

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

Sixteenth Series, Vol. XXX, Fourteenth Session, 2018/1939 (Saka)

No. 14, Tuesday, March 13, 2018/Phalguna 22, 1939 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMN
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
Starred Question Nos. 241	1-5
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 242 to 260	05-45
Unstarred Question Nos. 2761 to 2990	0045-1173
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	1174-1181
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
45th to 49th Reports	1181-1182
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE	
37th to 43rd Reports	1182-1183
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY	
38th to 39th Reports	1183-1184
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR	
34th to 36th Reports	1184
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	
23rd Report	1184
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES	
20th and 21st Reports	1185
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS	
43rd and 45th Reports	1185
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
46th and 48th Reports	1186
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL	
38th and 41st Reports	1186
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS	
209th Report	1187

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

309th to 315th Reports	1187-1188
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1838 DATED 06.03.2018 REGARDING DAMAGED WHEAT IN PUNJAB ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY	1188-1190
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	1191
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on 'Persons affected by Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse, their treatment/rehabilitation and role of voluntary organizations', pertaining to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	
Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.....	1191
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to provide financial assistance for pending irrigation projects in Chatra Parliamentary constituency, Jharkhand.	
Shri Sunil Kumar Singh	1191-1193
(ii) Need to undertake desiltation of Ohan and Barua dams in Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh	
Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra	1193
(iii) Need to develop Ambala and adjoining cities in Haryana as an industrial hub.	
Shri Rattan Lal Kataria	1193-1194
(iv) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.	
Shri Pankaj Chaudhary	1194
(v) Need to formulate a comprehensive policy for water conservation in the country.	
Shri Harish Meena	1194-1195
(v) Need to set up a cement factory at Barmer or Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and also send an expert team to report on the feasibility of setting up mineral based industries in the region.	
Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram Chaudhary	1195-1197
(vii) Need to provide stoppage of Aradhana Superfast Express (Train no. 12905/06) at Wardha in Maharashtra	
Shri Ramdas C. Tadas	1197
(viii) Need to expedite interlinking of river projects in Dindori Parliamentary Constituency in Maharashtra	
Shri Harishchandra Chavan	1197-1198
(ix) Need to constitute Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh	
Shrimati Riti Pathak	1198-1199
(x) Need to improve BSNL mobile service in Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat	
Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava	1200

(xi) Need to develop local villages markets as Gramin Krishi Bazaar in Maharajganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar	
Shri Janardan Singh Sigrwal	1200-1201
(xii) Need to accord B-2 category status to Udaipur City	
Shri Arjunlal Meena	1201
(xiii) Need to issue 'IZZAT' monthly train pass to the labourers of unorganized sector in Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka	
Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	1201-1202
(xiv) Need to shut down the polluting Sterlite Industries in Thoothukkud Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu	
Shri J.J.T. Natterjee	1202-1203
(xv) Need to modernise katpadi and Marudalam Railway stations in Tamil Nadu	
Shri G. Hari	1203-1204
(xvi) Need to improve the BSNL mobile service in Arambagh Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal	
Shrimati Aparupa Poddar	1204
(xvii) Need to ban the pesticides classified as hazardous by the World Health Organisation	
Shri Dinesh Trivedi	1204
(xviii) Need to extend railway line from Junagarh to Ampani in Odisha	
Shri Arka Keshari Deo	1204-1205
(xix) Need to accord Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh	
Shri Jayadev Galla	1205-1206
(XX) Need to develop Son Bheel in Karimganj district, Assam as a tourist spot	
Shri Radheshyam Biswas	1206
(xxi) Need to protect the land rights of tribal people in the Land Acquisition Act, 2013	
Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	1206-1207
(xxii) Need to accord special category status to Bihar	
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1207-1208
(xxiii) Need to protect interests of small and marginal farmers of Kerala from the possible repercussions of the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership	
Shri Jose K. Mani	1208

ANNEXURE – I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	1209--1209
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	1210-1220

ANNEXURE – II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	1221-1222
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	1221-1222

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 13, 2018/Phalgun 22, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

... (Interruptions)

11.01 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Parasuraman, Shri B. Vinod Kumar, Shri Thota Narasimham, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, Shri Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy and some others Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Question Number 241. Shri M. Shrinivas Rao.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister, Is Agriculture Minister there?

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

Soil Health Card

*241. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVAS RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soil Health Card Scheme plays a vital role in enhancing agricultural production in a sustainable manner in the country and if so, the details thereof.

(b) whether Soil Health Cards have been distributed to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra and Telangana advocating the farmers to adopt soil test based fertilizers, and

(c) if so, the number of Soil Health Cards issued to the farmers of these States during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT); (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Soil Health Card Scheme plays a vital role in enhancing agricultural production in a sustainable manner. The Government has introduced Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme to assist State Governments to provide Soil Health Cards to all farmers across the country once in a cycle of 2 years. Soil Health Cards provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility, which results in enhanced agricultural productivity.

Soil Health Card Scheme is being implemented throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra and Telangana advocating the farmers to adopt soil test based fertilizers. The number of Soil Health Cards issued to farmers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Telangana between 2015-18 are 84.67 lakh, 156.76 lakh and 62.15 lakh respectively is given in the enclosed Statement.

Annexure

State-wise and Cycle-wise Target and Achievement of Soil Health Card Distribution under Soil Health Card Scheme (as on 06.03.2018)

S. No.	State	First Cycle (2015-17)		Second Cycle (2017-19)	
		Target	SHCs printed distributed	Target	SHCs printed distributed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	16991000	16581748	11662730	1074766
2.	Maharashtra	12977232	12977232	6488616	2699184

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8872377	8872377	4436189	2183000
4.	Rajasthan	6886000	6886000	3443000	1198000
5.	Karnataka	7832189	7832204	3916095	1492780
6.	Gujarat	5108923	5108923	2554462	0
7.	Andhra Pradesh	7455204	7455204	3727602	1011863
8.	Bihar	6469650	6469650	3618117	1038883
9.	West Bengal	5040510	5040510	2520255	834000
10.	Tamil Nadu	7000000	7000000	3500000	966951
11.	Telangana	5720737	5720737	2860369	494482
12.	Punjab	1053000	948634	2309811	0
13.	Haryana	4227238	4227238	2180278	47625
14.	Chhattisgarh	3890709	3890709	1945355	1640830
15.	Odisha	2374233	2374233	1848441	410726
16.	Kerala	705420	705420	2852208	0
17.	Goa	25000	25000	12500	4223
18.	Uttarakhand	750494	750494	375247	241992
19.	Himachal Pradesh	385011	385011	480383	333657
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	692062	692062	457022	71281
21.	Jharkhand	637507	637507	318754	96367
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	20532	20532	56762	0
23.	Assam	1540968	750086	770484	0
24.	Manipur	114522	114522	57261	0
25.	Meghalaya	209561	209561	104781	35904
26.	Mizoram	11986	11986	5993	73
27.	Nagaland	184797	184797	92399	0
28.	Sikkim	46000	46000	23000	0
29.	Tripura	117723	117723	58862	12343
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	10000	10000	3900	0
31.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	2162	2162	6000	0
32.	Puducherry	19594	19594	9797	0
Total		107372341	106067856	62696665	15888930

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Hon. Speaker Madam. I am fully satisfied with the reply given by the Hon. Minister that whatever much is needed for agriculture in the whole country, the steps are being taken for same and soil health cards are being distributed ...(Interruptions) But the number of soil health cards distributed in Uttar Pradesh which is the large state is still very less ...(Interruptions) The second phase of distribution of these cards is going on ...(Interruptions) Through you I want to know from the Hon. Minister by when all the cards are proposed to be distributed to all the farmers under the second phase ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): Madam, initially the phase of distribution of soil health cards was very slow ...(Interruptions) It has accelerated after change in Government and under the second phase also the work of collection of samples of soil health cards is being speedy done ...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Mob Lynching Incidents

*242. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

SHRI MOHD. SALIM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a series of mob lynching incidents of minorities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the victims of such incidents reported during each of the last three years and the current year, incident-wise;

(c) whether the criminals associated with the lynching have been identified and booked;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government to curb such heinous crimes/ incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data with respect to mob lynching incidents (involving minorities) in the country.

(e) '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, which are available in the Ministry's website viz www.mha.nic.in. These, inter alia, clearly require 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.

[*Translation*]

Development of Floriculture

*243. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether in the scenario of climate change, floriculture is a potential sector which may help rejuvenate the rural economy in most of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given logistic support to the farmers for development of floriculture to minimise the effects of climate change, use of greenhouse technology and practice of hi-tech horticulture to improve the rural economy of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, floriculture has an immense potential for development in spite of climatic changes. Adoption of

improved floriculture practices under protected conditions would help to rejuvenate rural economy in most of the States.

(b) Floriculture is an important component of Horticulture sector in rejuvenating rural economy of the country. Adoption of protected cultivation practices help farmers to modify the time of planting, cultural practices and other calendar of operations to mitigate the adverse effect of climate change.

The implication of climate change is more pronounced in terms of elevated temperature, increased carbon dioxide concentration and extreme weather events. Elevated carbon dioxide improves the performance positively by the enhanced rates of photosynthesis and biomass production in floriculture crops like rose, liliium, carnation, chrysanthemum, anthurium, gerbera, alstroemeria, etc. under protected conditions. As the climate is already controlled under protected cultivation the effect of climate change would not be pronounced. However flower crops grown under open field conditions to some extent get affected due to climate change leading to poor flowering, improper floral development, colour reduction and short blooming period. At the same time, there are ornamental crops like tuberose, marigold, China aster which are not severely affected by marginal increase in temperature.

Floriculture, as an intensive farming under protected conditions, is often not affected by the outside temperatures. With increasing climatic vagaries, flower crops grown under protected conditions prove to be one of the safest cultivations to overcome the climate change effects. Therefore, the floriculture sector has the potential for the improvement of rural economy and help rejuvenate rural economy in most of the states. Further, awareness and educational programme for growers, resource conservation, and modification of present cultural practices and greater use of green-house technology are some of the solutions to minimize the adverse effect of climate change. (c) Yes, Government has extended support to the farmers for the development of floriculture including logistic support, use of green-house technology and to practice hi-tech floriculture to improve the rural economy.

(d) Government's support is extended through Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture

(MIDH), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) etc. The activities include area expansion, creation of water resources, protected cultivation (green house structure, shade net house, plastic tunnels, anti hail nets, plastic mulching etc.), promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) / Integrated Pest Management (IPM), mechanization, micro-irrigation, human resource development activities. Government also supports to build pre cooling units, cold storage, technology induction and modernisation of cold-chain, and purchase of refrigerated transport vehicle. The export activities of floriculture crops get promoted through Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

[English]

National Automotive Policy

*244. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of formulating the National Automotive Policy;

(b) if so, the details including the aims and objectives thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be finalised and brought into force;

(c) whether the investment and production capacities have increased in the automobile industry under the Automotive Mission Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the contribution of the automobile industry to the GDP of the country; and

(e) the number of persons provided jobs under the above Plan along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to create more jobs in the automobile industry?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises has finalised a draft National Automotive

Policy, which is available in public domain (www.dhi.nic.in) for seeking comments from all stakeholders, including the Automobile Manufacturers (OEMs) and Industry Associations. The policy is to be finalised after analysing the comments/views received, following due procedure.

The draft National Automotive Policy is aimed at providing a long-term, stable and consistent policy regime and to have a clear technology-agnostic roadmap for the automotive industry, making India a globally competitive auto R&D and manufacturing hub and achieving the targeted objectives of green mobility. The policy covers the time horizon upto 2028.

(c) to (e) Automobile industry was delicensed in July 1991 with the announcement of the New Industrial Policy. The norms for foreign investment and import of technology have also been progressively liberalised over the years for vehicle manufacturers. At present, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permissible under automatic route in this sector.

The Indian Automotive industry has some important milestones over the past two decades. In terms of global rankings in manufacturing output, it is at present, second largest in two wheelers, eighth largest in commercial vehicles, sixth largest in passenger vehicles and the largest in three wheelers and tractors.

As reported by the Society for Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), the investment and production capacities have increased during the period of Automotive Mission Plan 2006-16. as mentioned below:

- > Investments exceeded Rs. 1.60.000 crore (US\$35 billion).
- > Production increased to make the turnover of the industry INR 6.12.361 crore.

As per the review of Automotive Mission Plan 2006-16. the automotive industry's turnover is equivalent to 7.1% of the GDP. About 22 million additional jobs were supported by automotive industry during the Automotive Mission Plan 2006-16.

Socio Economic and Caste Census

*245. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the data of Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)- 2011 has been

provided by the Registrar General of India (RGI) to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said data has been made public;

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

(d) whether there has been a mistake in the data of caste census provided by RGI to the above Ministry and also it is not up to the mark, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and disbursed for conducting of Caste Census-2011 and the further amount likely to be spent on correction of the data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) to (c) Madam; the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 was conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in rural areas and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) in urban areas.

The SECC data excluding the caste data has been finalized and published by MoRD and HUPA in 2016. The caste data has been handed over to ORGI for processing, whereafter it is to be submitted to the Expert Group to be formed under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog for classification and categorization. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment being the nodal Ministry is taking further action in the matter.

(d) Certain errors have been observed during the processing of caste data. The State Governments /UTs have been consulted to make necessary corrections.

(e) The SECC-2011 was conducted with the approved cost of Rs. 4893.60 crore.

Air Wing of ITBP

*246. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) will soon have an air wing primarily for reconnaissance so that transgressions by the Chinese army, troop build

up and construction activities across the border can be spotted in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ITBP has already commenced work on acquiring helicopters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No, Madam.

(b) does not arise.

(c) to (d) For air support to the troops deployed at high altitude Border Out Posts (BOPs), this Ministry have approved a proposal of ITBP for wet leasing two twin engine helicopters. Requisite codal formalities have since been initiated by the force.

Unique Identity Numbers for Cows

*247. Dr. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to assign Unique Identity (UID) numbeis to four crore milk producing cows;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives behind the move;

(c) whether the Government has acquired the unique identity technology for this purpose and if so, the d etails thereof;

(d) the details of the cost of each UID card along with the amount allocated for this purpose; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve milk production in the coun try?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELWARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): Part (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India is undertaking identification of in-milk cattlek and buffaloes, using 12 digit unique identification number for the purpose of scientific breeding of animals, control of spread of diseases, increasing trade of milk & milk products. This is being implemented under the "Pashu

Sanjivni" component of the scheme National Mission on Bovine Productivity.

Part (c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Information Network for Animal Productivity & Health (INAJPH) has already been developed by National Dairy Development Board and is being used as National Data Base for uploading data of animals identified using poly urethane tags with 12 digit unique identification number and it is as per the International Committee on Animal Recording. The cost of each polyu/:ethane tag ranges from Rs 8 to 12 based on discovery of tender price. Allocation of Rs 148 crore has been made under the component Pashu Sanjivni for identification and issuing Nakul Swastya Patra (Health Cards) to 90 million animals in milk. Component of th e scheme is being implemented on 60: 40 Central: State share basis. Amount of Rs 75 crore as Centraj share has already been released to the States for implementation of the component.

Part (e) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States to enhance milk production in the country, Government of India has been implementing following programmes/schemes:

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission with an aim of development and conservation of indigenus breeds and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovine popialation.
- (ii) National Dairy Plan-I with the aim of enhancing production and productivity of miich animals and to provide rural milk producers greater access to the organised rrljk processing centre. The scheme also has focus on development and conservation of 12 indigenus breeds of cattle and buffaloes.
- (iii) livestock Health and Dise ase Control for tackling the issues of livestock health. Assistance is released under the scheme to the States & UTs.
- (iv) National Livestock Missioi I having sub mission on Feed & Fodder Development for increasing fodder avaiikbi'ity in the country and Livestock Development with the component for providing insurance coverage to bovines along with other livestock species.

- (v) Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely, (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) (b) Central Herd registration Scheme and (c) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute. These institutes playing crucial role in supply of high genetic merit bulls and semen doses of indigenous breeds.
- (vi) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its research institute's is undertaking genetic improvement and conservation of indigenous breeds

[Translation]

Use of Chemical Fertilizers

*248. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of chemical fertilizers used/being used across the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has carried out any research to ascertain the extent to which the excessive use of chemical fertilizers destroys soil fertility and causes various types of diseases and other problems;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the follow-up action taken by the Government on the findings of the said research;

(d) whether the Government has launched any programme/campaign to create awareness amongst the farmers regarding use of conventional and harmless fertilizers or the benefits of organic farming; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The total consumption of the major fertilizer namely Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash, Complex and Single Super Phosphate during last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Consumption (in LMT)
2014-15	533.56
2015-16	552.82

Year	Consumption (in LMT)
2016-17	536.11
2017-18*	510.70

*Estimated sales upto February, 2018

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through All India Coordinated Research Project on 'Long-Term Fertilizer Experiments has assessed the impact of long term use of chemical fertilizers in different soil types (fixed locations) under dominant cropping systems. The investigation over the last five decades indicates that even in NPK fertilized system, nutritional disorders in terms of deficiency of micro and secondary nutrients can surface after few years, affecting soil health and crop productivity. Highest decline in crop yield was observed in plot receiving only urea.

As such, there is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers on soil health/degradation with balanced and judicious use. However, imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may cause multi-nutrient deficiencies *vis-a-vis* nutrient disorders in plants.

Accordingly, the ICAR recommends soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, biofertilizers etc.) of plant nutrients to ensure judicious use of chemical fertilizers preventing deterioration of soil health and contamination of groundwater. In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) are also advocated, by extension functionaries.

The ICAR also imparts training, organises front-line demonstrations etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects.

Further, the Government of India is implementing a Soil Health Card Scheme under the National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture. Under the scheme the farmers are not only educated about the soil fertility status of their land but are also provided the

recommended doses of nutrients required to be used by the farmers for a particular crop.

(d) and (e) Government of India is implementing Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Under these schemes, the main focus is on creating awareness and educating the farmers about organic farming practices in the areas where the clusters are formed.

Besides, National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad and its regional centres undertake various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes distribution of literature on organic inputs/organic farming etc. to educate farmers. NCOF and its centres also conducts training and skill development courses for farmers in organic farming.

[English]

e-Nam Scheme

*249. SHRI GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU:

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced e-NAM scheme, through which over 580 agriculture wholesale markets are connected across the country;

(b) if so, the details of e-NAM agri markets which are connected electronically, State-wise including Southern States;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the e-NAM platform with the objective of doubling farmers' income by providing competitive and remunerative prices to the farmers for their agricultural produce through online competitive bidding process;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) whether the farmers of all the States are utilising the platform and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes Madam, The Government has introduced

National Agriculture Market scheme popularly known as e-NAM scheme. Under the scheme, an electronic trading portal with pan India trading facility has been deployed in 498 wholesale regulated markets so far in 14 States and 01 Union Territory. The target is to integrate 585 regulated wholesale markets with e-NAM by 31st March, 2018.

(b) The State-wise details of regulated wholesale markets connected electronically with e-NAM platform including Southern States are at given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Government is continuously working towards strengthening the e-NAM platform which provides online bidding process for remunerative prices to farmers for their produce with the objective towards doubling farmers' income. To further strengthen the e-NAM platform, the Government on 21.02.2018 has rolled out new and user friendly features in e-NAM platform such as MIS Dashboard for better Analysis, BHIM payment facility by traders, mobile payment facility by traders, advanced lot registration facility for farmers through mobile app, facility for farmers to view the progress of e-bidding for their lot, e-Learning module in e-NAM website etc.

(e) As the farmers have to bring their wholesale produce to e-NAM mandis for e-trading, therefore, farmers of the States/Union Territories, where regulated wholesale markets have been integrated to e-NAM platform are using it. The details of farmers utilizing e-NAM platform in 14 States and 01 Union Territory, where it has been implemented, is given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement – I

State wise wholesale regulated markets integrated with e-NAM

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of mandis integrated with e-NAM
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Chandigarh	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	14

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	65
5.	Haryana	54
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19
7.	Jharkhand	19
8.	Madhya Pradesh	58
9.	Maharashtra	45
10.	Odisha	10
11.	Rajasthan	25
12.	Tamilnadu	15
13.	Telangana	46
14.	Uttar Pradesh	100
15.	Uttarakhand	5
Total		498

Statement – II

The Number of Farmers Used e-Nam Platform (from 14.04.2016 to 05.03.2018)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of farmers used e-NAM
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	315708
2.	Chandigarh	7
3.	Chhattisgarh	59852
4.	Gujarat	197592
5.	Haryana	369324
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36127
7.	Jharkhand	1143
8.	Madhya Pradesh	135876
9.	Maharashtra	27360
10.	Odisha	4694
11.	Rajasthan	105669

1	2	3
12.	Tamilnadu	3908
13.	Telangana	810192
14.	Uttar Pradesh	271563
15.	Uttarakhand	2886
Total		2341901

Misuse of Force and Weapons by CAPF

*250. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints/reports regarding misuse of force and weapons by the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) in different parts of the country, thereby creating a severe law and order situation;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware of reports indicating that a Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) commander was forcibly freed from police custody from the Diamond Harbour police station in Kolkata and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed for various duties like border guarding, counter insurgency operations (CI Ops), anti-naxal operations (ANO) apart from law and order duties on the requests of State Governments/UTs. Forces have laid down Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for use of force and weapons by their personnel depending on assigned operational responsibilities. Instances of alleged violation if any, are dealt upon strictly as per extant provisions. As regard the reported incident involving SSB officials, a Court of Inquiry has already been ordered by the force.

Facilities to Farmers In Border Areas

*251. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures have been taken or instructions issued to the Border Security Force (BSF)

recently regarding easy, hassle free and secure access to the farmers of border areas to their farm lands beyond the barbed wire, especially to the farmers of Punjab frontiers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/any of its Departments has received any information/complaints regarding damage to crops beyond the barbed wire by stray animals and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government/ Department has issued any instructions to BSF/farmers for resolving this issue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A Standard operating Procedure (SOP) has been put in place by the Border Security Force (BSF) to deal with various issues pertaining to the farmers having cultivable land ahead of Border Security Fence. The salient features of the SOP are:

- (i) Timings for opening/closing of the Border Fence Gates are finalized in consultation with local farmers, Gram Pradhans and revenue officials.
- (ii) BSF has issued Identity cards to the farmers.
- (iii) Women going ahead of fence for cultivation are frisked by Manila Constables.
- (iv) BSF provides armed security to the farmers going ahead of Border Fence in addition to the security at the Fence gates.
- (v) Labourers are also allowed to go ahead of Border Fence after police verification.
- (vi) Farming machinery and equipment like Tractors/trolleys are also allowed for cultivation ahead of the fence after security check.

