	2366.974	2265.754	0.000	2265.754
9.	Haryana	795.000	0.000	795.000	641.095	0.000	641.095
10.	Himachal Pradesh	202.289	305.730	508.019	202.135	290.728	492.863
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	477.577	273.505	751.082	466.423	263.791	730.215
12.	Jharkhand	1739.514	0.000	1739.514	1631.415	0.000	1631.415
13.	Karnataka	2608.836	0.000	2608.836	2825.250	0.000	2825.250
14.	Kerala	1025.519	399.530	1425.049	1032.965	404.089	1437.055
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3518.252	0.000	3518.252	3350.366	0.234	3350.600
16.	Maharashtra	4605.192	0.000	4605.192	4250.654	0.000	4250.654
17.	Manipur	144.349	0.000	144.349	149.306	0.000	149.306
18.	Meghalaya	129.603	46.396	175.999	128.527	46.302	174.829
19.	Mizoram	45.935	19.823	65.758	47.301	17.813	65.114
20.	Nagaland	91.585	46.473	138.058	102.184	47.021	149.205
21.	Odisha (NFSA)	2161.691	0.000	2161.691	2160.186	0.000	2160.186
22.	Punjab	870.120	0.000	870.120	734.725	0.000	734.725
23.	Rajasthan	2791.572	0.000	2791.572	2227.633	0.000	2227.633
24.	Sikkim	26.375	17.949	44.324	26.376	17.357	43.733
25.	Tamil Nadu	2425.369	1252.383	3677.752	2702.137	1364.961	4067.097
26.	Telangana	1296.051	41.949	1338.000	1314.745	11.708	1326.452
27.	Tripura	165.133	105.867	271.000	170.775	107.143	277.918
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9725.820	0.000	9725.820	9608.004	0.000	9608.004
29.	Uttarakhand	401.458	101.542	503.000	415.922	97.991	513.913
30.	West Bengal	3966.197	0.000	3966.197	3789.799	0.000	3789.799

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.992	25.565	29.557	1.792	14.548	16.340
32.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.147	0.000	11.147	10.580	0.000	10.580
34.	Daman and Diu	5.424	0.000	5.424	5.072	0.000	5.072
35.	Lakshadweep	1.522	3.098	4.620	1.763	3.448	5.211
36.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		52497.223	2788.843	55286.066	51220.456	2828.623	54049.079

Statement-II

<i>State/UT-wise allocation under National Food Security Act</i>			Sl. No.	State	Quantity
			17.	Manipur	1.51
			18.	Meghalaya	1.76
			19.	Mizoram	0.66
			20.	Nagaland	1.38
			21.	Odisha	21.09
			22.	Punjab	8.70
			23.	Rajasthan	27.92
			24.	Sikkim	0.44
			25.	Tamil Nadu	36.78
			26.	Tripura	2.71
			27.	Uttar Pradesh	96.15
			28.	Uttarakhand	5.03
			29.	West Bengal	38.49
			31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.16
			32.	Chandigarh	0.31
			33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15
			34.	Daman and Diu	0.07
			35.	Lakshadweep	0.05
			36.	Puducherry	0.50
			Total		549.26

Statement-III A

Additional allocation for Festivals, Calamity Relief etc. during 2015-16

(Quantity in thousand tons)

States	Rice	Wheat	Total	CIP	Date of Issue	Remarks
Assam	35.000	0.000	35.000	Economic Cost	8.6.2015	For Monsoon Stock
	30.360	20.000	50.360	Economic Cost	28.12.2015	Tea Plantation Allo

States	Rice	Wheat	Total	CIP	Date of Issue	Remarks
Bihar	150.000	150.000	300.000	Economic Cost	11.08.2015	Flood Relief
	0.000	25.000	25.000	Economic Cost	18.2.2016	Shatabdi Kalash Yojana
Jammu and Kashmir	0.100	0.030	0.130	MSP	15.6.2015	For Amarnath Yatra
Maharashtra	1.400	2.100	3.500	MSP	27.3.2015	For Sinhastha Kumbh Mela
	4.400	6.600	11.000	Economic Cost	5.08.2015	Additional Requirement
	4.400	6.600	11.000	Economic Cost	9.9.2015	Additional Requirement
	9.200	13.800	23.000	Economic Cost	16.9.2015	Additional Requirement
	13.600	20.400	34.000	Economic Cost	15.10.2015	Additional Requirement
	13.600	20.400	34.000	Economic Cost	04.11.2015	Additional Requirement
	163.000	244.000	407.000	MSP/MSP Derived	24.11.2015	Drought Relief
Manipur	120.000	0.000	120.000	MSP	22.9.2015	Flood Relief from Sept. 15 to Feb. 16
Mizoram	7.523	0.000	7.523	Economic Cost	11.6.2015	For Bru families from June, 15 for 2 years
Nagaland	0.000	1.700	1.700	MSP Derived	10.11.2015	Christmas and Local Festival
Tripura	3.193	0.000	3.193	Economic Cost	13.3.2015	For Bru Reang families from April, 15 to Sept., 15
	3.193	0.000	3.193	Economic Cost	28.8.2015	For Bru Reang families from Oct., 15 to March, 16
Tamil Nadu	30.000	0.000	30.000	MSP	18.01.2016	Flood Relief
Uttarakhand	0.660	0.780	1.440	MSP	20.4.2015	For Chardham Yatra
	47.958	6.282	54.240	Economic Cost	30.4.2015	Additional Requirement
	4.000	10.000	14.000	MSP/MSP Derived	14.12.2015	Ardh Kumbh Mela
Lakshadweep	0.500	0.000	0.500	Economic Cost	19.01.2016	Additional Requirement
Total	642.087	527.692	1169.779			

Statement-IIIB*Additional allocation for Festivals, Calamity Relief etc. during 2016-17*

(Quantity in thousand tons)

States	Rice	Wheat	Total	CIP	Date of Issue	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh	102.312	0	102.31	MSP/MSP Derived	13.06.2016	Drought Relief (June, 16-Sept, 16)
Assam	91.080	60.000	151.080	Economic Cost	28.12.2015	Tea Plantation Allo
Bihar	20.000	0.000	20.000	MSP/MSP Derived	26.8.2016	Flood Relief

States	Rice	Wheat	Total	CIP	Date of Issue	Remarks
Chattisgarh	82.000	0.000	82.000	MSP/MSP Derived	02.06.2016	Drought Relief (June, 16-Sept., 16)
Gujrat	8.000	48.000	56.000	MSP/MSP Derived	02.06.2016	Drought Relief (May, 16-Aug., 16)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.154	0.065	0.219	MSP	15.07.2016	For Amarnath Yatra
Jharkhabd	192.946	0.000	192.946	MSP/MSP Derived	03.06.2016	Drought Relief (June, 16-Sept, 16) Revise
Karnataka	2.577	2.556	5.133	MSP/MSP Derived	02.04.2016	Drought Relief (One Month)
Madhya Pradesh	4.500	10.500	15.000	MSP/MSP Derived	18.04.2016	For Sinhastha Kumbh Mela
	22.000	66.000	88.000	MSP/MSP Derived	26.05.2016	Drought Relief (May, 16-April,17)
Mizoram	22.600	0.000	22.600	Economic Cost	09.08.2016	Additional Requirement
Maharashtra	22.486	35.884	58.370	Economic Cost	21.02.2017	Drought Relief (Feb.,17-March, 17)
Nagaland	1.380	0.000	1.380	Economic Cost	07.12.2016	Festival Allocation
Rajasthan	0.000	1138.200	1138.200	MSP/MSP Derived	03.06.2016	Drought Relief (June,16-Nov,16)
Telangana	250.292	0.000	250.292	MSP/MSP Derived	23.06.2016	Drought Relief (July,16-October, 16)
Tripura	6.105	0.000	6.105	Economic Cost	26.04.2016	For Bru Migrants Families From April, 16 To March, 17
Uttar Pradesh	28.073	22.961	51.034	MSP/MSP Derived	09.06.2016	Drought Relief (June,16-Sept, 16)
	260.093	448.053	708.146	MSP/MSP Derived	25.07.2016	Drought Relief (Aug,16-Nov,16)
Uttarakhand	0.070	0.075	0.145	MSP/MSP Derived	06.06.2016	
Total	1116.67	1832.294	2948.962			

Statement-IIIC*Additional allocation for Festivals, Calamity Relief etc. during 2017-18*

(Quantity in thousand tons)

States	Rice	Wheat	Total	CIP	Date of Issue	Remarks
Assam	10.000	0.000	10.000	MSP Derived	29.06.2017	Rolling reserve for upcoming flood
	91.080	60.000	151.080	Economic Cost	28.12.2015	Tea plantation allocation
Bihar	14.760	0.000	14.760	MSP Derived	16.08.2017	Flood relief (13 affected districts)
	1.500	0.000	1.500	MSP Derived	22.08.2017	Flood relief (4 affected districts)
	11.263	0.000	11.263	MSP Derived	31.08.2017	Flood relief (14 affected districts)

States	Rice	Wheat	Total	CIP	Date of Issue	Remarks
Goa	0.343	0.000	0.343	MSP Derived	17.11.2017	Christmas festival
Gujarat	0.053	0.123	0.176	MSP/MSP Derived	30.05.2017	Drought Relief (April 2017-June 2017)
Jammu and Kashmir	15.931	9.163	25.094	Economic Cost	31.05.2017	Mufti Mohammed Sayeed Food Entitlement Scheme (June-2017)
kerala	3.555	0.000	3.555	MSP/MSP Derived	19.12.2017	Additional Requirement (for ockhi relief)
Madhya Pradesh	2.000	6.000	8.000	MSP/MSP Derived	26.05.2016	Drought Relief (April,17)
Maharashtra	44.972	71.768	116.740	Economic Cost	21.02.2017	Drought Relief (April, 17-July, 17)
	55.800	89.090	144.890	Economic Cost	04.07.2017	Drought Relief (August, 17-December, 17)
	10.424	17.818	28.242	Economic Cost	22.11.2017	Additional Requirement (Jan, 18-June, 18)
Manipur	0.000	4.199	4.199	MSP	31.03.2017	additional Requirement
	14.000	6.000	20.000	MSP	04.07.2017	Drought Relief
Mizoram	56.000	0.000	56.000	Economic Cost	28.06.2017	Additional Requirement (Aug, 2017- Mar, 2018)
Nagaland	2.571	0.000	2.571	MSP Derived	31.10.2017	Flood relief
	1.380	0.000	1.380	MSP Derived	31.10.2017	Hornbill Festival
Tripura	3.052	0.000	3.052	Economic Cost	23.03.2017	For Bru Migrants Families from April, 17 to Sept, 17
Total	338.684	264.161	602.845			

Statement-IV

Complaints on TPDS received in the Department from individuals, organisations and through Media Reports etc. from 2015 to 2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	5	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-
3.	Assam	34	32	17
4.	Bihar	106	81	169

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	9	9
6.	Delhi	113	91	98
7.	Goa	-	1	2
8.	Gujarat	8	12	9
9.	Haryana	35	34	47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	4

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
12.	Jharkhand	32	29	35
13.	Karnataka	16	22	28
14.	Kerala	16	22	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17	24	21
16.	Maharashtra	48	62	77
17.	Manipur	6	4	2
18.	Meghalaya	7	9	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-	2
20.	Nagaland	-	2	2
21.	Odisha	22	43	22
22.	Punjab	10	7	5
23.	Rajasthan	33	59	82
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	22	33	31
26.	Telangana	10	1	4
27.	Tripura	-	1	1
28.	Uttarakhand	24	21	22
29.	Uttar Pradesh	197	461	445
30.	West Bengal	32	29	49
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	1	-
32.	Chandigarh	6	2	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	1
Total		818	1106	1213

Organic Cluster

1132. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmer clusters formed and the corresponding area brought under organic farming, State/UT-wise including Delhi;

(b) the increase in the production of organic produce from the time of launch of scheme(s) for the promotion of organic farming, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of farmers who received Rs. 20,000 per acre under the scheme(s), State/UT-wise; and

(d) the per centage of certified organic farm produce in the total organic farm produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Government of India has been promoting organic farming in the country through the Schemes of Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) in cluster approach. Organic farming through PGS certification has been promoted under PKVY whereas Third Party Certification has been encouraged under MOVCDNER of the Ministry and also under National Programme of Organic Produce (NPOP) of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). The State-wise details of the clusters/Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) formed, area covered under these schemes and State-wise number of farmers receiving Rs. @ 20,000/acre under PKVY Scheme during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(b) and (d) There is 38% increase in total certified organic produce in 2016-17 (11.801 lakh tons) compared to 2013-14 (8.5250 lakh tons) as per Agricultural and Processed Food products Export Development Authority (APEDA) report.

Statement-I*State-wise no of clusters formed, area covered and no. of farmers benefitted Under PKVY**Scheme during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Total no of clusters	Area Covered (in ha)	No of farmers received Rs. 50,000/ha in 3 years (Rs. 20,000/acre)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1300	26000	65000
2	Bihar	427	8540	21350
3	Chhattisgarh	200	4000	10000
4	Gujarat	100	2000	5000
5	Goa	4	80	200
6	Haryana	20	400	1000
7	Jharkhand	250	5000	12500
8	Karnataka	545	10900	27250
9	Kerala	619	12380	30950
10	Madhya Pradesh	1380	27600	69000
11	Maharashtra	1258	25160	62900
12	Odisha	320	6400	16000
13	Punjab	250	5000	12500
14	Rajasthan	1150	23000	57500
15	Tamil Nadu	112	2240	5600
16	Telangana	690	13800	34500
17	Uttar Pradesh	620	12400	31000
18	West Bengal	120	2400	6000
19	Assam	220	4400	11000
20	Arunachal Pradesh	19	380	950
21	Mizoram	34	680	1700
22	Manipur	30	600	1500
23	Nagaland	24	480	1200
24	Sikkim	150	3000	7500
25	Tripura	50	1000	2500
26	Meghalaya	45	900	2250

1	2	3	4	5
27	Himachal Pradesh	210	4200	10500
28	Jammu and Kashmir	28	560	1400
29	Uttarakhand	585	11700	29250
30	Andman and Nicobar Islands	68	1360	3400
31	Daman and Diu	55	1100	2750
32	Dadar Nagar	500	10000	25000
33	Delhi	500	10000	25000
34	Puducherry	8	160	400
Total		11891.00	237820.00	594550.00

Statement-II

Physical progress of Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	Area		Clusters/FIGs	
		Target Area (ha)	Area covered (ha)	Target Clusters	Clusters Formed
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5000	5000	250	248
2.	Assam	5000	5000	250	261
3.	Manipur	5000	5000	250	250
4.	Mizoram	7000	4053	350	214
5.	Meghalaya	6000	6430	300	359
6.	Nagaland	6000	6000	300	300
7.	Sikkim	14000	12435	700	700
8.	Tripura	2000	2000	100	132
Total		50000	45918	2500	2464

Statement-III

State-wise area for the Year 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Organic Area (In Ha.)	In Conversion area (In Ha.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12037.551	11190.775
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.490	3789.769
3.	Assam	1952.598	31446.173
4.	Bihar	0.000	1.730
5.	Chhattisgarh	4555.575	16103.931
6.	Goa	14133.973	1648.390

Sl. No.	State	Organic Area (In Ha.)	In Conversion area (In Ha.)
7.	Gujarat	45868.039	28513.854
8.	Haryana	7851.308	664.058
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8192.784	10921.265
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12570.367	22010.607
11.	Jharkhand	159.660	46620.466
12.	Karnataka	26539.526	63490.668
13.	Kerala	13519.398	10972.633
14.	Lakshadweep	885.075	0.000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	379017.532	405328.981
16.	Maharashtra	119443.434	160296.915
17.	Manipur	0.000	240.100
18.	Meghalaya	1402.522	8611.646
19.	Mizoram	0.000	50.000
20.	Nagaland	1651.110	3074.964
21.	New Delhi	17.312	0.000
22.	Odisha	41198.176	57630.360
23.	Puducherry	2.835	0.000
24.	Punjab	779.379	1046.700
25.	Rajasthan	68203.256	160729.926
26.	Sikkim	38969.089	4936.738
27.	Tamil Nadu	2119.366	3181.771
28.	Telangana	4315.956	6226.090
29.	Tripura	203.560	0.000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	70397.322	25961.493
31.	Uttarakhand	32061.548	21029.254
32.	West Bengal	3831.781	687.900
	Total	911901.522	1106407.157

Source: APEDA

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for OBCs

1133. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) students through Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Foundation;

(b) the number of students benefited through the said foundation in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether any local organisation or agency is involved in proper and smooth implementation of the schemes through the said foundation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY

SAMPLA): (a) to (d) No Scheme for the students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is being implemented by the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation.

Validity Period to Lift Wheat

1134. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the time by which necessary amendments are likely to be made by the Government to extend the validity period to lift the allocated wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): As per the Targeted Public Distribution (Control) Order, 2015, State Governments are required to lift foodgrains from FCI godowns by the last day of the month preceding the allocation month and any extension of time for lifting can be considered by FCI and the Department of Food & Public Distribution in rare and deserving cases. The delegated powers of General Manager and Executive Director, FCI, to grant extension of 15 days each are therefore meant to meet only unforeseen circumstances causing delay in lifting, and not to be resorted in a routine manner. For further extension of validity period, the State Government has to approach this Department. The Department of Food and Public Distribution considers extension of time only for rare and deserving cases.

Features and Mechanism of Food Security Act

1135. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the features of National Food Security Act and the mechanism in place for its implementation;

(b) whether complaints have been received with regard to non-providing of the beneficiaries under the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the guilty persons on the basis of complaints received;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete steps being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the Act and to provide benefits to eligible persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Salient features of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Foodgrains under the Act are distributed through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS and supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

(b) to (d) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of TPDS including leakage/diversion of foodgrains, foodgrains not reaching the intended beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to ineligible persons, etc in some States/Regions in the country. Since TPDS is operated under joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned, for inquiry and appropriate action. A State/UT-wise statement indicating number of such complaints received during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) To improve transparency and better targeting of benefits under the Act, the Government is implementing computerization of TPDS operations, which covers digitization of beneficiary database, online allocation of foodgrains, computerization of supply chain management, online grievance redressal mechanism, transparency portals and use of electronic point of sale devices for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic capturing of transactions.

Statement-I*Salient Features of the National Food Security Act,
2013 (NFSA)*

1. **Coverage and entitlement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):** Coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population under two categories – Households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and priority households. While AAY households, which constitute poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month, priority households are entitled to 5 kg per person per month.
2. **State-wise coverage:** Corresponding to the all India coverage of 75% and 50% in the rural and urban areas, State-wise coverage to be determined by the Central Government. The then Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) has determined the State-wise coverage by using the NSS Household Consumption Survey data for 2011-12.
3. **Subsidized prices under TPDS and their revision:** Foodgrains under TPDS to be made available at subsidized prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains for a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act. Thereafter prices to be as fixed by the Central Government from time to time, not exceeding MSP. It has been decided by the Government to continue the above mentioned subsidized prices upto June, 2019.
4. In case, any State's allocation under the Act is lower than their current allocation, it will be protected upto the level of average offtake under erstwhile normal TPDS during 2010-11 to 2012-13, at prices to be determined by the Central Government. Prices for APL households under erstwhile TPDS *i.e.* Rs. 6.10 per kg for wheat and Rs 8.30 per kg for rice has been determined as issue prices for the additional allocation to protect the average offtake during last three years.
5. **Identification of Households:** Within the coverage under TPDS determined for each State, the work of identification of eligible households is to be done by States/UTs.
6. **Nutritional Support to women and children:** Pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years entitled to meals as per prescribed nutritional norms under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) schemes. Higher nutritional norms prescribed for malnourished children upto 6 years of age.
7. **Maternity Benefit:** Pregnant women and lactating mothers entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000.
8. **Women Empowerment:** Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.
9. **Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** Grievance redressal mechanism at the District and State levels.
10. **Cost of intra-State transportation & handling of foodgrains and FPS Dealers' margin:** Central Government to provide assistance to States in meeting the expenditure incurred by them on transportation of foodgrains within the State, its handling and FPS dealers' margin as per norms to be devised for this purpose.
11. **Transparency and Accountability:** Provisions for disclosure of records relating to PDS, social audits and setting up of Vigilance Committees in order to ensure transparency and accountability.
12. **Food Security Allowance:** Provision for food security allowance to entitled beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals.
13. **Penalty:** Provision for penalty on public servant or authority, to be imposed by the State Food Commission, in case of failure to comply with the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal Officer.

Statement-II

Complaints on TPDS received in the Department from Individuals, Organizations and through media reports etc. from 2015 to 2017

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	5	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-
3.	Assam	34	32	17
4.	Bihar	106	81	169
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	9	9
6.	Delhi	113	91	98
7.	Goa	-	1	2
8.	Gujarat	8	12	9
9.	Haryana	35	34	47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	32	29	35
13.	Karnataka	16	22	28
14.	Kerala	16	22	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17	24	21
16.	Maharashtra	48	62	77
17.	Manipur	6	4	2
18.	Meghalaya	7	9	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-	2
20.	Nagaland	-	2	2
21.	Odisha	22	43	22
22.	Punjab	10	7	5
23.	Rajasthan	33	59	82
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	22	33	31
26.	Telangana	10	1	4
27.	Tripura	-	1	1
28.	Uttarakhand	24	21	22
29.	Uttar Pradesh	197	461	445

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
30.	West Bengal	32	29	49
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	1	-
32.	Chandigarh	6	2	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	-
34.	Puducherry	-	-	1
Total		818	1106	1213

National Food Security Mission

1136. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Food Security Mission has been implemented (NFSM) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the works carried out by the Government in this direction so far along with the number of farmers benefited under the Mission in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is being implemented in Madhya Pradesh since 2007. Under NFSM, component-wise districts covered are as under:-

Component	Districts covered
Rice	8
Wheat	16
Pulses	51
Coarse Cereals	22
Nutri-Cereals	24
Cotton	10
Sugarcane	13

Under NFSM, assistance is being provided to the farmers on Cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, Seed

distribution of HYVs of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Maize and Barley and Nutri Cereals, seed production of pulses, farm machineries/resource conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools, Plant protection measures, nutrient management/ soil ameliorants, cropping system based training of farmers etc. District-wise number of farmers benefitted under the mission in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

District-wise Number of Farmers Benefitted under the NFSM in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of Beneficiaries	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1.	Jabalpur	32014	32828
2.	Katni	20003	26426
3.	Balaghat	12421	15428
4.	Chhindwara	15224	14441
5.	Seoni	4383	5087
6.	Dindori	6853	10710
7.	Mandla	4071	10559
8.	Narsinghpur	16719	21875
9.	Sagar	7749	8079
10.	Damoh	16612	26474
11.	Panna	17891	19212
12.	Tikamgarh	17008	24945
13.	Chattarpur	31390	43503
14.	Rewa	25869	32285
15.	Sidhi	9917	12206
16.	Singroli	9707	13376
17.	Satna	19252	22291
18.	Shahdol	4505	4595
19.	Umaria	12407	15682
20.	Anuppur	7895	16819
21.	Indore	16602	18458

1	2	3	4
22.	Dhar	76954	95667
23.	Jhabua	10416	3336
24.	Alirajpur	6236	4458
25.	Khargone	16995	13310
26.	Khandwa	9761	14327
27.	Barwani	6074	6231
28.	Burhanpur	6283	2608
29.	Ujjain	15174	18254
30.	Mandsaur	5256	3266
31.	Neemuch	3568	2565
32.	Ratlam	15586	17187
33.	Dewas	8956	7854
34.	Shajapur	5881	2599
35.	Aagar	7285	3265
36.	Morena	8929	8179
37.	Sheopurkala	5135	5998
38.	Bhind	4951	3659
39.	Gwalior	2093	5370
40.	Shivpuri	11117	19919
41.	Guna	9074	6039
42.	Ashoknagar	7901	8991
43.	Datia	5682	2356
44.	Bhopal	4913	5698
45.	Sehore	12344	9563
46.	Raisen	34713	41251
47.	Vidisha	22918	25717
48.	Rajgarh	25265	31416
49.	Hoshangabad	57382	35658
50.	Harda	13493	13486
51.	Betul	12466	12622
Total		741293	826128

*[English]***New Drug Policy**

1137. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new Drug Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which this new Drug Policy is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) At present there is no concrete proposal of a new drug policy at Governmental level. A discussion draft eliciting the basic contents that should go into a draft pharmaceutical policy was discussed amongst some stakeholders which included:

- Making essential drugs accessible at affordable prices to the common masses;
- Providing a longer term stable policy environment for the Pharmaceutical sector;
- Making India sufficiently self-reliant in end to end indigenous drug manufacturing;
- Ensuring world class quality of drugs for domestic consumption and exports;
- Creating an environment for R&D to produce innovator drugs;
- Ensuring growth and development of the Indian Pharma Industry.

It was a preliminary discussion and no timeline has been fixed in this regard.

Liberalised Arms Rules

1138. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has liberalised Arms Rules to encourage investments in manufacture of arms,

ammunition and weapons system recently;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this liberalization will make India a regional leader in supplying small arms to neighbouring countries as well as an export hub;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the liberalised rules will give boost to 'Make in India' manufacturing policy and promote employment generation in this field; and

- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (f) The Arms Rules, 2016 have been notified on 15.07.2016. Under the purview of these Rules, a number of steps have been taken in this direction such as:-

- (i) Fee structure of licenses has been rationalized.
- (ii) Procedure of application has been simplified.
- (iii) Departments dealing with the cases of licences are working in coordination for expeditious decision on application.

This Ministry has so far issued 14 licences for the manufacturing of arms and ammunition. This is expected to enhance the productive capacity in the arms manufacturing sector in the country.

*[Translation]***Milk Production**

1139. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total production of milk in the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware that most of the milk supplying agencies in the country are facing the challenge of adulteration;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of pure and nutritious milk in the country; and

(d) the targets set for the next five years for increasing dairy production and the efforts being made by the Government to achieve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Milk production in the country is 165.4 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) during 2016-17 and 176.35 MMT (provisional) during 2017-18.

(b) and (c) Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that, in order to make available good quality and nutritious milk to the consumers, State food authorities have been advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples, especially of dairy products, from all sources viz. manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of the FSS Act, 2006.

FSSAI has distributed 29 Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machines (EMAT) to 28 States/UTs and Indian Railway, which are rapid test machines each with capacity to test 90-100 samples per hour, for detection of Fat, SNF, Protein, Lactose, Density, added water and adulterants namely Urea, Detergent, Ammonium Sulphate, Caustic Soda, Hydrogen Peroxide, Soda (sodium bi carbonate) and salt in the raw milk. Details of the measures are given in the enclosed Statement.

Besides this, over 30,000 large test kits have been funded under National Dairy Plan Phase/Implemented by Government of India through NDDB. Similarly DIDF Scheme envisages funding 28,000 Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Equipment to help address adulteration. Further, NDDB initiated the Quality Mark logo as an umbrella brand identity signifies safe and quality milk and milk product from the dairy cooperatives and producers institutions. The initiative aims at bringing about process improvement in the entire value chain from milk producers to the consumer to ensure availability of quality milk and milk products.

(d) As per the Vision 2022 document, the projected milk production by the end of 2021-22 is 254.50 Million Metric Tonne.

This Department has been implementing following Dairy Development Schemes to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to create necessary dairy infrastructure

across the country to help achieve the above target:-

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
- (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
- (iii) National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP-I)
- (iv) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- (v) Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)
- (vi) Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federation (SSCDF)

Statement

Measures taken by Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to check adulteration of milk and milk products

1. To evaluate the status of milk quality in India with a focus on unsafe/adulterated milk, a National Milk Quality Survey was conducted by FSSAI in September, 2016. A total of 1,663 samples were collected from 32 States/UTs covering 110 cities. Again in 2017, a snap shot survey was initiated across the country for qualitative analysis of milk adulterants. In 2018, a 3rd Party assisted Nationwide Milk Quality Surveillance has been commissioned and nationwide survey across 1,100 cities is going on in which approx. 6,000 samples would be analysed for milk adulteration. The audit focuses on screening for 13 common adulterants along with pesticides, antibiotics and aflatoxin.
2. FSSAI has launched a Central Sector Scheme in 2016 under which 50 mobile food testing laboratories called Food Safety on Wheel (FSWs) are to be provided to States/UTs. So far, 31 FSWs have been delivered to 26 States/UTs. Each FSW has a testing machine called Milk-O-Screen to detect adulteration in Milk.
3. As a comprehensive strategy to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, FSSAI has created standards for five staples including milk to be fortified with Vitamin A and/or Vitamin D. So far, 13 milk cooperatives and 9 private companies have launched fortified milk in the market.
4. FSSAI provides multiple options to the consumers to raise their concerns/ grievances regarding food

products, including quality of Milk. These include, Toll Free 24x7 Helpline, WhatsApp, Mobile App, Twitter, Facebook, SMS, E-Mail, CPGRAM, Snail mail/ Walk-in, Instagram (National Consumer Helpline).

5. FSSAI is also creating awareness among the general public about the adulteration through various platforms. Documentary films on detecting the adulteration in milk and milk products etc. have been developed and are available on FSSAI's YouTube channel. These videos are also being shown during various campaigns and events.

[English]

Metro Rail Networks

1140. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a committee to review the performance standards of metro rail networks in the country; and

(b) If so, the details thereof along with the structure and functions of the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of Senior Citizens

1141. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost 50 per cent of elderly persons in the country are facing some kind of abuse for years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a study has revealed that more than 80% of abused elderly persons did not report the matter to the concerned authority;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to support and rehabilitate the elderly persons of the country; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage and support the setting up of old age homes and for effective monitoring of welfare measures for senior citizens in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No authentic data is available in this regard.

(b) and (c) The Government is not aware of any such study. As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories for combating crimes against senior citizens. These Advisories are also available on www.mha.gov.in

The Government has enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 which *inter-alia* makes maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; revocation of transfer of property made by senior citizens in case of neglect by children/relatives; penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens; medical provisions for senior citizens; and protection of life and property of senior citizens. Further, under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc), grant is given to Implementing Agencies for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes/Old Age Homes for destitute senior citizens.

(d) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc) under which grants are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes/Old Age Homes, Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/UT Administrations (through Registered Societies)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/ Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations; recognized youth organizations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) etc.

The performance of the Implementing Agencies under the Scheme is monitored from time to time through *inter*

alia, periodic field visits by the nodal officers of this Ministry, Inspection of projects by Regional Resources Training Centres and inspection of the projects under the Scheme by the State Government. Grant to Implementing Agencies is released only on receipt of satisfactory Inspection Report, Specific recommendation of the State Government and Utilization Certificate in respect of grants released during the previous years.