In addition to the above, Field Officers of BSF regularly interact with local villagers/farmers to resolve any issue they might have.

(c) No such report has been received.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Jobs in Food Processing Sector

*252. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of jobs created in the food processing sector during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set any targets to create jobs in the said sector by the year 2024; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI. HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL) : (a) As per the latest available data under the Annual Survey of Industries conducted by the Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the state-wise number of persons engaged in registered food processing units by 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are in the order of 16.87 lakhs, 17.41 lakhs and 17.73 lakhs respectively. The State-wise cumulative number of persons engaged by 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various Central Sector Schemes under PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) for overall promotion and development of food processing sector in the country and to create employment opportunities in the sector, with an allocation of Rs. 6000 crore for the period upto 2019-20, co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission Cycle. The PMKSY envisages creation of direct and indirect employment for 5,30,500 people under the scheme during this period. Government has taken a number of policy initiatives like permitting 100% FDI through automatic route in manufacturing of food products and 100% FDI under Government approval route for trading, including through ecommerce, in respect of food products produced and/or manufactured in India; Creation of a special fund of Rs. 2000 Crore in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit; Classification of

food & agro-based processing units and Cold Chain as agriculture activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL); lower Goods & Services Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products, 100% exemption of Income Tax on profit

for new food processing units, etc., to attract investment in the sector and create employment opportunities.

Statement

State-wise Estimated Number of Total Persons Engaged in Food Processing Sector by Respective Years

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	129	127	116
2.	Andhra Pradesh	144395	139067	152848
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	1375
4.	Assam	79141	88449	87970
5.	Bihar	23930	22406	35881
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	348	1008	903
7.	Chhattisgarh	22058	23052	25427
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220	222	295
9.	Daman and Diu	1837	1810	2820
10.	Delhi	10923	13841	13735
11.	Goa	6242	6936	7299
12.	Gujarat	90319	100025	97624
13.	Haryana	48767	41879	49518
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15734	13237	11919
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7459	9102	7501
16.	Jharkhand	5143	4736	6470
17.	Karnataka	110188	108406	113143
18.	Kerala	163768	158000	153853
19.	Madhya Pradesh	36091	40134	45977
20.	Maharashtra	217124	234197	239344
21.	Manipur	565	433	536
22.	Meghalaya	635	749	868
23.	Nagaland	99	135	267
24.	Odisha	35374	27170	27225
25.	Puducherry	3945	4610	5023
26.	Punjab	90814	104003	106618

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
27.	Rajasthan	40399	37530	39641
28.	Sikkim	1668	1843	1670
29.	Tamil Nadu	188707	194331	204648
30.	Telangana	70364	79191	60315
31.	Tripura	1555	1547	1998
32.	Uttar Pradesh	160326	166327	158491
33.	Uttarakhand	26655	30344	28381
34.	West Bengal	81858	85966	83656
Total		1686780	1740813	1773355

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2014-15

[English]

Installation of CCTV Cameras

*253. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to install CCTV cameras in the police stations in Delhi and other sensitive areas of police-civilian interactions so as to curb the corrupt practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilised by the Government for installing CCTV cameras around the public places during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government is extending support to the States for installation of CCTV cameras in public places and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) to (c) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP(C) No.7927/2012 in the matter of Court on its Own Motion Vs. UOI & Ors. had directed installation of CCTV Camera systems in all the Police Stations of Delhi.

Delhi Police has taken action to comply with the Court Order. As reported by Delhi Police, 10 CCTV Cameras each in 10 Police Stations have been installed and an open tender for installation of CCTV Camera systems in the remaining Police Stations has been issued.

(d) Installation of CCTVs is one of the permissible activities under Delhi Police's Machinery & Equipments (M&E) head of expenditure. Delhi Police has reported an expenditure of Rs.43,94,441/- during 2017-18 on installation of CCTVs in 10 Police Stations.

(e) Ministry of Home Affairs releases funds to the State Governments for modernization of police infrastructure, including CCTV surveillance system/cameras, under the Scheme 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'. Under this scheme, State Action Plans (SAPs) for utilization of their allocated funds are formulated by the State Governments as per their strategic priorities and requirements and they may include CCTV surveillance system/cameras also. However, data regarding purchase of CCTV cameras by the States under this Scheme is not maintained centrally. Under the scheme, central assistance is also being given for Mega City Policing plans of Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru under which Command Control Centre(CCC) and CCTV surveillance are among the technological components.

[Translation]

Trained Teachers for Differently Abled Children

*254. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment/evaluation regarding the requirement of trained teachers to teach differently abled children as per the guidelines of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether one trained teacher is required for every one thousand differently abled children/children with special needs;

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

(e) whether the trained teachers for differently abled are at par with other teachers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) This Ministry has not conducted any such assessment/ evaluation during the last three years.

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

(c) and (d) As per the norms prescribed by the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), at least one qualified Special Educator is required for ten students with disabilities. Currently there are 98,188 Special Educators registered with RCI, in India.

Further under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage"* run by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), any school where the number of the children with disabilities is more than five should appoint one special educator. The scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of MHRD focuses on providing inclusive education to children with special needs (CWSN), wherein children with and without disabilities

participate and learn together in the same class. Under the SSA, details of trainings given to general teachers on inclusive education (IE) are given below:-

- (i) 34.22 lakh teachers were oriented to IE through in-service teacher training since 2004 - 05.
- (ii) 31.47 lakh teachers were given specific training on IE through 3-6 days workshops
- (iii) Over and above, the States are undertaking specific training of general teachers on Braille, signing, intellectual/cognitive impairments and developmental disabilities since 2013-14.
- (iv) Till 30th September, 2017, 2,88,337 teachers have been trained on low vision, 1,49,248 teachers have been oriented to the needs of children with blindness. 2,32,870 teachers have been oriented to signing, 2,63,935 teachers have been sensitized to the needs of the children with mental retardation/intellectual disability, 1,87,058 teachers have been given training on cerebral palsy, 2,30,996 teachers on learning disabilities, 2,11,909 teachers have been trained on multiple disabilities and 1,69,402 teachers have been imparted training on Autism since 2013-14.
- (v) Further 71,073 teachers have been given training on Integrated Classroom Teaching (ICT) for CWSN.

SSA has a provision of engagement of two resource persons per Block Resource Centre for CWSN. 18,934 such resource persons and resource teachers are currently engaged under SSA.

As per norms of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme of the Department, the ratio between teacher and student with special needs is 1:8, and children with severely multiple disabilities, it is 1:2.

(e) National Council for Teacher Education has recognized the Diploma in Special Education and B.Ed, in Special Education for appointment of teachers for class I to V and VI to VIII respectively, at par with general teachers.

[English]

Smart City Mission

*255. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI
VASAVA:

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

(a) the salient features of the Smart City Mission (SCM) along with its present status;

(b) the details of the progress made/works undertaken under this Mission so far across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated/released and utilised under the Mission along with the percentage share of Centre and State, State-wise;

(d) whether some States are facing problem in arranging the funds for the Mission in their States, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) whether the NCR Planning Board is also planning for funding of this project and if so, the details thereof, 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, citizens driven planning, area-based development, application of smart solutions and establishment of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementation.

(b) The progress depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 18 months in setting up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procuring Project Management Consultant (PMC) firm, hiring Human Resources, preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and then call for tenders. For Cities selected in Round 1 (January 2016), where 18 months have lapsed, about 51 % of the projects have either been tendered or under implementation. In Round 2& 3, nearly all the cities have set up SPVs.

(c) Under Smart Cities Mission, the Central and State / Urban Local Body share is Rs. 500 crore each per city. An amount of Rs. 9,939.20 crores has, so far, been released by Government of India to States for Smart Cities. The cities have identified 3,012 projects worth Rs. 1,38,984 crores for implementation. Out of which, 753 projects worth Rs. 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 287 projects worth Rs. 14,296 crores. City wise details of the progress of the implementation is given in the enclosed Statement

(d) No such issue has been raised by State/UT Governments during various meetings/reviews held with State/UT Governments.

(e) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is ready to fund the Smart City Proposals once the projects are posed by the Smart Cities located in the Nation Capital Region (NCR) and the Counter Magnet Areas. Such funding would be governed by the mandate of the NCRPB.

Statement*City Wise Breakup of Progress of Projects*

State/ City	Tender Issued		Completed/Under Implementation	
	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Agartala			3	14.5
Agra	4	58.2	10	576.7
Ahmedabad	3	253	20	1578.2
Ajmer	11	578.1	41	413.9

	1	2	3	4	5
Aurangabad		1	0.5	0	0
Belagavi		6	19	6	76
Bhagalpur				8	18.2
Bhopal		1	2	27	1413.8
Bhubaneswar		5	1,266.10	20	2214.2
Chandigarh		3	67.4	20	227.3
Chennai		9	241.6	12	83.7
Coimbatore		5	107	5	685.1
Davanagere		10	79.3	5	29
Dharamshala				1	11.4
Faridabad		7	381.4	5	2.9
Gandhinagar		2	11.4	0	0
Guwahati		5	378.6	5	39.3
Gwalior		14	69	9	490.4
Hubli-Dharwad		5	9.1	1	0.01
Indore		6	321.8	68	968.3
Jabalpur		13	470.1	32	420.5
Jaipur		12	88.5	20	649.58
Kakinada		9	49.7	13	258.7
Kalyan-Dombivali		1	190	5	174.8
Kanpur		3	138.3	2	111.1
Kochi				3	69
Kota		2	582.7	2	96.5
Lucknow		4	129.5	14	173.9
Madurai				1	4.1
Mangaluru		5	29	0	0
Nagpur				9	567
Namchi				2	35.5
Nashik		8	668.7	11	40.6
NDMC		6	408.1	52	569.9
Panaji		3	6.2	12	36.8

1	2	3	4	5
Pimpri-Chinchwad	1	20	0	0
Port Blair			1	5.1
Puducherry			1	14.8
Pune	3	266	35	3276.3
Raipur	21	298.9	34	263.7
Rajkot	9	2,039.00	1	69
Ranchi	4	1,414.40	13	1270.9
Rourkeia			5	346.5
Salem			2	20
Shivamogga	7	37.1	3	109.3
Solapur	6	266.2	9	32
Surat	9	791	43	2160
Thane	12	363.5	13	299.6
Thanjavur	1	0.1	1	14.4
Tirupati			5	4.5
Tumakuru	7	20	7	6
Udaipur	7	539.6	20	385.7
Ujjain	9	440.9	14	169.8
Vadodara	5	316.2	35	1648
Varanasi	6	181.2	34	1323.7
Vellore			1	198.4
Vishakhapatnam	10	452.5	26	238.6
Warangal	7	244.9	6	604.3
Total	287	14295.8	753	24511.49

Alleged Sexual Harassment of Women Police Personnel

*256. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of women personnel in Delhi Police had submitted a complaint against one of their superior officers, alleging sexual harassment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any legal action has been taken so far;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the women police personnel in Delhi Police from such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that during the last three years, one complaint was received where a group of women police personnel posted in Provisioning &

Logistics Unit of Delhi Police had complained against their Inspector. On the basis of the complaint, a Departmental Enquiry has been initiated against the Inspector.

(d) A "Central Internal Complaint Committee" is functioning in Delhi Police. Besides, as per the existing guidelines "Internal Complaint Committees" have been formed in all Districts/Units to look into the alleged incidents of sexual harassment at work place.

[Translation]

Production Subsidy to Farmers

*257. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee headed by the Chief Economic Advisor has given suggestions to provide production subsidy to the farmers and additional allocation to procuring agencies of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to implement the recommendations of the committee, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impose restrictions on export of pulses and enhance their stocks and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the yield of pulses and curb their prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) To address the policy issues that would help mitigate the volatility in acreage, production and prices in pulses, the Chief Economic Adviser (CEA) was asked to suggest measures in consultations with all stakeholders. Based on broad based consultations, the Report of the Committee chaired by CEA inter alia recommended higher Minimum Support Price (MSP) to increase the production of pulses: of gram at Rs. 4000 per quintal for rabi 2016-17; of tur and urad for kharif 2017-18 at Rs.6000 per quintal; and similar increases for other pulses in the same proportion as estimated for tur, urad and gram. The Report further recommended that to promote production of pulses, efforts to be made

to give production subsidies through Direct Benefit Transfer to farmers for growing pulses in irrigated areas of about Rs. 1000-1500 per quintal. In addition, the Report also suggested that government must allocate an additional Rs. 10,000 crore to the various procurement agencies as effective procurement is essential to ensure that market prices do not fall precipitously.

Government had fixed the MSP of Gram at Rs. 4000 (including bonus of Rs.200) per quintal for rabi, 2016-17. For kharif 2017-18, the MSPs of Tur and Urad had been fixed at Rs. 5450 (including bonus of Rs.200) per quintal and Rs. 5400 (including bonus of Rs.200) per quintal respectively. The MSPs fixed by Government for Tur and Urad for 2017-18 provide returns of 64.3 per cent and 65.4 per cent over all-India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL). The MSP of Masur for rabi 2016-17 had been fixed at Rs. 3950 (including bonus of Rs.150) per quintal. The MSP for kharif 2017-18 for moong had been fixed at Rs. 5575 (including bonus of Rs.200) per quintal.

Under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF), procurement of pulses for central buffer is undertaken at market prices or MSPs, whichever is higher besides supplementation through imports. In addition to PSF, to protect the interest of the farmers, Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses through Central Nodal Agencies at the MSP wherein State agencies play a major role. This scheme is implemented at the request of the concerned State Governments, which agree to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax, assist procurement agencies in logistic arrangements including gunny bags, provide working capital for State agencies and creation of revolving fund for PSS operations etc. as required under the Scheme guidelines. The basic objectives of PSS are to provide remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable price with low cost of intermediation. To ensure remunerative price to farmers, the level of procurement of pulses has increased significantly from 0.50 lakh tonnes in 2015-16 to 17.39 lakh tonnes in 2016-17. During 2017-18 (till

5.3.2018) Government procured 12.03 lakh tonnes. As a result of Government's measures, the production of pulses in 2016-17 was high at 23.13 million tonnes during 2016-17 and is estimated at 23.95 million tonnes in 2017-18 as per the Second Advance Estimates.

(c) and (d) One of the recommendations of the Committee was to eliminate export ban on pulses. As pulses production had reached record levels and the prices of pulses stabilized, in November 2017, Government removed prohibition on export of all types of pulses. Opening of export of all types of pulses will help the farmer to dispose off their products at remunerative prices, offer alternative market opening and also encourage them to expand the area of sowing. Allowing export of pulses will also help the country and its exporters to regain their markets.

Government has taken several initiatives to increase agricultural yield which, include Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Soil Health Card and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). As a result of bumper production of pulses in 2016-17, the average wholesale prices of pulses moderated in 2017-18. Inflation rate of pulses has declined from 34.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 17.6 per cent in 2016-17 and further to (-)17.5 per cent in 2017-18 (April-January).

[English]

Instrumentation Ltd. Palakkad

*258. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the Union Government and the State Government of Kerala have completed the formalities for the takeover of profit making unit of Instrumentation Ltd. (IL), Palakkad;

(b) if so, the details including the terms and conditions and timeline of the takeover;

(c) whether the closure of Kota unit of IL has been completed; and

(d) if so, the amount spent on settlement of the dues of the employees of IL, Kota unit?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) No Madam. The formalities for transfer of Instrumentation Ltd. (IL), Palakkad to Government of Kerala are in progress. The methodology and terms and conditions for transfer of Instrumentation Ltd. (IL), Palakkad are under discussion with Government of Kerala, but are yet to be finalized.

(c) and (d) All the employees on roll in the Kota Unit of Instrumentation Limited have been given VRS/VSS as on 18.04.2017 and all the liabilities pertaining to the employees are settled. An amount of Rs. 429.39 Cr. Was incurred towards settlement of employees liabilities of Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.

[Translation]

Export Of Sugar

*259. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the total existing quantum of sugar stocks available presently in the country;

(b) whether sugar is being exported from the country and if so, the names of countries to which sugar has been exported during the last three years along with the quantum of sugar imported by these countries from India; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to export sugar to these countries in case of more production of sugar in the country and the assistance given to the sugar exporters by the Government in this regard along with the outcome thereof

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) The total sugar stocks in the country as on 28.02.2018, was about 158 Lakh MT.

(b) During current sugar season 2017-18, about 5.5 Lakh MT of sugar has been exported upto 31st January, 2018; out of which, about 99% has been exported under Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS) against equivalent quantity of raw sugar imported at 0%

duty in the past. A statement showing country-wise quantum of sugar exported from India to various countries during last three financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government will take necessary measures at appropriate time to promote export of sugar, if required, depending upon the domestic production/availability of sugar.

Statement

Country-wise Quantum of Sugar Exported During FY 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Quantity in MT)				
S. No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Afghanistan TIS	43,553.00	4,792.00	
2.	Albania	-	663	-
3.	Algeria	-	720	428
4.	Armenia	20	-	-
5.	Angola		-	3,850.00
6.	Australia	165.25	182.92	55.61
7.	Austria		0.54	0.32
8.	Baharain IS	13,089.80	15,116.13	13,982.65
9.	Bangladesh PR	26,030.66	307.34	3,968.53
10.	Belize	-		4.61
11.	Belgium	6,579.02	13,657.20	13,348.21
12.	Bhutan	15.3	298	630
13.	Botswana	-	0.02	
14.	Brunei	810	016	
15.	Burkina faso	-	0.03	
16.	Cambodia	-	1,040.00	10.25
17.	Cameroon	310.04		10
18.	Canada	913.31	1,131.37	1,072.80
19.	Cape Verde IS	-	104	,-
20.	Taiwan	0.2		108
21.	China PRP	0.5 3,782.96	17,100.19	
22.	Colombia		-	0.03
23.	Comoros	655	1,300.00	1,300.00 1
24.	Congo P REP	23.13	-	-
25.	Croatia		3,471.00	612

S. No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
26.	Cuba	0.02	-	-
27.	Cyprus	0.1	-	
28.	Czech republic	-		0.77
29.	Denmark	-	0.59	212
30.	Djibouti	70,319.00	62,898.00	2,23,803.02
31.	Egypt ARP	-	135	143 I
32.	Ethiopia	0.2	75,847.30	-
33.	Equti Guinea		134	
34.	Fiji IS	9.1	23.07 24.24	
35.	France	4.85	2.17 143 38	
36.	Gabon		3.15	
37.	Gambia	-	0.19	
38.	Georgia	2,080.00	23	
39.	Germany	471.71	1,318.70	1,351.69
40.	Ghana	11.25	548.28	0.03
41.	Greece	2.66	-	-
42.	Guadeloupe	-	1.15	12.1
43.	Guinea	2.05	29.77	1.5
44.	Hong Kong	256.24	271.55	139.4
45.	Indonesia	-	400	23
46.	Iran	23,696.00	25,965.00	1,506.50
47.	Iraq	59,292.00	324	-
48.	Ireland	8.05	14.14	7.79
49.	Israel	566	2,675.00	69
50.	Italy	0.25	6.74	2,127.08
51.	Cote d' Ivoire	-	0.01	0.4
52.	Japan	0.31	0.12	0.86
53.	Jordan	36,740.27	74,780.00	40,024.35
54.	Kazakhstan	-		0.22
55.	Kenya	10,428.13	71,094.05	81,444.64
56.	Korea RP		266	238.02

S. No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
57.	Kuwait	19,681.06	25,785.80	22,820.05
58.	Lebanon	284.8	806.65	
59.	Liberia	0.2		54
60.	Madagascar	1,690.00	9,771.00	15,459.00
61.	Malawi	0.1	0.1	0.11
62.	Malaysia	S83.87	18,373.25	2,316.80
63.	Maldives	2.11	0.54	1,000.31
64.	Martinique	-	-	3.46
65.	Mauritius	650.18	3,337.00	1,907.00
66.	Myanmar	1,040.00	11,30,090.25	7,85,123.94
67.	Mongolia	2.4		-
68.	Mozambique	469.06	0.93	572.24
69.	Namibia	260	-	-
70.	Nepal	936.9	11,142.00	15,228.09
71.	Netherland	604.72	6,495.38	3,711.74
72.	Netherlandantil	0.23	0.1	-
73.	New Zealand	34.22	90.89	238.34
74.	Nigeria	-	0.25	0.17
75.	Norway	-	47	23
76.	Oman	4,014.50	20,414.40	11,630.77
77.	Pakistan IR	260	1,12,470.00	90,055.00
78.	Philippines	0.78	0.05	-
79.	Timor Leste		-	176.4
80.	Qatar	7,433.07	6,040.95	1,715.67
81.	Reunion	0.05	1.36	4.5
82.	Russia	0.1	-	0.48
83.	Rwanda	520	4,160.00	-
84.	Saudi Arab	83,268.98	97,662.22	70,995.63
85.	Serbia	-	0.02	-
86.	Senegal	-	0.2	0.17
87.	Seychelles	26.87	25.38	4.4

S. No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
88.	Singapore	4,550.85	22,486.07	598.33
89.	Somalia	2,55,028.98	4,16,176.00	3,03,653.00
90.	South Africa	6,190.82	24.59	6,558.09
91.	Spain		2,922.00	527.65
92.	Sri Lanka DSR	1,24,150.66	1,88,430.93	59,322.32
93.	St Lucia		-	0.06
94.	Sudan	4,67,353.97	4,35,038.50	3,16,842.31
95.	Suriname	0.04	0.1	
96.	Switzerland	3.81	7.84	-
97.	Syria	520		
98.	Tajikistan		650	
99.	Tanzania Rep	24,351.90	32,071.00	43,477.02
100.	Thailand	0.73	4,160.70	0.47
101.	Togo	-	780	17
102.	Trinidad	0.01	0.21	0.05
103.	Tunisia	-	13,794.00	-
104.	Turkey	7,540.42	60,087.00	2,257.03
105.	Uganda	780.66	8,890.82	1.84
106.	U Arab Emts	1,81,613.61	1,19,478.59	1,10,606.87
107.	U K	9,826.34	25,299.08	93.01
108.	USA	9,616.12	5,351.75	1,424.76
109.	Vanuatu REP	-	25	-
110.	Vietnam Soc Rep	-	19,738.02	20,385.17
111.	Samoa	7.5	129.5	7.93
112.	Yemen Republic	3,183.89	30,250.00	11,613.00
113.	Congo D. Rep	15.65	1.8	0.01
114.	Zambia	0.91	1.46	5.56
115.	Zimbabwe		0.3	-
116.	Others	16,750.00	-	-
Total		1484821.33	3235926.12	23,12,982.59

Source: Website of Ministry of Commerce

Model Police Act

*260. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has circulated the Model Police Act prepared by an expert committee, for consideration of the States;

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

(c) the dates on which the said Act has been circulated to the States; and

(d) the names of the States which have submitted their views thereon along with the names of those States which have failed to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) In line with the changing realities and for making 'Police' more responsive, efficient and citizen friendly, a draft Model Police Bill, 2015 has been formulated. The ten attributes of the concept of 'SMART' Policing are incorporated in it. Other salient features include, respect of privacy in the course of investigation of any case by the police, prohibiting acts of personal servitude for catering to the personal needs of any person and the right of the complainant to be informed from time to time of the progress of the inquiry.