[Translation]

**Distribution of Electric Motorcycle
to Divyang Persons**

1142. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether electric motorcycles are being distributed by the Government to Divyang persons;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of Divyang persons benefited through the said scheme in the country, State/UT-wise

including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) No Madam. Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, there is no provision to distribute electric motorcycles to Divyangjan. However, there is a provision under the ADIP Scheme, for distributing motorized tricycles and wheelchairs for severely disabled, Quadriplegic persons, persons suffering from Muscular Dystrophy, Stroke, Cerebral Palsy, Hemiplegic and any other person with similar conditions, where either three/four limbs or one half of the body are severely impaired. Extent of subsidy provided under the scheme is Rs. 25,000/-. This is provided to the persons aged 16 years and above, once in ten years.

(c) The State-wise (including Chhattisgarh) details of divyang persons provided Motorized tricycles (battery operated) during the last four years and current year (till 30.6.2018) under ADIP Scheme is as given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of Motorized Tricycles distributed under ADIP Scheme during last four years
and the current year (as on 30.06.2018)*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-2019	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125	52	50	224	149	600
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh						0
4.	Assam						0
5.	Bihar			3	84	2	89
6.	Chandigarh				12		12
7.	Chhattisgarh	20		50	1		71
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						0
9.	Daman and diu						0
10.	Delhi		63	350	16	398	827
11.	Goa						0
12.	Gujarat			105	167	50	322

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-2019	Total
13.	Haryana	40		314	42		392
14.	Himachal Pradesh						0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir						0
16.	Jharkhand						0
17.	Karnataka		21	103	11		135
18.	Kerala						0
19.	Lakshadweep						0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	65	424	255	571	655	1970
21.	Maharashtra		10	130	24	12	176
22.	Manipur						0
23.	Meghalaya						0
24.	Mizoram						0
25.	Nagaland						0
26.	Odisha						0
27.	Puducherry						0
28.	Punjab		20	12	2		34
29.	Rajasthan			137	398	160	695
30.	Sikkim						0
31.	Tamil Nadu						0
32.	Telangana		11		50	33	94
33.	Tripura						0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	18	125	542	69	215	969
35.	Uttarakhand		10	1		2	13
36.	West Bengal					68	68
	Total	268	736	2064	1659	1744	6471

[English]

Revision of Funding Pattern Under PMFBY

1143. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to revise the funding pattern of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to 60:40 between the Centre and the States like other Centrally Sponsored Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that necessary steps need to be taken by the Government for provision of contingent funds under the PMFBY for smooth implementation of the programme, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to allow greater operational flexibility to States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for capacity building of State official and Bank officials on use of Crop Insurance Portal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) No Madam, there is no such proposal under consideration for revising the funding pattern in Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to 60:40 between Centre and States. Under PMFBY the States are required to equally share the premium subsidy with the Central Government keeping in view the significant stake of the States in securing the interest of their farmers.

The Scheme is a complex scheme and other than demand for share of premium subsidy, Regarding capacity building on use of crop insurance portal this Department continuously imparts training both at State headquarters and district level to all the funds could be required by the Government, both Centre and State for implementation of other aspects of the scheme such as for better technology adoption. Presently there is no provision for contingency fund under the scheme but any such eventualities may be taken care of through revised budget estimates by the Government.

Keeping in view the stake of the States in the successful implementation of the scheme, the States that opt for the scheme have been given maximum operational flexibility, viz. in deciding the crops/areas to be covered and the indemnity levels, cutoff dates within the broad seasonality discipline etc. The States provide past/ present yield data for determination of actuarial premium rates and claim amounts. State Governments also prepare clusters of their districts through appropriate risk classification for minimization/ rationalization of actuarial premium and selection of implementing insurance companies, whether public or private, through transparent bidding process based on the lowest premium rates (L-1) quoted by them. They also conduct Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and furnish CCE data for calculation of claims etc. Overall responsibility for scheme implementation and monitoring are vested in State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) and District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC).

Regarding capacity building on use of crop insurance portal this Department continuously imparts training both at

State headquarters and district level to all the stakeholders including officials of State Governments, financial institutions and insurance companies.

Organic Nation

1145. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote organic farming through cluster development mode to help the country to become a chemical-free Organic Nation;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme offered to the farmers under cluster development; and

(c) the criteria/norms formulated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Government of India has been implementing the Schemes of Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to promote organic farming in the country to become a chemical free farming in the country. The detail of the schemes/criteria/norms is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive scheme launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP) since 2015-16, which now has been revised for next 3 years. The scheme is implemented with a 90:10 (Gol: State Govt.) funding pattern in 8 NE States and 3 Hilly States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, 100% in Union Territory and 60:40 funding pattern in remaining States of the country. The new guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrientmanagement

The Scheme PKVY is implemented by the State Government on per hectare basis for 500-1000 hectare area in each cluster. A group of farmers having a total

area of 20 hectare as far as possible in contiguous patch within a village. The farmer within a group can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 ha., and the limit of assistance is Rs. 50,000 per ha., out of which 62% *i.e.*, Rs. 31,000 is given as incentives to a farmer for organic conversion, organic inputs, on farm inputs, production infrastructure, etc., shall be provided directly through DBT during the conversion period of 3 years. The target of an area of around 4 lacks ha is proposed to be covered in the 3 years which is double the area covered in last three years.

Criteria of the scheme as per new guidelines

(A) For selection of areas/ Farmers' groups:

- Organic farming under PKVY will be promoted preferably in hilly, tribal and rain-fed areas.
- Cluster approach will be adopted in large patches of up to 1000 ha area in plan areas and 500 ha area in hilly areas.
- Cluster chosen shall be in contiguous patch, as far as possible, may be extending over few adjacent villages (but not over large areas in sparsely distributed villages).
- Formation of Gram Panchayat based Farmer Producer Organizations will be encouraged or already existing FPOs will be promoted under the scheme
- In a cluster, there should be maximum number of small and marginal farmers. Women farmers/ SHGs should be given preference.
- Success in marketing shall be one of the key components taken up for outcome evaluation along with other indicators such as soil health improvement, reduction in cost of cultivation etc.

(B) The Norms for provision of fund: Rs. 10.00 lakh for 20 ha. (1 group) over a period of three years for different activities like- Programme implementation, through Support agencies, PGS certification through Regional Council, Incentives to farmers through DBT and Value addition, Marketing, publicity in the revised guidelines of PKVY .

(C) For allocation of funds to States:

- Timely submission of quarterly reports on

financial (fund utilization/submission of Utilization Certificates) and physical progress (area, crop details) reports.

- Effective use of existing FPOs convergence with other schemes, adoption of innovative value addition and marketing strategies will be considered while allocating the funds.

Statement-II

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region

Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched a Central Sector Scheme entitled "Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region" for implementation in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative. The scheme was approved with an outlay of Rs. 400 crore for three years. The guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management.

The assistance is provided for cluster development, on/off farm input production, supply of seeds/ planting materials, setting up of functional infrastructure, establishment of integrated processing unit, refrigerated transportation, pre-cooling /cold stores chamber, branding labeling and packaging, hiring of space, hand holdings, organic certification through third party, mobilization of farmers/processors etc. Under this scheme, an area of 50,000 ha have been targeted to be covered under organic farming in North Eastern Region of the country during the period of three years *i.e.* from year 2015-16 to 2017-18. The project is envisaged to empower 50000 farmers of North East Region through creation of 100 farmers Producer companies.

Major components of MOVCDNER:

1. Value Chain Production

2. Value Chain Processing
3. Value Chain Marketing
4. Value Chain Support Agencies

Criteria of the scheme

MOVCDNER empowers producer with programme ownerships by organizing them into Farmers Interested Groups (FIGs) with final aims to federate into Farmers Producers Organizations/ Companies developing end to end facilities for production, processing, storage and marketing. In the scheme a group of farmers who are willing to grow/ cultivate specific crop will follow the ICS Management, documentation and organic certification, through PGS/ Third Party System under National Programme of Organic Production (NPOP). The scheme primary focus is to mobilize small and marginal farmers on the basis of commonality of produce. Initially farmers are mobilized into groups of 20 farmers each covering 20 ha area known as Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) later 25 such groups are formed into Farmer Producer Company.

Linkage of Rural Agriculture Markets

1146. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has a proposal to link all the rural agriculture markets in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status of implementation of the said proposal; and
- (d) the time by which all the rural agriculture markets in the country will be completely come under the network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per Union Budget Announcement, 2018-19, Government has decided to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). In these GrAMs, physical infrastructure will be strengthened using Government Schemes such as MGNREGA (Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act). These

GrAMs are to be exempted from regulations of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMCs) and linked to e-NAM to provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk consumers.

(c) Both Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India (GoI) are working in coordinated manner to implement the proposal through concerned State/Union Territories (UTs) Governments being in their domain. Government of India has already requested States/UTs to exempt GrAMs from the ambit of APMC regulations. Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), an attached office of Department of Agriculture, has surveyed 9477 existing village haats through questionnaire method for finding their exact location, status of infrastructure, type of commodities etc., so as to achieve better convergence of various Schemes. Further, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India has verified 1878 rural Haats on the request of Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, which are outside the purview of APMC Act. In turn, Ministry of Rural Development has already requested the States/Union Territories to develop and strengthen these aforesaid haats on priority basis as verified by DMI.

(d) Agricultural marketing is a State subject and it is for states to develop these haats. Government of India is to extend all necessary support to States for developing these rural haats.

Assessment of Parliamentary Business

1147. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh initiatives have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to discuss in the Parliament the holistic assessment of efficiency based on different parameters like the number of sittings, Bills passed, Bills held up, the extent of participation of members, duration of debates on each Bill etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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): (a) Discussions on the floor of the Houses are governed as per Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the respective Houses and comes under the purview of the Presiding Officers of the two Houses. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs has no role in the matter.

(b) The Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

1148. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations to extend the scope of assistance to small and marginal farmers of Bundelkhand in UP; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Government receives representation from various quarters on issues concerning farmers of different parts of the country including Bundelkhand. Department is implementing various schemes for the welfare of farmers including small and marginal farmers. The strategy is to improve net returns to the farmers by enabling them to realise higher yields at lower cost and benefit from better market prices. Some important Schemes include Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC), Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), etc.

The Government provides total interest subvention up to 5% (inclusive of 3% prompt repayment incentive) on short-term crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh. Thus, loan is available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.

Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops,

mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo, subsidy is provided to the farm size limited to 4 hectare, in majority of its interventions. Also, small and marginal farmers are mobilized to form Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/Farmer Interest Group (FIG) for aggregation and economies of scale. FPOs are eligible for financial assistance under MIDH.

Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), at least 33% of funds are earmarked for small and marginal farmers.

Under the Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) under the main Mission *i.e.* National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET), it is proving a suitable platform for converging all activities for inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization by providing a 'single window' approach for implementation with a special focus on small and marginal farmers.

Under the Per Drop More Crop (micro irrigation) at least 50% of the allocation is to be utilized for small and marginal farmers. Further, 10% additional financial assistance is available to small and marginal farmers as compared to other farmers. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) guidelines also envisage that at least 50% of the allocation is to be utilized for small and marginal farmers *i.e.* for Rainfed Area Development (RAD) and Sub Mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF) Schemes.

Under the Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC) assistance is provided to all State Governments to evaluate soil health in all farm holdings across the country and issue Soil Health Cards to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) regularly in a cycle of two years.

[English]

Lack of Irrigation Facilities

1149. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey of those backward areas which lack irrigation facilities including Bundelkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has not conducted any survey regarding lack of irrigation facilities across the country. However, under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), District Irrigation Plans (DIPs) have been prepared identifying gaps in irrigation infrastructure in a district by respective State Governments. DIPs present holistic irrigation development perspective of the district outlining medium to long term development plans integrating three components *viz.* water sources, distribution network and water use applications incorporating all usage

of water like drinking & domestic use, irrigation and industry. So far all 675 DIPs have been prepared and scheme of PMKSY is being implemented on holistic approach across the country based on the gaps identified in the DIPs.

In addition, during 2016-17, ninety nine (99) on-going Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (including 4 projects in Bundelkhand region) have been prioritised for developing irrigation potential and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) across the country through corpus fund in National Bank For Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Details of four (4) major/medium irrigation projects benefitting Bundelkhand region is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Irrigation Facilities due for 24.07. 2018

Prioritized Projects	State	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (Th.ha.)	CA Release (Rs. in crore)	
			2016-17	2017-18
Arjuna Sahayak	Uttar Pradesh	44.38	8.995	2.24
Bariyarpur	Madhya Pradesh	43.85	6.615	Eligible proposal not received
Singhpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.20	1.944	
Sindh Phase-II	Madhya Pradesh	162.10	35.516	7

[Translation]

Classification of Backward Classes

1150. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is seriously considering the classification of backward, more backward and most backward classes in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps so far in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) The Government has constituted a Commission on 2nd October, 2017 under article 340 of the Constitution to examine the sub-categorization of Other

Backward Classes with the following terms of reference:

- to examine the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the castes or communities included in the broad category of Other Backward Classes with reference to such classes included in the Central List;
- to work out the mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters in a scientific approach for sub-categorisation within such Other Backward Classes; and
- to take up the exercise of identifying the respective castes or 'communities or sub-castes or synonyms in the Central List of Other Backward Classes and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.

The four-member Commission headed by Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court is mandated to submit its report by 31.07.2018.

12.01 hrs**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER****Function to mark completion of three years of
Speaker's Research Initiative***[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I wish to inform you that the Speaker's Research Initiative which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on the 23rd July, 2015 has completed three years.

A function is being organized today in the Main Committee Room of Parliament House Annexe at 4.30 p.m. to mark the occasion. Hon. President of India has agreed to be the Chief Guest at this function.

I invite all the Members for today's function. Who are required here, will sit here only.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of adjournment motion on various subjects from some Members. Though these matters are important ones, yet, there is no need to interrupt today's proceedings for these.

12.02 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: These matters can be raised at some other time, so i have not allowed any notice of adjournment motion.

12.03 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav came and stood on the floor near the Table).

12.03½ hrs.**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE***[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Madam, I beg to lay on Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English version) under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and Services) Act, 2016:—

- (i) S.O.1460(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2018 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.371(E) dated 8th February, 2017.
- (ii) S.O.3171(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th June, 2018 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.371(E) dated 8th February, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9315/16/18]

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

THE MINISTER OF State OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (1) S.O.859(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2018, making certain modifications in the Unified Building Bye-Laws for Delhi 2016.
- (2) S.O.1502(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th May, 2017, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O.1053(E) dated 5th April, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9316/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Madam, on behalf of Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, 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. LT 9317/16/18]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9318/16/18]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the Anand Marriage Act, 1909:-

(i) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Anand Marriages Registration Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. 266/2017/F. No.27-4/2014-Rev. in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated 6th November, 2017.

(ii) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Anand Marriages Registration Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. ADM/LAW/29/2017/1747 in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Gazette dated 7th September, 2017.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9319/16/18]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats; otherwise, I will not allow anybody to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF State IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following on the Table:-

1. A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Seeds Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9320/16/18]

2. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 2015-2016.

(ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General Thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT9321/16/18]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2015-2016.

(ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation

Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT9322/16/18]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2014-2015.

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9323/16/18]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bihar Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2015-2016.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bihar Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Four Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9324/16/18]

(4) A copy of the Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English version) published in the Gazette of India *vide* Notification No. G.S.R.399(JE) dated 25th April, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT9325/16/18]

(5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.1370(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India 26th April, 2018, exempting the National Accreditation Board for Testing and

Calibration Laboratories accredited laboratories of the organizations, mentioned therein, from the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 to import insecticides for Research and Development purpose issued under the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9326/16/18]

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): Madam Speaker, I lay the following papers on the Table of the House:-

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9327/16/18]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version of the National Association for the blind, Mumbai for the year 2016-2017 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Government Review (Hindi and English version) by the Government of the working of the National Association for the Blind. Mumbai for the year 2016-2017.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers on the Table of the House mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9328/16/18]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development and Welfare Association of the Blind, Nalgonda for the year 2014-2015 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English version) by the Government of the working of the Development and Welfare Association of the Blind, Nalgonda for the year 2014-2015.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) for showing reasons delay in laying the papers on

the Table of the House mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT9329/16/18]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the PAWMENCAP, Hyderabad for the year 2010-2011 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the (Hindi and English versions) review by the Government of the working of the PAWMENCAP, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers on the Table of the House mentioned of (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9330/16/18]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shantiniketan, Ranga Reddy. Telengana for the year 2011-2012 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shantiniketan, Ranga Reddy. Telangan a for the year 2011-2012.

(9) Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers on the Table of the House mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9331/16/18]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Sneha Society for Rural Reconstruction, Nizamabad for the year 2010-2011, 2013-14 to 2015-2016 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sneha Society for Rural Reconstruction, Nizamabad, for the year 2010-2011, 2013-2014 to 2015-2016.

(11) Four Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers on the Table of the House mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9332/16/16]

(12) A copy of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.410(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2018 under Section 36 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9333/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Land Ports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Land Ports Authority of India, 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. LT 9334/16/18]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under article 309 of the Constitution:-

(i) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur (Laboratory Technician Grade-I) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.78 in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2018.

(ii) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur Hostel Warden (Group 'C' post) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.79 in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2018.

(iii) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Deputy Director (Group 'A' post) Recruitment

Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.80 in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2018.

- (iv) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Chief Instructor (Group 'B' post) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.90 in weekly Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2018.
- (v) The National Fire Service College, Junior Demonstrator (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.91 in weekly Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9335/16/18]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Foreigners Order, 1948 and Rule 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950:—

- (i) S.O.2389(E) and S.O.2390(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th June, 2018, declaring Kannur Airport of Kerala State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India and appointment of Superintendent of Police, Kannur, Kerala as the "Civil Authority".
- (ii) S.O.2391(E) and S.O.2392(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th June, 2018, declaring Moreh Land Check Post of Manipur State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India and appointment of Superintendent of Police, Tengnoupal District, Manipur as the "Civil Authority".
- (iii) S.O.2393(E) and S.O.2394(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th June, 2018, declaring Surat Airport of Gujarat State as an authorized Immigration Check Post for entry into/exit from India and appointment of Commissioner of Police, Surat, Gujarat as the "Civil Authority".

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9336/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Hajipur, for the years 2012-2013 to 2015-2016, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Four Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9337/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, for the year 2018-2019.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9338/16/18]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited for the year 2018-2019.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9339/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 40 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:—

- (i) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. BS/11/11/2018 in Gazette of India dated 4th June, 2018.

- (ii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Advisory Committees) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. BS/11/04/2018 in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2018.
- (iii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Hallmarking) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. BS/11/05/2018 in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2018.
- (iv) The Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.584(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2018. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 9340/16/18]
- (3) A copy of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehouses (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.251(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2018 under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 9341/16/18]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
- (i) G.S.R.149(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th February, 2018, directing that no producer of sugar shall hold sugar stocks less than the quantity at the end of the month, mentioned therein.
- (ii) G.S.R.195(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2018, fixing the price specified, in column(s), of the Schedule hereto annexed as the fair and remunerative price that shall be payable by the owners of the vacuum pan process sugar factories specified, mentioned therein, of the said Schedule or their agents for the sugarcane delivered at the gate of the factory or any purchasing centre for the sugar year 2014-2015 ending with the 30th September, 2015 subject to the rebate payable there for under clause (3A) of the said order.
- (iii) The Removal of Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2018 published

in Notification No. S.O.2414(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9342/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.3127(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 27th June, 2018, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.3577(E) dated 29th November, 2016 under sub-section (2) of Section 37 of the National Food Security Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9343/16/18]

...(*Interruptions*)

12.04 hrs

(*At this stage, Shri Idris Ali and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. ... (*Interruptions*)...*

12.04 ½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Eleventh sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on 3 April, 2018.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.05 hrs

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION 28th Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Madam Speaker, I present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation on the Indian Foreign Service (Recruitment), Cadre, Seniority and

*Not recorded.

Promotion) Rules, 1961 framed under Article 309 of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

12.05¼ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
37th and 38th Report

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Hon. Speaker Madam, I present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (1) Thirty-seventh Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Exempted Organisations/Trusts/ Establishments from EPFO: Performance, Issues and Challenges'.
- (2) Thirty-eighty Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Cess funds and their utilisation for Workers' Welfare'.

12.05 ½ hrs

(At this stage, Shri Malikarjun Kharge, Shri Idris Ali, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

12.06 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

- (i) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 204th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Madam, on behalf of Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, I rise to lay a Statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 204th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Administration and Development of Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration, pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

...*(Interruptions)*

- (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 195th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Madam, I rise to lay a Statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 195th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on 'Devastation caused by Natural Disaster, Hudhud Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha', pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.07 hrs

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries***

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): Hon. Speaker Madam, I present a Statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT. 9344/16/18.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT. 9345/16/18 and 9346/16/18 respectively.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up 'Zero Hour.'

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Will it go like this?

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Will it go on like this? Go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am giving everyone he an opportunity speak, sit down. If everyone has to shout together then I will keep quiet, and then nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Mohammad Salim ji, Shri Jay Prakash, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay and Mallikarjun a Kharge ji, I don't understand though I had said this in the beginning to everyone that I will give the opportunity to speak in the zero hour. I never denied, but still you are shouting like this in the House.

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: You should not do like this.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: The way Members of your party come and shout over me. You should look into all this as a Leader, though I am allowing you. I had assured you that I will give you an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not shout. I am competent.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please try to understand. When I am running the House as per rule and I called the name of everyone then also you chose to stand. I told you that I would allow you to speak during the zero hour. Please have patience. I am not disallowing anybody.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Sudip ji, You are now speaking quietly. Earlier you were standing and shouting. Please do not do that.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have a request. I have assured Adsul ji also that I will give him a chance to speak. I have told this to all.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me also. I also face problems common members of Parliament give notice for the zero hour and you manage to get the time before that. Common Members of Parliament, who are not leaders, come to me to complain that their time comes in the last only. This is injustice to them.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am considering to allot combined time to you.

[English]

This should not be like that.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: I had already told about the adjournment motion, still you stand on every issue. This is not do.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want this House to run, or not?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

12.08 hrs

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(i) Re: Mob lynching incidents in different parts of the country

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, I want to draw your attention regarding mob lynching. Mob lynching is creating an alarming situation in different parts of the country. All sensible persons are in a mood to condemn this incident.

Madam, it is a heinous, inhuman and brutal crime. But, a few ugly motivated people are taking advantage of it and are trying to create disturbance in the country. We demand an exemplary punishment to those who are creating this mischief and are creating a very uncertain situation. Our parliamentary democratic system is under threat. ...(Interruptions) What I would say is that the Government should not keep mum and should not allow such things to happen. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, we are for a united India. We want to stop lynching. We want that the Government of India, if necessary, should give directions to the State. The hon. Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh Ji, always tells us that it is a State subject. Even if it is a State subject, the Government of India should take some initiative. So, I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to say a few words on this issue of lynching. We all wholeheartedly condemn such types of incidents happening in the country.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Advocate Joice George and Shrimati Supriya Sule are allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Sudip Bandopadhyay.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please note it this can not be allowed on daily basis.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Every leader should not speak. Rajnath Singh ji had made a Statement here yesterday evening. Our Home Minister had also made a Statement yesterday evening. He has constituted a committee. It is not fair for everybody to raise the issue.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not politicise everything. I am telling you. The Hon. Home Minister had made a statement yesterday. If you want him to make a statement again, I will ask him to clarify this issue. If every leader wants to speak same thing again and again, then let us discuss it today. All the leaders should speak on this today, but this will not be allowed on daily basis.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: When it is happening like this, then what to do? At least something is being done from here. Whatever is possible, we are doing. If you ask for punishment, then it is the jurisdiction of the courts. The Home Minister had submitted in this regard yesterday also, he is ready to make the statement today also.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Karan Singh ji, I had given time to you yesterday to raise this issue. Now, you please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: You speak, No issue in this regard. You can satisfy yourself.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: He is giving a Statement.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: He wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What do you want? ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister for Home Affairs will speak, but others also want to speak. These people are not satisfied with your speech. He wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, today a concern is being expressed about mob lynching today, but the situation on the ground is same. One person was lynched to death on the charge of cow-smuggling in Alwar Rajasthan. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Let him speak. Let him speak, whatever he wants to speak.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, the name of the dead person is Rakbar Khan. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: His name has already come in the newspapers. Why are you repeating that?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker. This is important and police is directly involved in that. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You should not make such an allegation.

[English]

Nobody knows as to what is happening exactly.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, They were transporting cows for their dairy farm. They were attacked by cow-vigilants and that cow-vigilants are follows of* ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Such type of allegations are made based on the reports of newspapers. I will not allow this to go on record because whatever is to be investigated, let it be investigated. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. Were you present there? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, this is truth. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. Please sit down. Let the investigation be carried out.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You should say that let the action be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, the person associated with the Government support them, and they keep the dead persons here for the sake of cows. The Government is not responding on this issue. Our demand is that in place of constituting a committee under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary, let it be done by the Group of Minister. But, alongwith this, I demand that there incidents new to be enquired into by a sitting judge of the Supreme Court and let the report come and whoever is found guilty, he must be taught a lesson. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Supriya Sule, Shri Rajeev Satav and Shri N.K. Premachandran are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Mallikarjun Kharge.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Mohammad Salim ji, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You sit down now. Your notice has come.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: Madam, even discussing mob lynching or hate crime in the House is against my dignity.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No, it's not a discussion. You can make your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: Madam, the street justice is carried out by the mob in villages, sometimes on the basis of random rumors, or in the name of protection or child lifting. It is against my dignity to discuss these things. ...*(Interruptions)* But since last several years. ...*(Interruptions)*. I am not saying that this is happening under this Government

*Not recorded.

only. ...*(Interruptions)* we had discussed it before, this kind of situation has been created since last ten-twelve years and it has worsened. ...*(Interruptions)*. It should be accepted. We had discussed it in the House in 2015. ...*(Interruptions)* When Akhlaq was killed, I don't want to take the name Pehlu Khan and Rakbar Khan, this is all over media. That time, many intellectuals of the country had returned Padma Shree, Padma Vibhushan which are conferred by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the President. ...*(Interruptions)* they all were returned. ...*(Interruptions)* You should have agreed then. ...*(Interruptions)* You should have understood. ...*(Interruptions)* You should not wait for the Supreme Court's order to constitute a Committees. It is happening near Delhi. I am saying that this is spreading, and it's very dangerous. ...*(Interruptions)* This is neither a case of Hindu-Muslims nor cows. Swami Agnivesh has also been attacked. ...*(Interruptions)* If the murderers are garlanded and defended. ...*(Interruptions)* It had never happened before in Bengal and Tripura, now four people have been lynched by the mob in Tripura. ...*(Interruptions)* Six people have faced the some fate in Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* This burning hatred is spreading in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not talking about one State. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not a case of Rajasthan only. ...*(Interruptions)*. This is a hate crime in politics. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I can understand.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: Madam, 100 years ago, the dark-skinned people were being killed in the name of white supremacy. ...*(Interruptions)* That was a blot on the human rights. ...*(Interruptions)* The majoritarianism politics supports it. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Adv. Joice George, Dr. A. Sampath, Shri Innocent, Dr. P.K. Biju and Shri M.B. Rajesh are permitted to associate with the issues raised by Shri Mohammad Salim.

[English]

Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*...*

HON. SPEAKER: Thambidurai Ji, you start. Nothing else would go on record.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, we know that so many incidents of lynching are taking place throughout the country. It is not confined to one State. So, we are very much concerned about the issue of lynching. Why is it happening? Even though law and order is a State subject, now-a days, the States want the support of the Centre to modernize the police system. Without modernisation, we cannot find out the places where such things are happening. We have to see where it originates and how it originates. We have to study the root cause of this problem. For example, child trafficking is also taking place. In Tamil Nadu also so many things have happened. I want to highlight those things also. People are moving suspiciously in villages, with the result, some news and some stories spread. Afterwards, what happens is that people come together and beat up the person who is moving suspiciously. He may be innocent or he might have committed some crime. We do not know that. But mobs come and beat such persons. Why is it happening? What the intelligence is doing? So, it is very important to strengthen intelligence to stop such incidents.

We have been elected to serve the people. Earlier so many kings ruled the country. Even though people are kings and masters, they have sent us like kings. They cannot come here. They have sent us here. Therefore, our first priority should be law and order. All the States have to maintain law and order. If they are not able to do it, what is the role of the Centre? You have to provide intelligence input to them. We have to develop technologies throughout the country to find out criminals.

I would like to know whether we are able to use modern technologies to identify these kinds of criminals. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister that the Central Government should come forward to stop these kinds of incidents of mob lynching. That is what we expect from the Central Government.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. M. Thambidurai.

[Translation]

Hon. Home Minister, yesterday you had made a statement, but I request you to do it again.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME MINISTER (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Madam Speaker. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The Home Minister is speaking now and you are also trying to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, lynchings. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You had spoken yesterday, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, nothing.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It's not like that, your leader has spoken. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, I want to make it clear that we are not only concerned about the incidents of lynchings but the Government of India has also taken it very seriously. I have said this before and today I would like to repeat it again that the lynchings have not started four or five years ago but they have been happening in the country since many years. ...(Interruptions) While expressing my views on the No-Confidence Motion, I had said that the biggest lynchings in the country happened in the year 1984. ...(Interruptions) I am saying that the Government of India has taken it very seriously. ...(Interruptions) Hon. Supreme Court has also given its observations.

HON. SPEAKER: Now even you are speaking again and again, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, a High Level Committee has been constituted yesterday under the

Chairmanship of the Home Secretary. It will consist of the Secretary, Department of Justice; Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs; Secretary, Legislative Department; and Secretary, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. This high level Committee will give its recommendations within four weeks and then a group of Ministers which is constituted under my Chairmanship Ministers of External Affairs, Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment will from the members of group of Ministers who, after scrutinizing the recommendations of the high level Committee, will decide as to what strict actions should be taken against lynchings. ...(Interruptions) We are ready to take action for its effective implementation. We are ready to enact a law if need be.

12.23 hrs

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
55th Report**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please lay the report of the Business Advisory Committee on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the 55th report of the Business Advisory Committee on the Table of the House.

12.24 hrs

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS — Contd

- (ii) **Re: Reported disclosure by Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS) on alleged sexual abuse of minor girls in Government children home in Muzaffarpur, Bihar.**

[Translation]

JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Madam Speaker, a shameful incident of sexual exploitation of girls

in a shelter home at Muzaffarpur, Bihar has taken place. Girls in a age group of 14 years to 30 years were sexually assaulted abused, and even killed.

HON. SPEAKER: Jai Prakash ji, this matter was raised in the House yesterday.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Such incidents took place in Muzaffarpur, Chhapra and Hajipur. The perpetrators enjoy the patronage of political biggies and today such child abuse incidents are taking place in shelter homes. This is a matter of national shame. On the one hand, we are running a campaign 'Beti Bachao' and on the other hand, we have a challenge to save the dignity of our daughters. This is happening in Bihar. This is a matter of national shame.

HON. SPEAKER: No name is going to be recorded.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Today, daughters of Bihar are not safe. They do not want to go to school. Bihar has black governance. Today not only one, Nirbhaya incident, but thousands of Nirbhaya incidents are taking place in Bihar, Mujaffarpur and the whole country. I hope the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs will take cognizance of this black governance in Bihar. Girls are not coming out of their homes. The Mujaffarpur incident has made us all hang our head in shame.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan, Shri Sankar Prasad Datta, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shrimati Supriya Sule, Dr. A. Sampath and Adv. Joice George, are allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan, please listen to me first. It is a very sensitive issue. I am allowing you to speak as you are a woman. I hope you will present your views in a restrained way. Thoughts are presented with sensitivity and not by raising one's voice. Please put forth your views in a restrained manner.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Supaul): Madam, you empathised with those girls. I also feel their pain and want to say that their incident took place in a child shelter home at Mujaffarpur. It was stated that medical examination

of 48 girls was conducted, out of which reports of 41 girls were received. According to police reports, 29 girls were raped repeatedly and had wounds on their body. A seven year old girl is also a victim who is not able to speak. A large number of girls were abnormal, who were raped a number of times.

There are 13 such institutions. I will give you those names. All these institutions are under suspicion and allegations are leveled against all these institutions that not only girls but also boys have been exploited these. They were shown porn movies and were presented before some persons holding positions in the name of counselling every Tuesday. This is as stated by those girls. I don't know who those persons are. It does not matter for me as to which party was in power, but I would like to share my experience. When I was not a member of parliament 5-6 years ago, I visited Kasturba Gandhi school. I was told that suddenly 21 girls fell sick at night for some reason. The C.S. of the school also admitted that they were sexually harassed. Men are not allowed in Kasturba Gandhi Schools but some were found there. Rape incident also took place there. I was there till 2.30 AM in the night. Nobody came there due to the fear of society. I asked one renowned media person to highlight this incident. Be it a private school, private hostel or a girls' shelter home, all these have been reduced to brothers because these students or inmates are poor. Many such children do not have anyone in the family. They are kept in the shelter homes and subjected to sexual exploitation by the persons holding positions.

They have been shifted to Mokammah, Bhagalpur, Madhubani and Patna. When such in the situation that all people are involved in it, and everybody's name is surfacing, who will care for their safety? Who can take guarantee that these girls will not be forced to change their statements under pressure?

Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is present here. I request him to reply to this issue. Let there be a court monitored CBI inquiry into the matter. Proper security should be given to these girls till inquiry is completed. Besides this, the act of prostitution in these boys shelter homes, girls shelter homes and very small sized shelters in the country should be stopped where these children are kept in the name of protection. A girl from Switzerland is

refusing to participate in Junior Squash Championship at Chennai due to all these incidents.

Hence, this incident should be dealt with seriousness and steps should be taken for girls protection, so that they are not raped. I request you to reply in this matter so that victims can get some assurance and those people have some sense of fear that this matter will be inquired into by this House.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is allowed to associate himself with the issue raised by Shirmati Ranjeet Ranjan.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Hon. Speaker Madam, the issue raised by the Hon. Member in the House, certainly a serious one. She has requested for CBI inquiry into the matter. We will contemplate CBI inquiry once we receive recommendation from the State Government.

[English]

*SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Hon. Speaker Madam, kindly permit me to speak in Marathi. Madam Speaker, I want to draw Government's attention towards an Maharashtra yesterday. I am really thankful to you for allowing me to raise an important and serious issue. Maratha reservation has been a key issue in Maharashtra for the last 5 years, alongwith Dhangar and Lingayat reservation. Street processions were organized for pressing their demand for Maratha reservation in each and every district of Maharashtra and millions of people participated in this grand but peaceful processions. They observed total peace and cleanliness during these processions and there was not even a single issue of law and order situation. They demonstrated on the streets but in a complete peaceful and democratic manner and that is why every body is talking about it around the world. Hon. Madam, before elections they were promised to give reservation as a per-poll promise. Even during the Atal Bihari Vajpayee regime, Dhangars were also promised to give reservation. But there is a difference between the spelling of 'Dhangar' and 'Dhangad' and that is why it has also been stucked.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

But, Government of Maharashtra is indulged in blame game and it is using the court's decision as a shield for not giving reservation to Marathas. Hon. Speaker, in Aurangabad district, a day before yesterday, after requesting the local administration, SP, DC and State Government, Maratha reservation protesters warned the Government about committing 'Jal-Samadhi' in writing. But the Government of Maharashtra totally ignored that warning and remained unfaded. After protesting peacefully for an hour, one person named Shinde committed suicide in Godawari river. This is very tragic. Thank you.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: It's a matter of State, please keep your speech short.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjay Mahadik.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You may support. Your name will get associated.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have mentioned your name that you are also associated with this issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK (Kolhapur): Madam, I will speak in short.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: What would you speak in short? Keep your speech concise. It's a matter of Maharashtra State.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude it. There is no scope for such a long speech here. I gave you time to raise your issues. A person dives in the river and others just watch him, its not fair. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

*SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK: Madam Speaker, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. Maratha community have been protesting throughout Maharashtra for the last 10-15 days. Maratha youths have been fighting for reservation for the last 2-3 years, but without any positive result. Even Government is not taking their demand seriously. Hence, one youth named Kaka Saheb Shinde took 'Jal-Samadhi' by jumping into Godavari river yesterday for not taking their warning seriously. Madam, most of the Marathas are farmers and I have demanded reservation for Marathas in education and employment time and again. Government should come forward to help them and at least Rs. 50 lac should be given to the family of late Kaka Saheb Shinde. Lastly, I reiterate my demand for reservation in education and employment for the Marathas. Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Rajeev Satav are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Dhananjay Mahadik.

[English]

12.34 hrs

At this stage Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut and some other Hon. Members left the House

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (Jayanagar): Madam, kindly allow me to speak from this seat.

HON. SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House, through you, that under my parliamentary constituency there is a halt station named Chandkhali in Sealdah-Canning railway line. It has not started functioning due to non-completion of one side of the platform. In the year 2014, I personally requested the then Railway Minister for completion of the said railway station platform and I submitted a letter to him.

In this context, I contacted the General Manager, Eastern Railways several times. But Madam, despite all my efforts, I always received the same reply that the work will

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

be completed in the next dry season as water logging is one of the main reasons in the monsoon period. Madam, it has been more than five years now, the people in my constituency have been waiting for something that can easily be accomplished in a few months.

12.36 hrs

(HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, I would like to request to the hon. Railway Minister through you that he should intervene in the matter and instruct his good officials, so that these halt railway station platforms will be completed without any further delay. Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak about my views.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Pratima Mondal.

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (Shillong): Thank you Sir, for giving me this opportunity. In my constituency, Shillong, Meghalaya, the State as a whole, after the banning of the coal, millions of people have been thrown out of job. So, the successive Governments through the Assembly had passed the Resolution requesting the Central Government to issue a Presidential Ordinance. But up to now, nothing has been done.

Another thing is that the State Government has requested the Central Government to file an affidavit in a positive manner to help, so that the ban can be lifted. But up to now, the Central Government has not filed any affidavit. Therefore, through you Sir, I request you to instruct the Central Government to file an affidavit, so that banning of coal can be lifted and the problem of the people can be solved. Thank you Sir.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Vincent H. Pala.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA (Banswara): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon. Minister of Chemical and Fertilizers towards my parliamentary constituency Banswara Dungarpur, Rajasthan

where people are still deprived of Aadhaar in the tribal and most backward areas. I want to know about the medium to transfer subsidy to the beneficiaries. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards this issue.

Until recently, fertilizers were not available on time to the needy farmers, due to which they were compelled to buy fertilizers from the intermediaries at a higher rate than the fixed price. This is corruption and sort of dacoity on the economy of the country. But the Government has curbed it largely through the Aadhaar enabled fertilizer distribution system and has eliminated the role of the intermediaries. LPG is the most successful example of it. Its sole purpose is to extend the benefits of welfare schemes to the common people and the poor and there is no hidden agenda in it. Due to the number of beneficiaries in lakhs, there are two main challenges before us—to remove duplication and fraud and to transfer the benefits to the beneficiary without any hassle. There is no identity system in the country except the Aadhaar, which can ensure the uniqueness. The only system that can solve these challenges is Aadhaar.

Through this House, I request the Hon. Minister of Chemical and Fertilizers to provide Aadhaar card in my parliamentary constituency Banswara Dungarpur (Rajasthan) where people are still deprived of Aadhaar in the tribal and most backward areas, so that the amount of subsidy can be transferred to the beneficiaries.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Manshankar Ninama.

[Translation]

DR. UDIT RAJ (North-West Delhi): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I would like to speak on a topic, which causes the highest damage to the country, but never taken notice of.

The way this country has gender and caste discrimination, if we calculate it, we will get to know how much losses it creates for the economy and how much human rights are affected. Therefore, I think, the racial discrimination does the highest damage to the country.

On April 2, the Dalits had organised Bharat Bandh across the country. It is for the first time, when in any movement, fewer people were shot dead by the Government's bullet, and more people died from the bullets of the so-called upper caste people. For instance, on April 2, ten people were killed or died. Eight people out of them were killed by Non-Government or by the non-police. This is the first such movement, because the so-called upper castes felt that how they had so much courage call a Bharat Bandh. The judgement given by the Supreme Court on 20th March, adversely affects the Prevention of Atrocities Act and abolishes the Act. Earlier, on other judgement of the Supreme Court, which had changed the roster points in the educational institutions, there was resentment among Dalits in this regard. Today, the agony among Dalits is that the judge, Shri A.K. Goyal, who was involved in both the judgements, has been appointed the Chairman of the NGT, which is being opposed. After 2nd April, many Dalits have been put in jail, eight people are still lodged in Kaithal jail, about 150 people including children and minor are lodged in Meerut jail. My point is that such injustice never happens with the people of other communities when they launch any movement.*... has done a great injustice who kept giving the dates, due to which those people have not been able to secure bail. So, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government and State Governments to release those people and lawsuits against them be withdrawn.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bhim Army Chief Chandrashekhar has been kept in jail for several months. His condition is deteriorating and there is resentment among people over it. I request that the Bhim Army Chief Chandrashekhar be released.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Udit Raj.

...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Jitendra Chaudhury.

Law and order is a State subject. You should avoid making allegations.

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY (Tripura East): Sir, there are some other issues. It is our democratic right to raise such issues.

Sir, just now, we have discussed and expressed our great concern about mob lynching across the country. I think, Sir, serious things are happening in the State of Tripura as well where the democracy is being lynched. In our Constitution, in our democracy, election comes and goes; one party comes and one party goes. But in the State of Tripura, after the ... * came into power...* have captured all the democratic institutions by force ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, this cannot go on record.

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY : Sir, offices of more 400 party officials have been vandalised and looted there.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These things, including the name of the parties, will not go on record. I have already expunged them.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Thousands of people were physically attacked ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, poor people have got killed but not a single arrest has been made. The elected bodies are not being allowed to function. There is a total paralysation of the democratic institutions, democratic rights and human rights in Tripura ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I would like to remind the Government that during the election campaign, our Prime Minister and other stalwarts of the Ruling party went there and assured the people of Tripura to offer them *Heera*. But what kind of *Heera* is being given there? Now, starvation deaths and other problems have started there. People, in hundreds, are going to Bangladesh to collect their food etc.

So, all these kinds of things are happening. Not only that, there is one ...*

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*... *

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The names of the parties and organisations, which he mentioned in his submission, will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Jitendra Chaudhury.

SHRI S. R. VIJAYA KUMAR (Chennai Central): Thank you, Sir. The Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas has ordered State-run oil companies to raise subsidized cooking gas (LPG) prices by Rs. 4 per cylinder every month to eliminate all the subsidies.

The Government *vide* its order dated May 30th, 2017, has again authorised OMCs to continue to increase effective price of subsidized domestic LPG by Rs. 4 per cylinder effective June 1st, 2017, per month till the reduction of Government subsidy to 'nil' or till March, 2018 or till further order, whichever is earliest. At present, every household is entitled to 12 cylinders of 14.2 kilograms each at subsidized rates in a year. Any requirement beyond that is to be purchased at market price.

Sir, this is a burning issue among the middle class and salaried class people who are the major consumer of domestic gas. This is as if breaking the backbone of their monthly budget. The Government has to rethink about this decision to hike the prices of LPG cylinders and to do away with subsidy by March, 2018.

I, therefore, urge the Union Government to withdraw the decision to hike gas prices every month and desist from the decision to cut gas subsidy available to the poor middle-class people of the country.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, DR. J. Jayavardhan, Dr. Kulmani Samal and Shrimati V. Sathyabama are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri S.R. Vijaya Kumar.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to place before this House a serious economic situation arisen in our country. The Government claims that there is a better growth rate of our economy and other indicators are favourable. But the Report from various sources, including the Morgan Stanley, has pointed out that there is a strong sign of weakness of our financial situation. It is mainly because of the declined value of Rupee against Dollar. It is still declining and the Dollar is at a better position now. It is mainly because of a large-scale withdrawal of foreign investment in last one year. Over the previous three

months, abroad investor withdrew Rs. 61,000 crore. The Government claimed that the FPI and FDI are increasing. FPI is more important because it is related to investment which promotes employment and production. On the other hand, the FDI comes, where the corporate may get more and more benefits. Due to this mass-scale withdrawal, there may be reduction in employment and production and its cascading effects. The demonetisation, GST and other unfortunate incidences, that are taking places in our country, are the factors which are also contributing in this withdrawal.

Therefore, I would like to know about the preventive measures taken by the Government.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. In my Tiruchirappalli Parliamentary Constituency, on the National Highway No 67 between Tiruchy and Thanjavur section especially the two lane road for a stretch of 14.49 km between Old Palpannai and Thuvakkudi which is very much in the urban limit, was converted into four lane road in a hurried manner during the regime of the then DMK Government in the year 2008 without having consultations with the stake holders and without building over bridges and road underpasses, keeping in view the traffic congestion. Work relating to road construction was completed on this stretch of 14.45 kms and user charges were collected without even laying the service roads. The then Leader of Opposition in the State of Tamil Nadu, Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, showing strong opposition to the then DMK Government, had staged a demonstration on this issue, on behalf of AIADMK party. When AIADMK came to power in Tamil Nadu in the year 2011, under the guidance of the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, and on the orders of the then State Minister for Transport and the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who is the pole star of the people of Tamil Nadu and of AIADMK Party, Shri Edappadi K. Palanisamy, an amount of Rs. 84.50 Crore has been allocated in the year 2014 for acquisition of land for laying the service road on both sides on the Thuvakkudi-Old

Palpannai stretch. But since then the Union Government has been lethargic on this issue. At a recent meeting held in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon. Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways, a decision has been taken to restrict the Right of Way for four lane road as 45 m instead of 60 m. Moreover orders have been issued to acquire land for Right of Way for 45 m instead of 60 m. As per the plan schedule received from the Project Director, NHAI, Thanjavur, a Gazette notification under 3D(1) has been published on 21.5.2014 under the National Highways Act for 60 m Right of Way. The Divisional Engineer Tiruchy has also deposited a sum of Rs. 84.50 Crore with Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition-National Highway) on 22.5.2014. Based on this, an amendment has been made to the G.O. MS No 57 Para-5 for laying of 5 m width of service road and to acquire land for 45m (ROW) as per site conditions or laying 7.5 m service road whichever is less to a cost of Rs. 84.50 Crore. The Project Director, NHAI, Thanjavur had Stated that after the issue of Gazette notification ,the land shall vest with the Union Government free from all encumbrances and it is impossible to reduce the width from 60 m to 45 m. Moreover an amount of Rs. 196 Crore may be required for land acquisition. A Right of Way of 45 m is adequate for forming four lane road with service road on both the sides from Thuvakkudy to Old Palpannai instead of the 60 m ROW. The land acquired in such a way for 60 m Right of Way may be useful for NHAI only in future. Therefore NHAI has been requested to bear 50 per cent of the land cost. Further it is apt to mention the land cost may escalate due to the provisions of the new Land Acquisition Act. I therefore urge upon the Union Government that NHAI should bear the 50 per cent cost of the land that is to be acquired for execution of the said work. Moreover I urge that the laying work relating to the semi-circular road between Tuvakkudy and Jeeyapuram for a length of approximately 25 kms should be expedited.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, an agreement was signed between Lal Bahadur Shastri and Srimavo Bandaranaike in the Year 1964 and the Sri Lankan Tamil of Indian origin were brought to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. According to that, Sri Lankan Tamil of Indian origin were settled in Little Andaman and Solbe. As per the package,

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

they were allotted two hectares of land. In the year 1976, group of 48 people was taken to Katchal Island and given half area of land. Since then, this battle is going on the premise that we should also be allotted parcel of land as has been the case with the other settlers. This is their package of settlement. Hon. Vajpayee ji in the capacity of the Prime Minister had taken a decision at a meeting with Island Development Authority in Andaman that 1.5 hectares of land be allotted to 48 Sri Lankan Tamil repatriates in the Bay of Satan in South Andaman. Subsequently, the then Lieutenant Governor, Shri N.N. Jha took a decision in a meeting on 09th July 2003 and issued directions to the Chief Secretary and D.C. that 1.5 hectares of land may be allotted to them. Even in the wake of this development. I had asked a question in Parliament *vide* question No. 1145, dated 20 March, 2012. In its reply, the Government had directed that the land may be provided to them as per the decision taken by Shri Vajpayee ji. Now, even after 42 years, interregnum they are yet to be allotted land.

I requested many people in this regard. Kindly issue orders to the Government, Lieutenant Governor to provide to 48 Sri Lankan Tamils within 15 days in compliance with the orders of the Vajpayee Government and Parliament.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bishnu Pada Ray.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring some issues related to Paramilitary Forces to the notice of the Government.

The glorious saga of Assam Rifles is 183 years old. They have made great sacrifices for the sake of the country and have been serving the nation. Assam Rifles has 66 thousand soldiers, who are recruited from every part of the country and they have an important role to play in the North-East.

It is facing a major problem as it has been subjected to double control. Assam Rifles works within the administrative

control of Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence both operationally it is under the Ministry of Defence and it is counted in Paramilitary Forces. That is why the retired personnel have to face problems when it comes to extension of benefits. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government, and also urge to meet its delegation and fix this problems.

The second issue is related to NPS. Not only all the Paramilitary Forces but all the Government Employees' Unions, associations upping the ante against Pension Policy NPS devised in the year 2004 during the NDA Government. Paramilitary Forces, in participation are raising a vehement demand for the restoration of old pension scheme.

The NPS (National Pension Scheme) is not beneficial, therefore old pension may be restored.

Thirdly and lastly no element of discrimination should be allowed to creep in when it actually comes to according status of Martyr. By implication, Martyrs must not be suspected to discrimination in terms of extending benefits. Paramilitary Forces ought to be given facilities like the ones available to the defence personnel. For soldier, there is a slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kishan'. Therefore, soldiers should not be used for politics. We should hold our soldiers in high esteem.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal and Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Deepender Kumar Hooda.

[Translation]

SHRI JANNARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (Maharajganj): Hon. Deputy Speaker, more than half of the population of the country depends on agriculture. Which is why farmers are fairly important. The manner in which the importance of the farmers was to be understood after Independence, was not properly understood. Deteriorating condition of farmers are largely attributed to it. But, today it is a matter of pleasure that the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi led Government has implemented many schemes to double the income of the farmers by taking serious pains to double farmers' income and ameliorate the pathetic condition of farmers.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir apart from all the schemes which are being implemented for doubling the income of the farmers, more important schemes may be rolled out in order that their income may be enhanced. A scheme may be framed whereby small units of storage and cooling chain (State of the art) may be set up with the assistance of the Government for the storage of grains of the farmers at their houses, farms and storages as per their production capacity. By implementing this scheme, lakhs of tonnes of farmer's produce which gets spoiled for want of storage facility could be saved. With this savings also, farmers income will increase substantially.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, through you, I request the Government to frame a scheme as soon as possible to set up small units of storage and cooling chain with the assistance of the Government for the secure storage of grains/produce of the farmers at their houses, farms, storages so that the farmers could store their produce even in inclement weather and sell their product at the right time in the market and earn profit.

Sir, Before I conclude, I would also like to urge the Government, through you, that this scheme may be launched from my home State Bihar because in the rainy season the farmers of the State face a lot of problems in terms of storage of food grains and produce leading to huge financial loss.

Deputy Speaker Sir, thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Harish Meena, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Shri C.P. Joshi are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Janardan Singh Sigrwal.

[Translation]

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Deputy Speaker Sir, in my Parliamentary Constituency, Alwar, during the time of UPA-2, construction of medical college and super specialty hospital was started by the ESI Corporation. This hospital has been constructed with a cost of Rs. 800 crores and academic block, administrative block, hostels for boys and girls, nurses hostel, interns hostel, staff

quarters, quarters of resident doctors, accommodation of patients relatives, community center, auditorium and Indoor facilities are also there. The work of worth Rs. 800 crore has been completed and more than two years have been passed. The Labour Ministry of the present Government has decided to make this hospital functional. Today, this hospital worth Rs. 800 crores has been lying useless while there is such a beautiful premises and such a nice building. If someone looks, it seems that this is a corporate hospital. The previous Government have invested so much money, despite this hospital remains idle. This was a major big issue at the time of my election. The Government has opened a dispensary of 20-30 beds there and have also placed five doctors and 15 nurse. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government through you. Governments keep changing, but the 800 crores of rupees is a wasteful expenditure where nothing is being done. The Government should take a decision on this issue. Hon. Meghwal Sahab went there before election and people of Alwar had made a demand before him. You had said on telephone that the things will be done very soon.

Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to request through you the Government that this work must be started at the earliest. Thank you.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P. K. Biju is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Karan Singh Yadav.

13.00 hrs

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS — *Contd.*

(iii) **Re: Need to address the problems of EPF pensioners**

[English]

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Sir, I am very fortunate to have you in the Chair. You may be remembering, Sir, that I had moved a Private Members Resolution in the House and that Private Members Resolution was a matter relating to the Employees' Pension Fund pensioners.

It is a matter affecting more than 60 lakh pensioners in this country. The matter was well deliberated, discussed

in this House for more than nine hours and 21 minutes. Sir, 27 Members of this House had participated in the discussion. Even the Treasury Benches, the Opposition Benches and the entire House unanimously supported the Resolution. Finally, the Government had given some assurances and on the basis of those assurances I had withdrawn the Resolution.

Sir, you may kindly see the important issues in the Employees' Pension Scheme, which is affecting more than 60 lakh pensioners in the country. The first one, which I had demanded, was to increase the minimum monthly pension up to Rs. 3,000. Restoration of full pension after the realisation of the actual commuted amount was the second one. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you may be remembering that if a person has commuted an amount of Rs. 48,000 from his pension at the time of retirement and after the retirement, every month an amount is being deducted from his monthly pension. I had cited an example of one Mr. George who is in KSFE. Rs. 1,78,000 has been deducted from his pension amount. The amount, which he had taken, was only Rs. 48,000. It is a State-sponsored looting. I do admit that it is as per the Act but it is a State sponsored looting. He had taken Rs. 48,000 as advance and from his pension, Rs. 1,78,000 has been deducted. It means it is highly unjust on the part of the Government. It is not done by this Government but as per the Act it is there also.

My point is, restoration of full pension after realisation of the commuted amount was my second demand. Implement the Supreme Court's order to avail higher pension on the basis of actual salary for which an order had been issued on 23.3.2017, and another order had been issued on 31.5.2017. My demand is to implement the order issued on 23.3.2017.

The eligibility pension criterion was 10 years. Now it has been enhanced to 3,650 days. That means, a worker has to work for 365 days, if he wants to get pension in 10 years.

Another one is relating to the welfare measure. The then hon. Labour Minister had assured in the House that ESI benefit would be extended to all the employees pensioners. Finally, I want restoration of the commutation and restoration of the RoC.

I am very thankful to the Government that the Government, on the basis of the assurance, has constituted a Committee under the Additional Labour Secretary, and the Committee's period is already over. Its time was extended once. I request the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Government, through you, Sir, to expedite the Committee's Report and implement the promises which have already been made. Thank you very much, Sir.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. P. K. Biju, Shri Innocent, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Adv. Joice George and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri N.K. Premachandran.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my dear friend and colleague is a seasoned parliamentarian. Shri Premachandran has raised a very, very valid issue. I am a witness in this House that he has been pursuing this matter for the last so many years. This matter pertains to 60 lakh employees, *mazdoors* across the country.

The NDA Government led by Narendra Bhai Modi Ji is also very much concerned about them. Therefore, we have made the minimum pension of Rs. 1,000 also. In this case, as already Premachandran Ji has mentioned, there is a Committee. The Committee is yet to give the report.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Hingoli): Yesterday, the same Question was there. It was not at all replied.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Therefore, I will convey the message to the hon. Labour and Employment Minister that the Committee expedite the proceedings and give the recommendations forthwith.

[English]

SHRI M. B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Thank you, Deputy-Speaker, Sir. At the time of formation, the University Grants Commission (UGC) was originally visualised as an autonomous body comprising of academia. The UGC was the product of post-Independent India to serve a social purpose in the field of higher education.

Of course, it is true that in the recent years that purpose has been diluted. There has been a deliberate

attempt to undermine the functioning and authority of the University Grants Commission. Despite these efforts, it has played two important roles in the entire history of Indian higher education. The first role it has played is of distribution of funds and resources to higher education, that is, to Universities and colleges. Second is the regulatory role.

Sir, now the Government is going to abolish UGC and is going to set up the Higher Education Commission of India. These regulatory roles will be played by the Higher Education Commission of India and funding will be directly controlled by the Ministry. This move to abolish UGC will increase political control of higher education, academia and institutions of excellence. So, this will have disastrous consequences not only in the field of higher education but also in the fields of free thought, critical thinking, etc.

Sir, academia in the entire country is opposed to this move of abolishing the University Grants Commission. When the views of the State Governments were sought in this regard, the LDF Government of Kerala has expressed its opposition. Echoing the sentiments of academia and echoing the sentiments of the people of Kerala, the Government of Kerala has opposed the proposed move of the Union Government to abolish UGC. This is neither in the interests of higher education nor in sync with federal principles of our country.

Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Government of India to drop the move to abolish UGC and set up Higher Education Commission of India. Thank you, Sir.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: S/Shri Innocent, Dr. P.K. Biju, P.K. Shreemathi Teacher and Adv. Joice George are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri M. B. Rajesh.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE (Mohanlalganj): Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to draw your attention toward Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Nagpur. In the year 2015, Mr. Anand Dinesh Bavriya, who was a contractor of the Nopan project, had due of Rs. eighty to ninety lakh. Due to non-payment of that money, they kept rotating senior officials and requesting them repeatedly. Since commission was being sought, Dinesh Bavaria could not get the due

payment. Due to harassment of senior officials of BSNL, in February 2018, he committed suicide in frustration by saying 'Jai' and jumped from the building of BSNL, which led to his death. Even after so many years of his death, the dues have not been paid to the family members. No action has been taken against those guilty officials.

I would like to request the Government, through you, that FIR may be lodged against guilty BSNL officers and send them to jail. The whole dues of Rs. eighty-ninety lakh of Anand Dinesh Bavriya may be paid to his families. You have listened to me. Thank you very much.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Kaushal Kishore.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (Shirur): Thank you Deputy- Speaker, Sir. I have already requested the hon. Speaker to allow me to speak in Marathi as I am going to talk about the bullock-cart race, which is known as *Jalikkattu* or bullock-cart race in various parts of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and other States.

*SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Bullock-cart race is very famous and it is a favorite sport of rural Maharashtra. Just like Jalikkattu in Tamil Nadu, it is a very favourite sport of farmers in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh as well. Unfortunately, for the last 4 years, it has been banned by a Supreme Court order. The Supreme Court has given the verdict of banning this sport on the basis of a G R issued by Ministry of Environment and Forest. Subsequently, Government of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu framed new laws in their respective States and had sent them for the Presidential consent. After Presidential consent, 'Jali Kattu' resumed in the State of Tamil Nadu and it is permitted even in Karnataka. But it is still banned in Maharashtra for the last five years.

Some NGOs especially PETA have challenged the practice of this sport in the Supreme Court through a petition filed against it. The State and Central Government have put their efforts in this regard. Hence, I would like to request the State and Central Government to engage

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

some good Supreme Court lawyers when this case comes up for hearing in a month or two. Our farmers are very fond of this sport and that is why I have been pursuing this matter with Central Government for the last 5 years. The Central Government should bring a new law in this regard so that any kind of ban would never be imposed on it. I would also like to request the State Government and State Environment Department to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 accordingly to resume this favourite sport of the farmers. Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: S/Shri Arvind Sawant, Rajan Vichare and Rahul Shewale are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue in the House and it pertains to human life. Water and air are very important for humans. Water of all the rivers in India has polluted. We have come up with many schemes like AMRUT, but we are falling very badly in this.

Sir, the length of rivers in Maharashtra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal is 12,363 kms but the whole water has become polluted. In West Bengal, arsenic, phosphorus, sulfur is getting mixed in the river Ganges. Farmers are farming with this water. People are suffering from skin diseases. I have data as to how much money has been spent on different schemes to save water of the rivers. River water remains polluted even after spending so much money.

I request the Government, through you, to give full report as soon as possible as to how much money has been spent and what has happened so far. Ganga river to some extent has not been polluted. Water is good for some length and we are drinking the same water. This issue is related to human life, so I would like to say, through you, that the Government should issue instructions to take action on this issue as soon as possible.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Shri Rahul Shewale, Shri Rajan Vichare and Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao are allowed to associate with the topic raised by Shri Arvind Sawant.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Panchayati Raj Institutions are centuries old system in India. Panchayati Raj is a medium for the common people of India to express their views in their own language.