The draft Model Police Bill was uploaded on BPR&D's website on 15.10.2015 for comments by all the stakeholders. The States of Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Union Territory of Daman and Diu have forwarded their views on the draft Model Police Bill, 2015.

[English]

Deaths of Homeless People

2761. SHRI RADHESHAYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of homeless people in different parts of the country had died due to extreme cold/hot conditions;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) One of the reasons for deaths due to extreme weather conditions could be lack of proper habitat. It is the primary responsibility of Governments of the States/Union Territories to provide shelter for the urban homeless population. Data on the number of deaths in urban areas during winter and summer season due to extreme weather condition is not available.

In order to complement and supplement the efforts of Governments of States/ UTs in this regard, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is administering a scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUM)' as one of the seven components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. It focuses on providing permanent shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless. As on 28.02.2018, a total of 1331 shelters have been sanctioned by 25 States/UTs, out of which 789 shelters are operational.

Provision of shelter for urban homeless is a step in the right direction to prevent deaths of homeless people due to extreme weather conditions.

[Translation]

Medical Tourism

2762. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to further liberalise the visa policy for SAARC and African countries in order to boost medical tourism in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of visas granted to citizens of foreign countries including Pakistan for treatment in India on humanitarian grounds during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) Approximately 5,40,000 Medical Visas were granted to citizens of foreign countries, including Pakistan, during the last three years.

[English]

Contaminated Bottled Drinking Water

2763. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI P.R. SENTHIL NATHAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:

SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that lots of shopkeepers are selling contaminated drinking water bottles without BIS mark illegally and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make any strict law to tackle these types of vendors in future and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to ban the selling of Drinking water in plastic pouches which is dangerous and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to curb the menace of contaminated bottled water and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has appointed any regulator for quality control of bottled drinking water and if so, the details of the complaints received and action taken against the manufacturers/vendors of contaminated bottled drinking water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) FSSAI has prescribed

quality standards of Packaged Mineral Water and Packaged Drinking Water (other than Mineral Water) under sub-regulations 2.10.7 and 2.10.8 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. Further, under Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011, it is specified that 'No person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water and mineral water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark'.

Cases of sale of packaged mineral water/drinking water by unlicensed units / without BIS certification mark have come to notice of the FSSAI. As and when such reports are received. Commissioners of Food Safety of the States/UTs are advised to take strict action against the erring Food Business Operators under the penal provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act. The penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006 are considered adequate to deal with such cases.

As per BIS Act 2016, sale of goods which are notified by central government under compulsory BIS Certification when sold without BIS Standard mark is treated as cognizable offence. (Section 16, 17 and 29 of BIS Act 2016).

(c) No Madam. However, strict norms regarding the packaging material to be used for packaged drinking water are laid down in sub-regulation 2.1.2(5) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 as under:

It shall be packed in clean, hygienic, colourless, transparent and tamperproof bottles/containers made of polyethylene (PE) (conforming to IS: 10146 or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) conforming to IS : 10151 or polyalkylene terephthalate (PET and PBT) conforming to IS : 12252 or polypropylene conforming to IS : 10910 or foodgrade polycarbonate or sterile glass bottles suitable for preventing possible adulteration or contamination of the water.

All packaging materials of plastic origin shall pass the prescribed overall migration and colour migration limits'

(d) and (e) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 functions as the regulatory authority for ensuring quality of food for human consumption, including Packaged Drinking Water.

FSSAI has launched an online safe water web portal where consumers can view and compare test reports of packaged drinking water/mineral water including physical, chemical and microbiological information uploaded by enforcement agencies and Food Business Operators using FSSAI or BIS License No. The initiative aims to use this portal as a 'confidence building exercise' for the packaged drinking water emphasising that the consumers have the right to expect that the packaged drinking water/ beverage they purchase should be safe and of high quality. States/UTs and FBOs are already uploading their data.

The enforcement of the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made there under primarily rests with States/UTs. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food articles including packaged drinking water/mineral water is being done by State Food Safety Authorities to check compliance of the prescribed norms and take penal action against cases of non-compliance.

As per the information available from State/UT Governments, the details of samples of Packaged Drinking Water/Packaged Mineral Water collected, tested, found non-conforming and penal action taken during the year 2016-17 is as under:

Total no. of samples taken	No of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found non-conforming	No of cases launched	No of cases of convictions	No. of cases where penalties imposed
743	697	224	131	33	40

BIS has received 55 complaints regarding quality of Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water during the last three years and the current year (upto February 2018). During the same period, on investigation, 23 complaints were established and actions were taken which inter alia includes stop marking and/or cancellation/expiry of the Licence. In addition, complaints were also received regarding misuse of Standard Mark by manufacturers

without BIS licence. After discreet investigation, raids were conducted and cases were filed in the court of law. The details of number of raids conducted in the last three years and the current year is given below:

Number of Search and Seizures (Raids) carried out for misuse of Standard Mark during the last three years and the current year for Packaged Drinking Water/Natural Mineral water is given below:

Number of Raids	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Feb 2018)
	40	71	51	30

[Translation]

Compost from Organic Materials

2764. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantum of organic material is produced as outcome of agricultural activities, dairy farms and cattlesheds, agriculture based industries and construction work and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether compost fertilizer can be produced from this resource and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up plants for producing compost at the individual and

panchayat levels in the country including Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the total budget allocated by the Government to various States of the country during the last three years for preparing compost in the respective fields farmers at panchayat and of individual level including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, the valuable resources of rural areas can be converted in compost viz Crop residues/ waste harvest materials, fruits and vegetables waste, dried leaves, dung, etc are the main source of organic agriculture. Biodynamic compost, FYM, vermicompost are some examples of these resources.

(c) and (d) Under the Soil Health Management (SHM) component of National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Government is encouraging the establishment of fruit/vegetable market/agro waste compost production unit (3000 Ton Per Annum (TPA) capacity), under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The financial assistance is provided @33% of project cost of maximum limited to Rs 63.00 lakh per unit for individuals/ private agencies and 100% financial assistance to state Governments/ Government Agencies.

Government is also promoting the use of Organic manures/fertilizer under the schemes Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)/ Soil Health Management and Mission Organic Value Chain Development (MOVCDNER)

- (i) Financial assistance is provided under the component Integrated Manure Management of PKVY for Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) @ Rs.100G7acre for procuring and application of PROM to soil to meet phosphorus/Zinc deficiency in soil.
- (ii) Financial Assistance is provided for vermi-compost (size 7'x3'x1') @Rs.5, 000/- unit.
- (iii) Assistance is provided for Vermi-compost, Bio-fertilizers (Liquid / solid), Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc. including PROM @ 50 % of cost subject to a limit of Rs. 5000/- per ha and maximum Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary.
- (iv) Under MOVCDNER assistance is provided for on-farm input production infrastructure (@ Rs 3750/ha.).
- (v) The Government of India is providing a Market Development Assistance @ Rs.1500/-per metric ton (MT) to Fertilizer Companies for sale of City Compost.
- (vi) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed improved technology for preparation of bio-enriched compost, vermincompost, city compost, bio-gas slurry manure etc from various rural urban and agro-industrial bio-wastes.

The details of state-wise funds allocated including Maharashtra under PKVY, funds allocated under MOVCDNER and state-wise subsidy including Maharashtra under CISS for fruit-vegetables waste compost is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

Statement – I

Funds Allocated Under PKVY Scheme for Vermi Compost (2015-16 till Date)

S. No.	Name of the State	Total no of clusters	Vermi compost (size 7'×3'×1') @Rs.5000/ unit × 50 (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1300	3250.00
2.	Bihar	427	1067.50
3.	Chhattisgarh	200	500.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	100	250.00
5.	Goa	4	10.00
6.	Haryana	20	50.00
7.	Jharkhand	250	625.00
8.	Karnataka	545	1362.50
9.	Kerala	619	1547.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1380	3450.00
11.	Maharashtra	1258	3145.00
12.	Odisha	320	800.00
13.	Punjab	250	625.00
14.	Rajasthan	1150	2875.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	280.00
16.	Telangana	690	1725.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	620	1550.00
18.	West Bengal	120	300.00
19.	Assam	220	550.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	47.50"
21.	Mizoram	34	85.00
22.	Manipur	30	75.00
23.	Nagaland	24	60.00
24.	Sikkim	150	375.00
25.	Tripura	50	125.00
26.	Meghalaya	45	112.50
27.	Himachal Pradesh	210	525.00
28.	Jammu SKashmir	28	70.00
29.	Uttarakhand	585	1462.50
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	170.00
31.	Daman and Diu	55	137.50
32.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	500	1250.00
33.	Delhi	500	1250.00
34.	Puducherry	8	20.00
Total		11891.00	29727.50

Statement – II*Funds Allocated Under MOVCDNER Scheme for On-Farm Inputs During 2015-16 till Date*

S. No.	Name of the State	Total no of clusters/ FIGs	Assistance for onfarm input (@ Rs 3750 / cluster) (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	248	930000.00
2.	Assam	261	978750.00
3.	Manipur	250	937500.00
4.	Mizoram	179	671250.00
5.	Meghalaya	359	1346250.00
6.	Nagaland	300	1125000.00
7.	Sikkim	677	2538750.00
8.	Tripura	132	495000.00
Total		2406	9022500

Statement – III*State-wise No. of Units and Subsidy Under CISS for Fruit-Vegetables Waste Compost
During Last Three Years (According to NABARD)*

S. No.	States	Vermi -hatchery	Bio-Fertilizers	Fruit Vegetables waste compost units	Subsidy released (Rs In Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	11	-	211.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.00
3.	Assam	27	2	2	75.95
4.	Bihar	8	-	-	10.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	-	-	0.00
6.	Delhi	-	-	1	40.00
7.	Goa	-	1	1	31.60
8.	Gujarat	57	5	1	198.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	-	46.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	1	-	-	1.50
12.	Karnataka	41	11	5	564.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	1	2	2	61.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17	1	1	37.53
15.	Maharashtra	33	16	2	316.36
16.	Manipur	-		1	17.53
17.	Meghalaya	-	1	-	5.67
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0.00
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.00
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	0.00
21.	Punjab and Haryana	116	12	1	288.30
22.	Rajasthan	170	2	-	148.29
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	5	7	4	312.58
25.	Tripura	-	-	1	20.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	120	2	1	234.88
27.	Uttarakhand	1	4	-	69.75
28.	West Bengal	7	2	-	20.08
Total		612	81	23	2712.36

Source: NCOF, Ghaziabad.

[English]

Smuggling of Drugs Through Airports

2765. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling and illegal transportation of drugs reported from various airports in the country including Kochi, airport-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any exclusive measures to check the smuggling of various kinds of drugs through airports in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) The number of cases of smuggling and illegal transportation of drugs reported from various agencies

(as reported by NCB) at various airports in the country during the year 2017, airport-wise are as under:-

S. No.	Name of Airport	Total Cases
1.	IGI Delhi	14
2.	Bangalore	4
3.	Madurai	3
4.	Chennai	4
5.	Trichy	1
6.	Mumbai	12
7.	Kolkata	5
8.	Goa	1
9.	Andman Nicobar Island	2
10.	Dehradun	1

S. No.	Country	2014-15
11.	Ahmedabad	1
12.	Mangalore	1
13.	Ernakulam (Kochi)	3
Total Cases		52

(b) and (c) The following measures have been taken to prevent drugs smuggling through Airports:

- (i) Strict vigil, enforcement and coordination at Airports by the law enforcement agencies.
- (ii) Profiling of suspected passengers.
- (iii) Training programme for Government agencies and Staff of Airlines deployed at Airports.
- (iv) MOU/Bilateral agreements on drug related matters with 36 countries.
- (v) Sharing of information with foreign agencies.

[Translation]

Assistance to Physically Challenged

2766. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various State of the art assistance/devices/appliances notified for the visually impaired, persons affected with leprosy, the deaf and dumb, mentally retarded persons and persons affected by bone diseases;

(b) the details of the funds earmarked for Uttar Pradesh so far for providing such assistance; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries in this regard during the last three years in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) Consequent upon revision of the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) w.e.f. 01.04.2014, the Ministry had notified various aids and assistive devices under the Scheme as indicated below:

- (I) Visually Impaired- Notified vide OM No. 4-2(7)/2014/DD-I dated 23.07.2014

(II) Leprosy Affected- Notified vide OM No. 4-2(11)/2014/DD-1 dated 12.08.2014

(III) Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities- Notified vide OM No. 4-2(14)/2014/DD-I dated 21.08.2014

(IV) Hearing Impaired-Notified vide OM No. 4-2(8)/2014/DD-I dated 20.10.2014

(V) Orthopedically Impaired- Notified vide OM No. 5-46/2015/DD-I dated 05.05.2016.

Details are available on the Department's website : www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in and are also provided in the the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The details of funds utilised and number of beneficiaries covered for the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years under ADIP Scheme are as under:

Year	Funds utilised (Rupees in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries covered
2014-15	3033.76	60309
2015-16	2869.4	45364
2016-17	4072.05	71375

Statement

Disability-wise List of Aids and Assistive Devices for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) notified under ADIP Scheme by the Ministry

- (I) Visually Impaired- Notified vide OM No. 4-2(7)/2014/DD-I dated 23.07.2014:

(a) Assistive devices such as Smart Cane, Braille watch Quartz Braille watch (ladies and gents), Smartphone with screen reading software for persons with blindness, Pocket size external keyboard for smart phone or tablet. Mouse-cum-Video Magnifier, Hand held electronic video magnifier, Tablet of individual devices, Daisy player (Advance model), Refreshable Braille Display, Screen Reading Software, Screen Magnification

- Software, Laptops with screen reading software, Cubarithem, Radio + CD Player, Talking Glucometer, Talking Blood Pressure Monitor, Audio Labeller. (17)
- (b) (i) Kits for School Children in Class 1 to 5 consisting of major items like Interline Braille Slate with two stylus, Taylor frame with arithmetic types (250 grams) with packing box, Drawing Board with 20 sheets, Puzzles (Inclusive Design), Tactile book of drawings of major monuments, shapes of tall trees, types of houses, bridges, dam etc., One adapted board game with Dice, Cubarithem, Talking wrist watch and Kit bag/specially designed school bag for assistive devices.(12)
- (ii) Kits for School Children in Class 6 to 8 consisting of major items like Interline Braille Slate, Taylor frames large with Algebra Types, (250 grams) with packing box, Tactile Geometry Kit with 20 raising sheets. Drawing Board with 20 raising sheets, Tactile Draught Board (Inclusive Design), Tactile Chess Board (Inclusive Design), One accessible board game, Tactile diagram set for Science teaching, Audio labeller (Inclusive Design), Signature guide with rupee checker and wallet, Braille wrist watch, White folding cane, Measuring kit (inch tape, needle threader, small Braille scale, liquid indicator, measuring cup), Talking Table Clock, Packing box (16)
- (iii) Kits for School Children in Class 9 to 10 consisting of major items like Interline Braille Slate with two stylus, Small white folding cane (Five folds with packing), Talking calculator, Tablet computer, Rupee checker with wallet, Packing box. (6)
- (iv) Kits for School Children in Class 11 to 12 consisting of major items like Smart cane & DAISY Player with one speaker for blind and kits for low vision children like Mouse Cam Video Magnifier for low vision children & Need based optical and non optical devices as prescribed by the rehabilitation expert. (3)
- (v) Kits fir College students like Smart phone with screen reading software & Pocket size blue tooth keyboard for smart phone or tablet, for blind students and Smart phone with magnifier App for low vision & Need based optical and non optical devices as prescribed by the rehabilitation expert for low vision students (3)
- (vi) ADL Kits for adults such as Rupee checker plastic with signature guide and rupee checker flexible with wallet, Smart Cane, Talking body thermometer, Talking wrist watch, Liquid level indicator. Pill dispenser, Talking table clock with four alarms and stop watch, Audio labeler. Talking calculator, Measuring kit & Packing Box. (10)
- (vii) List of common low vision devices such as Telescopic Glasses, Optical Magnifiers, Mouse Cam Video Magnifier, Hand held Electronic Video Magnifier up to 5 inches, Smart phone with magnifier app for low vision (5)
- (viii) High-end devices such as Braille (for Upper Primary & above). Laptop with screen reading software & with Indian language & Indian English TTS, Refreshable Braille Display (40 cells or more) with Braille inputs keys, Daisy Player Advance Model, Screen Reading Software (Blind), Screen Magnification Software (Low Vision) (6)
- (ix) Other common devices such as Braille (for Upper Primary & above). Laptop with screen reading software & with Indian language & Indian English TTS, Refreshable Braille Display (40 cells or more) with Braille inputs keys, Daisy

Player Advance Model, Screen Reading Software (Blind), Screen Magnification Software (Low Vision). (6)

Total:- 84

(II) Leprosy Affected- Notified vide OM No. 4-2(11)/2014/DD-I dated 12.08.2014:

- (i) ADL Kit consisting of Universal Cuff, Nail Cutting Device, Soap Holder, Button Hook, Zipper Pull, Writing Aid or Adapted Pen with positioning splint, Rubber Gloves, Insulated Scissors, Insulated Tumbler or Adapted Glass Holder, Wider Blim Plate, Long Handled Lever Tap, Cell Phone. (12)
- (ii) Individual Devices (optional as per requirement) such as Adapted Spoon, Built up Spoon, Angled Spoon, Grip Aid, Latex Prosthesis, Gutter Splint, Extension outrigger-Short, Extension outrigger-Long, Thumb Spica, Volar/Dorsal cock-up, Finger Loops, Knuckle Bender, MCP Block, Opponens Strap, User Friendly Spoon, Build-up Screw Driver, Foot Drop Strap, Farming Gloves, Padded Sand Digger, Anti Claw Positioning Device/Knuckle Bender Splint, Fixed Ankle Brace, Patellar Tendon Bearing Brace(Conventional), Patellar Tendon Bearing Brace(Moulded), Foot Orthosis Moulded insole, Temporary below knee Prosthesis, Permanent below knee Prosthesis, Patellar Tendon Bearing Orthosis, Foot Drop Spring, Patellar tendon bearing Orthosis variant. Moulded Sandal, MCR Sandal, Custom made Symes Prosthesis, Ankle Foot Orthosis (AFOVFixed Ankle Brace (FAB), Accommodative foot Orthosis (34)

Total:-46

(III) Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities- Notified vide OM No. 4- 2(14)/2014/DD-I dated 21.08.2014:

- (i) Kit for age group 0-3 years (Early intervention group) consisting of Rattle 3

types, Teethers, ADL Kits (4 types), Palm Grip (4 types), Sensory Footsteps, Crib Toy, Pyramid Rings. Wooden Blocks (6 nos). Sensory Mat, Stimulation Toys (3 nos), Any Safe Toys (3 nos), Musical Book, Kit Bag etc. (13)

- (ii) Kit for age group 0-3 years (TLM Kit for Multiple Disabilities) such as Resonance Board, Water Play Set, Different Texture Gloves and Socks, Pre-Braille book (shape), Visual/Auditory/Olfactory Stimulation Kit, Pre-Cane; (6)
- (iii) Kit for age group 3-6 years (Pre Primary group) like Number Picture Tray, Building blocks, Fine Motor Skill Nat, Peg Board. Dolls (male & female), Raised Shape Tray. Puzzles, Count and Match, Sensory Books, Word Cubes, Face Puzzle, Kit Bag etc. (12)
- (iv) Kit for age group 7-11 years (Primary group) consisting Picture Puzzle, Picture & Word Cards, Assembling Kit. Number Cards, Pound Toys, Jigsaw Puzzle, Telling Time Kit, Count & Match, Alphabet Worm. Beads, Functional Literacy Flip Charts. Kit Bag etc. (12)
- (v) Kit for age group of 12-15 & 16-18 years (Secondary and Pre-Vocational) containing Wooden Block of Alphabets, Needle Work Kit, Alphabets-Words Wooden Cubes, Fitting and Assembling Kit, Number Tiles, Measuring Sets. India General(picture cards, word cards and Jaihind game, Mobile Phone, Number Cubes, Multiplication Tactile Board, Kit Bag etc. (12)
- (vi) TLM Kit for Multiple Disabilities (for age group 3-6 years) consisting of Sign Language Tutor Set, Pre-Braille Book or Typo scope Reading and Writing device, Embossed Picture Book, Tangible Symbols and Calendar System and Trampoline (4)

(vii) TLM Kit for Multiple Disabilities (for age group 6-10 years and above) containing Sign Language Tutor Sets, Pre-Braille Book or Typo scope Reading and Writing device Embossed Picture Book, Tangible Symbols and Calendar System and Trampoline and Android Tablet etc. (5)

(viii) ALIMCO Model Sensory Kit : Multi Sensory Inclusive Education Development (MSIED) Kit containing Eye Hand Coordination Loop/Infinite Loop, Stepping Stone, Massage Ball with Stick, Olive Massage Ball, Squeezer, Air cushion, User Manual and Kit Bag. (8)

Total:-72

(IV) Hearing Impaired-Notified vide OM No. 4-2(8)/2014/DD-I dated 20.10.2014:

(a) Assistive devices like Body level hearing aids, Analog/Non Programmable- (Behind the ear(BTE), In the ear (1TE), In the canal (ITC), Completely in the Canal (CIC); Digital/Programmable-(Behind the ear(BTE), In the ear (ITE), In the canal (ITC), Completely in the Canal (CIC); Personal FM Hearing Aids, Bluetooth neck loop for hearing aids, Vibratory Alarm, Baby-crying Alerting Wireless device, Door Bell Signaler, Fire Smoke Alarm, Telephone Signaler, Amplified Telephone, Telephone amplifier, Audio induction loop, Infrared system. Hearing aids with bone vibrator, Educational Kit containing Language (Vocabulary) Book, Articulation drill book, Story book, Other materials (Family Hand Puppets, 5 puzzles, Montessori equipments/toys, Shape sorter clock, One set of noise makers, Block sorter boxes, Set of verb cards, 5 soft toys). (32)

(b) Cochlear Implant: Provision of Cochlear implant for 500 children per year with Hearing disability with a ceiling of Rs. 6.00 lakh per unit included. This will result in providing life long relief for hearing

impaired children in the age group of 0 to 5 years.

Total: -32

(V) Orthopedically Impaired- Notified vide OM No. 5-46/2015/DD-I dated 05.05.2016: (A) LOWER EXTREMITY PROSTHESIS:- (17)

(i) Trans-tibial Prosthesis (Below : 7 Types Knee)

(ii) Through Knee Prosthesis (TK) : 2 Types

(iii) Trans-femoral (Above Knee) : 6 Types Prosthesis

(iv) Hip Disarticulation Prosthesis : 1 Types

(v) Syme's prosthesis : 7 Types

(B) UPPER EXTREMITY PROSTHESIS (9)

(i) Silicone Finger Prosthesis each

(ii) Silicone Thumb Prosthesis each

(iii) Silicone Partial Hand Prosthesis each

(iv) Trans Radial or Below Elbow / Wrist Disarticulation Passive Prosthesis

(v) Body Powered Prosthesis (Trans Radial or Below Elbow / Wrist Disarticulation) Its components includes trans radial kit and socket.

(vi) Trans Humeral or Above Elbow / Elbow Disarticulation Passive Prosthesis.

(vii) Body Powered Prosthesis (Trans Humeral or Above Elbow / Elbow Disarticulation).

(viii) Shoulder Disarticulation Passive Prosthesis

(ix) Shoulder Disarticulation body powered Prosthesis

(C) HIGH END UPPER EXTREMITY PROSTHESIS (2)

(i) Externally Powered below elbow or Trans radial / Wrist Disarticulation prosthesis

(ii) Externally Powered Trans Humeral / Elbow Disarticulation Prosthesis

- (D) LOWER EXTREMITY ORTHOSIS (2)
- (i) Reciprocating Gait Orthosis
 - (ii) Off Loader Knee Orthosis (Unit Price)
- (E) SPINAL ORTHOSIS (1)
- (i) HALO Brace
- (F) MOBILITY AIDS (3)
- (i) Quadriplegic wheel chair with Chin and Head Control
 - (ii) Quadriplegic wheel chair with joy stick
 - (iii) Motorized wheel chair (Handle driven)/Motorized tricycle

Total :-34

Grand Total: - 268

NOTE:

The extent of financial support would be limited to Rs. 10,000 for each disability and Rs. 12,000 for students with disabilities in respect of devices costing up to Rs. 20,000. In case of all expensive items costing above Rs. 20,000, Government shall bear 50% of cost of these items and the remainder shall be contributed by either the State Govt, or the NGO or any other agency or by the beneficiary concerned subject to prior approval of Ministry on a case to case basis; limited to 20% of the Budget under the Scheme.

[English]

Misuse of Antibiotics in Poultry Farms

2767. SHRI G. HARI

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS

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

(a) whether it is true that rampant misuse of antibiotics in poultry farms is leading to large scale antibiotic resistance because of unsafe disposal of poultry litter and waste in agricultural land, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that a study has found that misuse of antibiotics in animals and birds is leading to

proliferation of multidrug resistance bacteria which has a potential to infect human beings;

(c) if so, whether it is true that anti-microbial resistance threatens effective prevention and treatment of an ever increasing range of infectious diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, urinary tract infection and HIV etc;

(d) whether it is also true that in the country an additional two million lives can be lost by 2050 due to drug resistance, if so the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to fix some strict norms in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No systematic data is available presently on the subject. As per information provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), isolated study reports by non-governmental organizations especially on poultry, reported antibiotic resistant bacteria developed over time and/ or the antibiotic resistance determinants which could probably pose serious implications to public health. However, the use of poultry litter and waste in agriculture land is not only the main cause of antibiotic resistance.

(b) and (c) Antibiotics in animals are used for therapeutic treatment only, whenever, required. As per information provided by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, there are many global studies which show that the misuse of antibiotics in animals and birds, especially poultry, is leading to proliferation of multidrug resistance bacteria which has a potential to infect human beings. Many studies have shown that antimicrobial resistance threatens effective prevention and treatment of an ever-increasing range of infectious diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, urinary tract infection and HIV etc.

(d) The ICAR and NCDC have informed that a review by Jim O'Neill and colleagues on 'Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Tackling a Crisis for the Health and Wealth of Nations', have estimated that unless effective action is taken, drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis (TB), malaria, HIV and certain bacterial infections could

by 2050 claim 10 million lives each year globally. However there is no such data available pertaining to India.

(e) Antimicrobial resistance is a dynamic phenomenon. For the effective cure of animal disease conditions based on the antibiotic sensitivity pattern, use of antibiotics in animals is necessary. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has issued advisories to all State/UTs for judicious use of antibiotics in treatment of food producing animals, for stopping the use of antibiotics in animal feed and for general awareness. As per the Global Action Plan on Tackling AMR, India has also developed National Action Plan on AMR in April 2017, under which Animal Husbandry is also participating.

Price Controlled Drugs

2768. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of drugs placed under price control by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) as on date;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any objection from the multinational pharma companies as well as Indian pharma giants in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NPPA order will cover the medicines under the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) and non-essential drugs also; and

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

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) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed the ceiling price of 851 formulations covered under Schedule-I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). The details are available at NPPA's website *i.e.* www.nppaindia.nic.in.

(b) The price fixation done under the para 4, 5 & 6 of DPCO, 2013, can be challenged under para 31 of

DPCO, 2013 to the Government. Under this para, Government/Department has received various representations both from Indian as well as multinational companies.

(c) and (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.

Cultivation of Non-Approved BT Cotton

2769. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non approved 3rd kind Bt cotton is being cultivated in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to conduct an in-depth investigation on the availability of such non-permitted Bt cotton seeds in the country 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. Few cases of cultivation of non-approved 3rd kind Bt. Cotton have been reported in States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Maharashtra.

(b) Field Inspection and Scientific Evaluation Committee (FISEC) under the Department of Bio-Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology has been constituted for in depth investigation on the availability of such non permitted BT cotton seeds in the Country.

Import of Pulses

2770. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of pulses has increased exorbitantly in the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of pulses imported during each of the last five years including the Financial year 2017-18, country-wise; and

(c) the percentage share imported by MNCs, corporate entities and domestic processors, respectively out of the total imports during the above period?

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 requisite details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The data as per these categorization is not available.

Statement

Country-Wise Import of Pulses from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (Apr to Jan) in MT

COUNTRY	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (APR TO JAN)
	QTY(TON)	QTY(TON)	QTY(TON)	QTY(TON)	QTY(TON)	QTY(TON)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CANADA	1,107,455	1,504,718	2,195,557	2,510,911	2,402,422	1,679,780
AUSTRALIA	721,047	342,309	332,657	912,308	1,174,151	1,211,976
RUSSIA	324,858	215,620	236,892	503,492	392,274	605,708
MYANMAR	963,649	906,486	931,330	722,040	653,874	549,928
UKRAINE	48,534	20,315	62,068	89,248	157,317	384,121
ROMANIA	-	100	-	-	44,195	176,122
MOZAMBIQUE	77,108	78,905	97,069	78,867	197,936	119,440
FRANCE	127,498	23,275		120,780	216,364	90,795
USA	178,275	195,847	312,230	259,078	319,251	88,428
TANZANIA REP	146,207	181,496	179,994	136,204	297,803	83,191
BULGARIA	49	-	565	15,849	58,60'	
SUDAN	563	-	17,088	19,430	59,909	55,588
LITHUANIA	-	-	-	93,261	284,964	52,283
CHINA P RP	65,584	49,519	71,107	68,524	67,175	38,909
GERMANY	-	-	-	-	23,069	25,979
ARGENTINA	39,599	4,666	9,056	20,796	31,833	21,97!
ETHIOPIA	29,736	17,355	31,027	51,121	34,137	20,230
MALAWI	65,745	22,428	46,016	61,093	46,612	12,369
UZBEKISTAN	12,955	10,892	12,473	15,183	23,436	10,63?
AFGHANISTAN	12,938	12,447	4,355	15,974	12,718	10,207

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Others		76,629	54,621	41,905	107,669	147,087	34,050
Grand Total		4,013,236	3,643,713	4,584,852	5,797,706	6,609,487	5,330,317

Note: Figures pertaining to the current financial year 2017-18 is Provisional and subject to changes. Source:- Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGC1S), M'o Commerce & Industry

Begging Children

2771. SHRI D.S. RATHOD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan/scheme to start educational programmes for the street begging children in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. Section 4 of the RTE Act provides for special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children. Those children who have missed out certain academic years either for having never enrolled to school or having dropped out of school, have a right to special training in residential and non residential mode, before getting mainstreamed in formal schools in the age appropriate class. These out of school children include those who are never enrolled, those who drop out, children of migrants, street and working children, children without adult protection etc.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), village elders, Panchayati Raj Institutions' members, Self Help Groups and Non-Governmental Organisations are involved to create awareness and motivation amongst these children and their families. Strategies such as providing residential schools and hostels, transport and escort facility, seasonal hostels, special training centres at work site, migration cards, back to school camps etc. have been undertaken to assimilate these children into the formal education system.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has informed that they are implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) with the objective of creating a safe and secure environment for children in need of care and protection including those children who are found begging. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for, inter-alia, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The Scheme provides institutional care through CCIs. As a rehabilitative measure in these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or Civil Society.

Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts

2772. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of drug addicted youths have been reported in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to launch anti-drug awareness campaign among the young people and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to make a special provision for setting up of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The last National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and

Crime in the year 2000-2001. The report was published in 2004. The Survey estimated that about 7.32 Crore persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. Of these 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used opiates and 6.25 Crore were users of Alcohol. The survey covered 40,697 individuals. Only males within the age group of 12-60 years were part of the Survey.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is now undertaking a National level Survey in collaboration with National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in August, 2016. The survey will provide national and state-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of individuals using various drugs and suffering from substance use disorders.

(b) The Ministry has issued an Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which advises them to prepare an Action Plan which, inter-alia, includes conducting sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges throughout the year.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, conducts capacity building programmes, sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis. During the year 2016-17, they conducted 54 capacity building & skill development programmes imparting training to 1332 persons. During the year 2016-17, they have also conducted 207 awareness generation programme covering 15516 beneficiaries.

Till now, during the year 2017-18, NISD has conducted 127 capacity building programme imparting training to 4488 persons. They have also conducted 247 awareness generation programmes in various Schools and Universities/Colleges covering 23006 beneficiaries.

Besides, the Ministry has undertaken the following initiatives:-

- (i) 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.

- (ii) The Ministry organized two Regional Workshops during the year 2015-16, in collaboration with National Service Scheme (NSS), at Shillong and Indore. The Coordinators of NSS from all the North Eastern States, Odisha and West Bengal attended the Workshop at Shillong and NSS Coordinators from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan attended the Workshop at Indore. The Programme was also attended by a large number of students.
- (iii) The Ministry also uses print, electronic and social media for creating awareness. Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme "Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen" and also through advertisements in newspapers.
- (iv) The Ministry celebrates the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June every year by holding functions and organizing exhibitions to sensitize the people about the ill effects of drug abuse. National Awards are also conferred to individuals and institutions in order to recognize the efforts and encourage excellence in the field of prevention of substance abuse.
- (v) The Ministry has set up a National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 07.01.2015 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large. The Helpline has been made functional on 24 x 7 basis w.e.f. March, 2017.
- (c) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts.

The de-addiction centres financially assisted by the Central Government in a State/UT depend on the number of proposals received from the State Government/UT Administration. As per the existing guidelines of the Scheme, the proposal for new projects recommended through online portal of this Ministry by the State Governments/UT Administrations are placed before the Screening Committee constituted in the Ministry for consideration. The Committee considers the proposal of those de-addiction centres which are in existence for the last three years *vis-a-vis* their expenditure on de-addiction activities, their memorandum of association/article of association etc. Other parameters, inter-alia, include ensuring equal geographical spread and the centres mainly concentrating on de-addiction activities etc. Cases complete in all respects as per norms of the Scheme are recommended for consideration of Grant-in-aid.

National Urban Housing Fund

2773. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently established National Urban Housing Fund (NUHF) to finance affordable houses in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of houses proposed to be constructed under NUHF along with the budgetary allocation thereof, State/UT- wise;

(d) Whether the fund will be raised from non-budgetary sources and will tap into existing Government entities such as Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has any plan to plug any budgetary shortfalls and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (f) The Central

Government has approved a proposal for creation of a dedicated National Urban Housing Fund (NUHF) for Rs.60,000 crores to be raised through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR), over four years, for providing central assistance for funding construction of affordable houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} Mission. Government of India has identified Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization under the Ministry, to act as an agency for borrowing fund, as per requirement, on behalf of Government of India for the NUHF from any identified lending agency or financial institution and disbursing the fund to the States/UTs and Central Nodal Agencies, on the advice of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Through the mechanism of NUHF, Government of India aims to fulfil the target of providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries of the urban area under Housing for All by 2022 Mission.

Consumption of Rice and Pulses

2774. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

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

(a) the quantum of rice and pulse production and consumption in the country during the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage production of cereals and the details of the results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The details of the State-wise estimates of production of rice and pulses in the country, as per the Second Advance Estimates for 2017-18, are given in the enclosed Statement. However, there are no official estimates available for State-wise consumption of rice and pulses in the country for the current year.

(b) To increase the foodgrain production including cereals Government implements various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Soil Health Card, promotion of Neem

Coated Urea, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana etc.

As per the Second Advance Estimates for 2017-18, the production of cereals is estimated at record 253.54 million tonnes which is higher by 1.56 million tonnes as compared to production of 251.98 million tonnes achieved during 2016-17.

Statement

State-Wise Estimates of Production of Rice and Pulses for 2017-18 (as per Second Advance Estimates)

State	Production ('000 Tonnes)	
	Rice	Pulses
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	8051.3	1144.0
Assam	5158.0	114.0
Bihar	7296.4	340.9
Chhattisgarh	6910.6	532.9
Gujarat	1762.0	857.0
Haryana	3946.8	58.9
Himachal Pradesh	130.5	60.7
Jammu and Kashmir	596.3	8.6
Jharkhand	3775.2	784.7
Karnataka	2359.0	1844.8
Kerala	418.7	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	3908.4	7793.1
Maharashtra	2660.5	3303.1
Odisha	7619.0	429.9
Punjab	12283.3	21.7
Rajasthan	428.8	3108.9
Tamilnadu	6395.9	545.4
Telangana	5825.0	448.4
Uttar Pradesh	13345.9	1985.0
Uttarakhand	663.0	60.0

	1	2	3
West Bengal		14990.0	354.5
Others		2483.0	150.1
All India		111007.8	23947.6

Occupancy Rate in Jails

2775. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any criteria/guidelines for minimum accommodation space per prisoner in jails and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the occupancy rate in jails in the country is more than the prescribed limit, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the huge number of undertrial prisoners lodged for a long time in different jails thereby leading to overcrowding;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce overcrowding in jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared a Model Prison Manual 2016 and has circulated it to all States and Union Territories for their guidance and adoption. The Manual emphasizes on adoption best practices in prisons across the country along with established international instruments of prison administration. The Model Prison Manual provides for

minimum accommodation space per prisoner in Sleeping Barracks as 3.71 Sq. meters and 8.92 Sq. meters of ground area in Cells.

(b) State/UT wise details of total number of jails across the country, its capacity, inmate population, and occupancy rate, as on 31.12.2016, as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, are given in the enclosed Statement-I

The large number of undertrials who are on trial in courts of law, is a major cause of overcrowding in prisons.

(c) to (e) State/UT wise details of number of undertrial prisoners as on 31.12.2016, as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, are given in the enclosed Statement-II

'Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. However, the Government of India has been providing regular guidance to State Governments in prison management through various advisories issued from time to time.

The Government of India has taken various administrative and legislative measures for reducing overcrowding in prisons. Some of the initiatives taken are: (i) Establishment of Fast Track Courts (FTCs), (ii) Creation of additional capacity in prisons through the scheme of Modernization of Prisons, (iii) Launch of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, and (iv) Insertion of a new section viz. 436A in the Criminal Procedure Code etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to States and UTs

providing guidance on various measures which can be used to address the issue of overcrowding in jails. These advisories are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs.

Introduction of the concept of plea bargaining through Section 265 of Cr PC and insertion of a new Section viz. 436-A in Cr PC on the maximum period for which an under trial prisoner can be detained are some of the special initiatives taken by the Government of India to reduce overcrowding in jails.

Besides the advisories issued from time to time, Model Prison Manual 2016 was also forwarded by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and Union Territories in May 2016. The Prison Manual has a dedicated chapter on 'Undertrial Prisoners', which provides guidance on the facilities to be provided to undertrials viz. legal defence, interview with lawyers, signing of Vakalatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has also been providing free legal services to all under trial prisoners through its legal service clinics running in jails all over India. Empanelled Legal Services Advocates and trained Para-Legal Volunteers man these clinics. NALSA has advised the District Legal Services Authorities to take urgent action to ensure that bail orders in respect of under trial prisoners are passed under Section 436 A of Code of Criminal Procedure without delay. NALSA is also promoting plea bargaining for quick disposal of cases falling within the parameters spelt out in the provisions of plea bargaining given in Code of Criminal Procedure. All these measures are intended to help the States and UTs to address the issue of overcrowding in prisons.

Statement – I

S. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Jails	Available Capacity			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	7984	899	8883	6851	416	7267	85.8	46.3	81.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	188	24	212	208	6	214	110.6	25.0	100.9
3.	Assam	31	7903	684	8587	8313	298	8611	105.2	43.6	100.3
4.	Bihar	58	36449	1360	37809	31974	1128	33102	87.7	829	87.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	30	9285	528	9813	17649	982	18631	190.1	186.0	189.9
6.	Goa	2	1170	25	1195	418	30	448	35.7	120.0	37.5
7.	Gujarat	27	11419	973	12392	11781	657	12438	103.2	67.5	100.4
8.	Haryana	19	16596	1500	18096	16999	655	17654	102.4	43.7	97.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	1736	144	1880	2119	73	2192	122.1	50.7	116.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	2800	201	3001	2597	91	2688	92.8	45.3	89.6
11.	Jharkhand	29	14680	793	15473	16385	788	17173	111.6	99.4	111.0
12.	Karnataka	102	12663	1096	13759	14268	575	14843	112.7	52.5	107.9
13.	Kerala	54	5773	417	6190	6854	219	7073	118.7	52.5	114.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	123	26027	1650	27677	36340	1309	37649	139.6	79.3	136.0
15.	Maharashtra	154	24484	1819	26303	30010	1428	31438	122.6	78.5	119.5
16.	Manipur	5	1037	110	1147	602	22	624	58.1	20.0	54.4
17.	Meghalaya	5	575	55	630	821	12	833	142.8	21.8	132.2
18.	Mizoram	7	1126	185	1311	1076	85	1161	95.6	45.9	88.6
19.	Nagaland	11	1290	160	1450	407	6	413	31.6	3.8	28.5
20.	Odisha	91	16371	1641	18012	14765	538	15303	90.2	32.8	85.0
21.	Punjab	26	20774	1765	22539	21421	1177	22598	103.1	66.7	100.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Rajasthan	126	18656	1223	19879	19699	664	20363	105.6	54.3	102.4
23.	Sikkim	2	206	40	246	320	4	324	155.3	10.0	131.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	138	20084	2548	22632	14257	616	14873	71.0	24.2	65.7
25.	Telangana	49	6388	677	7065	5834	385	6219	91.3	56.9	88.0
26.	Tripura	13	2051	122	2173	894	35	929	43.6	28.7	42.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70	54883	3228	58111	91551	3785	95336	166.8	117.3	164.1
28.	Uttarakhand	11	3255	123	3378	4026	174	4200	123.7	141.5	124.3
29.	West Bengal	59	19523	1423	20946	21247	1722	22969	108.8	121.0	109.7
Total(States)		1384	345376	25413	370789	399686	17880	417566	115.7	70.4	112.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	409	40	449	174	9	183	42.5	22.5	408
31.	Chandigarh	1	1000	120	1120	722	46	768	72.2	38.3	68.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	50	10	60	119	1	120	238.0	10.0	200.0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	120	40	160	56	3	59	46.7	7.5	36.9
34.	Delhi	12	7418	400	7818	13506	552	14058	182.1	138.0	179.8
35.	Lakshadweep	4	64	0	64	6	1	7	9.4	00	10.9
36.	Puducherry	4	371	45	416	236	6	242	63.6	133	58.2
Total (UTs)		28	9432	655	10087	14819	618	15437	157.1	94.4	153.0
Total (All-India)		1412	354808	26068	380876	414505	18498	433003	116.8	71.0	113.7

Statement – II

State/UT-Wise Number of Undertrial Prisoners by Period of Detention at the End of 2016 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Upto 3 MONTHS			3 Months to 6 Months			6 Months to 12 Months			1 Year to 2 Years		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3437	240	3677	712	19	731	167	7	174	39	4	43