Mahatma Gandhi used to say-Indian begins and ends in villages, every village should be a republic. From Mahatma Gandhi ji to Jawaharlal Nehru ji, Indira Gandhi ji, Lal Bahadur Shastri ji, Rajiv Gandhi ji and during the regime of Narasimha Rao ji, the Panchayati Raj Institutions have emerged as the Modern Institutions. For the common citizens of the villages of Hindustan, participation in Panchayat elections is celebrated as a village festival, but this time the manner in which Panchayat elections have been held in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* This has led to a bloodshed Holi in rural Bengal, not as a rural festival, where more than 60 people have died. ...*(Interruptions)* There are 30,000 seats in West Bengal where they won without contest and more than 60 people have been killed. 34 per cent of the voters have failed to cast their votes because people are scared and the situation is very tense there.

[English]

In West Bengal Panchayat elections has been reduced to a mockery of democracy. The rights of the people have been smothered.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA HANSDAH (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you. You know there are 22 languages which have been recognised in the VIII Schedule of our Constitution. As a symbol of inclusiveness, there is a principle of printing the face value of the currency notes in the languages and scripts which are recognised in the Constitution.

After 21st Constitutional Amendment, there were 15 languages in the list and the currency notes have been printed in these languages and their scripts after 1967. But

thereafter through 71st Amendment and 92nd Amendment of our Constitution, seven more languages were accorded constitutional recognition. But in spite of massive printing of new currency notes after demonetisation, the Government seems to have forgotten this basic principle of inclusiveness.

Therefore, I demand that face value of the currency notes be printed in all these languages, including my mother tongue Santali through its script Olchiki. Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot call all the Members because it is already 1.15 p.m. I can allow you if you just take one minute each. Otherwise, it is difficult to call the Members.

SHRI TOKHEHO (Nagaland): Hon. Deputy-Speaker and hon. Members of this august House, I want to draw the attention of this august House towards the on-going Naga negotiation. You are aware that negotiation has been going on for the last 21 years. During this period, there have been successive Governments, between 1999 and 2003 there was the NDA Government, between 2004 and 2014 there was the UPA Government. This is an important issue. This negotiation has been going on for the last 21 years. If it takes longer time, I am afraid that there will be law and order problem in Nagaland in particular and in the North-Eastern States in general.

Therefore, I urge upon this august House to kindly expedite and resolve this issue.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Tokheho.

Shri G. Hari, conclude within one minute. Do not read everything. You just mention the points.

SHRI G. HARI (Arakkonam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you. The 14th Finance Commission had allocated an amount of Rs. 1,263.96 crore as the basic grant and Rs. 365.37 crore as the performance grant for the year 2017-18 to the urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India has released a sum of Rs. 631.98 crore as the first installment of basic grant for the year 2017-18 to the urban local bodies and the same has been released to the urban local bodies by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry of Finance, Government of India while releasing the first installment of the basic grant for the year 2017-18 to the urban local bodies has remarked that 'the State Government is directed to pursue the court case regarding local bodies election and appraise the Ministry before the second installment is considered for release'.

So, I urge the Union Government to release the second installment.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI (Chittorgarh): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Government has worked towards the electrification of thousand of villages in the country through Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and several villages of my Parliamentary Constituency have also got electricity therein. Many GSS were installed and Feeder separation work was also done. Later, electricity connections were provided to BPL families under Saubhagaya Scheme. I would like to request the Government, through you, that BPL families which have been deprived of availing the benefit of Saubhagaya Scheme, work is in progress to provide connections to these families. I would like to request the Government, through you, that each and every person should get connection in all villages areas under this scheme.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi.

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): I want to raise an important issue regarding Karnataka State Open University situated in Mysore, Karnataka State. The University Grants Commission has withdrawn the recognition granted to the Karnataka State Open University. Due to this, more than two lakh students are suffering.

My request to the Hon. Minister of HRD is to re-grant the recognition of the Karnataka State Open University situated in Mysore.

[Translation]

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (Nandurbar): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Tribal Department had started

a scheme of DVT for tribal students in Maharashtra. DVT Scheme was introduced because they were not getting good quality food in hostel. But in the last 1-2 years, it was found that they were not getting the fund on time. Due to this, several tribal students have to go back to their villages from hostels. I would like to request the Union Government through you, that State Government should be given direction to stop DVT Scheme. Thanking you.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (New Delhi): Thank you very much, Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I stand before this House to expose the hypocrisy in cases of lynching by the ones who are responsible for 1984 riots. ...*(Interruptions)* There have been three incidents. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, that matter is over, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Sir, I have to make this point. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, discussion on this matter is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: The 1984 riots to Kar Sevaks in 2002, they have been burnt and there is no justice for them. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a problem with pick and choose. ...*(Interruptions)* Lynching across the country is an offence; should remain an offence; and we condemn it. ...*(Interruptions)*

There have been three cases in Rajasthan. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next speaker is Shri Ashok Chavan. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI : One case in which there was a dalit boy being lynched for marrying a Muslim girl. ...*(Interruptions)* There was another case where a smuggler had shot at the Police. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, you have raised it, and we have also discussed it. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi.

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN (Nanded): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the issue of Maratha reservation, which has been going on in Maharashtra for the last more than four years. ...*(Interruptions)* In spite of the peaceful agitations, which have been taking place in Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra has not done anything. ...*(Interruptions)* They are only giving false assurances that the Maratha community will be included into the OBC category. This has become a serious law and order problem today. Yesterday, Mr. Kakasaheb Shinde has committed *Jal Samidhi* in Aurangabad. Our colleague, Shri Chandrakant Khaire, was also manhandled in Aurangabad yesterday. The Chief Minister also could not perform the regular pooja at Pandharpur. So, this has become a very serious issue.

We urge upon the Government to immediately intervene in this issue and resolve the issue as early as possible.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rajeev Satav is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan.

[Translation]

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, today, I am going to put a demand which is directly related to you, the Government and the opposition parties as well. I hope that you people will also support this. I want that portrait of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur and Shaheed Udham Singh ji should be installed at an important place in Parliament Complex. Baba Banda Singh Bahadur is called First Sovereign Ruler of India. He abolished Zamindari System and introduced Land to the tillers in which land used to be given to those who cultivated it. On the other hand, he made an independent capital and currency. He also made the stamps of Guru Gobind Singh and Guru Nanak Dev Sahab. So, I request the Government that there should be a portrait of Shaheed Udham Singh in Parliament Complex. Thanking you.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, you want their photographs to be installed.

...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra.

SHRI PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to a matter of urgent public importance, and it is also very important for our State as a whole.

Our Hon. Chief Minister has been drawing the attention of the Union Government on this issue. Three days of heavy rain has caused the number one Smart City being replaced with 18th position in the world, and it is already marooned. All the slum dwellers are also suffering; the Iskcon Temple around that area is also marooned; and the other temples and places are also facing the same situation.

So, I would like the Union Government to pay special attention to the fact that due to some faulty drainage system on both sides of the National Highway there is no arrangement for draining of water that is getting accumulated over there. Hence, I would like to pray, through you, to the Prime Minister also to intervene in the matter.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Prasanna Kumar Patasani.

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (Krishnagiri): Sir, my Constituency, Krishnagiri, is the District Headquarters, and there are about seven Taluks, 10 Panchayat Unions, six Town Panchayats and 333 Village Panchayats. The Krishnagiri District comprises two Revenue Divisions, namely, Krishnagiri and Hosur.

As per the 2011 Census, the District had a population of 18,79,809. The people of this District have been getting passport assistance from Tiruvannamalai, which is about 120 kms., and Chennai is about 250 kms. away from Krishnagiri.

The District is also having Central Government Research Institutions and State Government Research Institutes, and many small and medium industries in Hosur of this District. However, there is no Passport Seva Kendra in this District. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to open a Passport Seva Kendra at Krishnagiri. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, since 2000 people are engaged in the Literacy Mission in Jharkhand State. Presently, their number is in lakhs. They are being given 2000 rupees honorarium since 2014 which is not even at par with MGNREGA wages. They have no dress code and they do not get Medical allowance. They do not even get holidays. Particularly, women, who are associated with this, do not get any benefit of it. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Sir, Parliament has enacted an Act for establishing 20 IITs in the country. Our Chief Minister, Shri Chandrasekhar Rao Garu has requested the Hon. Prime Minister to establish a IIIT in our State, Telangana, at Karim Nagar. We have offered 50 acres of land as envisaged in the Act. The Government of Telangana is ready to give its share. So, I request the hon. Minister of MHRD to sanction a IIIT at the earliest.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Vinod Kumar.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA (Misrikh): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Railway, through you, that at this time people are conducting signature campaign at Bihar assembly of my constituency in Kanpur. They have announced that they will stage a Dharna if stoppage of trains is not provided

there and any trains going to Kanpur will not be allowed to pass from here.

I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Railways through you, that stoppages of trains no. 15107 and 15108 Chhapra-Mathura Express and Mathura-Chhapra Express, which run between Chhapra to Mathura and Mathura to Chhapra, should be provided at Bilhar assembly. Thanking you.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Anju Bala.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (Arambag): Sir, Radhanagar village in Khanakul of my Arambag constituency is the birth place of Rajaram Mohan Ray. UPA Government had given five lakh rupees in 2013 which is insufficient. Condition of the birth place of Rajaram Mohan Ray is very pathetic. I would like to request the Archaeological Survey of India, Ministry of Tourism, through you, that sufficient fund should be provided for this place.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Aparupa Poddar.

SHRI V. ELUMALAI (Arani): Sir, Arani is one of the most important Silk centres of Tamil Nadu, well known for its traditional Arani silks and handlooms. Weaving communities of Arani produce silk sarees and handloom fabrics of unique nature and good quality. Handlooms of Arani are famous for softness and durability. The new generation is not much interested in this profession due to low wages prevailing in the industry. Hence, I urge upon the Government to provide a special package and exclusive funds for the development and welfare of the weavers community producing the renowned Arani Silks and Handloom fabrics.

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, Sun Temple in Konark belongs to my Parliamentary Constituency in Odisha. It is flooded with rain water for months together.

My hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik has also requested the Government of India in this regard. There is no proper drainage, So, necessary arrangements in this regard may be made from the Central Government.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Kulmani Samal.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR (Purnea): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have been elected from Purnea Lok Sabha Constituency. I am a Member of Parliament from Bihar. Our regions of Purnea, Seemanchal, Kosi consisting of 10-12 districts is the regions known for Maze cultivation and Farmers. Maze is produce in sufficient quantity in this region but there is no system of their procurement at the level of the Government. Today, Maze is being sold at its minimum rate of 900 rupees and 1000 rupees per quintal since last 10 years. Respected Prime Minister ji has worked towards increasing the support price, I express my gratitude towards, Hon. Prime Minister ji for this. Arrangements for procurement of Maze should be done at Government level. Minister of Food Processing is sitting here, I would also like to make a request to him.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Santosh Kumar.

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (Chennai South): Sir, elections to local bodies in Tamil Nadu have been delayed due to various litigations and also on account of the process of delimitation of territorial wards of local bodies being undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Delimitation Commission based on 2011 Census. Considering these circumstances, I urge upon the Central Government to release to the urban local bodies of Tamil Nadu the second installment of Basic Grants and Performance Grants for 2018-2019, which was not released due to delay in conducting local body elections.

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (Bardhaman Durgapur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Hon. Railway Minister that in my constituency

there are two over bridges which were proposed, sanctioned and reviewed. But, nothing has been done for the last two years. One over-bridge is near Mamadi Railway Station on the GT Road. As you know, GT Road is a quite busy road with the transport landline.

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN (Cuddalore): I thank you hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to introduce additional Express Train from Chennai to Trichy via Virudhachalam as all the trains running on this sector are jam-packed. People of this region find it very difficult to get reserved tickets to travel to and from Chennai and Tiruchirappalli.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.31 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.31 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-One Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over the slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) **Crash of private plane in the residential area of Mumbai**

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): In the last week of June, 2018, a private plane crashed in the residential area of Ghatkopar, Mumbai, under my Lok

Sabha Constituency. Four persons, pilots and engineers on board that test flight, died. One passerby also died. The 1031 residents are asking question how such flight was allowed to fly and how the DGCA/Civil Aviation Ministry allowed such test/trial flight over residential zone. It is understood that the preliminary findings report has been submitted to the Ministry. People want to know whose fault was it, what compensation allowed/sanctioned to the families of the victims.

(ii) **Need to undertake construction of link roads inter-connecting National Highways and State Highways particularly in Bihar and Jharkhand.**

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): There is an important road in my parliamentary constituency, Aurangabad which connects Bihar to Jharkhand and providing road connectivity to this road will benefit several rural settlements particularly the insurgency affected areas. There is a need for road construction from Hunterganj, Devi Mandap situated on NH-99 to katiya More via Chandri, Raniganj, Imamganj, Dumariya which will connect to NH-139. This road connects the Kataiya More in Jharkhand to Hunterganj, Jharkhand via Imamganj, Raniganj. Construction of this road will benefit Bihar's severely insurgency affected district Gaya, Aurangabad and linking of Chhatra and Palamu districts of Jharkhand would benefit lakhs of people. Such works will establish coordination in social, economic and cultural development between the State in Bihar and Jharkhand and will prove beneficial in providing employment opportunities along with bringing the strayed youth in the mainstream by providing employment opportunities to them and in the development of Naxal affected areas and the development of the nation.

Therefore, I would urge the Government that urgent approval may please be granted for connecting one NH to another NH and commencing the work of road projects linking one State to another. It is also requested that this international road should be accorded the status of National Highway.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(iii) Need to ensure payment of old-aged, widows, differently abled etc. at their place of residence and also enhance the pension amount

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Government has taken revolutionary steps for social security, and for this I congratulate the Prime Minister. However, under the pension scheme being run in the country for providing social security, stakeholders like old age, widow, handicapped, destitute pension, are facing difficulties in getting the payment of dues because of wrong or incomplete management of local State Governments. This is a helpless section of the society, so you are requested to evolve a mechanism to ensure door step payment so that these people can get pension at home every month. The pension amount is low and to get the payment, these old people, destitute, disabled and widows have to face extreme difficulty. My demand from the Government is that the pension amount should also be increased to a minimum of Rs. 1000, as the Modi Government has already done it for the workers engaged in the unorganized sector.

(iv) Need to provide funds for Jaisalmer-Barmer-Bhabhar railway line project in Rajasthan

COL. SONARAM CHAUDHARY (Barmer):

1. Jaisalmer-Barmer-Bhabhar (Gujarat)- The demand of the rail line is being made continuously for the last 20-22 years. In this regard, survey work has been done thrice. First of all, in 2001, when I was MP, the survey was conducted and the last survey was conducted in 2013-14. This new rail line is very important in terms of the development of the frontier districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Pali and the areas of Gujarat adjacent to Rajasthan and from strategic, economic and statistical point of view. In these districts, many types of minerals such as Steel base lime, Lignite, Granite, Marble, Gypsum, Bantonite and crude oil and natural gas are abundant. With the transportation and now the establishment of refinery and petrochemical industry, the importance of this railway line increases even further. This rail line connects Kandla Seaport.
2. In particular, I want to thank the Prime Minister that due to your kindness, this much-awaited and public utility new railway line (Jaisalmer-Barmer-Bhabhar

having length of 338.44 km land costing Rs. 5000 crores) was announced in the budget of 2015-16 on 26.02.2016. It is worth mentioning that Bhabhar to Kandla *via*, Radhanpur-Santalpur the railway line was already there. If this happens, apart from the 10 districts of West Rajasthan, some districts of Gujarat will be directly connected to the Kandla and Mundra ports.

3. After this I personally met the Honorable Prime Minister including Honorable Chief Minister and requested to speed up the work by making budget provisions for this project. In this regard, both of them assured me to accelerate this project of the public interest and importance.
4. I want to tell that by announcing the said railway line project, two Lok Sabha Constituencies Barmer-Jaisalmer and Jalore-Sirohi as well as entire Western Rajasthan along with Gujarat will also be benefited. This scheme will also facilitate security forces, such as Army, Air Force, Border Security Force, Para-Military and Intelligence agencies deployed at Indo-Pak border.
5. This project is a joint venture of the Ministry of Railways under the Government of India and Government of Rajasthan. Since Armed Forces will also benefit from this project, discussions are being held in both the Ministries to rope in Ministry of Defense for getting the financial assistance. In this regard, I have written letters on various occasions in the 13th Lok Sabha on 20.04.2000, in the 16th Lok Sabha on 15.02.2014, 13.08.2015 and to the Ministry of Railways on 13.05.2015, 17.11.2015, 09.03.2016, 17.03.2015, on 28.12.2017, 20.03.2018 and 28.03.2018 and on 01.01.2018 I wrote a letter to Hon. Prime Minister in 2018 and then to the Honorable Railway Minister Mr. Suresh Prabhu on 17.03.2017, 28.03.2017 and 28.12.2017 and on 20.03.2017 I requested to Mr. Piyush Goel Sahib during a personal meeting. He said that this project is very important and the Railway Department, Ministry of Defence and Rajasthan Government will start this work together. Since the work is running very slow it seems that work is not likely to be completed on time. When this railway line was announced, the local people of the beneficiary

area were very excited and happy, but their hopes are now turning into despair.

6. I would like to request to the Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Minister of Railways that if the intended work is not done after announcement in the budget for the specific pending and long awaiting project then, it will tantamount to misleading the people of Western Rajasthan and Gujarat.
7. Therefore, it is my kind request to the Government to speed up the task of providing the budget provision for the construction of new Jaisalmer-Bamer Bhabar rail line of 33894 km with a project cost of Rs 5000 crore in 2018-19.

(v) Need to undertake fresh Socio-Economic Caste Census

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Several welfare programmes and schemes are being run by the Central Government for the upliftment of the poor throughout the country but in 2011 the benefits of various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Ujjwala Scheme, old and widow pension, medical grant, ration card etc. were provided to those living below the poverty line on the basis of Socio-economic-Caste Census (SECC), but widespread discrepancies have been found in the list of the Census conducted in the year 2011 because the names of most of the socially and economically backward people are not registered in the above list due to which most of the poor are not getting the benefits. At the same time after seven (7) years of the census, many new families are eligible for BPL category and they are not getting the benefit of the said schemes.

2. In almost every block of our parliamentary area, there are many such social and economic backward people belonging to the upper caste or BPL category who have their own land and the kuccha house but due to absence of name in the 2011 SECC list, they are not getting the benefits of the Prime Minister's housing scheme or other schemes who are really very poor and needy.

So it is my request to the Central Government that till the social economic-caste survey is not conducted again, till then, by conducting a special survey at the block level all the categories of the general, backward,

Dalit tribal etc. should be marked and the benefits of all the above schemes should be provided so that resolution of Government, 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas may be fulfilled.

(vi) Need to facilitate free treatment of people belonging to economically weaker section and residing outside Delhi in hospitals of Delhi.

SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL (Saharanpur): I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a decision of the Delhi Government to provide free treatment to poor people of Delhi only and depriving the poor patients coming from other States of the country. This is a pretty strange situation because the capital Delhi does not belong to the people of Delhi only but its also known for fulfillment of the expectations, aspirations and needs of all the people of the country. A large number of poor people come from other States to Delhi for treatment who have BPL/Antyodaya cards because in those States there is a shortage of big hospitals like AIIMS. Therefore, poor people of those States have very little options. People of these States also have more trust in hospitals of Delhi and therefore dependence also.

I come from Saharanpur district of Western Uttar Pradesh. Here facilities are lacking for the treatment of serious disease in Government hospitals. So, being close to Delhi and having some major hospitals, very poor people, BPL (Now Antyodaya) ration card holders from my constituency come to Delhi for treatment of their serious diseases who fulfill, norms of the first eligibility of free treatment but they do not get free treatment due to this decision of Delhi Government. So the decision of the Delhi Government that only the people of Delhi, living below the poverty line will get free treatment in Delhi Government hospitals is injustice to the poor people who come here for treatment from other parts of the country. Although, such poor people coming from other States have to face huge problems in the hospitals of Delhi but they are still ready to face all these problems in the hope of getting their patients recovered.

So, I urge upon the Union Government for removing this discrepancy and provide for uniform facilitate to all the poor people of the country by urging the Government to facilitate a uniform and free treatment facility to all poor people in Government hospitals in Delhi,

(vii) Need to allocate funds for 'Rashtriya Janjati Sangrahalaya' at Mangarh Dham in Banswara district, Rajasthan

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (Udaipur). Government of Rajasthan received a letter of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs Government of India 12.01.2017. In this letter it has been stated that a museum should be set up to mark the contribution of freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives in the war against the Britishers at Mangarh Dham in the year 1957. In compliance, a detailed project report entailing a cost of Rs 2246 crore has been approved by the Rajasthan Government in the first phase for the preparation of National Tribal Museum Mangarh Dham, Banswara in Rajasthan. In the first phase, the construction work of tribal freedom struggle museum has been started. The project cost of first phase is 1275 crore rupees. Rest of the work will be done in the second phase. In this regard, a proposal of a project entailing of Rs. 1276 crores has been sent to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India on 18th April, 2017 for setting up of Tribal Freedom Struggle in Mangarh, by The Commissioner, Tribal Area Development Department, Udaipur. The foundation stone of this project has been laid by the Hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan on 03.12.2017 and the work is in progress. Therefore, I demand from the Government of India that the National Tribal Resources, Mangarhdham, Banswara, may be sanctioned and allocated a sum of 12.76 crore rupees as soon as possible.

(viii) Regarding reopening of two paper mills in Assam

[English]

SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI (Dibrugarh): Two paper mills namely Nagaon Paper Mill and Cachar Paper Mill were set up in Assam several years ago bringing cheers to the thousands of people in this industrially backward State. But due to negligence and mismanagement on the part of the Hindustan Paper Corporation which is a Public Sector Undertaking, both the mills were closed down. Madam, the sudden closure of these two mills have brought untold sufferings to hundreds of workers working in the paper mills. The families of mill workers are spending days in utter penury and poverty. The children of the workers have been forced to leave schools and colleges due to joblessness of

their parents. I, therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps for reopening of both the paper mills at the earliest.

[Translation]

(ix) Need to run train no. 14021/22 between Sikar and Delhi on daily basis

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI (Sikar): On the rail route connecting my parliamentary constituency Sikar with Delhi via Jhunjhunu, Luharu rail route, the express train no.-14021/14022 is running thrice a week, at present. Although prior to gauge conversion on this route an express train used to ply between Delhi-Sikar every night on daily basis. This rail route connects Delhi with two districts namely Sikar and Jhunjhunu. These two districts are highest soldier producing districts in the country. Apart from that a large number of people are engaged in Government and private jobs from these two districts. Soldiers and other employees, students, sick people and businessmen face inconvenience due to lack of a daily rail service.

I request the Hon. Minister of Railways that keeping in view the inconvenience being caused to the people of Sikar and Jhunjhunu introduce train no. 14021/14022 from Sikar to Delhi via Jhunjhunu, Luharu rail route on a daily basis as soon as possible. I as well as the people of my constituency shall remain grateful to you.

(x) Regarding CBI inquiry into gang rape and murder of an engineering student in Ranchi, Jharkhand

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): I would like to inform the Government about an incident of my Parliamentary Constituency, Ranchi when on the 16th December, 2016 between 3 to 5 am in the morning a girl hailing from Booti Basti of Ranchi and a B.Tech student of R.T.C. Engineering College Miss Jaya Bharti was gang raped and busan alive. This incident was not less than the Nirbhaya murder case of Delhi. This incident was highly condemned throughout the Jharkhand State and students agitated for many days. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs Shri Rajnath Singh during his Ranchi visit assured of a CBI enquiry in this incident of gang rape and murder and this was published in the newspapers. We got to know that the Hon. Chief Minister of Jharkhand Shri Raghuvar

Das had requested the Central Government to conduct a CBI enquiry by writing a letter, but what happened to the CBI enquiry. What is its present status, the people of Jharkhand know nothing about this. This culprits behind this murder case are still at large. It is very important to investigate this from the point of female safety. This incident is a heart wrenching one. Girls from far away come to my constituency Ranchi for higher studies, and they are still scared. The parents feel that's its unsafe to send their girls for studying. The people of Jharkhand want that there should be an investigation in the above said gang rape and murder incident and the killers be caught. Through the House, I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Homes to carry out an investigation by CBI, because there has not been any CBI investigation in this regard despite the assurance of the Chief Minister and the local police has failed to catch the murderers. I request the Government to order a CBI investigation in the incident which is adverse affecting the education of girls in this area.

(xi) 'Sugamya Pustakalaya' and differently-able friendly airport facilities in Satna Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The Prime Minister inaugurated the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan in the occasion of the international Divyajanan Divas on December 3, 2015 with the objective of creating barrier free and conducive environment from the Divyajanan in the country. This campaign is based on that principle of disability of social setup owing to which a person is rendered disabled not because of his or her limitations and incapacities but the disability is there because of the vary social structure and these physic limitations, incapacities, together with social, structural and behaviour related barriers do not give divyanjans smooth and equal access to social, cultural and economic activities.

The objective of the sugamya bharat abhiyan is to make the domestic as well as airports fully accessible to all divanyans. The Government has launched an online accessible library for all Divya Jangan to achieve the objective of smoth and wider accessibility.

I want to know from the Government whether there is an action plan for setting up the accessible library and airport in Satna, parliamentary constituency, so that the

barrie-free and conducive atmosphere can be created for the divanjans of Satna district.

(xii) Need to check release of untreated water by urban and semi-urban local bodies into rivers

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (Sant Kabir Nagar): The way polluted water is being thrown into the rivers by the local body of urban and semi-urban areas, if is the main reason for polluting our rivers which are life other rivers but they are putting life in trouble.

In this context, I request the Government giving that local bodies should be stopped with immediate effect from throwing the contaminated water into the rivers and immediate instructions should be issued to the local bodies to ensure that the contaminated water is not throun into the rivers without treatment.

(xiii) Need to resume operation of Korba-Raipur Intercity Express

DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO (Korba): It is very necessary to start a super fast train form my Parliamentary Constituency Korba to the capital Raipur.

People from different parts of the country reside in my Parliamentary Constituency Korba. Therefore, Korba is also seen as a mine India. The Parliamentary Constituency Korba is spread 450 K.M. in length and 275 K.M. in width. There is about 10 thousand MW of electricity produced here. Korba is also called energy-capital. India's Aluminum Company of Aluminum and N.T.P.C. are located in Korba. There is vast reserve of coal in Korba area. Minimata Hasdeo Bangs Project is the country's premier multipurpose dam project and various industrial and public sector projects are established in Korba region and many projects are proposed to be setup in Korba area. In Chhattisgarh State, Korba city is the third most populous city after Raipur and Bilaspur.

Prior to 2014 and Lok Sabha elections, the operated Parichalati Korba-Raipur Intercity Express should be resumed, it is a very popular demand of the residents and many times this demand has been made by me also. If not possible, one of the two trains running as a passenger in the morning can be converted into Express. So please start the operation of this train as early as possible.

(xiv) Need to increase the frequency of Bikaner-Dadar Superfast train

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): The gauge conversion of Samdari to Bhildi rail line from metre gauge to broad gauge was completed on 14th October 2010. The goods trains are smoothly running on this route. Even after seven years there is zero facility for passengers on this route. There are only a few passenger trains on this route. After the conversion of broad gauge from metre gauge, there is a decline in the number of trains on this route. The passengers are already facing a lot of problems on the trains which are running currently. There is a need to increase the frequency of the Bikaner-Dadar Superfast train no. 12489/12490 since a long time and it has been demanded several times. This train is getting enough revenue from the district, but its frequency is not enough considering its passengers load.

(xv) Need to provide basic needs to 24 Tribal colonies of Chamarajanagar district, Karnataka

[English]

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): I would like to State that Chamarajanagar District of Karnataka State comes under my Constituency and in this District there are about 38,000 Tribes from 7462 families living in 148 Tribal Colonies. Under Central and State Sector schemes, since 2013-14 huge grant has been released for providing infrastructure development of tribal colonies like Construction of New Houses, Repairs of Old Houses, Drinking Water facilities, Road connectivity, Construction of Culvert/bridges, providing Electricity etc.

As per Forest Rights Act, the above infrastructure development works should be implemented in Tribal Colonies. But the Officers of Forest Department are not allowing the implementation of the above works for one or the other reason. Hence out of 148 Tribal Colonies of Chamarajanagar District, Tribes in 24 Tribal Colonies (Gombegallu, Nalli Katri, Bedaguli, Puranipodu etc.) still live in darkness, they are still drinking pond water and without basic needs, they are unable to provide education to their children and they are not in a position to go to Hospitals for treatment etc.

For the reasons explained above, I hereby urge the Union Government to grant permission through Forest Department for providing basic needs to the 24 Tribal Colonies of Chamarajanagar District (Karnataka) under Forest Rights Act.

(xvi) Regarding release of pending funds to Tamil Nadu relating to education sector

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN (Nilgiris): I would like to urge upon the Government to release pending funds of centrally aided schemes due to Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Education Department has not received Rs. 4,474 crore from the Centre under various schemes for the last few years. Many education schemes, including post-matrix scholarship for SC/ST students suffered as the State was denied central funds on the ground of exhausting the budgetary allocations. A sum of Rs. 1,547 crore has been pending towards the post-matrix scholarship scheme for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 27 crore for Scheduled Tribes for over a year. The annual allocation is grossly inadequate. I request that this amount may at least be doubled this year.

The Union Government has to pay arrears of Rs. 1,312 crore for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the 'education for all' scheme to Tamil Nadu. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims at providing basic, education to children up to the age of 14 and any delay in the release of funds will hit basic education in spite of Tamil Nadu Government's best efforts. Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme, which is being implemented to provide secondary grade education, an amount of Rs 1,588-crore is due to the State. Funds under the SSA and RMSA schemes have not been allotted to the State though these projects have been approved by the Project Approval Board. As education is pivotal to the task of nation building, I appeal to the Government to release all the funds due to Tamil Nadu without any further delay.

(xvii) Regarding inclusion of fishermen community of Tamil Nadu in the list of Scheduled Tribes

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (Chennai South): Fishermen in Tamil Nadu reside in precarious terrain by the sea coast, have distinct customs and lifestyle, and eke out a meager

livelihood from their traditional occupation. Most of them are very poor. The Government of Tamil Nadu seeks the inclusion of the fishermen community of Tamil Nadu in the list of Scheduled Tribes. I urge the Union Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

(xviii) Regarding unemployment situation in the country

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): The unemployment problem is perhaps the most serious and crucial issue that India is facing today. The unfortunate situation of educated and uneducated youth of the country has resulted in deteriorating concern of law and order. Unemployment in India is projected to witness drastic increase between 2017 and 2018, signaling stagnation in job creation in the country. As per United Nation's International Labour Organization, economic growth trends lagging behind employment needs and predicts both rising unemployment and worsening social equality throughout the country. India is facing twin challenges of repairing the damage caused by the global economic and social crisis and creating quality jobs for tens of millions of new labour market entrants every year. The Employment Provident Fund Organization's (EPFO) enrollment numbers, which formed the basis for an independent study released earlier this year that the government cited as an indicator of buoyancy in formal job creation in the economy, has been sharply whittled down for each of the six months where data was released subsequently. There is downward revision in net enrollment numbers that range from 6 per cent to 21 per cent for each of the months between September, 2017 and March, 2018. In the budget speech, Finance Minister cited that "an independent study conducted recently has shown that 70 lakh formal jobs will be created this year". But in reality, there is no scope for his expectation. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, in its latest report, said the levels of employment are from various sources, there are elements of overlap and the estimates are not additive. I would request the Government to take immediate steps for an atmosphere for generation of more employment in rural and urban India, so that the people of the country get their livelihood.