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	3	48	15	0	15	30	0	30	35	2	37
3.	Assam	3100	123	3223	865	38	903	532	12	544	314	7	321
4.	Bihar	8662	363	9025	6880	274	7154	5416	164	5580	3162	86	3248
5.	Chhattisgarh	3311	183	3494	1936	101	2037	2217	124	2341	1632	100	1732
6.	Goa	93	4	97	31	3	34	57	5	62	50	2	52
7.	Gujarat	2243	170	2413	1459	78	1537	1136	49	1185	1107	45	1152
8.	Haryana	4242	114	4356	2493	75	2568	1642	87	1729	1141	76	1217
9.	Himachal Pradesh	328	11	339	298	12	310	213	6	219	266	11	277
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	419	22	441	189	3	192	204	6	210	305	14	319
11.	Jharkhand	3638	133	3771	2782	117	2899	1812	100	1912	1673	117	1790
12.	Karnataka	4101	147	4248	2609	89	2698	1711	83	1794	1114	14	1128
13.	Kerala	2556	106	2662	559	13	572	490	19	509	285	9	294
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7749	285	8034	4677	164	4841	3728	123	3851	2431	86	2517
15.	Maharashtra	6759	442	7201	4835	160	4995	5041	188	5229	1908	92	2000
16.	Manipur	113	9	122	116	3	119	86	3	89	97	4	101
17.	Meghalaya	257	8	265	170	2	172	116	2	118	88	0	88
18.	Mizoram	256	27	283	173	7	180	74	3	77	37	0	37
19.	Nagaland	114	1	115	64	1	65	47	0	47	48	1	49
20.	Odisha	3802	75	3877	2459	173	2632	1730	58	1788	1828	67	1895
21.	Punjab	3230	167	3397	2771	197	2968	2404	120	2524	2070	101	2171
22.	Rajasthan	4887	122	5009	2416	106	2522	2711	79	2790	1932	82	2014
23.	Sikkim	80	2	82	62	C	62	28	0	28	20	1	21
24.	Tamil Nadu	3408	271	3679	2521	79	2600	1363	20	1383	305	7	312
25.	Telangana	2454	98	2552	1001	54	1055	235	54	289	27	0	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Tripura	259	3	267	44	3	47	30	0	30	17	2	19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21094	825	21919	13126	528	1365 4	1146 5	539	12004	8997	393	9390
28.	Uttarakhand	690	35	725	616	2C	636	349	11	360	287	11	298
29.	West Bengal	7619	709	8328	2179	126	2305	1779	116	1895	1433	64	1497
Total (States)		98946	4703	103649	58058	2445	60503	46813	1978	48791	32648	1398	34046
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37	2	39	7	1	8	6	0	6	6	3	9
31.	Chandigarh	198	11	209	89	5	94	48	5	53	14	2	16
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102	1	103	9	C	9	3	0	3	5	0	5
33.	Daman and Diu	7	0	7	9	1	10	6	1	7	13	0	13
34.	Delhi	3584	145	3729	1783	4S	1832	1773	62	1835	2192	59	2251
35.	Lakshadweep	5	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	132	4	136	22	0	22	10	0	10	5	1	6
Total (UTs)		4065	163	4228	1920	57	1977	1846	68	1914	2235	65	2300
Total (All-India)		103011	4866	107877	5997 8	2502	62480	4865 9	2046	50705	34883	1463	36346

Source: Prison Statistics India

S. No.	State/UT	2+ Years to 3 Years			3'Years to 5 Years			Above 5 Years			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	1	11	5	0	5	3	0	3	4373	271	4644
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	132	6	138
3.	Assam	109	2	111	85	2	87	18	1	19	5023	185	5208
4.	Bihar	1749	45	1794	773	36	809	140	3	143	26782	971	27753

5.	Chhattisgarh	476	34	510	197	14	211	36	2	38	9805	558	10363
6.	Goa	17	2	19	10	0	10	0	0	0	258	16	274
7.	Gujarat	783	30	813	556	9	565	243	9	252	7527	390	7917
8.	Haryana	365	16	381	166	5	171	8	0	8	10057	373	10430
S	Himachal Pradesh	129	3	132	31	1	32	3	0	3	1268	44	1312
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	355	16	371	239	13	252	171	3	174	1882	77	1959
11.	Jharkhand	1110	74	1184	857	60	917	266	17	283	12138	618	12756
12.	Karnataka	411	9	420	141	13	154	61	1	62	10148	356	10504
13.	Kerala	207	8	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	4097	155	4252
14.	Madhya Pradesh	854	24	878	414	13	427	68	2	70	19921	697	20618
15.	Maharashtra	1600	150	1750	1221	13	1234	279	5	284	21643	1050	22693
16.	Manipur	41	1	42	33	0	33	17	0	17	503	20	523
17.	Meghalaya	46	0	46	41	0	41	13	0	13	731	12	743
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	37	577
19.	Nagaland	13	0	13	4	1	5	2	0	2	292	4	296
20.	Odisha	863	24	887	584	24	608	81	2	83	11347	423	11770
21.	Punjab	1118	47	1165	324	19	343	52	1	53	11969	652	12621
22.	Rajasthan	1366	47	1413	794	32	826	238	5	243	14344	473	14817
23.	Sikkim	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	3	196
24.	Tamil Nadu	98	3	101	47	7	54	2	0	2	7744	387	8131
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3717	206	3923
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	351	13	364
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5645	208	5853	3749	137	3886	1691	35	1726	65767	2665	68432
28.	Uttarakhand	150	7	157	42	0	42	6	0	6	2140	64	2224

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29.	West Bengal	739	36	775	733	26	759	298	11	309	14780	1088	15868
	Total (States)	18262	788	19050	11049	425	11474	3696	97	3793	269472	11834	281306
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	3	9	0	9	2	1	3	70	7	77
31.	Chandigarh	13	3	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	363	26	389
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	1	120
33.	Daman and Diu	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	2	41
34.	Delhi	776	40	816	308	42	350	114	15	129	10530	412	10942
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	171	5	176
	Total (UTs)	796	43	839	318	42	360	118	16	134	11298	454	11752
	Total (All-India)	19058	831	19889	11367	467	11834	3814	113	3927	280770	12288	293058

Source: Prison Statistics India

Supply of Water

2776. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for adequate supply of water to the residents of DDA flats in Sector- 28, Rohini, Delhi; and

(b) the details of initiative taken by DDA to start supplying water through pipelines instead of water tankers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that water is being supplied through underground reservoir (UGR) in the area of Sector-28, Rohini. However, as the water supply is not adequate for drinking purposes the demand of residents is also being met by supplying water through tankers.

(b) In addition to (a) above, DDA has informed that connection has also been given from the command tank sector-29, Rohini and water supply through pipeline will commence after testing of water.

Coastal Police Stations

2777. MOHAMMAD FAIZAL:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coastal Police Stations presently operational in the country, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government for strengthening coastal police stations and the amount extended to the coastal police stations during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more coastal police stations or has received any representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and status thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Coastal Security Scheme has been implemented in

phases since 2005, with the objective of strengthening capacity and infrastructure of Police Force of the coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast. Under the scheme, 194 Coastal Police Stations (CPS) are operational, and Coastal Police has been equipped with 204 boats, 24 jetties, 284 four-wheelers, 554 two-wheelers, 97 checkposts, 58 outposts and 30 barracks. The

Coastal Police Stations are also equipped with navigation/ communication equipment, card readers, equipment enhancing night operation capabilities of boats, computer systems, etc.

Phase-II of the scheme is in progress with effect from 2011. Under this scheme, Rs. 129.69 crore has already been released to coastal States/UTs for creation of infrastructure, including coastal police stations.

(c) and (d) The Coastal Security Scheme, Phase-I (2005-2011) and Phase-II (2011-2020) were formulated based on the suggestions/recommendations of coastal States/UTs. Coastal security being an ongoing process, feedback from all stakeholders is obtained from time to time for improving the coastal security mechanism.

Modernization of Dairy Cooperatives

2778. SHRI. M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the dairy processing infrastructure of cooperatives needs modernization and capacity enhancement and with most cooperatives sharing their profits with milk producers, there is a need to provide support and if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether the Government had approved a plan in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Whether it is also true that the Government has prepared/approved the operational guidelines to disburse the funds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, The Department of Animals Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Government of India has initiated a new Central Sector Scheme "Dairy processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)" in December, 2017 with a

corpus of Rs 8004 crore with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), to help dairy Co-operative Milk Unions, State Co-operative Dairy Federations, Multi State Milk Co-operatives, Milk Producers Companies and NDDB Subsidiaries to expand and modernize infrastructure for dairy processing and value added products.

DIDF is targeted to create additional milk processing capacity of 12.6 Million liters per day in the co-operative sector during the project period. 39 profit making milk unions shall be covered initially. However, other Milk Cooperatives shall be eligible subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria. The department has issued the administrative approval and operational guidelines on 21st December, 2017. Salient features of the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Salient features of Dairy processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF):

- (1) The approved outlay of DIDF is Rs. 10881 crore (which consists of Rs. 8004 crore as interest bearing loan, Rs. 2001 crore as contribution from Milk Cooperatives, Rs. 864 crore as interest subvention through budgetary support from DADF. NDDB & NCDC will contribute Rs. 12 crore for Project Management & Learning Support) for three years i.e 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- (2) Dairy processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) envisages focusing on creation/modernization/expansion of processing infrastructure and manufacturing facilities for Value Added Products for the Milk Cooperatives. The scheme will also support in building an efficient milk procurement system by setting up of chilling infrastructure & installation of electronic milk adulteration testing equipments at village level.
- (3) NABARD raises the fund from market and passes to NDDB/NCDC. NDDB and NCDC are the Nodal Loaning Entities under DIDF. NDDB/NCDC shall provide the loans @6.5 % to Eligible End Borrowers (Co-operative Milk Unions, State Cooperative Dairy Federations, Multi-State Milk Cooperatives, Milk Producer Companies and NDDB subsidiaries.)

- (4) The major components proposed under the scheme are given below:
 - A. Modernization & creation of - milk processing facilities and manufacturing facilities for Value added Products
 - B. Creation of village level chilling infrastructure
 - C. Setting up of electronic milk adulteration testing equipment at BMC location
 - D. Project Management and Learning
- (5) With this investment, 95,00,000 farmers in about 50,000 villages would be benefitted. Additional Milk processing capacity of 126 lakh litre per day, milk drying capacity of 210 MT per day, milk chilling capacity of 140 lakh litre per day, installation of 28000 Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) along with electronic milk adulteration testing equipment and value added products manufacturing capacity of 59.78 lakh litre per day of milk equivalent shall be created.

Administrative Control of Rubber Board

2779. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to transfer the Administrative Control of Rubber Board to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare;

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

(c) whether any request has been received by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) A proposal containing Note of Committee of Secretaries was received from Department of Commerce on 26.10.2017 for transfer of the administrative control of Rubber Board from Department of Commerce to Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) and sought

comments of DAC&FW. DAC&FW furnished comments to Department of Commerce informing that it will not be justifiable to transfer the functions relating to production, development and domestic marketing in respect of Plantation crops from Department of Commerce to DAC&FW. DAC&FW therefore requested Committee of Secretaries not to support the draft note circulated by Department of Commerce regarding transfer of functions relating to production and development of plantation crops from Department of Commerce to Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. Department of Commerce has informed that it has been decided by the Cabinet Secretariat to maintain status quo.

Aids and Assistive Devices to Divyangjans and Senior Citizens

2780. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Aids and Assistive Devices distributed to the Divyangjans and senior citizens in the country; and

(b) the number of people benefited under the scheme since its inception, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, aids and assistive devices are distributed to eligible Divyangjan for their physical, social, psychological rehabilitation and economic

empowerment. The Ministry has been implementing the ADIP Scheme since 1981 which has undergone periodic revisions. Under the Scheme, the main aids and assistive devices distributed include Tricycle, Wheel Chair, Crutches, Rolator, Walking Stick, Motorized tricycle, Orthotics (Caliper), Prosthetics (Limbs), Braille Cane folding, Smart Cane, Braille kit, Daisy Player, Smart Phone, Tablet, Behind the Ear (BTE)-Digital Hearing Aid, Multi- Sensory Inclusive Educational Kit (MSIED), Assistive Daily Living (ADL) Kit with phone, Low- Vision Aids (Magnifiers & Spectacles), CD Player and Teaching and Learning Material (TLM) Kit. ADIP Scheme also provides for Cochlear implant with a ceiling of Rs. 6.00 lakh per child.

The Ministry has also been implementing the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) w.e.f. 1.4.2017, with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities, physical aids and assistive living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, assistive living devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walker/crutches, tripods/quad pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles are provided free of cost to the eligible beneficiaries.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of Divyangjan benefitted during the last 5 years and current year under ADIP Scheme is as per the enclosed Statement-I

The State/UT -wise details of senior citizens benefitted under RVY Scheme since April, 2017 is as per the enclosed Statement-II

Statement – I

State-Wise Number of Beneficiaries Covered by Various Implementing Agencies Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme) During the Last Five Years and Current Years (as on 28.02.2018)

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20008	15301	22157	9623	3180	2805
2.	Bihar	11489	6140	3409	1115	2178	6264
3.	Chhattisgarh	8778	1011	4961	4092	4034	1462

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa	254	351	227	137	166	723
5.	Gujarat	7071	5701	5356	1616	28082	29152
6.	Haryana	2179	4705	8272	8991	12453	5984
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7173	9140	8552	3655	2306	1361
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3157	4162	4529	1770	3154	3057
9.	Jharkhand	10942	1516	10963	242	806	1604
10.	Karnataka	8108	4197	4023	5377	6520	4337
11.	Kerala	686	1173	3223	2636	3106	5382
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11948	20598	16953	29999	16699	9774
13.	Maharashtra	20804	32875	19656	27325	18996	17805
14.	Odisha	13705	13612	8161	15421	13757	8161
15.	Punjab	4739	6090	3491	21936	9882	7190
16.	Rajasthan	19213	21019	13457	12568	9754	8510
17.	Tamil Nadu	10120	8882	10330	10047	9538	8738
18.	Uttar Pradesh	39739	60806	60309	45364	71375	24816
19.	Uttarakhand	14594	11526	15030	7300	8888	6324
20.	West Bengal	19407	16592	13085	13988	25199	12330
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	191	69	450	0	368	144
22.	Chandigarh	43	86	91	0	223	14
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	130	361	58	70	26
24.	Daman and Diu	59	60	95	35	82	126
25.	Delhi	3863	9677	4486	7451	8828	1624
26.	Lakshadweep	-	0	0	0	0	266
27.	Puducherry	166	159	0	0	259	174
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1254	381	60	354	335	15
29.	Assam	10894	17571	17597	10136	12876	18894
30.	Manipur	1611	1049	2908	358	6827	725

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Meghalaya	1406	747	1015	122	1422	86
32.	Mizoram	760	487	415	31	636	3
33.	Nagaland	849	0	663	22	432	97
34.	Sikkim	480	0	332	420	0	0
35.	Tripura	665	982	150	1367	3031	1474
36.	Telangana	-	700	828	2028	4833	2519
Total		256372	277225	265602	245584	290295	191966

Statement – II

The Details of State/UT Wise Beneficiaries Under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana are as under:-

S. No.	Name of the State / Uts	2017-18 No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2720
2.	Goa	2407
3.	Gujarat	3133
4.	Haryana	1611
5.	Himachal Pradesh	76
6.	Kerala	719
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3980
8.	Maharashtra	3126
9.	Meghalaya	1818
10.	Puducherry	1529
11.	Rajasthan	4210
12.	Tripura	795
13.	Uttarakhand	1100
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4080
Total		31304

Guidelines by NPPA

2781. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether patients are charged inordinately high amount for the stent device and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has made it mandatory for hospitals to disclose the cost of the stent separately while billing a patient and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NPPA has marginally increased the cost of basic cardiac stents while reducing the prices of expensive stents and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has consulted all the stakeholders before arriving at the price and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the NPPA has also made it mandatory for the hospitals to provide a clear breakup of the prices levied for other items used in medical procedures and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps the Government has taken to regulate and control the price of stent and make it accessible to the needy and poor patients?

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) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) vide its notification S.O. 412(E) dated

13th February, 2017 fixed the ceiling price of the coronary stents. Institutions such as hospitals/nursing homes/clinics utilizing Coronary Stents for angioplasty are bound to abide by the ceiling prices fixed by the Government for coronary stents and NPPA has not found any actionable violation after examining about 40 complaints.

(b) Vide notification S.O. 412(E) dated 13th February, 2017 and S.O. 639(E) dated 12th February, 2018, all hospitals/nursing homes/clinics utilizing coronary stents have been instructed to mention specifically and separately the cost of the coronary stent, its category like BMS or DES, brand name, name of the manufacturer/importer/batch no./specifications and other details, if any, in their Estimate/Performance invoice/Final-billing, etc. to the patients or their representative.

(c) NPPA vide its notification S.O. 639(E) dated 12th February 2018, revised the prices of cardiac stents. The revised prices are Rs. 27,890/- for DES (Drug eluting stent) and Rs. 7,660/- for BMS (Bare metal stent) while earlier prices were Rs. 30,180/- and Rs. 7,400/- respectively.

(d) Stakeholders' consultations with the coronary stent manufacturers, industry* associations, civil society groups, hospital and nursing home associations, and eminent cardiologists both from private and public sectors were held prior to revisiting the prices of coronary stents in order to make an assessment of the actual impact of price ceiling on cardiac healthcare, the status of market of indigenous manufacturing and imports, increased affordability and access to cardiac healthcare etc.

(e) Vide Notification No. S.O. 639(E) dated 12th February, 2018, all healthcare institutions which are performing angioplasty and billing the patients have been instructed to mention cost of cardiac catheters, balloon catheter and guide wire separately along with their respective brand name, if any, name of the company, batch number and specifications in order to bring in greater transparency in the billing and monitoring of compliance with the Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) by the NPPA under Para 20 of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013).

(f) Government has alerted all the State Governments/UTs and State Drugs Controllers to monitor the availability of stents and to report to NPPA, in case any adverse report on availability or pricing is noticed. NPPA has also requested aggrieved persons to send verifiable information / complaint to NPPA on helpline number of NPPA and through online complaint mechanism -Pharma Jan Samadhan. Government has also directed all stent manufacturers / importers to ensure adequate supplies for hospitals and to maintain the production volume as existed prior to price Fixation Government / NPPA held discussions with the stent companies which in turn have ensured availability of stents at notified ceiling price. Further, Government has also invoked para 3 of the DPCO, 2013 directing manufacturers to maintain the production level.

Change in DPCO

2782. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating on bringing considerable changes in the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the changes likely to be incorporated in the fresh DPCO?

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 is amended from time to time keeping in view the requirements of the time and other developments.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

List of Infiltrated Militants

2783. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has requested the Government of Pakistan to furnish a comprehensive

list of militant groups who infiltrated into Jammu and Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANS RAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Government has through established channels of communication such as DGMOs, meetings of border guarding forces as well as diplomatic channels, repeatedly lodged strong protests against continued support to cross-border terrorism against India by Pakistan, including by providing cover fire in support of cross-border infiltration of terrorists. India has repeatedly called upon Pakistan to abide by its commitment to not allow any territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India.

Facilities for Jail Inmates

2784. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jails including central jails in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any central jail/ jail exclusively for women in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some central jails/jails lack basic facilities for the inmates and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the infrastructure and other facilities for inmates of these jails periodically;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time when such review was conducted; and

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to review the conditions of all central jails and to provide minimum basic facilities to inmates of those jails which lack basic infrastructure facilities and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Details of State/UT wise number of jails, including central jails, as on 31.12.2016, as per the National Crime Records Bureau, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) There are 20 jails which are exclusively for women in the country. State/UT wise details of such jails are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (f) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. However, the Government of India has been providing regular guidance to States and Union Territories on various aspects of prison reforms including facilities to inmates and the requisite infrastructure in prisons. A detailed advisory has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and UTs on best practices to bring improvement in prison administration.

The Government of India had also circulated a Model Prison Manual to all States and UTs in May 2016 for their guidance. The States and UTs have been requested to seek guidance from the Model Manual which aims at bringing uniformity in rules and regulations governing the administration of prisons and management of prisoners all over the country. The Manual contains a dedicated chapter on 'Institutional Framework' which provides guidance to States on prison architecture, living accommodation for inmates, minimum ground area, ventilation, air space etc. for the barracks and cells of prison inmates. It also provides guidance on arrangements for adequate sanitation facilities, bathing places, kitchen, hospital, work sheds, and recreational facilities etc. for prison inmates. Besides this, the Manual also provides detailed guidance on maintenance of prisoners, medical care, education, legal aid, welfare of prisoners, Emergencies, contact with outside world etc. 'Prisons' being a State subject, it is for respective States to make best use of the guidance provided to them on providing basic facilities to inmates and improving the living condition of inmates through improvement in infrastructure etc.

Recently, the Ministry of Home Affairs had also convened meetings of DG/IG Prisons of all States and UTs and had discussed various issues relating to Prison Reforms for bringing improvement in the living condition of prison inmates.

Statement – I

*State/UT-wise Total Jails and Central Jails
as on 31.12.2016 (Provisional)*

S. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Jails	Central Jails
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
3.	Assam	31	6
4.	Bihar	58	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	30	5
6.	Goa	2	1
7.	Gujarat	27	4
8.	Haryana	19	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	2
10.	Jammu and kashmir	14	2
11.	Jharkhand	29	5
12.	Karnataka	102	8
13.	Kerala	54	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	123	11
15.	Maharashtra	154	9
16.	Manipur	5	2
17.	Meghalaya	5	0
18.	Mizoram	7	1

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	11	1
20.	Odisha	91	5
21.	Punjab	26	9
22.	Rajasthan	126	9
23.	Sikkim	2	1
24.	Tamil nadu	138	9
25.	Telangana	49	3
26.	Tripura	13	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70	5
28.	Uttarakhand	11	1
29.	West bengal	59	7
Total (States)		1384	124
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0
34.	Delhi	12	11
35.	Lakshadweep	4	0
36.	Puducherry	4	1
Total (UTs)		28	13
Total (All-India)		1412	137

Statement – II

State/UT-wise Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate in Women Jails as on 31.12.2016 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Women Jails	Available Capacity			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	160	160	0	99	99	-	61.9	61.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	1	0	83	83	0	110	110	-	132.5	132.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1	0	210	210	0	100	100	-	47.6	47.6
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	3	0	272	272	0	142	142	-	52.2	52.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	262	262	0	307	307	-	117.2	117.2
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	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	1	0	52	52	0	25	25	-	48.1	48.1
21.	Punjab	1	0	320	320	0	165	165	-	51.6	51.6
22.	Rajasthan	2	0	450	450	0	227	227	-	50.4	50.4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	0	2018	2018	0	546	546	-	27.1	27.1
25.	Telangana	1	0	250	250	0	218	218	-	87.2	87.2
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	420	420	0	265	265	-	63.1	63.1
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	1	0	300	300	0	366	366	-	122.0	122.0
Total (States)		19	0	4797	4797	0	2570	2570	-	53.6	53.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
31.	Chandigarh		0	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	1	0	400	400	0	552	552	-	138.0	138.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Total (UTs)		1	0	400	400	0	552	552	-	138.0	138.0
Total (All-India)		20	0	5197	5197	0	3122	3122	-	60.1	60.1

Source: Prison Statistics India

[*Translation*]**AMRUT Scheme**

2785. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI

VASAVA:

SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI:

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

(a) the funds allocated/released and utilized under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme during the last three years, State-wise including Gujarat and Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the works carried out under the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the sectors for which the said amount has been released and utilized in Gujarat and Rajasthan, sector and city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The State-wise details of funds released and utilized for implementation

of projects under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) during the last three years is attached at the enclosed Statement-I

(b) The State-wise details of the works carried out under the scheme as furnished by the respective State Governments under AMRUT is attached at the enclosed Statement-II

(c) Under AMRUT, the Government of India envisages for improvement of urban infrastructure in 500 Mission cities selected throughout the country. The thrust areas Under the Mission are Water Supply, Sewerage and Septage Management, Storm Water Drainage, Urban Transport (Non-Motorized) and development of parks/ green spaces.

Under AMRUT, selection of individual project, appraisal, approval and implementation is done by the concerned State Government. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases Central Assistance as per Mission Guidelines. The Central Assistance is not released sector or city-wise, but to the State as a whole.

Statement – I

The State-wise Details of Funds Released and Utilized for Implementation of Project Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation Urban Transformation (AMRUT) During the Last Three Years (Status as on 7th March, 2018)

Amount in Rupees Crores			
S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Funds released in last three years	Utilization Certificate received
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.46	0.17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	544.16	227.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.58	0.25
4.	Assam	77.51	0.75
5.	Bihar	244.88	73.17
6.	Chandigarh	11.07	10.82
7.	Chhattisgarh	211.48	50.20

1	2	3	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.51	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	2.21	0.00
10.	Delhi	161.46	0.00
11.	Goa	21.16	3.42
12.	Gujarat	421.75	0.00
13.	Haryana	157.90	38.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55.31	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.07	103.76
16.	Jharkhand	121.95	6.20
17.	Karnataka	476.95	366.42
18.	Kerala	239.64	22.43
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75	0.11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	540.02	249.45
21.	Maharashtra	723.72	10.34
22.	Manipur	32.71	8.94
23.	Meghalaya	9.80	0.52
24.	Mizoram	26.61	25.49
25.	Nagaland	14.47	1.78
26.	Odisha	403.04	137.28
27.	Puducherry	13.86	6.48
28.	Punjab	156.62	72.02
29.	Rajasthan	331.74	173.84
30.	Sikkim	7.62	2.67
31.	Tamil Nadu	994.34	282.48
32.	Telangana	171.83	2.34
33.	Tripura	27.66	4.17
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1021.33	15.00
35.	Uttarakhand	108.50	23.78
36..	West Bengal	400.62	294.61
Total		7865.29	2214.17

Statement – II

*The State-wise Details of the Works Carried Out Under the Scheme as Furnished
by the Respective State Government Under the AMRUT*

All Amount in Ruppees Crores

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Total allocation for projects (including state share)	Cost of projects under implementation	Estimated cost of projects under tender/DPR approved	Estimated cost of projects where DPR is under preparation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	10.82	1.02	9.80	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2890.17*	2275.77	949.52	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	-	-	140.25
4.	Assam	657.14	-	-	657.14
5.	Bihar	2469.77	867.51	1281.35	320.91
6.	Chandigarh	95.07	35.94	0.45	58.68
7.	Chhattisgarh	2192.76	1529.14	406.21	257.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.82	-	3.60	7.22
9.	Daman and Diu	18.03	5.75	-	12.28
10.	Delhi	802.31	253.02	163.24	386.05
11.	Goa	209.18	36.12	68.62	104.44
12.	Gujarat	4884.42	2116.69	699.50	2068.23
13.	Haryana	2565.74	722.33	585.53	1257.88
14.	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	58.24	84.78	161.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	593.05	415.49	125.33	52.23
16.	Jharkhand	1245.74	439.74	436.70	369.30
17.	Karnataka	4952.87*	3221.10	1774.12	-
18.	Kerala	2359.38	161.61	2073.07	124.70
19.	Lakshadweep	3.61	0.60	1.05	1.96
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6200.67	5550.66	605.64	44.37
21.	Maharashtra	7759.32	4633.90	2427.51	697.91
22.	Manipur	180.31*	129.43	82.44	-
23.	Meghalaya	80.14	-	-	80.14
24.	Mizoram	140.25	56.07	31.17	53.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Nagaland	120.22	27.63	22.45	70.14
26.	Odisha	1598.96*	839.66	907.67	
27..	Puducherry	64.91	16.07	19.72	29.12
28..	Punjab	2766.62	333.55	619.66	1813.41
29.	Rajasthan	3223.94	2638.13	507.77	78.04
30.	Sikkim	40.06	13.43	13.34	13.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	11194.78	3374.08	4300.09	3520.61
32.	Telangana	1666.26	1490.64	157.23	18.39
33.	Tripura	148.25	-	85.95	62.30
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11421.67	1779.81	3696.94	5944.92
35.	Uttarakhand	593.02	235.23	166.33	191.46
36.	West Bengal	4035.00	2171.51	1150.81	712.68
Total		77640.03	35429.87	23457.59	19309.97

*- In case, the cost of projects taken by the States is more than the total allocation, the entire excess expenditure will be incurred by the respective States.

Pharma Industry

2786. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable growth/development of pharmaceutical industry during the last few years;

(b) if so, the growth rate of the said industry during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the growth rate in the production of medicines and the prices thereof during the said period;

(d) whether any difference has been noticed in the growth rate of medicine production under scheduled and nonscheduled categories; and

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

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.

(b) Based on the report of the All Indian Origin Chemists & Distributors Ltd.'s Advanced Working, Action and Correction System (AWACS), the details of Annual Turnover for the last three years is as under:

(Rs in crores)

Type of Medicines*	Year ended Dec 15	Year ended Dec 16	Year ended Dec 17
Scheduled Formulations	20,248	20,580	19,877
Non-Scheduled formulations	79,383	89,693	96,512
Total	99,632	1,10,273	1,16,389

*the classification of Scheduled / Non - Scheduled formulations is as per present status.

(c) Based on the report of the All Indian Origin Chemists & Distributors Ltd.'s Advanced Working, Action and Correction System (AWACS), the details of growth rate for the last three years is as under:

Type of Medicines*	Year ended Dec 15	Year ended Dec 16	Year ended Dec 17
Growth rate			
Scheduled Formulations	13%	2%	-3%
Non-Scheduled formulations	15%	13%	8%
Overall	14%	11%	6%

*the classification of Scheduled / Non - Scheduled formulations is as per present status.

(d) and (e) It is observed from the reply to (c) above, there has been a sharper drop in the growth rate of Scheduled formulations as compared to Non-Scheduled formulations.

[English]

Promotion of Organic Fertilizers

2787. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of chemical fertilizers has shown a downward trend during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to boost organic agriculture in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the amount allocated for this purpose;

(e) whether the agriculture universities are playing an important role in promoting the use of organic fertilizers 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) and (b) During last three years the total consumption of fertilizer are as under:

2014 -2015	532.53 LMT
2015-2016	571.91 LMT
2016 -2017	536.11 LMT

The consumption has declined in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16.

(c) and (d) Government has taken steps for the conservation, protection and to promote organic agriculture in the country through the scheme of Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) which aims for sustainable agriculture production with eco-friendly process in tune with nature and to produce chemical free agricultural produce. It involves least use of inputs thereby decreasing the cost of production. It is climate change resilient to a great extent protecting soil from degradation and ensuring continued soil productivity and make available chemical free inputs to the farmers. The Scheme has been implemented since 2015-16 in clusters mode of 20 hectare each. The farmer within the cluster is given financial assistance upto a maximum of 1 ha and the limit of assistance is Rs.50,000 per ha during the conversion period of 3 years. The target is to promote 10,000 clusters covering 2 lakh ha over the period of 3 years. Government of India is providing assistance to farmers in all the states for organic cultivation, certification, labeling, packing, transportation and marketing of organic produce under the scheme of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). In addition, Organic Value Chain Development for organic products from production to marketing is promoted in North Eastern Region through Mission Organic Value Chain Development (MOVCD). The state - wise details of the funds allocated and released under the Schemes PKVY and MOVCDNER is given atthe enclosed Statement-I and II.

(e) and (f) Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its Plan Scheme "Network Project on Organic Farming" (NPOF) is undertaking research to develop location specific organic farming package of practices for crops and cropping systems. Presently, the project is being implemented in 20 centres located in 16 states. The 12th Plan allocation of the project is Rs. 1170 lakhs. The allocation for 2017-18 to 2019-20 is Rs. 548.7 Lakhs. Organic farming package of practices for 45 crops/cropping systems have been developed to

provide technical backstopping to Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme being implemented in the country.

The ICAR alongwith State Agricultural Universities has developed technology for preparation of enriched/vermi compost from various rural and urban

wastes. Besides, improved and efficient strains of biofertilizers specific to different crops and soil types are being developed under Network project on Soil Biodiversity-Biofertilizers.

ICAR also imparts training, organizes FLDs etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects.

Statement – I

*Details of the State-wise Physical & Financial Progress Report Under PKVY Scheme
Being Implemented by DAC & FW During 2015-16 to 2017-18*

S. No.	Name of the State	No of clusters	2015-16 (Rs in lakh) 1st year			2016-17 (Rs in lakh) 2nd year		
			Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	1854.47	1100.15	1100.15	1308.50	798.17	798.17
2.	Bihar	327	1400.49	1050.37	0	988.17	664.26	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	188	805.17	603.88	329.47	568.12	314.78	314.78
4.	Gujarat	100	428.28	178.45	18.31	302.19	238.83	0.00
5.	Goa	4	17.13	7.14	0	12.09	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	20	85.66	53.53	0	60.44	45.98	1.10
7.	Jharkhand	100	428.28	321.21	178.45	302.19	203.14	0.00
8.	Karnataka	545	2334.15	1945.12	1945.12	1646.96	815.27	785.27
9.	Kerala	119	509.66	382.22	355.296	359.61	0	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	3768.90	2826.67	2826.67	2659.31	1787.6	1123.55
11.	Maharashtra	932	3991.61	2598.51	2598.51	2816.45	2957.59	0.00
12.	Odisha	320	1370.51	1027.88	1027.88	967.02	650.03	650.03
13.	Punjab	50	214.14	160.6	160.6	151.10	0	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	755	3233.55	2373.69	2373.69	2281.56	1491.13	1306.36
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	479.68	399.73	399.42	338.46	207.264	207.26
16.	Telangana	300	1284.85	1070.71	0	906.58	448.77	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	2462.64	2052.2	1534.68	1737.62	1270.64	1207.42
18.	West Bengal	120	513.94	214.14	214.14	362.63	393.66	271.18
19.	Assam	220	1413.34	576.39	556.39	997.24	0	0.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	122.06	51.41	51.41	86.13	81.08	81.08
21.	Mizoram	34	218.43	89.08	89.08	154.12	138.65	138.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Manipur	30	192.73	107.07	107.07	135.99	0	0.00
23.	Nagaland	24	154.18	154.18	154.18	108.79	0	0.00
24.	Sikkim	150	963.64	409.105	301.56	679.94	0	0.00
25.	Tripura	50	321.21	133.84	133.84	226.65	308.83	308.83
26.	Meghalaya	45	289.09	144.55	144.55	203.98	296	159.02
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	706.67	395	345.005	498.62	0	0.00
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	179.88	74.95	74.95	126.92	87.81	26.79
29.	Uttarakhand	550	3533.35	1962.97	1902.21	2493.10	2019.4	1641.29
30.	Andman and Nicobar	68	485.39	130	0	342.49	0	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	55						
32.	Admin.Charges			24.85	0		0	
Total		7263	33763.09	22619.60	18922.63	23822.96	15218 88	9020.78

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs. 15632.50 lakh (including fund released for odel organic clusters Rs. 255.69 lakh)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of clusters	2017-18 (Rs in lakh) 3rd year			2017-18 (Rs. in Lakh)		
			Allocation	Release	Expenditure	No. of New Clusters	Allocation for new clusters	Release for new clusters
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	759.88	292.93	0	867	167.03	363.25
2.	Bihar	327	573.86	0.00	0	100	428.28	214.14
3.	Chhattisgarh	188	329.92	0.00	0	12	51.39	25.70
4.	Gujarat	100	175.49	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	4	7.02	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	20	35.10	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	100	175.49	0.00	0	150	642.43	321.21
8.	Karnataka	545	956.43	1088.57	0	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	119	208.83	307.24	0	500	2141.42	1070.71
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	1544.33	0.00	0	500	2141.42	1070.71
11.	Maharashtra	932	1635.58	0.00	0	326	1396.21	698.10
12.	Odisha	320	561.57	610.60	0	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Punjab	50	87.75	0.00	0	200	856.57	428.28
14.	Rajasthan	755	1324.96	0.00	0	395	1691.72	845.86

1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	196.55	194.64	0	0	0.00	0.00
16.	Telangana	300	526.47	0.00	0	390	1670.31	835.15
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	1009.08	0.00	0	45	192.73	96.36
18.	West Bengal	120	210.59	374.07	0	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Assam	220	579.12	1804.19	0	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	50.02	94.50	0	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Mizoram	34	89.50	211.94	0	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	30	78.97	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	24	63.18	128.98	0	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	150	394.86	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	50	131.62	164.81	0	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Meghalaya	45	118.46	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	289.56	797.58	0	100	642.43	321.21
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	73.71	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	550	1447.81	2668.08	0	35	224.85	112.42
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	68	198.89	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	55		235.55	0			
32.	Admin.Charges							
Total		7263	13834.58	8973.68	0	3620	12246.79	6403.13

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs. 15632.50 lakh (including fund released for odel organic clusters Rs. 255.69 lakh)

Statement – II

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER): State-wise Budget allocation, Release and Utilization received during 3 years

(Rs in Lakhs)

S. No.	States	Total Budget allocation	Amount released/ expenditure	Budget allocation	Amount released	Budget allocation	Amount released	Total Fund released (A+B+C)	Utilized Fund
		2015-16	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18		
		A		B		C			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	2439.3	2207.32	526.22	231.98	1423.47	-	2439.30	1635.06
2.	Manipur	1174.42	803.73	1102.88	736.79	1788.42	1501.71	3042.23	2419.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Meghalay a	2070.24	1293.22	926.1	463.05	940.71	905.16	2661.43	2174.77
4.	Nagaland	1426.74	627.86	1244.85	1244.85	1927.75	1816.39	3689.10	2836.58
5.	Mizoram	1882.43	913.34	1300.35	969.09	583.44	232.582	2115.012	1631.91
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	1301.96	779.31	1053.36	522.65	1181.45	1181.45'	2483.42	1735.77
7.	Sikkim	5013.31	4216.08	2077	0	687.88	-	4216.08	2775.51
8.	Tripura	578.58	370 13	594.24	594.24	491.88	493.905	1404.275	1210.31
Total		15886.98	11210.99	8825.00	4762.65	9025.00	6131.197	22050.847	16419.9 0
Office Expenses		-	-	1175.00	105.77	975.00	26.14		
Grand Total		15886.98	11210.99	10000.00	4868.42	10000.00	6157.337		

Soil and Water Resources for Agriculture

2788. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

SHRI NARAMALLI SIVA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether there has been a comprehensive assessment of the state of natural resources that are necessary for agriculture and farm livelihoods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of the soil and water resources related to anriculture and the programmes to promote soil restoration and water conservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) As per available estimates of Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2016, agricultural land is about 181.78 million hectare across the country. Details of various classes of land resources of India are given in the enclosed Statement. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR-2010) indicates that around 120.4 million hectare of total geographical area of the country is affected by various kinds of land degradation comprising of water erosion (82.6 million hectare), wind erosion (12.0 million ha), chemical degradation (24.8 million ha) and physical degradation (1.0 million ha).

Estimates available in State of Indian Agriculture 2015-16 indicates that annual precipitation in India is about 4000 BCM (billion cubic meters) out of which 690 BCM is utilizable surface water resource whereas 431 BCM utilizable water resources is from ground water. Due to various major, medium and minor irrigation projects, net irrigated area is about 68.10 million hectare (2013-14) out of 140.71 million hectare of net area sown.

Aiming at soil and water conservation, a dedicated scheme of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched during 2015-16. PMKSY has three components namely; (i) PMKSY- Har Khet Ko Pani, (ii) PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop and (iii) PMKSY- Watershed Development. PMKSY- Har Khet Ko Pani and PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop focus on creating sources for assured irrigation and creating protective irrigation through micro irrigation and drought proofing structures, whereas PMKSY-Watershed Development aims at prevention of soil erosion, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. For completion of 99 major and medium irrigation projects having potential of 76.03 lakh ha in phases by Dec, 2019, including command area development, a Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) has been created in NABARD. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched Reclamation of Problem Soils (RPS) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya

Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2016-17 for development of problem soils (Alkalinity, Salinity and Acidity) on pilot basis in 15 States having higher extent of problem soil area. The main objective of the scheme is to reclaim problem soils and to bring such land under cultivation so that further expansion of problem area is prevented and such land is put to continuous cultivation.

In addition to above, Government is also providing funds for soil and water conservation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is also promoting Soil Health Cards for giving information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

Statement

Status of Land Resources of India

(Area in million ha.)

Category	2013-14
Geographical Area	328.73
A) Forest	71.83
B) Area Not Available for Cultivation	
(i) area under non agricultural uses	26.91
(ii) barren & un-culturable land	16.95
Total B	43.86
C) Other uncultivable land excluding fallow land	
(i) Permanent pasture & other grazing land	10.26
(ii) Land under miscellaneous tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	3.18
(iii) Culturable waste land	12.39
Total C	25.83

D) Fallow Lands	
(i) Fallow land other than current fallows	11.31
(ii) Current Fallows	14.49
Total D	25.80
E) Net area sown	140.71
Agricultural Land - C(ii)+ C(iii)+ D(i)+D(ii)+E	181.78

(Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance -2016)

Direct Recruitment of Technical Officers in Icar

2789. SHRI LALLU SINGH:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the ICAR Governing Body had taken a decision to implement the Aligusundaram Committee recommendations with regard to removal of anomalies of 5th CPC recommendations pertaining to the direct recruited Technical Officers in Group 'A' (category-II) service in ICAR and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that consequent upon the ICAR Governing Body's decision on the above subject, it had recommended the case to the Government for according necessary approval;

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

(d) the details of the reasons for the delay in implementing the decision, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Governing Body (GB) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in its 237th Meeting held on 29.6.2016 approved the recommendations of Dr. K. Aligusundram Committee regarding removal of anomalies of 5th CPC recommendations pertaining to Technical Services of ICAR. The GB observed inter-alia that the recommendations of the VII Pay Commission

as approved by Government of India may be looked into. If the grievances of the Technical staff are not redressed with the acceptance of the recommendations of the VII Pay Commission, then a comprehensive proposal may be sent afresh to the Ministry of Finance, GOI for approval. It is informed that there is no hierarchy of Group 'A' in category-II.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The proposal was sent to the Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India for concurrence vide ID Note dated 04.11.2016 after concurrence of Internal Finance Division (IFD). In response, the Ministry of Finance had asked for further information, which has been collected and compiled.

(d) There is no delay.

[*Translation*]

Internal Security

2790. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to constitute any Committee for improving the police force of the States and other police organisations in order to deal with terrorism and strengthen the internal security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has been constituted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, the Central Government assists the State Governments in matters such as terrorism, acknowledging it as a shared responsibility. Therefore, in order to enhance the capacity of the State Police Forces to deal with terrorism, the Central Agencies conduct the training programmes / workshops on intelligence gathering and sharing, training of Special Forces to deal with terror incidents and investigation of terror related cases. No committee has been constituted recently by the Government in this regard.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

2791. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU

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

(a) Whether the Government has implemented any scheme for livestock insurance to protect the cattle rearers;

(b) if so, the (details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes; to implement any such scheme; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) National Livestock Mission (NLM) has been impleme: iting Risk Management and Insurance component under Sub-mission of Livestock Development in conjunction with State Governments. Under the scheme, it covers the indigenous / crossbred milch animals, pack animals (Horses, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Ponies arid Catde/ Buffalo Male) and Other livestock (Goat, Sheep, Pig, Raobit, Yak and Mithun). Benefit of subsidy is restricted to 5 ajjimals per beneficiary per household for all animals except sheep, goat, pig and rabbit In case of sheep, goat, pig and rabbit, the benefit of subsidy is restricted based on 'Catde Unit' and one cattle unit is equal to 10 animals i.e for sheep, goat, pig and rabbit The animals indicated above are covered for all the States / UTs.

(c) and (d) does not arise.

[*English*]

National Fishermen Welfare Fund

2792. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government's liability towards National Fishermen Welfare Fund (NFWF) housing scheme for various States including Kerala, year-wise;

(b) whether any proposal has been received by the Government from the State Government of Kerala for release of the balance share under the above scheme; and

(c) if so, the present status of the proposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries(DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare at present has no dedicated scheme/fund called National Fishermen Welfare Fund(NFWF). However, the DADF, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, based on the proposal submitted by the State Governments/Union Territories(UTs) and keeping in view the financial resources availability under the Central Scheme, provides central financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for construction of houses for fishermen. The DADF, during the year 2014-15, under the erstwhile Central Sector Scheme on National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen had released central share of Rs.325 lakh to the Government of Kerala for construction of 1300 houses for fishermen. Subsequently, the DADF during the fiscal year 2016-17 had also released central share of Rs.100.20 lakh to the Government of Kerala for construction of 167 fishermen houses under the Central Plan Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries.

[Translation]

Beneficiaries Under DDRS

2793. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new scheme for the differently abled; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) Statement indicating State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(b) and (c) While introduction of new schemes is an on-going process, DDRS was reviewed and revised. The main features of the revised scheme are enhancement of staff honorarium to 2.5 times the earlier amount, rationalisation of model projects and reducing their number from 18 to 9, doing away with tapering of grants beyond 7 years and streamlining of the implementation mechanism. The revised scheme will be effective from 1st April, 2018.