(xix) Need for relaxation of norms under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH (Kandhamal): This is a major challenge for the entire State of Odisha more so for the Aspirational Districts like Kandhamal, Nayagarh & Boudh. The State Government has identified the unconnected habitations. Government of India may provide special dispensation for connecting the unconnected habitations even by way of relaxation of the norm for coverage under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. According to PMGSY guidelines, connectivity and up-gradation of existing damaged roads connecting habitations having populations of 250 IAP District and 500 and above in non-IAP Districts are eligible for sanction. In order to facilitate medical care and better all weather communication, Government of India may consider to relax the norms for providing connectivity and up-gradation of existing roads connecting habitations having population of 100 and above as being done for 38 LWE Blocks in the State. The smaller habitations with population less than 100 may be covered by adopting cluster approach and distance criteria of 1.5 KM. in hilly area and .5 KM in non-hilly area may also need some relaxation.

Government of Odisha have proposed to provide special dispensation for connecting the un-connected habitations and up-gradation of existing roads by way of relaxation of the norms for coverage under PMGSY as is being done for LWE Blocks. Ministry of Rural Development may consider the proposal of the State Government of Odisha.

(xx) Need to continue existing arrangement of catering system on railway platforms

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): On all Railway Platforms, there are arrangements in existence for decades that stall holders provide vending/catering services to Railway passengers through their allotted sub units *i.e.* trolleys, khomchas and vendors so that the passengers are not deprived of facilities when trains are stationed/halted at long platform and moving vending trolleys are able to reach up to both the end of the long trains having up to 22-24 coaches.

Therefore, it would be desirable not to disturb the existing arrangements of catering/vending existing in Indian Railways. The small vending contractors are having four-

five stalls/units only. And they may be allowed to continue under policy 2010 but not more than ten stalls be permitted. The provision in the policy is to allow ten number of units in one zone *i.e.* 160 units on Railway platforms to one licensee.

Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister that the existing policy be continued and the present Government implement such arrangement in larger public interest.

(xxi) Regarding construction work along Indo-Bangladesh border

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN (Murshidabad): Once the river Padma was flowing inside Indian Territory before 1996 in Madhugari Gram Panchayat area under Karimpur-1 Development Block in the district of Nadia, West Bengal. But between the years 1996 and 2003 it suddenly changed its course and started flowing through Bangladesh. Due to the erosion and re-alignment of Indo-Bangladesh demarcation line, 3500 acres of Indian cultivable land falling within limits of Madhugari Gram Panchayat have been found to have emerged as the "Fertile Char land" to the north of river Padma within India. Now the Indian cultivators had so long been earning their livelihood by cultivating this huge land. I got to know that the Government is going to undertake re-construction work of the Border Road and fencing along the southern side of the present course of the river Padma far from Indo-Bangladesh demarcation line.

My request to the Government is that the construction work should take place at a distance of 150 meters from Indo-Bangladesh Radcliffe line of demarcation.

(xxii) Regarding reversal of reservation roster for recruitment in Universities and Colleges

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): The Ministry of Human Resource Development *vide* its letter no. 1-7/2017/cv, dated 6th December, 2017 has directed the U.G.C. to follow the instructional order of the Allahabad High Court regarding the list system of posts or roster system for appointment of teachers in higher education. In the light of this order all universities and colleges across the country have been directed that a department-wise roster system

will be implemented within a month and as a result the reserved seats have been reduced to 5 per cent from 50 per cent. As a result of this circular, the possibility of deprived class to become teachers in universities and colleges has almost ended because the department-wise roster system would completely wipe out the reservation in departments. The implementation of department-wise roster system has impacted the constitutional procedures and the number of reserved seats have become negligible. This anti-reservation of department-wise policy violates the constitutional and co-operative provisions of the court in several cases including the Indira Sawhney and R.K. Sabharwal vs. State of Punjab and it is against the provisions of the constitution. Reservation in higher education for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was implemented in 1997 and for OBC it was implemented in 2007. After that, there were hardly any permanent appointments, but after this anti-reservation roster, appointments are being made everywhere. This department-wise roster system has wiped out all the reserved posts which were created a year ago. The Ministry of Human Resource Development itself has filled a SLP in the Supreme Court against the circular dated 5 March. Under the RTI Act, UGC has informed that the roster system is still sub-judice in court. On the other hand, even in this situation, many appointments in the universities, have been made through ads across the country, which based on department-wise roster system. This is disregard of the court. In such a situation in order to save the constitutional character of higher education, it is important for the Government to introduce a Bill to scrap the decision regarding department-wise roster and retain the possibilities of higher education for the deprived class of the society.

Therefore, it is our demand from the Government to reject the roster system immediately and make a law by introducing a bill in this session in order to protect the interests of the deprived class and also the constitutional provisions of reservation.

(xxiii) Need to make Punjabi language as an official language of Chandigarh

SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI (Patiala): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this said truth that Chandigarh was developed as the capital

of Punjab after destroying dozens of villages in Punjab. Punjab has the legitimate right over it. This is the centre of not only our identity but also a centre of our civilization Government and culture.

With a heavy heart, I have to say that our own capital has disrespected our mother tongue and giving preference to English, which is not even listed in the list of languages and also to Hindi which has not been given the status of national language by the Indian Constitution. This is not acceptable to Punjabis. It is our request to the Government to give our mother tongue Punjabi the status of official language of our capital and its use should be preferred in education, Government works and judicial system.

(xxiv) Need to review the order of ESIC regarding Super Speciality Medical treatment

[English]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): The ESIC imposed conditions such as two years with 156 attendance out of that two contribution period not less than 78 attendance and continuous remittance of four contribution periods for providing super specialty treatment for insured persons and their dependent *vide* order no. V- V-14/11/5/20 I 2/Med I (policy) dated 07-11-2016 and letter no. V-14/11/5/2012/Med I dated 09-03-2017. Due to the implementation of the order most of the insured persons have been deprived of the benefit of super speciality treatment. The cashew workers and other weaker section of the insured persons have been deprived of the benefit of Super Speciality Treatment (SST). ESI is for the benefit of workers. The order of the Corporation depriving the poor workers from the purview of SST is not justifiable.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to initiate immediate action to withdraw the said order and restore the earlier conditions prior to the order for SST of insured persons and their dependents.

(xxv) Need to construct subway at Mudicade and a vehicular underpass of Mullakkara Centre-Mulayam Road Junction on National Highway-47

SHRI C. N. JAYADEVAN (Thrissur): Along the new Mannuthy-Vadakkanchery six-lane NH-47 currently under

construction, there is no provision for subways at Mudicode and Mullakkara Centre-Mulayam Road Junction. These are two important centres serving as hub for several institutions and places of worship such as schools, hospitals, temples churches etc. frequented by thousands of students and other common people every day. With the construction of this six lane highway, the area will be divided into two. Mullakkara Centre-Mulayam Road Junction will turn into a death trap for those who attempt to cross the highway. Even when it was a four lane highway, hundreds of accidents have taken place and people died on this stretch of highway. The State Human Rights Commission has ruled that a subway be built at Mullakkara centre- Mulayam Road for the people to cross the highway safely. I had been representing the matter to the Union Minister since November last year but only this May the minister has replied that my demand has been forwarded to the CCM (Kerala) NHA for necessary action. The work on this stretch of the NH-47 is almost complete and the last stage of the work is at a standstill due to delay in taking the decision on taking up the construction of these two Under Passes.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister to intervene immediately and make provision for constructing a sub way at Mudicode and a Vehicular Under Pass (VUP) at Mullakkara Centre-Mulayam Road Junction across this six-lane NH-47.

14.32 hrs

**PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018**

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we are taking up item no. 17.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, with your kind permission, I beg to move:

“that the Bill to further amend the Prevention of

Corruption Act, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, as you know, the Prevention of Corruption Act was enacted in 1988. The history of the present Bill which we are moving for consideration is also about five or six years long. This Bill was first introduced by the earlier Government in 2013 and it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The then Government in their discretion and wisdom and rightly so, thought that with the passage of time, certain amendments and modifications were required. In fact, this Bill was inspired by the idea of bringing a paradigm shift in defining the offences related to bribery including the active bribery which includes the bribe giver.

[Translation]

As the Hon. Members know that no action is taken against the bribe givers.

[English]

So, there is a whole lot of shift from the earlier conventional thought as far as prevention of corruption is concerned, which also included bringing into the gambit the 'bribe giver' -- the active briber. At the same time, there is coercive bribing.

[Translation]

Sometimes a person is forced to pay bribe. There should be provisions to safeguard him. He should be given protection if he files as complaint within a week.

[English]

As I said, this Bill was introduced by the earlier Government and on the advice of the Members of the Rajya Sabha, it was sent to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on 6th February, 2014, during the earlier Government itself. The Report came back from the Standing Committee which was then headed by Shri Shantaram Naik. It was then referred to the Law Commission headed by Justice A. P. Shah. It came back on 15th February, 2015.

After a brief discussion, it was then sent to the Select Committee after a brief discussion, which was headed by late Shri Anil Dave. It came back from the Select Committee in 2017 along with the amendments which had been studied by the Government, and in the amended form

it was introduced in August 2017. There was also a brief discussion in 2015 when it was first introduced. After that, the Bill was repeatedly listed in the Rajya Sabha in 2017 but somehow the discussion could not happen.

The present situation, Sir, is that on 19th of July, 2018 the Bill went through an elaborate discussion in the Rajya Sabha. It was then discussed and there were about 27 speakers. And in the amended form today we are now introducing it in the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing.

Sir, this is also a reflection of the Hon. Prime Minister's commitment of zero balance towards corruption. You would also recall that when this Government took over one of the earliest declarations made by the Government was 'Maximum Governance, Minimum Government'. When we go ahead to pursue this objective, essentially it will involve improvement in governance, increased citizen centricity, increased transparency, increased accountability. Therefore, these two main aspects have been simultaneously taken care of in this Bill: (a) Making the corruption law more stringent and wide based, as I said, active bribery, bribe giver also being included; and (b) at the same time, also ensuring enough safeguards for those of the public servants and officers who are performing their duty with honesty so that unwarranted intimidation does not kill their initiative. So, we have introduced also in this Bill the provision of timeline for prosecution.

[Translation]

Generally, we hear in the public a case it filed, officer retires many a time he dies but decision on cases is prolonged. [ENGLISH] and we do not achieve the desired purpose We have now fixed a timeline of two years for the decision to be given.

Similarly, before proceeding against any officer, prior permission, which was earlier available only at the level of Joint Secretary and above, is now available at all levels. The permission has to be obtained within three months.

Similarly, while following the policy of zero tolerance towards corruption, as I said a very conscious effort has been made also to provide a work friendly, un intimidated environment for those who are working without

the allurements of corruption with all the ability at their command. I am sure the hon. Members will unanimously come forward to support this effort because you would realise that this Bill is thirty years old and with the passage of time, with the new realisations and new experiences we have come out with certain modifications.

The ultimate war against corruption will happen only when the society becomes incorruptible, the nation becomes incorruptible. That is the most ideal situation. But till then we will have to keep bringing in these modifications. We might have to bring such amendments in future as well but as of today, by our wisdom, by our experience, and by the kind of prevailing circumstances, the best modifications that could be thought of have been sought to be brought in.

I request that the Bill may be taken into consideration and be passed. Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I rise to dwell on the legislation under the nomenclature “The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018”.

Hon. Minister, we are certainly with you in the fight against corruption. But we also need to enlighten you that more legal teeth should be added to this legislation.

You are talking about paradigm shift. You are talking about zero tolerance. It is very much encouraging to note it but in reality, the situation is diametrically opposite. So far as International Amnesty’s report is concerned, India has been ranked 81st in Corruption Perception Index. You are talking about zero tolerance and maximum governance but I will say that we are going in the age of maximum corruption and minimum prevention. Chanakya tells us that it is impossible to know when and how much waters drunk by a fish. Similarly, in our society also, stealing of Government funds and public funds have been continuing unabated. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don’t want any comments like this. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

(Translation)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHAWDHURY: The Finance Minister has himself said that this anti-corruption law has left us in a situation of indecisiveness. I am not saying this, but Arun Jetali ji has said so. Such is the inconsistency with you not with us. We do support it but it has to be seen whether the cases of Vijay Malya, Lalit Modi, Nirav Modi and Mehul Chokesi are not the cases of corruption. Have, you done something to check the corruption? You talk of zero tolerance, you talk of paradigm shift but one after another scams are taking place today. So, I would like to ask you.

[English]

Corruption in India is perpetual and pervasive whereas prevention is spasmodic and evasive till now. India has been transforming under your leadership from the land of saints to the land of swindlers; from the land of *fakirs* to the land of fraudsters. You cannot deny that.

[Translation]

I would like to recall that when our leader Rahul Gandhiji asked for pulling all documents related to the Rafale deal in the House, then you were trying to bring privilege motion against him. Why are you so scared of? Heaven is not going to fall if information on the Rafale deal is made public. When CAG will ask for the information, you will have to provide specially when Assault aviation company will give all these details in its annual report about its price, why are you so scared of this deal as you are trying to hush up all these things by using force. This shows that you are not sincere in fighting corruption its not a matter of internal security see, if you had been serious, such would not have the plight of Lokpal till date. You tell us why the case of Lokpal has come to such a pay? One year, two year and now four years have passed where is Lokpal? Now my love is going to turn grey and you re asking me to keep have patience, Lok-pal will come surely, today or tomorrow. How many tomorrows we will have to wait for? You will have to answer it become you are saying that you have brought this legislation to save public servants and move them fearless and you will have to take permission for any action against a Centre Government public servant. If a State Government wants

to take action against a public servant, it will have to take permission from Lokayukta; Please, tell them that they have neither Lokpal nor a Lokayukta. Then how do you say that you will stop corruption, you will allow bureaucracy to work. Even I have you are takings of transparency. I do not want bureaucracy to work in fear. There should not be such a restriction so you should end this confusion and you should be clear in your approach such is my view. I wish to refer to only two things.

[English]

The Standing Committee was of the opinion that laws like the Right of Citizens for Time-bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011 and the Whistleblowers Protection Bill, 2011, pending in Parliament should be enacted. This would address concerns of persons forced to give bribes to access services from the State and encourage them to report acts of corruption respectively.

This means, there is no dearth of anti-corruption legislation at your disposal but the fact is that you are not applying those anti-corruption legislative instruments that you have in your possession. There lies the lacuna which needs to be rectified which needs to be corrected.

You have not defined 'corruption' and 'corrupt practices' anywhere in the Bill. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended classification of distortion and democratic institution and violation of oath of office as acts of corruption but they are not included in the amended Bill. Phrases such as 'relevant expectation' and 'improper performance' are vague and subject to abuse when variedly interpreted.

You have already mentioned that there are two types of bribe-givers: the first is consensual and the other is under coercion. But you should differentiate both types of bribe giving episodes. You cannot treat them under the same umbrella. In the US, there is a protection for the coercive bribe. So, you should also apply this kind of immunity to exempt those people from being punished.

[Translation]

Suppose you went to a hospital with your child in serious condition. He is crying with pain. You are not able

to get your son admitted in the hospital. Somebody comes and asks for some money, some scribe getting my son admitted. What will you do in such a situation? You will get your child admitted? And If any action is taken against you, it is wrong.

[English]

Both the coercive and consensual bribe-givers should not be treated and tried on the same footing.

The same applies to the demand side also. If a public official receives a bribe under threat but reports to the competent authority, he should be immune from prosecution. We are agreeing to that.

The power of approval to confiscate property of a corrupt public servant lies with the Government; instead, it should have been transferred to the head of the investigating agency to enhance the effectiveness of the Act.

Currently, known source of income are limited only to those which have been intimated in accordance with the provision of any law, rules, or orders for the time being applicable to a public servant. The provision was made in 1998 in order to cover an earlier loophole whereby many accused persons would cite fresh sources of income at the time of trial resulting in acquittal in a large number of disproportionate asset cases. Strangely, the Government proposes to delete this requirement without recommendation to this effect from any stakeholder. Thus, the big offenders have secured a vital escape route for themselves. The civil servant lobby has managed to bring the single directive. This refers to an older government order-the order may be older-that no senior officer could be investigated without permission from the Government.

You have also referred to it. In the famous Vineet Narain judgement, the Supreme Court in 1997 had held this order as illegal. The Government brought it back, this time as provision of law, in 2003.

Finally, as recently as 2014, a Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court held that this provision was unconstitutional. I would reiterate, as recently as 2014, a Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court held that this provision was unconstitutional as it has violated the right to equality. This immunity clause is back for the third time.

Sir, your colleague, ...* also cited that a sinister design is being committed by this Government to dilute the efficacy aspect of the Prevention of Corruption Act. ...
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Deputy Speaker Sir, he is mentioning some body's name. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: I am quoting. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, he should take back his submission. You should get it expunged because he has quoted some body's name. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: The Bill makes it more difficult ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (West Champaran): Sir, how can he mention some body's name? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: He has the book of rules and proceduns. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is any allegation, I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: The Bill makes it more difficult to hold someone guilty of disproportionate assets as it raises the threshold of proof. Under the existing law, the possession of monetary resources or property disproportionate to the public servant's known sources of income is enough to prove corruption. Now, the prosecutor will also have to prove that this disproportionate asset was acquired with the intention of the public servant to enrich himself. How do you define that there is a sinister intention of any Government servant behind aggrandisement, behind the accumulation of wealth? However, the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha observed that proving intention should not be made mandatory.

Under the 1988 Act, a public servant can be punished for accepting or attempting to obtain any reward for

performing his public function improperly. However, the 2015 Amendment Bill creates an exception in the aforementioned section wherein if a public servant does not perform a public function or activity dishonestly; he would not commit an offence. Here lies the problem. If a public servant charged with corruption proves that he performed his public functions honestly, he would not have committed the offence.

[Translation]

Sir, can somebody say about this? Can you define whose intention is honest and whose intention is dishonest? How will you determine it? It is not a big thing. Who has done it, but the big thing is that when a Bill will be discussed in this House, then it will be our duty to see its pros-and-cons.

Sir, Though I support this Bill, but, it should be rectified and then to be passed.

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been amended and has been brought in this House with a more progressive approach. I am surprised to hear Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, who is a good friend of mine. He has referred to Chanakya. He said that we cannot tell how much water a fish has drunk. We have to change our thinking in line with today's technology. Chanakya's days were different, though, whatever he said is relevant till today. Today, we have *Jan Dhan*, mobile and *Aadhaar*. Let him study what all has been achieved. He knows it. He is a well-read man but he does not want to say that. Today, with the help of the technology we can definitely tell how much water a particular fish is drinking.

[Translation]

Before talking of Janardan Reddy. What result came out since scams in your time right from since 1948, keep scam till date or till the time of your departure? Adhir Ranjan ji I also tell you about that.

[English]

Sir, he is referring to Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi and all those people. I am really surprised. Who had given

*Not recorded.

them loan? From 2008-2014, how the banks were treated and how the bank officials were forced to give loan, these have been explained by the Hon. Finance Minister also once and recently by the Hon. Prime Minister in his reply. They do not understand as to why they ran away. They ran away because we started recovering the amount which was given to them as loan.

[Translation]

What used to happen then? There used to be readjustment, resettlement, they ran away easily with scam money and lavish life.

[English]

Only because we started recovering and started taking action against them, those people have run away. But, I am confident that our Government is putting an all-out effort to bring them back and to bring them to book. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, he is talking about 'Rafael Deal'. Whatever Statement has been given by the France Government, it has been made public. Why have you moved the Privilege Motion? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: We are not under the France Government. We are under the Modi Government.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: The Hon. Defence Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman Ji, has made it very clear that the umbrella agreement was signed by the UPA Government in 2008 when they were in power. Shri A.K. Antony signed that agreement. This has been made widely clear. But, still, they want to create an atmosphere that something has happened. ...*(Interruptions)* They are only worried about their politics but are not worried about the security.

[Translation]

They have no concerns about agreement done between two nations.

[English]

But, they are only bothered about their politics. They want to create an image which is not in existence. They

want to forcibly create an image and give publicity that the Modi Government has done something wrong. But, people will not believe you. In 15-16 States, people have given their mandate to Modiji, including in the elections recently held in Uttar Pradesh. You know it very well. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, he has referred to the Hon. Supreme Court's Judgement in *Mirabai Versus Union of India*. That case is covered under the act of abutment. Only a few Joint Secretaries and above were exempted. Now, the officials from *chaprasi* to the Secretary whoever wants to take a decision with good intention, can take it. Some of the officers were dragged to the court after their retirement and no officer was ready to take a decision. Red-tapism was increasing because of that. After due consideration and scrutiny by the Law Commission, this amendment has been brought in. Now, there are so many provisions. If their assets are found to be disproportionate, they can be prosecuted. That provision is also there in this.

I also agree with what the Hon. Minister has said that corruption cannot be stopped or prevented by law alone. The mentality of the rulers and the people is also important. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Joshi ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI: Adhir Ranjan ji. ...*(Interruptions)*. People have shown your place, Therefore, you have been reduced to 44 ...*(Interruptions)*. People have defeated you in 15 States.

15.00 hrs

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi, you address the Chair.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: We cannot prevent corruption only by law. People's mentality is also important. Why has this menace spread like cancer? Today, this is a question before the country. It is because the leaders who ruled the country from 1947 to this date after the Independence. उनकी मंशा ठीक नहीं थीं Their intention was not good. When they

indulged in corruption, naturally people and especially rich people felt that they can also indulge in corruption and get away with it. Due to this, slowly corruption went on and it spread like cancer. That is why, they cannot say anything now. If they want to talk about corruption, let them also talk about 60 years of their rule. It is because of that only, these things went on happening.

Under Section 9, the Bill has included commercial organisations into its ambit. For the first time, the bribe giver is also included. It says that a commercial organisation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punishable with the fine if any person associated with the commercial organisation gives or promises to give undue advantage to the public servant. आपने यह नहीं किया था, हमने किया है। With such an initiative, even the middlemen and the agents have also been brought into the ambit of corruption. We are not doing only this. He was talking about the middlemen and corruption. He was also talking about how exemptions have been given.

As I have already said, we cannot prevent corruption only by making laws. That is why, with the linkage of Jan Dhan, Aadhar and mobile, the DBT was implemented. The strict implementation of DBT in all subsidy schemes has saved Rs. 90,000 crore since 2014. You could not do it. [TRANSLATION] You brought in Aadhaar but did not form a basis for Aadhaar. [ENGLISH] You did not create any aadhar for Aadhar. We created a law and [TRANSLATION] took funds from the Consolidated fund. After taking this funds we started using it for aadhaar and linked it with JAM. This reduced corruption. [ENGLISH] Around Rs. 90,000 crore have been saved. The DBT has been implemented in around 300 schemes benefiting around 119 crore people.

With these initiatives, the Government of India under the leadership of Modi Ji have started cleaning the system. That is why, you are bothered about it because you do not want a clean system to establish. This is your track record. Whatever has happened in the last 60 years is known to you.

As regards LPG, you could not give it to the poor. After ruling for more than 50 years, the total LPG connections which you gave were six crore. During Vajpayee Ji's tenure, 5-6 crore connections were given during six years. Now Modi Ji's Government has saved around Rs. 40,000 crore in LPG. There was misappropriation to this extent.

During your regime an LPG connection was a luxury. Sir, as you very well know, Members of Parliament were given coupons for issuing LPG connections. We have disbursed around 8 crore LPG connections and out of that four crore connections are under Ujjwala Scheme where we are not collecting single naya paisa. We are collecting only Rs. 1600. When corruption and middle men are avoided, it can be done. There are absolutely no queues. The refilling of cylinders is also easy.

I had been to Nagaland. [TRANSLATION] I visited a very small village of Nagaland. [ENGLISH] There were one hundred fifty LPG connections that were given under the Ujjwala scheme and people were happy and their happiness was quite evident in their faces when I met them and went to their houses. This is the change that has taken place because [TRANSLATION] we are avoiding middlemen. This law is going to benefit a lot.

[English]

These are the people who are talking about corruption. Look at your own history. India became independent in the year 1947. The Jeep scam took place in 1948. Indian Government signed a deal with a company in England for supply of 200 jeeps. The contract then was worth Rs. 80 lakh. Only 155 jeeps were delivered. At that time the Indian High Commissioner to England was Mr. Archibald Edward Nye and was in a controversy. However, the case was not investigated and the matter was closed without proper investigation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let him speak on the provisions of the Bill. But he wants to speak about events of 1947, when he was not even born, then let there be a separate debate on that. Let him now talk on the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: I have not taken the name of any person. We know as to who was the then Prime Minister, which party was in power and all that. We all know that.

There was another deal in the 80s, namely, the Kuo Oil scam, which was directly linked to the then Prime Minister causing a loss of 10 million US dollars. During the 80s this news sold like a hot-cake in the media, especially in The Indian Express which spearheaded the unearthing of

the major scam called the Kuo Oil. This was a Hong Kong based oil company which was given orders for supply of 5 lakh MT of diesel bypassing the recommendations of the then Committee on Public Undertakings, the sole authority then to decide on the import of oil.

Then I would like to refer to the Boors gun deal scam. We all know what happened in the Boors scam. There were allegations of commission taken for the finalisation of the deal and how the matter was dealt with and how Quaternion was let off Scot-free. We know as to which party was ruling this country then.

Then, what happened in the 2G scam? Who was the Finance Minister then? How did he deal with it? Who was responsible for that? The mobile telephony subscriber base touched 250 million in 2008 from just 4 million in 2001 and 2G licenses were issued to private entrepreneurs at a very cheap rate in 2008. Then there were a number of scams—the Satyam scam; the Commonwealth scam etc. The total amount involved in the scam in the Commonwealth Games is estimated to be Rs. 70,000 crore. In the Coal scam the amount involved was to the tune of Rs. 1.8 lakh crore. The C&AG presented the Report and Stated that there were irregularities involved in the auction of 194 coal blocks. The Government decided not to auction the coal blocks between 2004 and 2011 but coal blocks were then sold to different parties and private companies and this decision led to huge loss in terms of revenue. This is what the C&AG has Stated. I am quoting the report of the C&AG. Today, after Shri Narendra Modi took over as the Prime Minister 32 coal blocks have been auctioned and the Government has collected a sum of Rs. 2.04 lakh crore and in comparison, when the coal blocks were auctioned during the previous regime, by auctioning all 194 coal blocks only a sum of Rs. 200 crore was collected. One can now imagine the kind of corruption that took place at the time.

Take the case of the Chopper scam. This scam is an example of bribery and corruption in India which involved many politicians and senior officers, like former Indian Air Force Chief and helicopter manufacturing company, namely Augusta Westland.

That Company had given a bribe to get a contract for supplying 10 helicopters worth USD 600 million. A note was presented on March, 2008 in an Italian court which

indicated that the ... *was involved in this. This was the Statement given in the Italian court. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: On going through these cases, one thing is certain that anti-corruption law was weakened to hush up of all the corruption charges against the big personalities of the ... *...*(Interruptions)* [TRANSLATION] I have told about what happened in court of Italy. I have not gone through what is there in a letter or newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)* [ENGLISH] All these cases also stand as clear witness to the history of political corruption by which the then ruling dispensations mainly the ...* looted the nation to the tune of lakhs of crores of rupees despite the Auditor and Comptroller General of India timely reporting them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Hon. Speaker, Madam Discussion on amendment Bill is going on here, I thought that there would be some improvements through amendment, that would be beneficial for both Govt. and the public. But they are fighting and quarreling. What would be the prevention there? What's this going on. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI: Jithender Reddy ji, what you are saying is correct. I am saying about what Adhir Ranjanji and Khadge ji are telling.

[English]

Sir, totally, there are 19 clauses which are to be amended in this Bill now. I have got all the details with me now and I have highlighted them. I wanted to speak about them. But since he has started the discussion about integrity and intention of the Modi Government, I wanted to tell the House as to what you did and thus, I have raised that issue. This is my first point.

Secondly, if leadership under a leader like Shri Modi would have been established earlier, probably these scams would not have taken place and India would have

been number one in the entire world as far as economy is concerned. I think more than Rs. 10 lakh crores or Rs. 15 lakh crores have been swallowed in corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, it is certainly not the time of Chanakya when it was not possible to find as to which fish drank how much water. But with the growth of technology, we can find out as to which fish drank how much water.

Another major step taken to save the wealth of the nation is strict implementation of DBT. I have already referred about it.

Sir, they are talking about Lokpal. I would like to ask Shri Kharge and Shri Dhruvanarayana also as to what you did to Lokayukta, a model Act, in Karnataka. The ACB was formed and that ACB reports to the Chief Minister. More than 350 complaints were given against the then ...* to the ACB and all were dismissed because the Chief of ACB works under the ...* . All complaints were dismissed without inquiry.

Sir, delay in justice delivery system also contributed to this situation. That is why, there is a provision in this Bill that investigation should be completed within a certain time. Four extensions with a maximum period of six months means that there is a provision that within four years, the entire case should be completed. With this intention, this law has been brought here.

The action of the Government speaks and there is no single allegation against this Government in the last four years. You are an Opposition and you are not able to make even a single allegation with proper records about this Government. This is the clean record of this Government.