Statement

State/UT-wise Number of Beneficiaries Under DDRS During the Last Three Years and Current Year

S. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (As on 08.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4935	5645	5284	5116
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	67	0	0
4.	Assam	564	341	206	319
5.	Bihar	323	413	521	406

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chattisgarh	360	281	372	258
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	632	1444	811	673
11.	Goa	95	138	86	0
12.	Gujarat	852	672	456	502
13.	Haryana	716	642	824	915
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30	68	49	66
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	180	0	58	0
16.	Jharkhand	86	58	70	0
17.	Karnataka	594	684	518	619
18.	Kerala	4121	2829	3302	3048
19.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	i
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1250	1075	1016	1210
21.	Maharashtra	1458	874	845	873
22.	Manipur	1646	1329	1287	1624
23.	Meghalaya	294	492	462	485
24.	Mizoram	222	215	221	42
25.	Nagaland	0	29	0	0
26.	Odisha	2320	2462	2183	1523
27.	Puducherry	111	117	108	106
28.	Punjab	964	416	976	795
29.	Rajasthan	870	1030	1051	1146
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	797	1528	959	984
32.	Telangana	6719	5334	5524	3043
33.	Tripura	112	30	140	70
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3952	4130	4284	3851
35.	Uttarakhand	503	474	319	167
36.	West Bengal	1453	2711	366	1551
Total		36226	35528	32298	29392

*[English]***Food Processing Project in Gujarat**

2794. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is committed to promote and develop Food Processing Sector in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any project in various parts of Gujarat including Junagadh district, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the 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.

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;
- (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.

PMKSY is a big step towards doubling of farmers income, providing better prices to farmers, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas. It is a comprehensive package for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. Besides providing a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country, it also help in reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level, enhancing the export of the processed foods, enabling availability of hygienic and nutritious food to consumers at affordable price.

PMKSY is aiming at leveraging 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.

(c): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up any Food Processing Project in any part of the country on its own. The details of food processing projects in Gujarat State assisted under the various schemes of the Ministry is given at the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The Details of Food Processing Projects in Gujarat State Assisted Under the Various Schemes of the Ministry

1. Mega Food Park Scheme

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Date of In-principle Approval	Date of Final Approval	Project Cost	Grant Approved	Grant Released	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	21.09.2012	22.05.2014	117.87	50.00	28.67 *	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Mehsana	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	165.79	50.00		SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for release of ISI installment.

*Penalty imposed due to delay in submission for the request of release of Grant-in-Aid.

2. Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Project	Sector	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Grant Approved	Grant Released	Status	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Hi-Tech Facilities Pvt Ltd, Palsana, Surat	Frozen	F&V	27.03.2009	16.83	7.19	7.19	Commercial production started
2.	Sabarkantha Co-op Society, Sabarkantha	Dist.	Dairy	25.05.2011	23.80	5.72	5.72	Commercial production started
3.	Natural Dehydrated Foods, Bhavnagar	Frozen & Foods,	F&V	26.05.2011	12.50	2.90	29.0	Commercial production started
4.	Gayatri Products Pvt. Ltd, Mehasana	Dairy	Dairy	04.07.2012	15.15	4.50	4.50	Commercial production started
5.	Asandas & Sons, Mehsana		F&V	20.09.2013	46.12	7.67	7.67	Commercial production started
6.	Innovative Cuisine Pvt. Ltd, Baroda		F&V	20.09.2013	20.72	7.46	7.46	Commercial production started
7.	Himalaya Internationa] Ltd, Mehsana		Diary, F&V	04.10.2013	130.00	10.00	7.50	Reported competition of project
8.	Panchmahal Dist Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd, Panchmahal		Dairy	04.10.2013	28.80	08.12	08.12	Commercial production started
9.	Vimal Dairy Pvt. Ltd, Surat		Dairy	22.05.2015	28.86	10.00	3.95	75% progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Banaskantha Dist. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd, Banaskantha	Dairy	17.04.2017	58.46	10.00	---	Under Implementation
11.	Global Gourmet Pvt. Ltd, Vadodara	F&V	17.04.2017	38.00	10.00	—	Under Implementation
12.	Mehsana Dairy & Food Products Ltd, Mehsana	Dairy	17.04.2017	29.46	10.00	2.50	25% progress.
13.	Kitchen Xpress Overseas Ltd, Ahmedabad	RTE/R TC	17.04.2017	25.18	8.71	---	Under Implementation
14.	Sabarkantha District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited, Sabarkantha	Dairy	17.04.2017	41.83	10.00	---	Reported 25% progress
15.	Ahmedabad District Co - operative Milk Producer's Union Limited, Ahmedabad	Dairy	20.04.2017	176.74	10.00	2.50	25% progress
16.	Saraf Foods Ltd, Vadodara	F&V	25.04.2017	35.00	10.00	—	Reported 25% progress
17.	Teknofine Foods Pvt Ltd, Banaskantha	F&V	26.04.2017	46.00	10.00	—	Reported 25% progress
18.	Wholesome Foods, Kheda	F&V	27.04.2017	32.85	10.00	2.50	25% progress
19.	Instafarm Products Pvt. Ltd, Mehsana	RTE	24.01.2018	33.51	8.43	—	Under Implementation

3. Food Testing Laboratories Scheme

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Laboratory	Grant Approved	Grant Released	Date of final installment released	NABL Accreditation status (valid up to)			Status
					Biological	Chemical	FSSAI Notification Status	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Navsari Agricultural University, Dandi Road Vijalpore, Gujarat 396450 Phone: 0263728283 Fax: 02637293804 Web: www.nau.in	29.02.08	274.80	274.80	NA	09.10.18	NO	Completed
2.	Junagadh Agricultural University Motibag, Junagadh- 362001 Gujarat, Ph- 0285-2671018 2672080-90 Fax - 0285-2671018 Web:www.jau.in	28.02.08 11.09.14	374.44 400.00 (For Up-Gradation)	374.44 319.217 (revised) (Rs. 78,283/- refunded as unspent balance)	NA*	06.06.16	NO	Completed
3.	Gujarat Laboratory F/16-17, Madhavpura Market, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad - 380004 Phone: 079-25626040, 25624821, 25625436	28.12.10 19.02.15	57.04 (Setting up) 174.24 (Up-Gradation)	55.18 174.24	17.01.18	17.01.18	YES	Completed
4.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand - 388 110, Gujarat	19.08.14	249.15	249.15	NA	05.09.18	NO	Completed
5.	M/s. Ahemedabad Municipal Corporation. Plot No. 160, Town Planning Scheme No. 20, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	28.03.12	180.28	143.86	NA*	20.07.16	NO	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Lilaba Analytical Laboratories, 2nd floor, Galaxy Point, Above Hotel Amiras, Near SarthanaJakat Naka, Varachha Road, Surat	29.04.16	115.96@	106.59	19.10.18	19.10.18	NO	Completed
7.	National Dairy development Board, Anand	25.07.17	623.40@	524.60	13.10.17	13.10.17	YES	Completed
8.	Vimta Labs Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, B-303 & 304, Shilp Aaron Tower - B, Sindhu Bhavan Road, Nr. Pakvan Circle, Opp ARMIEDA, Ahmedabad -380 059	27.11.17	224.94	224.914	NA	NA	No	Completed
9.	Central Institutes of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Veraval, Gujarat Dr. Ravishankar C.N. (Director) Ph: +91-484-2412300 Email ID: aris.cift@gmail.com, cift@ciftmail.org	1136.00 (23.04.13)	244.34 (27.08.15 & 02.08.17)	--	NA	NA		Ongoing
10.	Envitro Laboratories Pvt Ltd.,KrushnaNiw as, 6 Naval Nagar, Mavdi, Main Road, Near Shivshakti Dairy Rajkot-360004. Mr. Sunil R. Sangani Email: envitrolabs@gmail.com Telefax: 0281-2366430	119.35 (23.04.13)	42.95 (02.06.16)		NA	NA		Ongoing

@Funded through ICAR.

[Translation]

Acid Attacks

2795. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of throwing acids on women have been constantly increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases related to throwing of acids on women reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether laxity has been observed in the present system to check such incidents due to which targeted success has not been achieved in checking the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the available information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested, cases charge-sheeted, persons charge-sheeted, cases resulting in conviction and persons convicted for acid attacks on women (section 326A IPC) and attempt to attack women with acid (section 326B IPC) during 2014-2016, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Following steps have been taken in this regard:-

- (i) Ministry of Home Affairs had drafted Model Poison Rules, which were circulated vide letter dated 30.08.2013 to all States/UTs for notifying the same to regulate the sale of acid in respective State/UT.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Under the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme, a minimum compensation of Rs 3 lakh is prescribed apart from additional special assistance of upto Rs. five lakhs for medical treatment to Acid Attack victims.

These advisories are available on www.mha.gov.in.

Statement – I

Acid Attack (Section 326A IPC)

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Cases Convicted (CV) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Acid Attacks (Section 326A IPC) Women during 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014					
		CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	7	4	9	2	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	2	3	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	5	4	4	4	0	0
8.	Haryana	5	9	5	9	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	1	1	1	1
12.	Karnataka	2	4	2	4	0	0
13.	Kerala	1	1	1	1	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	6	7	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	1	1	1	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	8	6	6	6	0	0
21.	Punjab	5	4	4	4	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	2	2	0	0
23.	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	9	3	5	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	2	1	1	1	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42	63	32	51	2	2
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	27	17	17	17	0	0
Total State(s)		125	133	90	122	7	11
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Delhi UT	12	16	8	13	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		12	16	8	13	1	1
Total (All India)		137	154	98	135	8	12

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2015					
		CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	13	10	11	1	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	5	5	5	5	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	6	2	2	0	0
8.	Haryana	3	5	2	5	1	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	1	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	5	5	4	4	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	8	5	8	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	6	7	5	6	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	5	6	6	6	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	1	1	1	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	21	J	11	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	1	1	1	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	51	87	32	53	2	3
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	20	20	19	20	1	1
Total State(s)		127	187	97	134	7	12
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	13	5	5	7	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		13	5	5	7	0	0
Total (All India)		140	192	102	141	7	12

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2016					
		CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	2	3	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	8	6	2	2	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	1	4	4	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	2	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	9	7	13	0	0
8.	Haryana	8	6	4	4	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	2	2	2	0	0
13.	Kerala	9	7	6	5	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	3	4	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	2	2	3	3	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	12	12	11	12	1	1
21.	Punjab	5	13	4	10	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	2	3	1	3	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	4	4	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	1	1	1	1	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	44	90	37	71	1	2
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	40	23	34	20	0	0
Total State(s)		150	182	125	161	7	9
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	10	12	7	7	2	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		10	12	7	7	2	2
Total (All India)		160	194	132	168	9	11

Source: Crime in India

Statement – II*Attempt to Acid Attack (Section 326B IPC)*

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Cases Convicted (CV) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Acid Attacks (Section 326A IPC) Women during 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014					
		CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	4	4	2	2
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	1	1	0	0
8.	Haryana	2	2	2	2	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	1	1	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	1	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	2	2	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	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	2	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	2	2	2	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13	21	9	14	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	4	2	0	0	0	0
Total State(s)		33	34	21	26	2	2
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	7	5	2	2	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		7	5	2	2	1	1
Total (All India)		40	39	23	28	3	3

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2015					
		CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	1	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	c
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	0	0	2	1	0	0
13.	Kerala	1	1	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Maharashtra	0	1	1	1	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	1	1	1	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	1	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	10	20	4	7	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	6	9	5	9	0	0
Total State(s)		22	35	14	20	0	0
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	8	2	4	4	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		8	2	4	4	0	0
Total (All India)		30	37	18	24	0	0

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2016					
		CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CV	PCV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1	1	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
3.	Assam	1	1	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	2	2	2	0	0
8.	Haryana	3	3	2	2	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	2	2	2	2	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	1	1	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	1	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	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	7	7	6	15	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	14	10	7	8	0	0
Total State(s)		37	27	22	32	1	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

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	9	12	9	11	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		9	12	9	11	0	0
Total (All India)		46	39	31	43	1	1

Source: Crime in India

[English]

Betel Cultivation

2796. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the betel farmers are not getting the benefit of the crop insurance scheme as the cultivation of betel has not been accorded the status of agriculture and if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various stakeholders regarding the award of agriculture status to betel cultivation and if so, the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether lakhs of people of the betel growers community are leading pitiable life as a result thereof, if so, the details and the Government's reaction thereto with special reference to Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka;

(d) whether betel cultivation has also not been included in the activities of agriculture science centres situated in those States where betel cultivation is undertaken on a large scale; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) All food,

oilseed and commercial/ horticultural crops are covered under crop insurance schemes of the Government viz. yield based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), however, it is for the States to decide which crops and areas to notify under the schemes.

Betel vine is a perennial horticultural creeper and may be covered under RWBCIS as has been notified by the States of Karnataka and West Bengal. Thus since, the benefit of crop insurance is available to betel cultivation in some States, the issue of grant of agriculture status to betel cultivation for purpose of crop insurance does not arise.

(b) to (e) Government has received representation from stakeholders in Bihar. Agriculture being a State subject, the matter has been forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action. Representations have also been received from Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka stating that the betel cultivation and trade are incurring losses due to continuous drought leading to pitiable life of the cultivators. Development programmes for promotion of betel vine are being implemented by the Central as well as concerned State Governments, especially in the areas where the betel vine cultivation is predominant. Betel vine being a horticultural crop, assistance for its development can be had under State Horticulture Missions (SHMs) of concerned States through Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Further, the natural calamity relief measures are also provided to the betel vine growers as per the existing rates fixed by the Government from time to time.

[Translation]

Cultivation of Nutritious Crops

2797. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme to encourage farmers to cultivate crops which are effective in eliminating malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether agricultural scientists of ICAR have developed any new variety of nutritious foodgrain crops, fruits and vegetables and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether commercial farming of the said crops is not being undertaken due to lack of incentives and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to take measures to promote cultivation of such crops and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) In order to eliminate malnutrition, Government of India has been endburaging farmers to cultivate foodgrains crops, vegetables and fruits through implementation of various crop development programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), etc.

(c) National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central and State Agricultural Universities has developed nutritious varieties in various crops. Some of them are as under:-

Rice: CR Dhan 310 (high protein), DRR Dhan 45 (high zinc)

Wheat: WB 02 and HPBW 01 (high zinc and iron)

Maize: Pusa Vivek, QPM9 Improved (rich in provitamin-A, high tryptophan & lysine), Pusa HM4 Improved/ Pusa HM8 Improved/ Pusa HM9 Improved (rich in tryptophan and lysine)

Bajra: HHB 299 (high iron and zinc), AHB 1200 (high iron)

Lentil: Pusa Ageti Masoor (high iron)

(d) and (e) Government is conducting front line demonstrations and cluster demonstrations at farmers fields through ICAR/State Agricultural Universities/ State Governments under NFSM for disseminating such type of latest technologies amongst the farmers so that they are encouraged to grow these varieties further for commercial purposes.

[English]

Impact of GST on Marketing of Agricultural Produce

2798. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers are facing problems regarding marketing of their produce due to GST as traders have refused to purchase local agriculture produce;

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

(c) whether the benefits of GST have gone directly to the manufacturers and dealers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of GST accrue to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) There are no reported cases of farmers facing problems regarding marketing of their produce due to GST as traders have refused to purchase local agriculture produce.

(b) In view of (a) above, Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no reported case whereby benefits of GST have gone directly to the manufacturers and dealers.

Sensitisation on Disability

2799. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/local urban bodies have any mechanism to sensitize public officials on issues affecting people with disabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi High Court had issued directions to make the entrances of public parks and public buildings disabled friendly; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Section 39 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 mandates States/UTs to conduct support or promote awareness and sensitization programme to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities provided under the Act are protected.

The Ministry implements "Awareness Generation and Publicity Scheme" through reputed institutions, NGOs etc for creating mass awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities and various initiatives taken by the Government for their empowerment. The Ministry also issues advertisements from time to time highlighting the initiatives taken by the Government with a view to sensitize the public about empowerment of persons with disabilities.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Delhi High Court in its order dated 13.02.2018 in Writ Petition (civil) No. 11711/2015 in the matter of Nipun Malhotra Vs Government of NCT of Delhi and others issued directions to Government of NCT of Delhi, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Police and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation to make public spaces such as parks, public buildings disabled friendly. As a follow up action, this Ministry has advised all these concerned agencies to comply with this direction.

Criminal Cases

2800. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various criminal cases are on the rise in the country including Maharashtra as per the recent report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the effective measures taken by the Government to stop such cases in future particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (b) As per data furnished by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 28,51,563, 29,49,400 and 29,75,711 IPC Crime cases were registered in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. Crime-wise details are available at the enclosed Statement-I. In Maharashtra, a total of 2,49,834, 2,75,414 and 2,61,714 IPC Crime cases were registered during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively, which shows decline in crime in 2016 details of which are given at the enclosed Statement-II.

'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. The Union Government of India, however, assists State Governments/UT Administrations by carrying out research in Police Administration, providing funds for police modernization, and advising them through Advisories which are available on Ministry of Home Affairs website *i.e.* www.mha.gov.in, etc.

Statement – I

Crime Head-wise Cases Reported Under Total IPC Crimes During 2014-2016

S. No.	Crime Head	2015	2015	2016
1..	Murder	33981	32127	30450
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	41791	46471	49667

S. No.	Crime Head	2015	2015	2016
3.	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	3332	3176	3203
4.	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	4358	6118	7527
5.	Rape	36735	34651	38947
6.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4234	4437	5729
7.	Kidnapping & Abduction_Total	77237	82999	88008
8.	Dacoity	4395	3972	3795
9.	Making Preparation and Assembly for Committing Dacoity	2834	3163	3051
10.	Robbery	38071	36188	31906
11.	Criminal Trespass/Burglary_Total	114646	114123	111746
12.	Theft	440915	467833	494404
13.	Unlawful Assembly	9870	10876	10377
14.	Riots	66042	65255	61974
15.	Criminal Breach of Trust	19982	19218	18708
16.	Cheating	109354	115405	109611
17.	Forgery	11245	13846	13729
18.	Counterfeiting	1979	1701	1476
19.	Arson	9289	9710	11196
20.	Grievous Hurt	105201	92996	89039
21.	Dowry Deaths	8455	7634	7621
22.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82235	82422	84746
23.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	9735	8685	7305
24.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	122877	113403	110378
26.	Causing Death by Negligence	128771	134384	140215
27.	Offences Against State	176	147	178
28.	Offences Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups	336	424	478
29.	Extortion	8192	10636	11615
31.	Causing Injuries under Rash Driving	409899	451069	348914
32.	Human Trafficking (Section 370 & 370A IPC)	720	1021	918
33.	Unnatural Offences	1148	1347	2187

S. No.	Crime Head	2015	2015	2016
34.	Other IPC Crimes	943515	2851563	9739557
35.	Total Cognizable IPC Crimes	2949400	1076613	2975711

Source: Crime in India

Statement – II

Summary Report on Cases Registered Under Cognizable IPC Crimes in Maharashtra State During 2014-2016

S. No.	Crime Head	2014	2015	2016
1.	Murder	2670	2509	2239
2.	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	171	151	184
3.	Causing Death by Negligence	12619	13058	13116
4.	Dowry Deaths	279	268	248
5.	Attempt to Commit Murder	2613	2683	2619
6.	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	11	12	3
7.	Grievous Hurt	8127	7945	7645
8.	Causing Injuries under Rash Driving	26060	31161	28397
9.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	10001	11713	11396
10.	Kidnapping & Abduction	3793	8255	9332
11.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	1	0	1
11.	Human Trafficking	108	7	18
12.	Rape	3438	4144	4189
13.	Attempt to Commit Rape	15	13	12
14.	Unnatural Offences	102	159	167
15.	Offences Against State	1	1	0
16.	Unlawful Assembly	1006	909	764
17.	Riots	7760	8336	7898
18.	Offences Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups	33	35	35
19.	Theft	56283	61128	59097
20.	Criminal Trespass/Burglary	17171	16581	14834
21.	Extortion	780	981	788

S. No.	Crime Head	2014	2015	2016
22.	Robbery	9466	8561	6030
23.	Dacoity	885	784	656
24.	Making Preparation and Assembly for Committing Dacoity	293	275	255
25.	Criminal Breach of Trust	1958	2042	2036
26.	Cheating	9959	10490	9792
27.	Arson	1180	1299	1338
28.	Counterfeiting	201	190	124
29.	Forgery	1293	1011	1056
30.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	7696	7640	7215
31.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	1575	1119	924
32.	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	0	0	0
33.	Other IPC Crimes	62286	71954	69246
34.	Total Cognizable IPC Crimes	249834	275414	261714

Source: Crime in Initial

Trafficking of Bangladeshi Girls

2801. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 50 thousand Bangladeshi girls below 30 years are trafficked into the country every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether miles and miles of unfenced Line of Control (LoC) border is the transit point for the said trafficking; and

(d) if so, the details of timebound action plan of the Government and to depute more BSF teams to stop trafficking therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (d) The details of Bangladeshi nationals, who have been apprehended by Border Security Force (BSF) while trying to enter into Indian Territory illegally, are given in the enclosed Statement.

BSF have informed that there are some patches of unfenced area on Indo-Bangladesh border, including some riverine area. However, even on these unfenced patches, constant vigil is maintained by BSF personnel to ward off any attempt of unauthorized infiltration/entry and adequate manpower is in place.

BSF has taken various steps to curb trans border crimes, which, inter-alia, include strengthening of sensitive Border Out Posts (BOPs) by deploying additional manpower, using hi-tech surveillance equipments, border fencing, installation of border floodlights, Simultaneous Coordinated Patrolling (SCP) with Border Guards of Bangladesh on the border, conduct of special operations, up-gradation of intelligence network, coordination with other relevant agencies and conducting workshops/training programmes on Human Trafficking with NGOs, UNODC and UNHCR. As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, 33 Bangladeshi women victims of human trafficking were rescued in the year 2016.

Statement*Details of apprehension of Bangladeshi Nationals entered into Indian Territory*

State	2016			2017			2018 (up to 28 Feb)		
	Child	Female	Male	Child	Female	Male	Child	Female	Male
Eastern Border									
West Bengal	209	1009	3286	115	556	1870	49	145	258
Assam	0	0	109	1	1	115	0	0	14
Meghalaya	7	9	147	0	3	102	0	1	3
Mizoram	0	2	7	0	0	12	0	0	0
Tripura	9	42	194	7	14	205	9	13	39
Total	225	1062	3743	123	574	2304	58	159	314

National Action Plan for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

2802. SHRI RAM CHARTIRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHDF) is working on a National Action Plan Vision 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DAHDF is considering to enhance the outreach of dairy cooperatives of additional villages and milk producers and suitable provisions are being made to build additional milk processing infrastructure for processing additional volume of milk expected on account of higher milk production and to meet the increasing demand for value added products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has prepared National Action Plans for the following sub-sector of animal husbandry, dairying & fisheries:

(i) National Action Plan for Dairy Development-2021-22 coverage of milk collection potential villages by milk collection, formation of dairy cooperatives, farmers members, growth of milk production & milk procurement, milk chilling & processing infrastructure with dairy cooperatives.