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar):
What about Adani and Ambani?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Adani and Ambani have not born now. They were born more than fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty years back. They have not born today. Mr. Dhruvanarayana, please understand. At the end, [TRANSLATION] Sir, what happened you know well. When I called the name, I just said Congress President and this cause much pain to them. These people talk of the JIO etc. , what is the Govt's role therein? [ENGLISH] Let them tell. Jio is doing his own business. How the then Petroleum Minister had dealt with Ambani, everybody

knows that. We need not tell about that. It has come in the report that how the then UPA's Petroleum Minister dealt with Ambani. Everybody knows that and I do not want to elaborate. In 3rd Century, Chanakya speaks in volumes about the corruption in Maharashtra. He says the root causes of the corruption in one of his verses. He says that "Lack of knowledge and skills, laziness, gluttony, over-indulgence, lustiness, anger, fear, greed, misuse of knowledge and power and the designation are the sources of the corruption in public servants." If at all, somebody has misused the knowledge and the power, the name of that party is Congress Party. That is why, when UPA Government was there, when people used to go to Indian Embassy for Visa to go to a foreign country, they used to say that, [TRANSLATION] When people used to got to Indian Embassy for visa...*. [ENGLISH] They have brought that situation. But, today there is not a single legation against corruption...*(interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those kinds of words regarding our Embassy are not necessary to go on record. They should be expunged.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Sir, that is why, at the end, I would like to say that Chanakya said: "[TRANSLATION] Praja Sukhe Sukham Ragyah; Prajanantu Hite Hitam, Natmpriyam Hitam Ragyah, Prajana tu Priyam Hitam"

[English]

It means that "People's happiness should be the King's happiness. Welfare of the people should be welfare of the King. For King, there is no task which is only individualistic and pleasurable to him only. It is the King's utmost duty to look after the progress and welfare of the people and the country. This is how Shri Narendra Modi's led Government is doing.

Sir, with these words, I once again congratulate our learned Minister, Dr. Jitendra Singh. Being a knowledgeable person, he is also very-very polite. We are fortunate to have such a polite and knowledgeable Minister and he will reply. Mr. Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury has gone out. [TRANSLATION] You would get section to section reply, please wait silently. [ENGLISH] With these words, I strongly defend this Bill and I expect others to support this Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri S. Selvakumara chinnayan.

SHRI S. SELVAKUMARA CHINNAIYAN (Erode): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this Bill before the august House.

Sir, the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018 makes specific provisions related to giving a bribe to a public servant and giving a bribe by a commercial organisation. The Bill redefines criminal misconduct to only cover misappropriation of property and possession of disproportionate assets.

Sir, the Bill modifies the definitions and penalties for offences related to taking a bribe, being a habitual offender and abetting an offence. Powers and procedures for the attachment and forfeiture of property of public servants accused of corruption have been introduced in the Bill.

Sir, the Bill makes giving bribe a specific offence. The Bill has deleted the provision that protects a bribe giver from prosecution for any Statement made by him during corruption trial.

Corruption is the oldest, yet the deadliest problem. It must be completely eradicated. It is a violation of fundamental rights of our citizens. Now, it has been mentioned specifically that the person who gives bribe is liable to be punished. If the person is compelled to give bribe and if that person is reporting the matter within seven days, then he will not be prosecuted.

Then, another provision made in this Bill is about the offence relating to bribing a public servant by a commercial organisation. Now, if any commercial organisation involves itself in bribing the officials to carry out its business, then that commercial organisation is liable to be punished and the persons or the officials of the company, who are in charge of the day-to-day affairs of the company or the entity, are liable to be punished.

Sir, in this Bill, some protection has been given to public servants, who are involved in the decision-making process and also to those who are involved in making the recommendation. Now, the public servants, who have taken the decision or those who have given the recommendation cannot be directly booked under this proposed amendment,

because a prior sanction has to be obtained from the appropriate and competent authority before initiating inquiry, investigation or anything else. So, a person, who is involved in the process of taking the decision or making the recommendation, cannot be prosecuted immediately and a prior sanction is required. But, if the very same person is found to be accepting the bribe, then he can immediately be arrested and a prior sanction is not necessary. But we have to see as to how these provisions are going to be implemented or how these provisions will work when they are actually implemented.

Sir, I would like to mention here that the Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to this cause and the Tamil Nadu Assembly has passed the Bill for setting up the institution of Lok Ayukta to probe allegations of corruption against public servants. Thank you.

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (Arambag): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018. I would also like to thank the leader of my party, Kumari Mamata Banerjee for allowing me to speak on this Bill.

Sir, this Bill is a welcome measure. In our country, we know that every law, whether it is used properly or misused, is made for efficient and effective use for the citizens. However, when a law is drafted to ensure not to misuse the provision of it, it must be made very clear that anybody who misuses it must be prosecuted. But it should be very stringently defined in the law. Unfortunately, it has not been done here. So, I would like to suggest that if collusive bribe giving is proved beyond doubt, the person giving the bribe must be punished. But what about the millions of poor and marginalised people in our country who, as we all know, are forced to pay bribe? This is one of the biggest issues when it comes to Anti-Corruption Movement.

Sir, the Bill has many clauses under which accepting gratification or bribe will lead to imprisonment which shall be three years, but may extend to seven years or shall be liable to be fined. The Committee gave a recommendation that the minimum punishment for habitual offenders under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, should be five years of imprisonment under the Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta Act, 2013 and three years of imprisonment under this Bill. But the maximum punishment in both legislations is 10

years of imprisonment. While enhancing the punishment for habitual offenders under the Bill, the Ministry of Personnel enhances the minimum punishment from two years to three years of imprisonment, which may result in inconsistency with the Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta Act, 2013. If a common man goes and approaches a Municipal Corporation or the Housing Board or the Licence Department for registration of land or any immovable property, it becomes extremely difficult for him or her to get the work done unless and until he or she greases the palm of the lowest employee to the highest employee.

This causes a great deal of inconvenience in general public. This Bill is mandatory for the competent authority to decide on granting prosecution sanction within three months of the complaint and one month is extended after consulting the Attorney General or Advocate General. It is not clear in the Bill, what would be the consequence if expiry of time happens.

Sir, the amendments introduced to bring the Act in line with the UN Convention against corruption, however, do not include certain provisions of the Convention.

[Translation]

Sir, Corruption is the biggest menace of our country, so the growth of our country is getting stalled. This is damaging the roots of our country thereby making it the poor more helpless. The number of unemployed Youth is rising in our country. When the Government was formed in the year 2014, it was promised to provide employment, but even today the youth in India are facing the problem of unemployment. The Government agencies are being used in a way that it is not clear as to whether they work against the opposition in politics or in favour of fleeing away in foreign countries by looting lacs and crores of rupees of the banks. The House may please be apprised of the same. Today the Country's condition is so miserable that people are afraid of keeping their money in banks. Frauds are hemisphered in banks. No action is being taken against those fleeing away in foreign countries with thousands and lacs of rupees. Just ask an ordinary farmer or a student as to how badly they are treated when they go to banks to get crop loan or education loan. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what he would like to say in this regard.

We have time and again observes that at present the courts are deciding as to who would be the chiefs of the agencies. The investigation agencies don't have any freedom to do their work. Our leader Mamta Banerji is against corruption. She always takes action in all such cases. Today, Mamta Banerji ji's supports one implicated in the 'SHARDA' scam which have taken place during the CPM regime. The footage taken on 'Shards scheme' in the year 2014 was shown during elections in our State after a period of sixteen years. What does it mean? Do you want to indulge in corruption or want to do politics in the name of corruption, this is very necessary to enlighten this House. Today, the entire country knows that the UPA Government during the 10 years of and the four years of NDA Government have failed in checking corruption. Our Hon. Chief Minister Mamta Banerji, who has been running the Government for more than last seven years, is working in tandem with all and is therefore a Saviour to Bengal. She is a Saviour of the poor, farmers and backward classes of Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* Today we can proudly say that Mamta Banerji Zindabaad, our youth icon Abhishek Bandopadhyay Zindabaad. In the days to come have to say in this House that she is going to be a saviour of not only Bengal but of the entire country also. ...*(Interruptions)* you have to admits this fact.

[English]

Through this Bill, I would also request the Hon. Minister to expedite the speedy disposal of cases that may come to various courts. The issues that required consideration ought to modify 1988 Act to provide that prior sanction will have to be obtained for the investigation of public servants. Such provision will delay the process for inquiring into the corrupt practice of public servants.

[Translation]

Sir, we would like to say that corruption is a disease and thousands and lacs of people are battling this disease. I would like to ask the Government through you whether this Government will eradicate the disease or would like to eliminate the sick people. If sick people are eliminated, then the diseases will never be eradicated.

[English]

Before concluding, I am apprehensive of the fact that this law which the House is going to pass should not be misused and should not be a cause of political vendetta.

Rather, this Bill should try to eradicate corruption and try to prevent corruption wherever it exists.

With these words, on behalf of my Trinamul Congress Party, I thank my party leader, and I support the Bill with few reservations. Thank you.

*SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Respected Sir, I would speak in Odia. My Pranam, Namaskar & Juhar to you. I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. We are discussing the Anti-Corruption (amendment) Bill, 2018, which makes everyone feel that if they support the Bill corruption will just disappear not so fast. In India corruption is too deep-rooted-it has entered the veins and arteries of our system.

Since Government has brought this bill, the general impression is that this Government is honest. Sir you have spent a lot of time in this House to know otherwise. We have seen both of them-the present as well as the past incumbents and how they operated.

This bill has put us in a quandary. If we do not support it, the impression will be we are opposing an honest Government that is trying to end corruption. This so-called bill on corruption has been drafted with deftness and rather shrewdly. But there are many aspects which are not so clear.

Sir, we have achieved independence since the last 71 years. But the people in the rural areas are yet to taste true independence. Be it the Congress or the BJP or any other political party none has been able to wipe away the miseries of the people or their grievances. People of the rural areas still remain deprived from the fruits of freedom.

I want to ask what is corruption? It is a social evil that has spread its tentacles far & wide. It has become so deep-rooted that a citizen confronts corruption is every walk of life. Maybe we the privileged class sitting here in Parliament are not facing corruption on a regular basis & hence fail to perceive how serious the problem is.

Corruption involves not only money or currency notes. After demonetization we have seen how colourful our currencies have become. Some of my friends in this House are also sporting jackets like them. Corruption is

no longer confined to paying bribe by some bucks, it has expanded far beyond. I'll explain how.

Sir, there is a particular company which has operations all over India, started its ventures in my State Odisha. It transported Iron-ore from my State & subsequently because very successful. It has a fine-reputation too. It never indulges in corruption or panders to the whims of MPs, MLAs or political bigwigs. It has a different modus operandi. It cultivates relations with top bureaucrats like the secretaries of departments of the Government who are the principal decision-makers. And suddenly we will see the son of a top bureaucrat getting enrolled in the London School of Economics despite his dismal academic back-ground. It asked he will give the credit to his father. Obviously, the concerned bureaucrat has resorted to some unfair means for getting his son admitted abroad. There are many such cases of admission at prestigious universities, where the children of powerful people are concerned. Sir is this not corruption?

Let's talk about our armed forces. Our soldiers sacrifice their lives at the borders by facing the enemy bullets. In this House we listen to the same old rhetoric – as they say in Hindi “Muhh tod jawab denge”. We wait for that befitting reply which never comes. Is this not betraying the trust of the people?

Let's talk about judiciary. Sometimes we see in the highest court of a law a particular judge delivers a verdict regarding a particularly sensitive issue favouring the ruling dispensation. Later on, we see the same judge in his post-retirement life gets appointment is a plum post with high perks. This too is corruption. But we do not seem to notice that. What we do notice, is that a poor constable demanding a meager hundred rupees from a person who has parked in the no-parking zone. The constable or a Havildar feels he is taking only peanuts while the high-level officials are indulging in high-level corruption involving crores of rupees.

Our system whether CBI at the centre on Vigilance at the States rarely catches any bigwigs like IAS IPS or such high officials. They only keep a vigil on the small fry at the lowest rung. We must curb this menace. I would narrate an incident from history here.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

After the 2nd World War, the city of London was devastated after German bombing. There was no public place left for vehicle parking. So, the people of London parked their vehicles in the houses of some residents having a boundary wall, by paying an amount. The Government came to know of it & legalized the process by levying a small tax on that income. In this way corruption was controlled & the parking arrangement garnered revenue.

In India too, we can do the same. I am not speaking against anyone. You people change sides & do role-reversal. You had Boors & they have Rafael. There will be many such things which future will unravel. But my request to you all is please think about the nation first.

Sir, I have three points to make the first one-Section 7, explanation (i)-For the purpose of this Section, the obtaining, accepting, or the attempting to obtain an undue advantage shall itself constitute an offence, even if the performance of a public duty by a public servant, is not or has not been improper.

Sir, it means that proceedings can be initiated against somebody even if he has not done something wrong but on mere suspicion. Why this rider was inserted? Because the Government wants to suppress a handful of honest officers who have a different narrative.

Second point is 7(a) which deals with the whistle blower. The provision says that who has paid bribe is liable to punishment if he does not disclose it before the authorities within 7 days. He gets only 7 days to deposit the money to prove his innocence. Firstly, he is the victim who because some compulsion paid the bribe & his work may or may not have been done. He might have paid it for his son's admission, for a hospital bed or for a land deal to be finalized. Will he dare to go to the authorities & confess that 'Yes, I have bribed.' This means a big blow to the Whistle-blower. Nobody will ever try to expose corruption as it will lead to his/her own imprisonment. You cannot be a whistle blower, you cannot speak up against corruption, is the sole aim of this Bill.

Sir now I'll come to the 3rd & the last. This bill is designed to favour the businessman. It is not meant for commoners like you & me. The clandestine true character

of the bill can be guessed from the following line-it is applicable to business which includes a trade, business or providing service. Nowhere the manufacturing aspect is mentioned. Sir please understand this. If manufacturing is excluded some of the big business houses will also be excluded from the net of corruption.

Sir nobody pays a bribe out of happiness it is always paid under duress or some kind of compulsion. If a farmer sells his land to pay bribe for a job of his son, you can imagine his mental condition-his anguish and frustration. In this case the farmer can be jailed for paying bribe but in the case of a business enterprise nobody will be arrested. They will be only fined. This shows the ultimate hidden character of the bill-to help the business enterprise. Sir you can understand our point of view, because you are on the same page. We belong neither here nor there. In Odisha there is a saying about people who are struck in the middle. The agenda of both the big political parties are the same. Situation can only change when the people in the middle like the TRS, BJD or AIADMK under your leadership will come to power. We will understand the plight of the common man. Big parties help only business houses. They even suppress the small businessmen.

Sir if a company pays bribe to finalise a deal why the CEO of the company will not be arrested? In USA or UK there are many such examples where CEOs of the companies have been arrested. Why not in India? In our country the Chief of Union Carbide was allowed to flee the country. But in America big-shots like the Chief of Face Book is also questioned in the Parliament can we ask what is happening in KG Basin? Do we have the guts? That is why sir I'd request the Hon. Minister who is here to take some brave steps. Sir you are a highly-educated prudent man. Forget your party, your position-they are transitory. Think about the nation-which will stay forever. You can bring in a change. Corruption at the highest level should stop. Corruption is not what a poor constable indulges in, corruption is that which changes Government's policy-decision to favour a privileged few.

Sir thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Thank you very much Sir for giving me an opportunity to speak out of turn.

I rise to support this Bill with certain reservations. As everybody knows, corruption is the biggest menace to the democratic system. I remember the quote of Shri T.N. Seshan, the then Election Commissioner. He said that corruption begins from the date of filing nomination. So, we know about the political corruption as well as the bureaucratic corruption which is happening nowadays in our country. It is mainly because of election funding. Corruption begins from the date of filing nomination.

So, my suggestion for containing the corruption in our country at large are as follows. Electoral reforms are the need of the hour. Electoral funding by the Government and so many other recommendations are there. If the Government is very bona fide in containing the corruption as suggested in the 2014 Parliament elections by the BJP, then definitely, the first thing that you have to do is electoral reforms. That is the need of the hour to contain corruption.

Regarding the legislation, we have legislated the Prevention of Corruption Act in 1988. An Act has been enacted by the Parliament. Thirty years have elapsed. Let us examine a self-critical analysis regarding the impact of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that during the last 30 years, how many public servants have been convicted? How many political leaders have been convicted? How many convictions have been made absolute by the Apex Court of our country?

We have to examine the per centage of conviction. I am not having the statistical data with me. The Minister may be having the statistical data. We have to analyse and experiment. We have to estimate the impact of that Act. The sole purpose of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is to contain corruption. Whether the sole purpose of containing corruption has been complied with or has been fruitfully experienced during the last 30 years is what I would like to seek some explanation from the Hon. Minister.

We are a country which is a signatory to the UN Convention against Corruption. In 2011, we also signed the UN Convention against Corruption. So, definitely, we are bound to make our position in a better way.

Another clarification which I would like to seek from the Hon. Minister is this. What is the status of India in world

ranking related to corruption? You see, you are always speaking of corruption-free India. Still I remember this. the NDA Government is led by the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji and he is actually the product of an anti-corruption movement. The 2014 election was a fight against corruption. From 2014 to 2018, you are going to complete four-and-a-half years in office. I would like to know whether the status of India related to corruption is in a better way in comparison with the global level. I feel that still we are with Bangladesh and all these least developed countries. The corruption status has not been improved as argued by the hon. friend from the side of the BJP.

Sir, I would like to quote the Hon. Prime Minister's statement made during the time of elections in 2014.

"I believe the Government has no business to do business. The focus should be on minimum Government and maximum governance."

There is another quote made by the Hon. Prime Minister during the time of elections, which I quote:

"Based on my experience, I can say that Indian country can be freed of corruption."

"2014 Lok Sabha election is a battle between good governance agenda of the NDA versus the mis-governance and corruption of the UPA."

These are the three quotes of the Hon. Prime Minister made during the election campaign. So, I would like to know what improvement is there after assuming the Prime Minister's office and this Government in office. Is there any explicit and specific change in the area of arresting corruption? I am not going to the details of any allegation and counter-allegation. We have heard so many scams and allegations.

We witnessed the recent scam of Nirav Modi Punjab National Bank and so many other fraudulent bank scams where people after looting the economy of our country, after looting the banks had flown to foreign countries and they are having safest havens in foreign countries, namely in US and UK, and that has been allowed. Is it a corruption-free India? That has to be addressed. That has to be discussed also. Therefore, my suggestion is that political will is highly required so that corruption can be

arrested or corruption can be contained. Mere legislation is not sufficient. If legislation alone is sufficient, definitely, the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988 is some way sufficient to contain corruption but the result is not as much as we had expected at the time of enacting the legislation and at the time of passing further amendments also.

Coming to the Bill, I am having only one serious objection. Their Hon. Member as well as the Hon. Minister were arguing that this is a stringent provision or the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is proposed to be amended in a stringent way so as to contain corruption. The Rajya Sabha Select Committee's Report is with us and there is a big controversy which has come. It is because in 2013 this Bill had been introduced in Rajya Sabha and the Bill had been sent to a Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha. The Select Committee had series of sittings.

In the Select Committee, Dr. Subramanyam Swamy had given his deposition before it. He has written a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister also regarding the official amendments which are to be moved in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. But that has not been considered. The evidence adduced by Dr. Subramanyam Swamy has not been considered, and an official amendment has been brought in. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is drastically amended. According to me, Section 13, clause 1, subclause 3(d) is the heart and soul of the Bill regarding corruption allegation against public servants, especially bureaucrats. But unfortunately, after the 2G scam, 3G scam and the Commonwealth scam, a big controversy has arisen in our country and the officials or the bureaucrats have to be protected from this. In the name of protecting the bureaucrats, for those who are doing things in good faith, a new amendment has been brought in.

Sir, A new amendment to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is proposed to be amended. The Rajya Sabha has totally deleted clause 13(1)(d)(e) and a new provision has been incorporated, which has been just read by my Hon. friend on the other side. According to Section 13 sub-section (1) of the principal Act, the following shall be substituted:

1. A public servant is said to commit the offence of criminal misconduct,—

1. if he dishonestly or fraudulently misappropriates or otherwise converts for his own use any property entrusted to him or any property under his control as a public servant or allows any other person so to do; or
2. if he intentionally enriches himself illicitly during the period of his office.

So, as per the original provision of Section 13 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 abuse of official position will come under criminal misconduct and that will be tantamount to corruption. But according to the amendment, as it is being amended by the Rajya Sabha, it is being diluted. My point is that it is being diluted. So, how can the Government claim that the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988 is made more stringent so as to contain corruption. This has to be relocked because abuse of official position will be tantamount to criminal misconduct and criminal misconduct is a corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988. Through this amendment that provision is being diluted. Therefore, Sir, deletion of Section 13(1)(d) is not proper and it is not making the Act stringent.

As far as the Definition clause is concerned, I do agree with the Hon. Minister because the definition of 'Undue Advantage' has been broadened. As per clause (d) the definition of 'Undue Advantage' is, any gratification whatever other than legal remuneration. Legal remuneration is also well explained in the subsequent explanation part. We know that in Lalit Modi as well as Nirav Modi cases, many persons have been involved as they are giving legal aid to these accused. Therefore, anything other than legal remuneration has to be looked into very seriously. Otherwise, accepting money or accepting bribe, as a part of one's profession, is very easy. As far as a politician is concerned, it is very easy. If you are running an advocate office or an accountant office, accepting money or bribe in the way of professional fee will also be tantamount to corruption. So, that definition has been broadened.

Further, there is a word 'gratification'. Sir, 'gratification' is not limited to pecuniary gratification or to gratification estimable in money. I fully support this provision because gratification can be made in various forms, not only in the form of money but in several other forms which we can

see nowadays. So, these two definition clauses, newly incorporated in the Bill, will definitely broaden the scope and make the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act more stringent.

So far as clause 7 is concerned, once again I want to reiterate that clause 7, that is, Section 13 of the original Act, is diluting the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988 just to safeguard the interests of some bureaucrats because enrichment and abuse of office is a form of corruption which will itself come under the definition, which comes under the purview of the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988. That has to be looked into. Therefore, some other provision or some other safeguard has to be made so as to contain corruption by public officials. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for the Government to take criminal action or prosecution action against the public servants because of this new clause which is being incorporated in the Bill.

With these words, I once again support the Bill. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I welcome The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018 introduced by the Hon. Minister today, but I have a lot of questions in my hear.

The issues raised by Hon. Premchandran ji have invoked me the memories of venerable Bala Saheb Thakre ji today. He used to say that if we talk about eliminating corruption in this country, then it should start from school to election.

Sir, you also know that if our children have to take admission in school today, can anyone say that the child can get admission in the school without paying any fee?

16.00 hrs

Other than Government schools, wherever we go, we have to pay money everywhere. Our little child notices that his or her admission in KG was possible only because his/her parents paid undue money. Thus, the habit of corruption starts from our childhood. And that habit has inculcated so much corruption in our life. We are sitting here. I ask all the Members here to reveal from the inner core of their heart whether we have contested elections and

have won it under the expense limit fixed by the Election Commission? Please tell the truth with courage. Please conduct lie detection tests on us, then we will find out the truth. Conduct lie detection tests on all of us, I myself too will go through it. Where do we stand today?

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, it was about the issue related to admission in school. When we go through the elections, whichever party it is today, yesterday it was one party, today it is another party, even after the demonetization, in every election, so much money was spent thereon. In the State of Maharashtra, the President of a party asked to bring old notes, even after these notes were banned and were not legal tender after the prescribed date.

Sir, I would like to tell you for your kind information. I am giving the information by name. There is a village name Anjangadh Surji. This small town is situated in Amravati District. Municipality election was held there. The President there asked to bring all the old notes to him. He asked about peoples' electricity bills. He used to go to every farmer's house and asked them to give their electricity bills, and he will deposit the bill and the entire amount of Bills has been deposited in the banks with old notes. Their bills were paid. Old notes were deposited in the bank and now it became easier to win the elections. A party has paid the bills, if I reveal the name here, he will feel bad, because I do not want to get involved in this issue.

What is this issue? Everyone knows it. Several elections were held recently. The ruling party must say honestly that if it is against corruption, then how did they contest elections? I have another request. Our Uddhav Saheb Thakre ji had said it recently that when any person becomes the Prime Minister of the country, then he does not belong to that party, he or she is the prime Minister of the country. When a person of a State becomes the Chief Minister then he or she does not belong to that particular party but the Chief Minister of the State. When we contest elections, whether it be the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, he or she visits different States for campaigning for his or her own party. They campaign in election rallies and who bears the cost of these rallies? Let the public know, whether it is borne by the party or from the coffers of the country. If the said amount is spent from

the coffers of the country, then country's money is being spent for campaigning of one party only. Earlier, they must have done it and now we are doing it. When we all MPs and MLAs go to any rest house, we are not given even a room in the rest house. It is said that election is round the corner, the Code of Conduct is in force, so the rest house will not be allotted. We say that we need to change clothes, but we are told that we will not get anything now. We are asked to leave the place. What type of discrimination is it? Is this the election of a democracy- if anyone comes from Gram Panchayat to Lok Sabha and to Rajya Sabha, then do not ask...* means Rajya Sabha, Legislative Council means House of ... * All the rich people of this country will be either in ...* or in ...*. Where do they come from? Every party use it for itself, it is also corruption.

Sir, go to hospital to admit any patient, get hospital bills reduced if they are on higher side, it is also corruption. Doctors asks for under-the-table money, it is also corruption. Operation is necessary, more expense is needed, and to reduce the expense, give money under-the-table, it is also a type of corruption. Which is the place where there is no corruption?

Sir, I welcome this Bill. It looks very good on paper. They imposed demonetization. What was its concept and goal?

Its goal was that black money will be eliminated, corruption will get reduced, and terrorism will get controlled. You should not from your heart whether all these three goals have been achieved? Did terrorism get reduced? ...*(Interruptions)* How did 600 people die, how did the young people die? ...*(Interruptions)* Have a little shame on yourself ...*(Interruptions)* We have failed in all these things. Leave the gimmicks, I do not want to go into that. Prime Minister should resign from the post of Prime Minister and then campaign in the election rallies during that time as an MP, then we will be able to know where this money comes from. It is misues of power. The Bill says to define the public servant, are we not public servant? He is Pradhan Sewak, we are public servants. Whatever the cost, where does that money come from? Did you see what happened in Tamil Nadu? There is so much distress too. An election was held recently. In that election, several contestants got

elected, how did they get elected, God knows where from the currency notes come, only god knows. Demonetization has been imposed, even then notes are there and cash handling is going on. More recently, people were caught with old notes. We are unable to understand that how people have kept old notes till now?

Currency notes of Rs. 500 denomination worth crores of Rupees are still available. I asked somebody how these are accessible and how are these being used? He replied that the same are being taken to Nepal. Those notes are still in circulation these are it comes back after being laundered. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)* There is a mismatch between word and deed. We speak of truth our actions do not match what we say, We all are extremely corrupt in our actions. Everything gets done after paying a bribe. They had made an announcement in Maharashtra that 'Valya' will turn into 'Valmiki'. There was a robber named Valya mentioned in the 'Ramayana'. Later on he became a saint and metamorphosed into Valmiki. All corrupt* people can join us and become 'Valmiki'-the saint the very day they join us. What a method of reformation they have devised? Is it the way to reform the people. On the one hand, you threaten that the corrupt will be put in the prison for seven years or three years and on the other you certify that such people become clean on joining your party.

How many cases are pending with the Department of Enforcement pertaining to whom? The hands of the political parties are lured into switching sides promising to save them from E.D cases. You are also following the same practice which they used to practise when they were in power. It is very unfortunate. I suspect the motive when the Bill is supported. The motive is good but what is our approach? Our approach is not good and our ideology is not right and our conduct is not upright. How can a leader claim to accept the old notes and exchange the same. How can a leader say that he can turn any 'Valya' into Valmiki if the former joins his party? Is it the way? Only power, power and power and nothing else. Anything can be done with power. They practise all the strategies of Chanakya and seek to achieve their objectives by hook on by crook. I have to make a demand. There are regulatory authorities like the SEBI, IRDA and TRAI under your control. They publish photographs of the Prime Minister

*Not recorded.

in the 'Jio' mobile. I raised this photo in the Committee meeting. How can a private company dare to do so? Do you know how much fine was imposed? The owner of 'Jio' is a poor person and you imposed a penalty of Rs. one hundred and fifty on him. Is it the way? 2G and 3G scams were committed by the erstwhile Government and the M.T.N.L. became sick. Have you bailed out the M.T.N.L. and the B.S.N.L.? ...*(Interruptions)* The competition are looting. The new institution has been named as institute of Eminence. The B.S.N.L. and the M.T.N.L. became sick and who was responsible for their sorry State of affairs. Their policy was flawed. I conclude this. 2G and 3G scams took place, but what is your policy on these public undertakings—do you want to turn them around or make them further sink. You want to strangle them by further burdening them and make them sink to hand over everything to the 'Jio'.

On Coal, you announced that electricity will be available round the clock. Who is bringing coal? Why don't you mine your own coals. Why did you import the coal from Australia? Who went to Australia? What was the purpose of going to Australia. What you compelled you to import coal from Australia? It is easy to talking about corruption but it is very difficult to put into practice. I had raised the issues related to the SEBI, the PAN Card. Later on I wrote letters. The Hon. Minister of Finance took action thereon. The poor PAN Card holders have still not got any money. Do the SEBI, the TRAI and the R.D.A. are performing no. There should be a definition of a public Servant. It does not make any difference if you take that also. Do you dare to do so. Then only truth will be revealed as to where we stand and where they stand. Who is the Minister of Urban Development. Hon. Chief Minister is the Minister in charge. I challenge you to take it up. The business witnessed a sharp slump ever since the RERA has been introduced. Now all are unhappy. They are going to sell out.

I had requested in the Morning to give me these permission to ask a question. I had raised the issue of slums. There are ports in Mumbai. The sites of the Mumbai ports are infested with slums. Who will deal with the slums. You do not give permission there. You are going to give houses to the slum dwellers. How will they the beneficiary of the Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana. The file is lying pending with the Prime-Minister. Our actions should also

be in conformity with the crusade against corruption. The Minister is a good human being as he has spoken with an open mind. I salute you. All people are not bad. There are good people also who are instrumental in proper functioning of all worldly affairs. We want the outcome of your good thinking.

[English]

Let us make a beginning from the Election, begins at home. Election is a den of corruption. Admission in school is a den of corruption. You should start the process of prevention of corruption from admission in school to election.

[Translation]

You introduce as many bases as you want but unless and until you make such reform nothing will be achieved. You too will spend money in elections and adopt a policy of wait and watch on reforms. Such things are quite common. Though I welcome this Bill, it will not have the desired outcome until the Bill is implemented in letter and spirit. Same things could start happening again. Real fragrance cannot emanate from the artificial flowers. Thanks.

16.13 hrs

(SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA *in the Chair*)

[English]

*SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (Hindupur): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018. As mentioned by my colleague, corruption is everywhere from school admissions to elections. There is no governance without corruption. It is true. If we draft a bill with commitment and implement it sincerely without expecting political gains, only then we can get rid of corruption. Only then we can have honest Governments. If we lack sincerity, that will not benefit people. We should remember what BJP declared before elections, that they will bring black money back from foreign countries within 100 days. We waited for four years and now we are in fifth year. We don't know whether you can bring back black money or not? But I would like to inform that our white money is going out of our country.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu

Shouldn't this Government be honest? If our money is being stashed away in foreign countries, what is being done by this Government to control it? This Government realized the need for this bill, after rampant corruption took place and our money got stashed in foreign countries. Had this Government realized the need for this bill earlier, we could have stopped persons like Nirav Modi & Lalit Modi from looting thousands of crores of our money and from fleeing this country. This Government should answer, why this bill was not brought earlier?

In our State opposition leader is charged with 11 corruption cases and CBI filed charge sheet against him in a 42,000 crore scam. These cases are still pending in courts. But A1 and A2 are roaming freely even after six years. Opposition leader in our State is going for 'Pada yatra' and misleading people of our State. Is it not the responsibility of Central Government to take action against them? There are allegations that they are visiting PMO for some recommendations and favours. There are discussions that both parties are united now. There are allegations of dilution of cases. In such a scenario, Government should make steps to investigate these cases at the earliest. You should reply, what actions are being taken against such serious fraudsters. Why there is delay in investigating these cases? Only drafting and amending laws, without commitment to enforce them properly, we cannot check corruption and corrupt people can escape from the clutches of law.

Recently, there were elections in Karnataka, BJP won 104 MLAs, 113 MLAs claimed majority to form Government, but Governor invited BJP to form the Government. It was clear that BJP did not have the numbers; still it was invited to form the Government. Is this not corruption? One MLA called-up MLAs of other parties and lured them with lots of money to vote for their Government. Is this not a fact? Such actions and individuals should have been condemned by the party in power... *(interruption)*

There is no evidence of Chandra Babu Naidu offering any money. But in Karnataka, MLAs were lured with money. With corrupt practices, Governments were being changed. But here this Government is preaching sermons. This Government should have acted against such practices. We should work with honesty. After making the law, it

should be implemented properly. Recently, when there were elections for Rajya Sabha Member in Gujarat, MLAs were transported to Karnataka and there was a raid on one Minister & hundreds of crores of rupees were seized. After seeing these raids I felt happy that this Government is acting tough on corruption. On one hand it's a happy development but on other hand it's sad truth that the raid on Minister's premises was conducted as he was allegedly helping MLAs from Gujarat. This is sad side of the story. The Government is making use of laws for their political gains. There should be honest objectives while drafting bills.

Recently, there were elections in Karnataka; there were many allegations against one individual who was accused of mining irregularities. That person was sharing dais with the big leaders of your party. Former CM, who is accused of corruption, was projected as your CM candidate again. How can you control or prevent such practices by enacting these laws?

If there is lack of honesty, Governments cannot deliver good governance. We bring so many bills; today we are bringing Anti Corruption Bill. But these laws should not be kept in cold storage. We need to bring good governance. In this same Parliament, we passed AP Re-organisation Bill, what has happened to that Bill? Is it not true that bill has been gathering dust? If we don't implement Acts properly, what is the use of bringing bills?

It could be any bill; we should implement it with honesty and good governance without any political gains. In a federal system, we should treat all States equally by governing them impartially. Funds should be released properly to all States; only then whole country will progress. By giving funds to only BJP ruled States and stopping funds to Non-BJP ruled States, your party is paving way to sit in opposition. Therefore, I request you to bring any bill with honesty and commitment. To curb corruption, we need to have effective bills. Tax evaders should lose their sleep with these laws. But don't bring bills like AP Re-organisation Act, which would be confined to papers only. I conclude by thanking you for giving this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahabub nagar):
Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

The Bill title is 'Prevention of Corruption'. Can prevention of Corruption ever take place? I am slightly afraid to think so. It is now an inherited problem. Our old rulers-the Britishers who had a system of bribery in place left the same legacies behind in our country while departing. Today it has evolved into such a viscous system wherein one is forced to bribe right from cradle to the grave. If there is a pregnant woman and she needs to see the doctor out of turn they she has to pay bribe. One has to pay bribe for a better room in the hospital for delivery. You have to bribe to get discharged from hospital after recuperation and also to get good treatment.

You have to bribe for getting a child admitted to a good school. When he grows up, he has to give bribe for getting a good job. This evil follows the individual even upto the grave yard to find a proper place there. It is all pervading in the system form to do Home. ...*(Interruptions)*. I Will just come to Andaman. It has become like a system. I, however, ask an officer, why don't you work despite getting salary? Why don't you clear files on time? He replied that the salary he was getting is being given in lieu of attending office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. I need money for work of moving files from one place to the another and for signing them. That is how bribery in rampant in the whole country today.

It would be better if some day the country happens to prevent corruption. This Bill is meant to give slight relaxations to department.

[English]

I would now like to discuss about the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013. This Bill amends the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and addresses two prominent issues. The two prominent issues are given here. First, it provides relief to our bankers from the lending decisions that they took, which resulted in non-performing assets (NPAs).

[Translation]

We cannot blame the Banks which are advancing loans. We cannot assure that every borrower has taken loan after giving bribe. The daily transactions of the Banks can come to a grinding halt if loans are granted in this way.

[English]

This results to non-performing assets (NPAs). This amendment is a welcome development as it will allow bankers to discharge their duties efficiently and without any fear. In the present scenario where bankers and other public servants have been arrested and charge-sheeted, the morale of the staff has been severely affected.

It is observed that some of the C.M.D. who have retired have already died. Cases have been filed against them as well as. The net impact of this that no Bank Officer is ready to stand guarantee not to speak of sanctioning the loans. It has stalled a significant component of infrastructure.

[English]

We have reached a point where bankers are afraid to sign on any file or sanction any loans hampering credit growth, which is affecting the economy. This will help improve the situation substantially. [TRANSLATION] That is the Amendment they have brought in. [ENGLISH] that will just have a relaxing effect on the bankers, [TRANSLATION] so that they can work in a relaxed manner.

[English]

Now, I would like to discuss the bigger issue. This amendment focuses on punishing the bribe-givers with a maximum punishment of up to seven years. I believe that this is slightly a problematic thing. Earlier, the bribe-giver was protected for any statement made by him during a corruption trial. [TRANSLATION] If some one submits in a trial that he had paid to a particular person but the same individual is going to be afraid of making such commitment because if his involvement is proved, he will also be liable to seven years imprisonment.

[English]

Earlier, the bribe giver was protected for any statement made by him during corruption trial. With the latest Amendment, bribe givers would not want to appear as witnesses in the court. This also discourages the whistle-blowers to come forward and make it tougher to catch the bribe takers. [TRANSLATION] If anybody use to leak information, complain or allege giving bribe to anybody anywhere, he was not arrested holding him as a witness.

But, today, there is a provision of imprisonment for even a whistle blower if he gives a statement or commitment. We should have to see how it will go on. [ENGLISH] Regarding the corporate liability clause, it says that it will be an offence on the part of the commercial organisations if a person associated with the said organisation gives bribe to a public servant intended to obtain favours for the organisation. I appreciate that the management of the organisation will also be punished for the act. However, I suggest that they receive higher quantum of punishment than the bribe giver as they are primarily responsible for the act. [TRANSLATION] It will be better if the taker, the given and the facilitate all three are punished in case of any difference between their statements.

[English]

Now, the differentiation between the cohesive and coercive bribe giving needs to be very clear. There is a provision in the Amendment which says that, within seven days, a bribe giver can report the matter to the competent law authorities. [TRANSLATION] Our country still has large number of illiterates, they don't know where to go within seven days, and to whom they should talk about. [ENGLISH] So, I strongly recommend this time period to be longer. It should be, at least, two months. This may delay the judicial process but it will ensure that the bribe givers are not punished.

Sir, here, I would like to mention that, perhaps, we are looking at this problem differently. We are looking at a few bad apples instead of targeting the root of the tree. However strict law we make, we will never be able to punish all the bribe takers and bribe givers. [TRANSLATION] Hence we need to get into the root of the problem. Hon. Members know how this system works properly. How file reaches from one table to another. We should think how to change this system. When will we have such a scenario, when our officials will work with utmost sincerity, without expecting anything. Our system has the biggest issue of accountability. This problem starts from here. Our employees do not have accountability. Their review is not conducted, no monitoring and no tracking is done. They cannot be shunted from the job. They say that they have the 35-40 yrs guarantee to have a job. In such a scenario, they do not have any motivation nor the way

of doing work. [ENGLISH] We have to change that system. The Government machinery has to be made accountable to the public. It is highly unfortunate that the Lokpal has still not been appointed by the Government. Our country needs a strong anti-corruption authority representing the public interest.

[Translation]

When Lokpal Bill was passed, at that time it was considered to include a citizen charter too. [ENGLISH] The need of the hour is a Citizens' Charter or Citizens' Right to Delivery of Services Act.

If Citizen Charter is implemented, Employees will be held responsible. There should be a time line till which a file can be kept in an office for disposal. If one doesn't dispose of his work within the stipulated time frame penalty should be imposed on him. In case of penalty being realised one is likely to be held accountable for the work entrusted to him/her. We are trying for the same ...*(Interruptions)* If Somebody applies for setting up of an Industry in Telangana. [ENGLISH] and if they do not get an answer from the Government within 15 days, it is deemed that it is already approved. [TRANSLATION] After 15 days, he can start his work. It is way by which Government of Telangana functioning.

[English]

This is one solution to end bribe giving and taking between public and Government officials and holding the Government officials accountable. The Charter will guarantee time-bound delivery of citizens' services and impose penalties and take action against officers who fail to deliver the services in prescribed time.

[Translation]

Much can be spoken on corruption. Everybody is suspected to this corrupt system on daily basis. Therefore, I decided to speak point-wise. Not, the Congress party is introducing the BJP and so otherwise too. I have been listening than for the last three hours. While sitting here. Therefore, kindly listen to me. The Telugu Desham Party has just concluded and they also have criticised us. Though you may be will aware that they had been charged will corruption charges regarding Vote for Note.

...(Interruptions). They were shown on the Television receiving Rs. 50 lakh. It is not yet proved. Where that money came from and who paid that amount, audio, video, everything is there- All these things full within the ambit of corruption. We can talk about that also.

Sir, through this amendment we will be able to check corruption to an extent. But a Citizens' Charter is a long-term solution. It has already been implemented in some of the States. Through the Citizens' Charter we will reward better performing officials and punish the ones who do not perform. I recommend that the Ministry and the officials concerned look into this. I also request that the Central Government take up the appointment of the Lok Pal on priority basis immediately. If Lokpal contains this minor prevention, at least on that particular day we can talk on prevention of corruption. I will be very happy if really prevention of corruption takes place. Thank you.

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN (Murshidabad):
Hon. Chairman, Sir, now I want to speak on the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Sir, I would like to say that from the very beginning of our party CPI(M), we are against corruption. Nobody can stay in our party by doing corruption. But it is a matter of great regret that those persons who are expelled by our party on charges of corruption are welcomed by some other party. Then, how can corruption be stopped?

Sir, very recently, political funding through electoral bonds has been approved in the Lok Sabha. It is nothing but a flow of black money to political parties in a legal way. I want to ask the Minister how corruption will be stopped. Our Prime Minister has talked about zero tolerance. I am giving you one example, one reference. How will the public trust the Government? What is the zero tolerance of our Prime Minister? My third question is: in this Lok Sabha, the Narada scam was raised by our Members and instantly it was referred to the Ethics Committee. But it was not known to us that the Ethics Committee is actually a ...* *cold storage*. Three and a half years have passed and nothing has been done. Please at least call a meeting, discuss the issue and give them a clean chit. But nothing has been done despite three and a half years having passed. How will people trust us? How can you face the people? And

we are talking about prevention of corruption. Why is the Government not coming with the Lokpal Bill? Most of the parties except the Government side have talked in favour of the Lokpal Bill, but the Government is silent and it is not coming with the Lokpal Bill. From whom do you want to hide? Why are you not coming with that Bill? We will support it.

I will come to some sections of the Bill. In the amendment of section 4, at page no. 2, you have mentioned the time frame of trial. You have decreased the time from eight years to four years, that is two years, and beyond that, two years' extension. But a time of two years is too much. My suggestion is: please decrease the time to one year with extension of one more year, six months at a time. Then we can do something within the time limit.

On some other points of the Bill, I can say that we are doing something for prevention of corruption. But a huge number of cases are pending in our courts. There are not sufficient number of judges and courts in our country. How will people get justice? How will we give them justice? You can make a good Bill, but there is no chance of getting justice immediately in our country.

In section 8, at page 3, bribe-takers and bribe-givers are equalised in punishable offence. There are two types of bribe-givers. First ones are those who give bribe to capture some undue advantage by jumping the queue; second ones are those who are victims of a situation. They are compelled to pay bribe to get their legal entitlement. They are not equal. Yes, there are a few words for safeguarding them. But it will not be sufficient. It will discourage the victims from lodging any complaint. I request the Government to come with a bill on redress of grievances immediately so that you can give them some relief.

If we look into the amendment to section 13, actually this section has now been diluted. I would not name the Member of Parliament from BJP but he opposed the amendment to this Bill, especially the amendment to section (13)(1)(d) which is finally deleted and substituted. Also, sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this Act are deleted and substituted with some new chapters. Deletion of these sections will make it difficult to prosecute the middlemen.

*Not recorded.

Coming to the amendment to section 10, if the Bill is passed with this amendment, it will dilute the corporate liability for corruption. Corporates are associated with so much corruption but it will be diluted and there will be no possibility of any punishment to them.

Finally, I want to speak a few words about the zero tolerance of our Prime Minister. The hon. Minister Shri Jitendra Singh also talked about the zero tolerance against corruption. May I give some instances? [TRANSLATION] Some time back Shrimati Aproopa Paddar of Trinamoul Congress rose to speak. She said that Shurd a scam started in the Left front Government* Now they are being fabricated. If these scams were these during the left front regime, those associated with the left front had to be fabricated. Some leaders had to be prosecuted against. No Leader was prosecuted though. Why is it that a good of leaders at the Trinamol Congress got changed. A good number of people were caught in this. What you have got by making Didi Bhai, Modi Bhai. The CBI is hemmed by the Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)** Says that Sharda scam has been diluted. Now nothing is happening in the Sharda scam.

The Corruption which is taking place is neither minor nor medium but have a big industry. [ENGLISH] You can demand registration from them. It is such a big size industry that you can ask them to register their company of corruption in West Bengal.

We are against corruption. If the Government wants to do something against corruption please use CBI to stop corruption, not to defend someone else. Do something for stopping corruption. They can do everything. They have a number of persons but they are not doing anything. The Prime Minister is controlling ...*(Interruptions)*...* CBI. Please do something to stop this.

With this, I conclude now.

SHRI IDRIS ALI (Basirhat): Sir, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, no, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI IDRIS ALI: There are allegations against our party and our Chief Minister.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: We have deleted that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA (Araku): Thank you for giving me an opportunity to present my views on the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013. This is a very significant Bill that seeks to address corruption in public offices.

Corruption is an issue that adversely affects not only India's Central, State and local Government agencies but also a major social evil which is adversely affecting the lives of millions of people in the country. A study conducted by Transparency International in 2005 recorded that more than 92 per cent of Indians had at some point or the other paid a bribe to a public official to get a job done and ranks India 81 among 180 countries. In a study conducted in 2008, Transparency International reported that about 50 per cent of Indians had first-hand experience of paying bribes or using contacts to get services performed by public functionaries.

Today, two-thirds of our population is below the poverty line. As my learned colleagues have said, I always feel corruption is not just from education till end of politics but I feel corruption starts right from birth and affects till death. We have been experiencing a lot of hurdles in day-to-day activities. The causes of corruption in India include excessive regulations, complicated licensing systems, numerous Government departments with opaque bureaucracy and discretionary powers, monopoly of Government controlled institutions on certain goods and services delivery, and lack of transparent laws and processes. There are significant variations in the level of corruption. Red-tapism and a lack of transparency in procedures is also a major factor that contributes to huge corruptive practices in the country.

Let me come to my State of Andhra Pradesh, which is newly formed as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. We are facing many challenges in the State. I think it is unfortunate that among various surveys Andhra Pradesh ranks first in one survey and second in another in terms of corruption. In a recent survey conducted by CMS, the India Corruption Study 2018, it has been ranked fourth in the country. The corruption is at micro level, affecting the lives of the people. All my colleagues have spoken about

*Not recorded.

corruption at the macro level; I would like to talk about it at the micro level. I have personally been a victim of corruption where officers demanded huge money from me to clear my caste candidature. My family is still undergoing this problem. The MDO of that particular area demanded huge money to conduct even a gram sabha which he is mandated to do as per the provisions of Act 16 of 1993.

DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: When I reported it to the Collector, the Collector did not take any action. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Sir, we would like to know what action has been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: The Collector had come to the ground to do the inquiry. This is a very unfortunate incident. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to State that the common man would not want to offer bribe to the officers. They have to shell out their money. They are being affected. In my constituency, a lot of tribals are affected by corruption. The education is being affected. Tribal children are not getting certificates. It is a very serious issue which is affecting the lives of the people.

Section 8 of the new Act says: "Any person who gives or promises to give an undue advantage". Sir, I would like to ask the Minister as to who would actually be happy to give bribe. They are suffering a lot due to this corruption. So, I would request the Minister to look into this provision. Will the Act guarantee that the job of the person, who reports such act, will be performed without prejudice?

I would also like the Government to bring in the Service Guarantee Act because all the officers are not acting as accountable and there is no transparency. Citizens of this country should be given the Service Guarantee Act.

Clause 17 A says: "Inquiry or investigation of offences relating to recommendations made or decision taken". The officer should not take refuge in the name of this provision. They should be made accountable for the services.

I would like to close by quoting UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and I quote:

"Corruption strangles people, communities and nations. It weakens education and health, undermines electoral processes and reinforces injustices by perverting criminal justice systems and the rule of law. By diverting domestic and foreign funds, corruption wrecks economic and social development and increases poverty. It harms everyone, but the poor and vulnerable suffer most."

Let us all join hands. With this, I support the Bill. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepur): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, At the outset, I would like to say "money will must, money will first and money will just"- Corruption has become order of the day in the country. Corruption is more dangerous. Then terrorists and militants.* Corruption affects as many as 130 crore people of the country, whereas one terrorist kills. One, four-ten or hundreds people. Therefore, corrupt people should first be shot at as is resorted to in case of terrorists and extremists.

Secondly, who runs the system? The politicians runs the system. If the politicians can not improve the system why does a coward and weak politician contests election? Why doesn't he love this much capability? Here you keep chanting that system is not working and system is not functioning. Please stop all this. Please steer clear of culling each other's names in the name of Caste and religion. If one doesn't have courage, one must resign. What is a value of an office beaver. Have a system regulates us. Shri Jithendra Babu please speak about the electoral reforms. ad. political System. Without electoral reforms, if one spends Rs. 15000 crore in the election how will you improve the system. In two years you will move No Confidence Motion and Panchayat Samitti will take Rs. 10 lakh from Block Pramukh and Rs. 20 lakh will be taken in Zilla Parishad. It is none else but we that pave way and even make room for corruption.

In my Municipal Corporation, No Confidence Motion was moved and a ward councilor asking for Rs. 50 lakh. *MPLADS that is run by me is also riddled with unsavory practices as the clerk serving in the collect orate doesn't

sign the proposal without taking bribe. No MP can say that the practice doesn't exist. ...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, there may be a Government in your constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* However, I would like to apprise you that it is very much prevalent in my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* Is all this not right, ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, live articulated each and everything without chewing and mincing words. ...*(Interruptions)* and the leader of Farmers, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* You please consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

Mr. Rajesh Ranjan: I am showing him what Yogi Saheb has said. ...*(Interruption)* [ENGLISH] DR. A. SAMPATH : Sir, I am raising a Point of Order under Rule 352 for your information. In the Rule Book, it is enacted at pages 133 and 134. So, if what the hon. Member says in this august House is as per the rules, I will oblige your ruling. If the hon. Member is not sticking to the rules and is not obeying the rules and if his statement and his speech is not as per the rules, the Chair may be obliged to delete that word from the records. Hon. Chairperson, you may intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: I have not talked about you. I am telling about the office bearer. I have not said it about the M.P. ...*(Interruptions)* I have said that officials are unable to get our work relating to MP Fund done unless he takes our PC. ...*(Interruptions)* This is what I meant. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not misunderstand this. ...*(Interruptions)* I will request the Hon. Minister that ED must investigate all god men, monasteries, office bearers and leaders once. Several Hon. Member. Yes, there should be an investigation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: There is no problem with anyone ...*(Interruptions)*. I want that all these should once be investigated by the ED. This is what I want and this investigation should start with Shri Pappu Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)* The highest party funding is prevalent in India. Why is it that no party disclose the source of its

funding. ...*(Interruptions)* The point I wish to highlight is that they must disclose their source of funding.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You've to give suggestions only. Do not talk about any party.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Sir, I am talking about party funding. Why party funding not made public? Election process is influenced by that party funding and it has its deleterious impact on our republic. I am going to conclude by articulating one or two points. You look at the social media. You will be surprised to know how much money is spent on marketing? Election process is started by a channel. I would like to say humbly that you bring any law, we welcome that law and I am With you. I am not putting forward any argument on that. I have not questioned any M.P. We are sorry. Something of the wrong might have inadvertently figured in interpretation.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Rajesh Ji, please conclude. Now, you will get only one minute to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: I am going to conclude in two minutes. The probe that you wish to entrust to CBI in this Bill, incase the Lokpal Bill is introduced, Why don't you withdraw the Government facilities extended to the corruptions enforced? Why do they get office post retirement, For instance, in the recent part,* got a post. Even after the protest against S.C.-S.T. Act...* got respect. Several such officials assume the office of a Governor stop this thing. Corrupts should be kept from being part of the election process in political and social life both be it an officer or a leader. Everyone must be barred from contesting election.

17.00 hrs

Sir, my points are related to providing protection to the witness and cases against corrupt people must be disposed of within three months and Financial Package should be given to the witnesses.

*Not recorded.

Sir, Sports is the major hub of Corruption and Corruption is rampant in the day-to-day work of Banking System.

Sir what about the Food Security Bill? It is not delivered all through the year in villages. Therefore, you must ensure that the law enacted, comes into force.

I would to say that to conclude, some stringent laws need to be enacted to deal with corruption. Thank you.

SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA (West Delhi): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I am in support of Prevention of Corruption Bill in the Lok Sabha after 72 years of India's Independence. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...*

[Translation]

SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: I rise to support the Prevention of Corruption Bill. This Amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on January 19, 2013. *(Interruptions)* Subsequently the Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha on July 19, 2018 after having been referred to the Committee and encompassing all the amendments, the Bill has been presented in the Lok Sabha for discussion, is consideration and passing.

Whenever any form is filled in this country, the name of the parents is asked. If anyone asks who the mother of corruption in its or her mother is -...* ...*(Interruptions)* if someone asks...* Who its father is? It's the British who left this country. They has established East India Company here...*, Both mother and the English who happened to be its father caused corruption in tandem. ...*(Interruptions)* About 400-500 yrs ago no one had heard the term corruption. I am happy and feel a sense of pride to submit that for the last four years since when Modi Government came into power, the word 'Corruption' has been eliminated from the lexicon of the country.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You go through the proceedings and if it is not permitted, you delete it.

[Translation]

SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: The Alphabet from A-Z is taught in the schools. The Rads of KG and Nursery classes are taught 'A' for Apple, 'B' for Bat, 'C' for Cat and 'D' for Dog. I have also been taught in the school the same. But, after sixty years rule of the Congress Party, the definition of alphabet from A-Z has changed. Today, 'A' stands for Adarsh Scam or 'A' for Augusta Scam. 'B' stands for Boors Scam and 'C' stands for CWG Scam. There had been scam in the CWG games ...*(Interruptions)* of the order of Rs. 90 tans and crore. Even the tissue paper rolls for toilet were purchased for Rs. 4,238 per roll ...*(Interruptions)* They made 'D' for Devas Antix Scam, 'E' for Employee Guarantee Scheme Scam, 'F' for Fodder Scam, 'G' for Ghaziabad Provident Fund scam, 'H' for Harshed Mehta Stock Market scam, 'I' for IPL scam, 'J' for JBT Teachers' Recruitment scam, 'K' for Ketan Parikh Market scam, 'L' for LIC Housing Scheme scam, 'M' for Madhu Koda scam, 'N' for Non-Banking Financial Corporation scam, 'O' for Oriental Bank scam, 'P' for Punjab State Council of Education scam.

Then, the list of goes on like 'Q' for Quash for Gold scam, 'S' for Satyam scam, 'T' for Tekarm 2-G scam, 'U' for UTI scam, 'V' for Volkswagen Equity scam, 'W' for West Bengal Telecom scam and 'XYZ' is going on Punjab and Karnataka. Before that, we were not with know of corruption. Our party had only two Member in the Lok Sabha. Had they not been prompt, they would not have faced such a situation. Now the BJP has won all the Assembly Elections held during the last four years. When the Prime Minister came this power in 2014, he spoke of self respect for India. He said: "Desh nahin Jhukne doonga, Desh nahi mitne doonga, Desh nahi lutne doonga". They are affrayed on the fact that these has been no corruption in the country over the last four years. Today all these people have cobbled up together. They talking of Limited opposition in 2019, why do they do so. The principal reason behind in that they getting easy, now. All are now like unemployed who has nothing to eat. The congress ruled for 58 years during the last seventy years. There was Congress all over in the Lok Sabha, in the Assembly, in Gram Panchayats and all the bereanerats too were theres, so there was no one to complain about corruption. Can corruption be at bureaucratic level only? Thousands of

*Not recorded.

Sikhs were slaughtered in the 1984 riots in Delhi and not a single Congress pendant was hanged. Is it not Corruption? Why were they not punished? All the officers and police were under them. They were in power. There was no one to level accusations then, no FIR or inquiry was lodged. There was no one to save the people because. I ordered for the same. The person in power ordered for that. The public was saying like,

'Badnam Gulistan karne ko Bas ek hi ullu kafi hai
Har shakh pe ullu baitha hai Anzame-Gulistan kya
hoga.'

The entire country is reeling under corruption, today corruption is eating like termiles. This is attributed to corruption. So, Prevention of Corruption or Prevention of Congress has the some meaning. The country needs to be Congress free. I want to tell you the level of corruption in the Commonwealth Games of Delhi. The trademills were hired at Rs. 10 lakh CWG games. While, the rent can hardly be Rs. 5 lakh even today. The tissue paper rolls of toilets were purchased at Rs. 4000 per roll, the fee of the cross trainer was Rs. 9 lakhs. The rent for chairs was Rs. 9000 per chair, while a new chair can be purchased for Rs. 5000. Even an umbrella was rented at Rs. 7000. The refrigerator of 100 ltrs was taken at rent at the rate of Rs. 42000. The country saw all limits of corruption being crossed. The daily newspapers widely covered UPA Government's unparalleled prompt practices in various scams. It was as if all the members in the Government were competing with each other to lop the corruption list and hit the highest target to poems their leaders. May I opine a few lines here:

"Ek tarak Jahan Gharib, Kisan, Mazdoor picchele
Khoon-pasina se apni rozi roti jarurate
Wahi doosri taraf satta ke kuch utraadhikri
Desh ka khazana apne irrade pe luta rahe!"

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Sir, I have not come to the Bill as yet. When all such corrupt practices were happening, it seemed to all of us that soon after an

aeroplane would leave for Italy with some people on board who would say...* *(Interruptions)* So much corruption and looking of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please give your suggestions and conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Sir, I am concluding *(Interruptions)* I haven't taken anybody's name. ...*(Interruptions)* Even where one goes to hospital for childbirth, he has to pay bribe. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will go through the record. If there is anything objectionable, it will be expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI PARVESH SINGH VERMA: Sir, one has to pay bribe even for the post-mortem of a deceased person. The briber giver and the one bribed both are guilty under section 7 and 8. If someone turns a whistle-blower and alleges he is forced to pay bribe, there this Bile provides that if he makes a complaint to the investigating agency within seven days, he will be exempted from the punishment. It is said that there is no discrimination in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am just concluding. Duty two more times.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have not given my suggestion at all regarding the Bill. Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Sir, let us all see that:—

"Baitha hai jo hum pe bharosa karke,
Us gharib ko uska haqne hum kaise dila peyenge
Nahi jeete agar bhristachar ke khilaf is ladai ko
Tab apne zameer se nazre kaise mile payenge".

With this, I support the Bill.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Sir, I rise to support The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018. I consider it to be a very important Bill, there is no doubt about it. We cannot doubt the Government's intention either. Yet, in the wake of our old experience, some may doubt the implementation part of it. Undoubtedly, the enforces of such laws become the role-models in public.

I can say with great confidence that looking at the impression of Modiji in India and abroad, we are sure to lame the dispense of corruption with full honesty. It is indeed a critical disease and no one insulate himself/herself from it by passing the buck. While we discuss it today, we have to think over it rising above the party lines. First of all, let us get to the bottom of this disease? Shri Vermaji hinted at that, but what will be the solution to it, it is for all of us to think. This disease surfaces due to lack of accountability, when one uses one's discretion. After Independence, the permit system, the Quota System caused this disease. Hence, this disease spread cross the political system. I see that the intention of this Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill's in noble and we hope it will be applied also, to a certain extent though. This has percolated to the gene of our people. For this, Swami Ramdev will have to prepare some formula to cure our gene, I think!

It can be done away with slight amendments. This is a serious issue. The earlier laws could not be implemented owing to lack of will-power. Before this, there were only cosmetic laws. They could not get enforced due to lack of will-power. Even the machinery to enforce it was suspected. But, today, we are discussing a very important Bill. The Government will have to prepare new modaltis to implement it. We see the Lokpal Bill remain unimplemented effectively. Today, the country demands effective mechanizm to curb corruption. So, this amendment comes. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Badal Government come with Right to Service Act. We informed the offices about the prescribed time-limit to provide service and the punishment for non-compliance. The bureaucratic system then swung into action. We need to create such accountability. The persons having disproportionate income should be subjected to fair investigation.

We will have to bring about improvement in the Election process. If nobody is ready to grease anyone's palam, the practice of taking bribe will be a thing of part. Corruption has into the Electron process. Use of liquor, to woo the voters in common knowledge. More importantly, it is said that this much money has been spent. The fact of the matter is that the amount of money we are made to mention on paper rarely match the actual amount of expenditure incurred by the candidates in pursuit of contesting electrons. When the premise itself is flamed hour can one cure the disease inflicting the masses. I compliment the Government for bringing in this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN (Sangrur): Hon. Chairperson Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You should give only suggestion.

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: I will not go at length. I usually have only two-three minutes. The leaders of Akali Dal, please care to listen. ...*(Interruptions)* Chandumajara ji is speaking against bribe. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, I am addressing you, my fingers are pointed to you. ...*(Interruptions)* He is speaking against bribery. Akali Dal is speaking against bribery. ...*(Interruptions)* They have looked Punjab for ten years. ...*(Interruptions)** And he is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You kindly take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: He is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)* He speaks against corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please speak on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: Shri Chandmajra is speaking against corruption.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You give suggestions.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: I am addressing you Sir.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record except Mann sahib. Mann sahib you kindly address the Chair, otherwise I cannot allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, you do not know. Do not say, you are at that side. You talk to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: I am addressing you but I am sad that Chandu majara is speaking against corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Talk to me. This side only.
...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Give your suggestion.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, this is not correct. We cannot run the House like this now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: Sir, Chandu majara is speaking against corruption. ...*...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Silence please.
...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: I will speak, have patience to listen. ... *(Interruptions)* Bidhuri let me speak. There is only one person who is not a politician. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please address the chair.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Do not interrupt. Please do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJARA: What is he speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He is not talking to the Chair.
...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: Sir, not only I, but the people, of the country say why Modi Saheb, having 56 inch chest, afraid of voting by ballot papers. ...*(Interruptions)* The whole nations is asking for your reply? EVM is not being use in foreign countries, why only in India? It's also a corruption. EVM is corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* The whole nation is asking for your reply. EVM is not being use in foreign countries, why it is being used in India. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If there is anything objectionable, I will look into it. Anything objectionable, I will look into. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Silence please. We have to run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You cannot talk like this. ...
(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You please sit down. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If there if anything objectionable, I will remove it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: I will not name any body. Somebody asked...* that your are loved by all.

*Not recorded.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): How can you say this? He cannot say so? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please, conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: Somebody asked...* he is loved by all. He said, "I am dependent only on EVM" ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Whatever objectionable word is there in his speech, I will remove it from the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Shri E.T. Mohammad Basheer. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI IDRIS ALI (BASIRHAT): Sir, please allow me to make one submission.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Basheerji, one minute.

Yes, Mr. Idris Ali. Be very brief.

SHRI IDRIS ALI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to make my very important submission. At the same time, I am deeply grateful to our Hon. Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee because due to her, I am here in the House as a Member.

Sir, while my colleague was speaking, false allegations were made by an Hon. Member from CPM, Md. Badaruddoza Khan.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: On that, I have already taken a decision. If there is anything objectionable, it will be removed from the proceedings.

SHRI IDRIS ALI: In her speech, whatever our party colleague, Shrimati Aparupa Poddar said was correct ... *(Interruptions)* [TRANSLATION] they tried to tarnish the image of TMC party on the issue of Naroda Sarda.

[English]

With due respect to all, let me say this, Hon. Chairman, Sir, that our TMC supremo, Mamata Banerjee is a symbol of honesty.

[Translation]

There is no Chief Minister in India at present who lives in a jhuggi. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Let Mohammad Basheer begin his speech.

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (Ponnani): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important legislation.

Sir, *prima facie*, this legislation seems to be good. Certain provisions such as giving bribe to public servant or commercial organisation has been categorised as an offence. Similarly, attachment and forfeiting of property of the offender is also very clear in this legislation. Procedure for prosecution is also specific. Time period for trial of the cases is also clear. Redefining of offences is also categorical. So, these are the positive points of this legislation.

Sir, we claim that this amendment is to make our anti-corruption law in conformity with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2005 in which India is a signatory. I would like to say one thing here. There is something missing in this UN Resolution. It is quite unfortunate that giving bribe to a foreign public servant is not included here. Similarly, there is a lack of clarity as regards taking bribe from a private industry is concerned. Then, compensation for the aggrieved by acts of corruption is also not categorically stated here. These are certain negative points about this legislation.

Sir, here, I would like to say a very important thing. India can be proud of, what? India can be proud of RTI Act, (Right to Information Act). My friends were saying about the corruption and other things during the UPA period. I would like to say that the RTI was the revolutionary step taken by the UPA Government to fight corruption. That was the most powerful weapon to fight corruption. It was the most transparent law this country has ever seen to make the public servant accountable.

Sir, with all the humbleness, I would like to say that you are crippling the wings of Right to Information Act. It

is an offence on your part. Here, now, you are trying to set the criterion for appointment of Information Commissioners and their salary structures. Similarly, your attempt is to bring the RTI functionaries under the grip of the Government.

Sir, as per the existing Act, the tenure of the Information Commissioners is five years and their salary was equivalent to that of the Chief Election Commissioner. You are changing that also. Consent of the Leader of the Opposition was an essential criterion, which also you are not considering.

You are diluting all these things according to your will and pleasure and political desire. These are certain things which I would like to say.

As per the Right to Information Act, State Government can appoint Information Commissioner and you are trying to dilute that also. You are capturing everything in your hands. You are centralising all these powers assigned to the Commissioners in the State Governments. This is another move to undermine the federal structure of this country in that way. States have certain rights and responsibilities. Unfortunately, you are also trying to control them. Similarly, you are destabilising the RTI. What is happening? Hundreds of petitions are pending without giving reply. You have to know the seriousness of the situation. Thousands of vacancies are there. Officials are not there. There are vacancies in the Commissions. Even Chief Commissioners' vacancies are there. How can you justify these kinds of actions?

Similarly, many RTI activists are brutally attacked in our country. Is it the freedom? They are doing a noble service for this nation.

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. Political corruption is the most dangerous corruption. I would like to say this with all politeness that this Government is encouraging political corruption. Such a Government has no moral right to talk about corruption in this country.

With these few words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (Bhongir): Sir, it is a very important Bill. I am a surgeon by profession. This disease of corruption cannot be cured by the medicine, we

need a surgical treatment. After listening to the speeches of various Hon. Members on this topic, I remember one movie, *Roti, Kapda Aur Makan*. In that movie, what happened is that one lady, who was accused of theft, people started pelting stones at her. At that time, the hero comes and suggests: "Whichever one of you has committed no sin may throw the first stone at her." Here, I feel and everybody also feels that political corruption is the root cause of all types of corruptions in this country. Unless and until we create an electoral system, which is transparent, which is devoid of money and only public money is there, the corruption cannot be stopped. The prevention of corruption need to be started from top to bottom and not from bottom to top. I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN (Mumbai North Central): Hon. Chairperson Sir, I will put my views in short in support of this Bill. For some time, I was seeing theatrics as to who is more corrupt, who is less corrupt. When some youth like me comes to this House first time with some hopes of people and see some poems, some theatrics and then while remaining politics, they say that politicians are bad which brings a story to my mind. There was three friends- Wealth, Knowledge and Faith. These are very close friends. Once they decided not to live together and go on in their won way. Two of the friends ask wealth that where will he meet them later? Wealth said that he will meet them in banks, purses, coffees or in temples. Thus, somewhere he will meet them. We will keep meeting. Then two of them ask the knowledge where will he meet? Knowledge said that he will meet them in schools, institutions and colleges. You will find me among people. You will find me everywhere. However, when they ask the 'credibility' as to where he will meet. He said that one I am gone, I will never be found.

Credibility of a person is very necessary. Credibility is very necessary to keep the main stream of this country on the right track. We are sitting here today, here and there. We are sitting on both sides, but people showed belief in us so we are here. Members sitting in the opposition started with the issue of corruption and you cannot deny the fact that people have showed complete faith in Narendra Modiji and gave this chance in 2014 to us. You could

not have asked this question at that time but now you are questioning the faith of the people. We want to bring development with this faith. Our main motto is to bring development through this faith.

Prime Minister said, in a programme day before you today, that the era let everything move as usual, is over now. We also used to say to show a currency note show with a photo of Gandhiji, and leave. But, in this Government we say that don't show 'Gandhiji' show the real values of Gandhiji and move ahead with confidence. This Bill has been brought with this intention only.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, we are going to celebrate 75th anniversary of our Independence in 2022. What do we want to achieve by that 75th year of Independence? Prime Minister himself says that we want to double the income of farmers, housing for poor, good employment for youths and equal rights for women. We are moving towards 2022 with this intention. Anything can stop development of India, then it is love for corruption among us. It is said that this Bill is for preventions of corruption. I say that this Bill is a cure. All the citizens of the country have to ensure that we will not give bribe, we will not indulge in corruption. But, before this prevention, the Government has brought this cure. This Bill has 19 clauses. The most important thing in this is uniform terminology, undue advantage. Earlier there were always some words in every clause that caused confusion, because our bureaucrats like to use some language. Our Government does not want to create confusion in terminology. There will be uniform terminology and nobody providing or taking undue advantage can escape this clauses of this Bill, who is involved in corruption under this Bill.

Somebody mentioned here about section 7, someone about section 8 and someone about section 9. We will find in 19 clauses of this Bill that these in a clear explanation of GST along with all the taxes and similar explanations are there in the sections, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this Bill. The section 8 of this Bill explains that a convict of corruption will be punished. The definition of bribe giver given in section 8 was not correct and it was intended to save in section 24. We commit that section 24 and allowed seven eight or some days more for this correction and made provision that whistle blow, who is bribe giver can be examined there is no minimum cap for that also. Section 9 and Section

10 are very necessary. Higher officers in commercial organisations used to do corruption through their peons to protect themselves. If something went wrong then put him in jail and carry on. But, now parameters for commercial organisations are also being fixed. Suppose a clerk would have done his job, a senior officer would have done this job by taking bribe. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to say that justice delayed is justice denied. In that way, we have got time period for that.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude, Madam. The Minister has to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Sir, I am just concluding. It is because, nobody spoke about the Sections. All spoke about politics. So, it is very important to tell what the Government is doing. It is such a wonderful work and such a wonderful Bill that Hon. Jitendra Singh ji has placed. [TRANSLATION] There is clause 17 A in this section. We found that in cases of corruption in higher judiciary, permission of Hon. Chief Justice was necessary and had to be obtained. But, we are also one of these public servants and if found involved in such scams, then there was no facility in this of taking this permission.

Now, Supreme Court has struck down this section 6 A saying that there should be non-discriminatory provisions. It has been inserted into it as section 17 A.

Sir, this is necessary because protest began from here, the questioning started here. It was asked as to what happened in Rafale deal? I would like to say that corruption done for many years is still visible. We did not see any example of such corruption in our Government. Before scam has not died yet fond they are asking questions regarding Rafale deal. In such situations, we all should come together. I will just say that our Government came in 2014 and it has come with intentions of equality. Every policy speaks of uniform laws and equal opportunities. Its best example is "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan". This Abhiyan has shown that cleanliness of our hear, is very necessary. Now corruption is also brought under the "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan". Corruption has eaten our country like termite and therefore, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is also being used to check it, which is evident in the form of this Bill.

It is an individual Bill and contains everything like bankruptcy, insolvency, etc. I, therefore, thank the Hon. Prime Minister for bringing this Bill.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, this House is discussing an important legislation as to how corruption which has crept into our political system can be evaded.

Sir, when we are discussing this important issue, the entire country is also discussing on Rafale. What is the crux of the Rafale deal? Hon. Defence Minister is here. Is the clause relating to price is secret or not?

Sir, this is something which the Government has to tell the people of this country. I have been a Member of this House from 1984. I have seen many discussions starting from Bofors gun onwards. In those days, there was turmoil in the House. There was storm in the House. The House could not run. We are peacefully asking the Government. Tell the people whether this is secret or not. All of us know that this entire deal will be examined by CAG. Once CAG looks into this, it will come to the Public Accounts Committee. What is secret in this?

During the UPA Government, yesterday, Hon. Defence Minister said that the deal of Rafale was around about Rs. 560 crores. During this Government, this has gone up to Rs. 1600 crore. This is an important fact which you have to hear. ...*(Interruptions)* The Prime Minister of this country has given an assurance to the people that there would be a clean Government. There would be a transparent Government. ...*(Interruptions)* I did not say anything ...*(Interruptions)* The Prime Minister has assured the people of this country that there would be a clean Government.

My second suggestion is this. There have been many JPCs. I demand a JPC to inquire. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Only the speech of Shri K.V. Thomas will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)* ...*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: There have been many JPCs. Why is this Government afraid of JPC? Regarding the statement made by the Prime Minister and the Hon. Defence Minister, we will give a notice for privilege motion in the House. That is also an issue. We are moving a

privilege motion. But the people have the right to know. When you are moving such an important legislation, people should have faith in you. What faith do people have when such allegations are going on in this country against this Government? My request to the Government is to make it very clear. What is the secrecy in this? People of this country should know this.

Sir, within the short period of the last four years, BJP became the richest party in the country. How has the money come in? So, these are the issues.

So, if you are serious and sincere about this Bill, the Bill which you are introducing, then, you should clarify this. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, please take your seat.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : It is not that Caesar alone should be above doubt.

Caesar's wife should also be above doubt. So, why are you worried about it? I did not say anything undemocratic. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please take your seat.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am asking the Government to clarify its position so that the people have the right to know what secrecy is there in the Rafale deal. ...*(Interruptions)*

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You all please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Ram Kumar Sharma ji. Hon. Minister is to give the reply. You please conclude within tow minutes.

SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA (Sitamarhi): Hon. Chairman, Sir, you have given me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. 'Main bachaata raha deemak se ghar apna, aur chand swartha keede poore mulk ko kha gaye'.

Acharya Chankya has said in his Maharashtra that a nation can develop only when a king stops misuse of the Government exchequer by following strict discipline for the upliftment of the nation.

Those making long and big speeches continue to insinuate our Prime Minister, Hon. Narendra Modi ji. They say he doesn't have a chest of 56 inches. I am continuously saying that only a person with 56 inches chest wants to strengthen the country by introducing a Bill like "The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018" in the Parliament.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I fully support this Bill and my Party, Rashtriyas Lok Janta Party and all of its members too support this motion and this Bill. Since Independence, the welfare schemes in the country have been formulated with that aim and objective that the benefits of the development and growth percolate down to the poor and the needy, but these have been leakages in these schemes owing to the corruption prevalent therein for years, leading to the unqualified people getting lots of money and wealth. For example, the Economic Survey for the financial year 2015-16 reveals that 40-50 per cent of the benefits to be accrued under the major schemes of the public distribution system have gone to the pockets of the middlemen instead of the poor due to the corruption prevalent therein.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You please conclude now.

SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, please give me one more minute. The current Government launched a big campaign in 2014 to bring the poor and the deprived under the ambit of the banking services and it has now created a D.B.T. set up thereupon. The foundation of the inclusiveness was built by bringing in transparency with the combination of Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile. This Government should be appreciated for creating an independent, clean and transparent economy. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You just give your suggestions only. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: The Hon. Prime Minister has at times, taken initiatives to address the menace of corruption prevalent in the country and also taken steps, such as the Digital India and Demonetisation. I am also of the view that we need a long term and inclusive growth and development, not an immediate and one-sided one, like our Prime Minister is taking the entire country along as a whole. At last, I support this motion. Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I, first of all, congratulate the Hon. Minister as well as Hon. Prime Minister. Through this Bill, they have tried to make a corruption-free India. I and my party support this Bill. I belong to Bihar. Our leader Nitish Kumar ji had got a totally undeveloped Bihar in severe miserable condition. That's why since the day he became the Chief Minister he compromised with none-be it an IPAS, IPS or any other senior officer, or Minister or Chief Minister. By creating fast track courts, he sent to jail all culprits be they the persons having assets disproportionate to their income or criminals and thus, he brought Bihar back on the track. Thus, I consider this law a positive one and support this amendment.

There is an important point relating to attachment of assets and properties in the Act. Besides, various crimes such as, under section-7 giving bribe to a public servant; under section 8, getting undue advantage to influence the public servant by way of corruption or expired resources or using personal influence, under section-10, giving of bribe by some commercial organisation to a public servant; under section-11, convictions of influential person of commercial organisations into crimes; under section-14, criminal misconduct etc. by the public servant brought under the ambit of the Act.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (Haridwar): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the Bill brought in the House has been brought with a big resolution and big vision. This has been brought with the same vision and mission of re-creating the country as the Vishwa Guru like earlier. This has been brought with a strong will-power; and only a person or the Government having courage to implement the same, could bring it with such a strong will-power. This has been proved by this Government that they have resolved to implement this. Whatever law it be it the law on demonetisation, law relating to Benami properties, law to check corruption. If we see, we would find that the mindset of people has changed will the change that has taken place in the history of the country during the last four years, and so, this Bill is sure to establish India as

a new India. I congratulate our Prime Minister as well as this Government for the same.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Hon. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I am to express my gratitude to the Hon. Members who have made this important issue valuable by maintaining its dignity and by giving their highly effective and positive suggestions. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhary ji, Shri Prahalad Joshi ji, Shrimati Aparupa Poddar ji, Shri Tathagat Satpati ji, Prem Kumar ji, Arvind ji, Ninama ji, Janardhan Reddy ji, Mohd. Fazlur Hassanji, Dr. Geeta ji, Shri Rajiv Ranjan alias Pappuji. ...(Interruptions) Wherever they are, I'm calling them, I haven't made any mistake in calling them. Shri Prem Singh Chandumajara ji, Shri BHAGWANT Mann ji, Mohd. Bashir Sahib, Shrimati Poonam Mahajan ji, Shri KV Thomas ji, Shri Ram Kumar Sharma, Shri Kaushalendra ji and Pokhriyal Sahib ji participated in the discussion. I think that one important thing has been that it is natural that some political color is seen here as we all are public representatives and we have a public life and belong to politics also. But, on the whole, so far as the issue in conjectured, the altitude of all on this has been a positive one. [ENGLISH] The discussion began with Shri Adhir Ranjan ji, who was trying to sound critical, but I am very glad that he was very constructive. [TRANSLATION] It means that in all these suggestions all desired to find the way to check corruption. Sensitivity and concern of each and everyone across the party line is clearly seen therein. Certainly, many Hon. Members said that this has been happening since long and then, entire chronology of events was also revisited. But, in this issue, we had the freedom that if we went back in history. We would have found examples and stories of corruption and prevalent since times immemorial.

But, being a responsible and accountable Government and being an elected Government, provisions have been made on the points or new dimensions that came to our notice from time to time. Whenever would written history this point is sure to be discussed. It is a fact, as I said is beginning that this law was enacted in 1988, now, after a period for 30 years, many more experiences have been last. Several other circumstanced were formed, many new things were understood, dimensions and style of corruption changed too. And those doing corruption might also have changed their modus operandi and surely, there would have

been modernisation therein and latest techniques might have also been resorted to. So, we too formed a style to change our dimensions. Certainly, as all said that this movement and struggle against corruptions is a never-ending one. As I told in the beginning that. [ENGLISH] The ideal situation is when the nation and the society become incorruptible. Maybe, we are still to evolve to that level of evolution. To be fair, I think, 70 years is a very small life-span in the history of a democracy or a nation. For a mortal being, when you are seventy, you get all septic thoughts, but for a nation, if you write history, 70 years will not occupy even a footnote in a chapter. So, we are still evolving. When we evolve to that level of incorruptibility, then we will not require a legislation like this. [TRANSLATION] There wouldn't be any need for amendment. But until and unless, we reach our goal, amendments would continue to come in, in future too. Based on the extent of our present understanding and experience, it has been brought in. Besides, we all understood one thing. Whether we admit it or not. We had started the journey with a resoult during these four years as I said in beginning. [ENGLISH] 'minimum government, maximum governance' and zero tolerance towards corruption.

17.58 hrs

(HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, in these four years, the proof of our honesty is that for the first time in the country, people have again started having faith over their leaders and the Government. They stood by the Government decisions ever though the Government took stringent decisions and people faced difficulties in the initial stages, be it the decision of demonetisation or GST. It may be any administration and for that matter under any political party, it is mandatory for any successful administration that it must have conviction and courage. Both courage and conviction comes only when they have confidence that people will support them for their credibility. Before the important election of Uttar Pradesh they announced demonetisation, it was not a ordinary thing. [ENGLISH] I do not think that it fits into the realm of a good electoral or political thinking. [TRANSLATION] It is not easy for any political party or ruling party to take such a daring decision. But here is one Government which has raised credibility, which is committed for good governance, with honesty, now we have to see that how far we are successful, it is continues process. This is the reason why Shri Adhir Ranjan Chaudhary raised few points. [ENGLISH] He was

right in saying that corruption in India is perpetual. I would rather add, to what he has said, that corruption all over the world is perpetual. But that does not mean that we should give up our fight against corruption. Just as any evil in the world is perpetual, theft is perpetual, dacoity is perpetual and crime is perpetual. But the true test or yardstick of any responsible political party or political Government is that we are awakened to this and we are ready to address this, and we will continue to do so.

18.00 hrs

[Translation]

He has made one-two important points. I will raise other important points also, because a lot of time has passed by. I will not make you wait longer.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): My humble request to the Hon. Deputy Speaker and to the entire House is to extend the time of the House till the reply and passing of the Bill is over.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope the House would accept the suggestion of the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister and extend the time of the House till the Minister's reply and passing of the Bill.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time of the House is extended.

[Translation]

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: One point often comes for discussion and if it is not replied to its reply will remain incomplete. At times, it is being discussed in media that Lokpal has not been brought and not bringing Lokpal shows that the Government is not making attempts honestly, it shows lack of the Government's honesty. Shir Adhir Ranjan ji also stated the same that [ENGLISH] if you are really sincere towards your crusade against corruption, then what happened to Lokpal? Though Lokpal process is in progress, a meeting was conducted on 19th to constitute a search committee. This process is moving ahead. Yes, there is same delay and this thought emerged due to this delay only.

[English]

I always avoid to be political in my replies because that comes in the way of one-to-one relation when we meet outside. I am sure the Hon. Member will give me this permission to say that the cause of the delay is not the ruling party, but the cause of delay is the Congress Party. I will just explain to you very politely. It is because the Congress Party failed to manage the minimum possible seats required to be recognised as the Opposition Party.

[Translation]

Now what is our fault in it. If this country stopped you at 44 seats.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: They can take big decision but cannot take this small decision?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I am not making any political statement. I was taking only this. I only meant to say that there was some delay because we tried to bring amendment in it, so that the process moves uninterrupted.

[English]

We tried to walk the extra mile. That can happen to any party. I am not talking in that term. So, we suggested that we should have the leader of the largest Opposition party to be qualified as a member of this Committee. [TRANSLATION] This all process took time and how the House was functioning, not functioning that is other thing. [ENGLISH] The Whistle blower Bill is in the pipeline. It is listed in the Rajya Sabha. [TRANSLATION] You mentioned about undue practice and coercive bribery this matter was raised by other Hon. Members. [ENGLISH] It has already been included. So, I will not be repetitive and take your time.

When we say good governance, when we say transparency, when we say accountability, when we say zero tolerance towards corruption, when we say more of citizen participation, I think broadly speaking there are two aspects to it. One is the citizen participation, which of course, makes it mandatory that there should be minimum corruption or no corruption ideally. [TRANSLATION] Then how citizens will be involved. [ENGLISH] The other tool is the civil servant, the public servant, the officer who has to carry out the process of governance because he is the essential tool of governance. You cannot achieve good results with bad tools.

[Translation]

Hence for the first time when amendments were brought in the Bill, then on the one hand there should be no leniency towards corruption and a thought should be given towards officers, employees or public servant to do their work with honesty, they should not be tortured in anyway. [ENGLISH] so that an honest performing officer or a public servant does not feel intimidated or his initiative does not get killed, [TRANSLATION] As one Hon. Member was stating that various officers stopped taking decision due to uncertainties. I would like to say broadly. I will not take much of your time, this Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha with 43 amendments. As time and again stated, [ENGLISH] bribe giver clause is a kind of new introduction or an improved introduction of the earlier concept.

[Translation]

The one who gives bribe is equally responsible with the one who takes bribe. This will not only lead to the practice of bribery, but it can also sort our frivolous complaints also. [ENGLISH] We, the Members of Parliament, are also included in this. [TRANSLATION] Anybody can come and complaint that he took bribe from me. [ENGLISH] Then, the onus is on you to prove that you did not do so. In this case, one who claims that 'I gave' will also have to explain why he 'gave' or why he has become a 'giver'. This is a kind of new improvisation.

At the same time, as was rightly being expressed by Shri Adhir [TRANSLATION] in between few members Stated about coercive bribery. As you said when someone goes to hospital then he has no other option. The dare has been given due consideration. He gave seven days period to us. I agree with few Hon. Members. They said that this time of seven days may be less. One good example cane. May be from this side that when someone came to office for treatment of their child, then seven days time was less. When we will frame rules then we will increase the period. [ENGLISH] May be, the time line of seven days begins later. But, overall, It was kept for seven days. Cut off periods starting and ending time needs to be managed, [ENGLISH] the real duration will get increased. [TRANSLATION] Similarly the time line is another issue. As I said, we need to give protection to officers.

[English]

This is another very important point that for any

corruption case we will be laying down guidelines for the decision to be given within two years, [TRANSLATION] otherwise there is general perception in the society had corruption case is registered, officer gets retired, at times expires after retirement. Even his family members are no longer there. The decision comes taken after 30 yrs. [ENGLISH] It does not serve the purpose for which it was meant. Now, we are going to lay down a time line of two years 'ordinarily'. The word 'ordinarily' has been very cautiously used in this Clause because there may be a case, which might require extension and then the court will justify it, but there would be a justification. Otherwise, there will be a time line fixed of two years for deciding any corruption case.

Along with comes the issue of permission of time line. This is within three months. We have brought the clause of permission that the action against the officer can be taken, It is there already that [ENGLISH] Joint Secretary and above enjoyed this impunity. Now, it is available at all levels. [TRANSLATION] It was also Stated that it will lead to corruption. I personally feel that it will increase corruption.

Sir, I will take few minutes more, and give one example. I am an officer and I have one subordinate. I catch him randomly and I say that come to my room, I have received complaint against you. [ENGLISH] May be, I have the consideration of extracting some benefit from him, but if I have a competent authority from whom I have to seek permission to proceed against him, then I will be -- at least, in my mind -- having this cautiousness that I have to justify my act. [TRANSLATION] Now we have made this provision at all levels. It has one new thing. It is an important issue which we can discuss outside also. [ENGLISH] The commercial organizations offering bribe will also be included. [TRANSLATION] only charitable institutions have been kept out of it.

Sir, the issue of undue benefit and undue advantage cropped up. A large number of Members expressed their concern that if someone is caught for no reason or any action is taken against him. Hence there is a provision that if someone takes something, for example, if someone takes watch, then you can only blame him for the guilt of taking watch. [ENGLISH] You have to establish that there was a motive, and you have to establish that this was an undue advantage. [TRANSLATION] Therefore, an effort has been made to include such provisions so that, as I said [ENGLISH] on the one hand, we have strict

measures against corruption, and on the other hand, we also ensure that we provide a work-friendly environment to a Government officer/public servant so that he can perform to the best of his ability.

[Translation]

Sir, broadly, not giving deep into it, I would say that there is a provision of permission for retired officers. [ENGLISH] this will be available even after superannuation. [TRANSLATION] As Hon. Member mentioned about 17 (A)-prior permission and 13 (A). It has the provision.

Sir, I will not take much time, because you have read the Bill and discussion has taken place on it. But, as a whole [ENGLISH] this is certainly a very historic legislation. Unfortunately. [TRANSLATION] This has not come in media after being passed in Rajya Sabha because media normally covers mudslinging incidents only.

[English]

When the history of parliamentary proceedings is recorded, this will go down as a great piece of legislation because after Independence there was only one occasion when this Bill was brought in 1988. Thirty years after that, this Bill has been improved upon and laid the foundation of future improvement, if possible. [TRANSLATION] This is true that time and again law has been enacted on corruption, and it is still required. We have CAT, CVC and RTE, as far as my experience is concerned it can happen in future there will be need for such a law or amendment. But I feel that when all on news stems do not hug much of Media limelight then and thus news item will be there in Media for a longer time.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, eradicating corruption is very difficult. Even in 320 B.C. in the Chanakya's Arthashastra, there was a mention of corruption. Hon. Minister has tried to bring in reforms to stop and reduce corruption. He is trying his level best. I would like to ask the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister this. The only way out is electoral reforms. Elections are conducted; every party has a manifesto. You have got the majority in the House. Before the end of this Lok Sabha, if you bring a Bill to effect electoral reforms, there would be a way out to end corruption. When a person who is contesting

an election from Panchayat to Parliament is not required to spend any money, then the dream of Mahatma Gandhi would be fulfilled. Only then, real development would take place. Then a candidate need not worry about the money to be spent in the next elections. When there is no question of spending, then there is no question of corruption. To stop corruption, electoral reforms is badly required. I hope the Government would bring such a legislation.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 25th July, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

18.14 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 25, 2018/Shravana 3, 1940 (Saka).

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191.	Shri Singh Ganesh	1030	211.	Shri Tripathi Sharad	1094
192.	Shri Singh, Abhishek	922, 1044	212.	Shri Tukaram Godse Hemant	995
193.	Shri Singh Bharat	926, 977, 1118	213.	Shri Tumane Krupal Balaji	1053, 1123, 1128
194.	Shri Singh Dushyant	1041	214.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	1124
195.	Singh Kunwar Haribansh	1062, 1114, 1115	215.	Shri Usendi Vikram	962
196.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	970	216.	Shri V. Elumalai	1015
197.	Shrimati Singh Pratyusha Rajeshwari	929, 1143	217.	Shrimati V. Sathya Bama	997, 1072, 1127
198.	Shri Singh Sunil Kumar	1017	218.	Shrimati Vasanthi M.	945
199.	Dr. Somaiya Kirit	974, 1119	219.	Shri Vasava Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	1025, 1078
200.	Shrimati Sonker Neelam	1061	220.	Shri Vasava Parbhubhai Nararbhai	954, 1050, 1119, 1121
201.	Shri Sriram Malyadri	1034, 1105	221.	Shri Venkatesh Babu T.G.	1048, 1096, 1114
202.	Shrimati Sule Supriya	939, 1110, 1114, 1118, 1124	222.	Dr. Venugopal P.	965, 1045
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204.	Shri Suresh D.K.	949, 1057, 1112	224.	Shrimati Verma Rekha	1053
205.	Shri Tadas Ramdas C.	1070, 1125, 1126	225.	Shri Vijayakumar S.R.	1062, 1114, 1115
206.	Shrimati Teacher P.K. Sreemathi	1043	226.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	1036, 1048, 1117
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