(ii) National Action Plan- 2016-2020 under Rashtriya Gokul Mission aims to conserve & develop indigenous breeds with focus on scientific breeding, artificial insemination coverage and enhancing productivity.

(iii) National Action Plan for Egg & Poultry - 2022

(iv) National Action Plan on Small Livestock Development (Sheep, Goat & Pig) - 2022.

(v) National Action Plan on Fodder and Feed- 2022.

(vi) National Fisheries Action Plan-2020 under BLUE Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries with the objective of enhancing fish production and productivity and development of infrastructure for sustainable development of fisheries resources.

(c) and: (d) Yes, Madam. The details of component-wise targets envisaged as per National Action Plan for cooperatives, private and producer companies are as under:

Parameter	Total	
	Existing	Target
1	2	3
Share of Organized sector of milk production	20%	41%
Village/Dairy Cooperative Society/MCC/MPP(lakh)	1.86	3.35

1	2	3
Farmers coverage (in lakh)	208.5	322.83
Milk Procurement (LLPD)	890	2896
Milk processing (LLPD)	1420.5	3689.5
Milk Chilling (LLPD)	502	2886
Value Added Products (MTPD)	7917	18253

In addition to the ongoing dairy development schemes, this Department has launched a new programme namely: Dairy Processing and infrastructure Development Fund, with an outlay of Rs.10,881 crore for augmenting and strengthening of processing infrastructure of milk cooperatives with concessional loan assistance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

[Translation]

Development of Cities

2803. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister off HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals for the development of cities forwarded by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the names of the cities and the nature off work to which the said schemes are related to; and

(c) the action taken so far by the Union Government on the said proposals along with the final outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Urban Development is a State subject. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs facilitates and assists States/Union Territories (UTs), including Madhya Pradesh, in this endeavour through its various Missions- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban)(PMAY-U) and through Metro Rail Projects to improve urban Infrastructure to improve the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Mission.

List of such cities/towns in the State of Madhya Pradesh along with details of funds released are in the enclosed Statement. Under the Missions the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance to the States. The projects are designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the Cities.

Statement

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Cities covered under AMRUT

S. No.	Name of City/Town
1.	Indore
2.	Bhopal
3.	Jabalpur
4.	Gwalior
5.	Ujjain
6.	Dewas
7.	Satna
8.	Sagar
9.	Ratlam
10.	Rewa
11.	Murwara
12.	Singrauli
13.	Burhanpur
14.	Khandwa
15.	Morena
16.	Bhind
17.	Guna
18.	Shivpuri
19.	Vidisha
20.	Mandsaur
21.	Chhindwara
22.	Chhatarpur

S. No.	Name of City/Town
23	Neemuch
24	Pithampur
25	Damon
26	Hoshangabad
27	Sehore
28	Khargone
29	Betul
30	Seoni
31	Datia
32	Nagda
33	Omkareshwar
34	Dabra

All the three State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) for Madhya Pradesh have been approved and central assistance amounting to Rs. 518.58 crore to the State.

Smart City Mission(SCM)

Cities covered under SCM

S. No	Name of the City
1.	Jabalpur
2.	Indore
3.	Bhopal
4.	Ujjain
5.	Gwalior
6.	Sagar
7.	Satna

Rs. 196 crore each for Jabalpur, Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, and Ujjain and Rs 2 crore each for Sagar and Satna released to the State Government.

Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana(Urban)(PMAY-U)

S. No.	City
1.	Agar
2.	Ajaigarh

S. No.	City
3.	Akoda
4.	Akodia
5.	Alampur
6.	Alirajpur
7.	Alot
8.	Amanganj
9.	Amarkantak
10.	Amarpatan
11.	Amarwara
12.	Ambah
13.	Amla
14.	Anjad
15.	Antari
16.	Anuppur
17.	Aron
18.	Ashok Nagar
19.	Ashta
20.	Athana
21.	Athner
22.	Babai
23.	Badagaon
24.	Badamalhera
25.	Badarwas
26.	Badawada
27.	Badi
28.	Badkuhi
29.	Badnagar
30.	Badnawar
31.	Badod
32.	Badoda
33.	Badoni

S. No.	City
34.	Bagli
35.	Baihar
36.	Baikunthpur
37.	Balaghat
38.	Baldeogarh
39.	Bamhani
40.	Bamor
41.	Banda
42.	Bankhedhi
43.	Baraily
44.	Barela
45.	Barghat
46.	Barhi
47.	Barigarh
48.	Barwaha
49.	Barwani
50.	Basoda
51.	Begamganj
52.	Beohari
53.	Beraidh
54.	Berasia
55.	Betma
56.	Betul
57.	Betul-Bazar
58.	Bhainsdehi
59.	Bhander
60.	Bhanpura
61.	Bhaurasa
62.	Bhavra
63.	Bhedaghat
64.	Bhikangaon

S. No.	City
65.	Bhind
66.	Bhitarwar
67.	Gwalior
68.	Biaora
69.	Bichhiya
70.	Bichua
71.	Bijawar
72.	Bijuri
73.	Bilaua
74.	Bina- Etawa
75.	Birsinghpur
76.	Boda
77.	Budni
78.	Burhanpur
79.	Burhar
80.	Buxwaha
81.	Chachaura-
82.	Chakghat
83.	Chand
84.	Chandameta-
85.	Chanderi
86.	Chandia
87.	Chandia
88.	Chhanera
89.	Chhapiheda
90.	Chhattarpur
91.	Chhindwara
92.	Chichli
93.	Chicholi
94.	Chitrakoot
95.	Chourai

S. No.	City
96.	Churhat
97.	Daboh
98.	Dabra
99.	Dahi
100.	Damoh
101.	Damua
102.	Datia
103.	Deori
104.	Depalpur
105.	Devendranagar
106.	Dewas
107.	Dhamnod
108.	Dhanpuri
109.	Dhar
110.	Dharampuri
111.	Diken
112.	Dindori
113.	Dongar parasia
114.	Gadarwara
115.	Gairatganj
116.	Garhakota
117.	Garhi-malhera
118.	Garoth
119.	Ghuwara
120.	Gohad
121.	Gormi
122.	Gotegaon
123.	Govindgarh
124.	Guna
125.	Gurh
126.	Gwalior- Revised

S. No.	City
127.	Hanumana
128.	Harda
129.	Harpalpur
130.	Harrai
131.	Hatod
132.	Hatpiplya
133.	Hatta
134.	Hindoria
135.	Hoshangabad
136.	Ichhawar
137.	Indergarh
138.	Indore
139.	Isagarh
140.	Itarsi
141.	Jabalpur
142.	Jaisinghnagar
143.	Jaithari
144.	Jaitwara
145.	Jamai
146.	Jaora
147.	Jatara
148.	Jawad
149.	Jawar
150.	Jeron Khalsa
151.	Jhabua
152.	Jhundpura
153.	Jiran
154.	Jirapur
155.	Jobat
156.	Joura
157.	Kaarahi and Pandlyakhurd

S. No.	City
158.	Kailaras
159.	Kakarhati
160.	Kanad
161.	Kannod
162.	Kantaphod
163.	Kareli
164.	Karera
165.	Kari
166.	Karnawad
167.	Kasrawad
168.	Katangi
169.	Khacharod
170.	Khajuraho
171.	Khand
172.	Khandwa (East Nimar)
173..	Khaniyadhana
174.	Khargapur
175.	Khargone (West
176.	Khategaon
177.	Khetia
178.	Khilchipur
179.	Khirkiya
180.	Khujner
181.	Khurai
182.	Kolar
183.	Kolaras
184.	Kotar
185.	Kothi
186.	Kothri
187.	Kotma
188.	Kukdeshwar

S. No.	City
189.	Kukshi
190.	Kumbhraj
191.	Kurawar
192.	Kurwai
193.	Kymore
194.	La har
195.	Lakhnadon
196.	Lanji
197.	Lateri
198.	Laundi
199.	Lidhora Khas
200.	Lodhikheda
201.	Loharda
202.	Machalpur
203.	Maharajpur
204.	Maheshwar
205.	Mahidpur
206.	Maihar
207.	Majholi
208.	Makdon
209.	Makronia Buzurg
210.	Maksi
211.	Malajkhand
212.	Malhargarh
213.	Manasa
214.	Manawar
215.	Mandav
216.	Mandideep
217.	Mandla
218.	Mandleshwar
219.	Mandsaur

S. No.	City
220.	Mangawan
221.	Manpur
222.	Mau
223.	Mauganj
224.	Meghnagar
225.	Mehgaon
226.	Mhow Cantt (CB)
227.	Mhowgaon
228.	Mihona
229.	Mohgaon
230.	MorarCantt (CB)
231.	Morena
232.	Multai
233.	Mundi
234.	Mungaoli
235.	Murwara (Katni)
236.	Nagda
237.	Nagod
238.	Nagri
239.	Naigarhi
240.	Nainpur
241.	Nalkheda
242.	Namli
243.	Narayangarh
244.	Narsingharh
245.	Narsinghpur
246.	Narwar
247.	Nasrullaganj
248.	Nayagaon
249.	Neemuch
250.	Nemawar

S. No.	City
251.	Nepanagar
252.	Neuton-chikhli
253.	New ramnagar
254.	Niwari
255.	Niwas
256.	Nowgong
257.	Nowrozabad
258.	Obedullaganj
259.	Omkareshwar
260.	Orchha
261.	Paankhedi (kalapipal)
262.	Pachore
263.	Palera
264.	Pali
265.	Palsud
266.	Panagar
267.	Pandhana
268.	Pandhurna
269.	Panna
270.	Pansemal
271.	Pasan
272.	Patan
273.	Patera
274.	Patharia
275.	Pawai
276.	Petlawad
277.	Phuphkalan
278.	Pichhore
279.	Pipalrawan
280.	Pipariya
281.	Piplanarayanwar

S. No.	City
282.	Piploda
283.	Piplya Mandi
284.	Pithampur
285.	Polaykalan
286.	Porsa
287.	Prithvipur
288.	Raghogarh -Vijaypur
289.	Rahatgarh
290.	Raisen
291.	Rajgarh
292.	Rajgarh
293.	Rajnagar
294.	Rajpur
295.	Rampur Baghelan
296.	Rampura
297.	Rampur-Naikin
298.	Ranapur
299.	Ratangarh
300.	Ratlam
301.	Rau
302.	Rehli
303.	Rehti
304.	Rewa
305.	Runji-Gautampura
306.	Sabalgarh
307.	Sagar
308.	Saikeda
309.	Sailana
310.	Salichauka
311.	Sanawad
312.	Sanchi

S. No.	City
313.	Sarangpur
314.	Sardarpur
315.	Sarni
316.	Sarwaniya Ma ha raj
317.	Satai
318.	Satna
319.	Satwas
320.	Sausar
321.	Sawer
322.	Sehore
323.	Semaria
324.	Sendhwa
325.	Seondha
326.	Seoni
327.	Seoni-Malwa
328.	Shadora
329.	Shahdol
330.	Shahganj
331.	Shahgarh
332.	Shahpur
333.	Shahpura
334.	Shajapur
335.	Shamgarh
336.	Shamshabad
337.	Sheopur
338.	Shivpuri
339.	Shujalpur
340.	Sidhi
341.	Sihora
342.	Silwani
343.	Singoli

S. No.	City
344.	Singrauli
345.	Sirmour
346.	Sironj
347.	Sitamau
348.	Sohagpur
349.	Sonkatch
350.	Soyatkalan
351.	Sultanpur
352.	Susner
353.	Suthaliya
354.	Suwasara
355.	Tal
356.	Talen
357.	Tarana
358.	Tarichar Kalan
359.	Tendukheda
360.	Teonthar
361.	Thandla
362.	Tikamgadi
363.	Timarni
364.	Tonkknurd
365.	Udaipura
366.	Ujjain
367.	Umaria
368.	Unchehara
369.	Unhel
370.	Vidisha
371.	Vijaypur
372.	Vijayraghavgarh
373.	Waraseoni

Total amount of Central Assistance sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh under PMAY(U) is Rs 7007.38 crore

Swachh Bharat Mission

All 383 Urban Local Bodies (including Cantonment Boards) in Madhya Pradesh are covered under the Mission. Central Assistance released to the State Government for different components of the Mission:

S. No.	Component	Central Assistance (Rs. in crores)
1.	Individual House Hold Toilets	262.83
2.	Community and Public toilets	65.42
3.	Solid Waste Management	301.75
4.	Information Education and Communicating and Public Awareness	80.13
5.	Capacity Building and Administrative and Office Expenses	9.24
Total		719.37

Urban Transport

Proposals for Metro Rail Projects in Bhopal and Indore are under appraisal.

[English]

Extending of Subsidy to Tamil Nadu

2804. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI P.R. SENTHIL NATHAN:

SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is in receipt of any request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu to extend the coverage of subsidized wheat, edible oil, kerosene, rice and pulses to all priority households and to enhance the subsidy given to these essential food items;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of supply provided monthly and subsidy provided per kgs/unit of each;

(c) whether it is a fact that the subsidy rates were fixed long back and was not increased for a long time till date;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government to increase the supply of these essential food items and kerosene to Tamil Nadu and also enhance the SUBSIDY given on them?

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) coverage under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains is under two categories, namely, households covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and priority households. Accordingly, for the AAY and priority households identified by the Government of Tamil Nadu, within the coverage determined for the State, monthly 193.22 thousand tons of rice and 8.89 thousand tons of wheat is being allocated for eligible households at Rs.3/2 per kg for rice/wheat. In addition, 99.77 thousand tons of rice and 4.59 thousand tons of wheat is also being allocated, @ Rs.8.30/6.10 per kg for rice/wheat, to Tamil Nadu as 'tide over' allocation to protect their average annual offtake under erstwhile Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), as per provisions of NFSA.

The difference between the Economic Cost of foodgrains and the subsidized prices under NFSA is borne by the Central Government as food subsidy. With the increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) of foodgrains and corresponding increase in the cost of procurement incidentals, the economic cost of foodgrains gets increased, resulting in increase in per unit food subsidy also. At the current level of Economic Cost, the per unit subsidy for allocation of foodgrains out of Central pool stocks for eligible AAY and priority households, is Rs. 29.94 per kg for rice and Rs. 21.96 for wheat. For tide over allocation, the per unit subsidy

is Rs. 24.64 per kg for rice and Rs.17.86 per kg for wheat.

As regards pulses, the stock available in the buffer is being utilized inter-alia for supply to States for distribution through their schemes. During 2016-17, 2587 MT of Tur and 2623 MT of Urad was released to State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Allocation of kerosene is made by Government of India to various States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu, for cooking and lighting purpose on quarterly basis. Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/ consumers is made by the concerned States/UTs. Scale and criteria of distribution are also decided by respective States/UTs. Average subsidy per liter on PDS kerosene and allocation of PDS Kerosene made to the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:

Year	Quantity of Kerosene allocated (in kL)	Average Subsidy (Rupee per litre)
2015-16	341724	13.47
2016-17	307560	11.39
2017-18	204528	8.79

As regards sugar under PDS, the Government has reviewed the sugar subsidy scheme in May 2017 and has decided to continue it only for AAY families across all States/UTs, as households under AAY are covered under NFSA and are already identified and there is no BPL category under NFSA. Under the scheme, Central Government reimburses a fixed subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per kg @ 1 kg per month per AAY family to participating States/ UTs. The States/UTs are also allowed either to absorb the additional cost on account of handling, transportation and dealer's commission or pass it on to the consumer by adding it to the Retail Issue Price (RIP) of Rs. 13.50 per kg under PDS. The Government of Tamil Nadu is participating in the sugar subsidy scheme for AAY families. The annual quota of sugar for Tamilnadu for distribution in PDS for AAY families is 22375 MT.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu represented to the Central Government in June and August, 2017

requesting to extend the coverage of subsidized sugar to all priority households, enhance the sugar subsidy from Rs. 18.50 to at least Rs. 28.50 per kg and assist the State Government in protecting the current scale of supply of sugar under PDS in the State. The request of the State Government was not acceded to as there is no BPL category under NFSA. Further, States/UTs are also allowed either to absorb the additional cost on account of handling, transportation and dealer's commission or pass it on to the consumer by adding it to the RIP of Rs. 13,50 per kg PDS.

To ensure availability of sugar at reasonable price, duty free import of 5 lakh MT of raw sugar under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) was allowed through ports of different zones including 3 lakh MT from South Zone ports. Further, with a view to supplement the availability of sugar mainly in Southern India including Tamil Nadu and to stabilize sugar prices, Government allowed an additional import of 3 lakh MT of raw sugar by sugar mills/ refineries under TRQ, at 25% import duty, exclusively through southern ports of the Country.

Government of India is not implementing any scheme, at present, for distribution of edible oils at subsidized rates through PDS.

Productivity of Crops

2805. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are poor due to low productivity (yield per hectare) of all major crops in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the factors responsible for low productivity of agriculture in the country;

(c) whether the increase in agricultural productivity requires greater investment in farm inputs; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase investment, both public and private in agriculture in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The low level of income of farmers is attributable inter-alia to

low or marginal agricultural land holdings, traditional methods of farming, non-use of quality seeds, poor soil health, low irrigation facilities, access to institutional credit etc which may result in lower productivity & output; to poor farm gate prices realization owing to inadequate access to marketing facilities & post-harvest support services; and inadequate income supplementation from allied sectors. The factors for low productivity of agriculture in the country also owe to stress (moisture, temperature), varied agro-climatic conditions, etc. Several biotic and abiotic stresses also affect crop yields.

(c) and (d) The productivity in agriculture can be enhanced by various factors like the coverage of irrigation, levels of farm mechanization, use of high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers etc. Thus, investment in agriculture sector is of vital importance.

Government of India has taken several steps to channelize greater investment through various schemes in farm inputs, irrigation, marketing, post-harvest management, food processing, capacity building etc. Some of the Schemes/programmes are Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Soil Health Card (SHC), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) in National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development (NABARD), etc.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) scheme is a major scheme for incentivizing States to increase investment in agriculture and allied sectors. RKVY has been approved for continuation for three years *i.e.* 2017-18 to 2019-20 as Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture & allied Sector Rejuvenation *i.e.* (RKVY-RAFTAAR) which aims at making farming as a remunerative economic activity. The new Guidelines provide for major allocation for creation of production and post-production infrastructure, beside promoting agri-enterprises and incubation facilities.

Moreover, Government has recently approved implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) and setting up Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) for development of infrastructure in agriculture and allied sector in the country.

[Translation]

Price Rise of Medicines

2806. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase registered in the price of medicines during the last five years;

(b) whether permission has been sought from the Government to increase the price of medicines;

(c) if so, the details of permission granted for increase in the prices along with the names of such medicines; and

(d) the details of the medicines for which the prices have reduced/have been reduced during the said period?

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) As per provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013), the Government shall revise the ceiling prices of scheduled formulations as per the annual wholesale price index (WPI) for preceding calendar year on or before 1st April of every year and notify the same on the 1st day of April every year. The manufacturers may increase the maximum retail price (MRP) of scheduled formulations 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. The percentage increase in the maximum prices of Scheduled formulations based on wholesale prices for the last five years are 1.97186% w.e.f 01/04/2017; (-) 2.7105% w.e.f 01/04/2016; 3.849% w.e.f 01/04/2015; 6.32% w.e.f 01/04/2014 and 7.54% w.e.f 01/06/2013.

Further as per para 20 of the DPCO, 2013, the Government shall monitor the maximum retail prices (MRP) of all the drugs, including the non-scheduled formulations and ensure that no manufacturer increases the maximum retail price of a drug more than ten

percent of maximum retail price during preceding twelve months and where the increase is beyond ten percent of maximum retail price, it shall reduce the same to the level of ten percent of maximum retail price for next twelve months.

(d) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed the ceiling prices of 530 scheduled formulations under original schedule - I of the DPCO, 2013 from peric 15.5.2013 to 26.2.2016 resulting in the reduction of the prices as follows:

Statement Showing Reduction in Ceiling Prices of Scheduled Formulations with Respect to Maximum Price Under NELM 2011 as on 26.2.2016

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	80
5<=10%	50
10<=15%	57
15<=20%	43
20<=25%	65
25<=30%	49
30<=35%	26
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	126
TOTAL	530

NPPA has also fixed/reduced the ceiling prices of 851 scheduled formulations w.e.f 29.3.2016 to 28.2.2018 resulting in the reduction in the prices as follows:

Statement Showing Reduction in Ceiling Prices of Scheduled Formulations with Respect to Maximum Price Under NELM 2015 as on 28.2.2018

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of scheduled formulations
1	2
0<= 5%	234
5<=10%	134

1	2
10<=15%	98
15<=20%	98
20<=25%	93
25<=30%	65
30<=35%	46
35<=40%	24
Above 40%	59
Total formulations	851

The details of the price fixation are available at NPPA's website *i.e.* www.nppaindia.nic.in.

[English]

Nutrient Based Subsidy

2807. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide nutrient based subsidy on fertilizers across the country to ensure its quality and availability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the plan outlay in this regard, if any?.

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 Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for P&K fertilizers has been implemented by the Government w.e.f. 01.04.2010. The Committee under the 'chairmanship of Shri Saumitra Chaudhari, Member, Planning Commission evaluated various alternatives on Nutrient Based Subsidy regime in urea sector and submitted its report on 29th April 2011.

However, Department of Fertilizers (DoF) did not support NBS in Urea sector as proposed by the Committee. At present, there is no such proposal to introduce NBS in Urea.

Procurement of Wheat and Rice

2808. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations for Food Corporation of India (FCI) to handover all procurement operations of wheat, paddy and rice to the States that have gained sufficient experience in this regard have been implemented; and

(b) the steps being taken by FCI to help farmers with small land holdings?

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) Based on the recommendations of High Level Committee (HLC) on restructuring of Food Corporation of India (FCI) headed by Shri Shanta Kumar, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, at present, no procurement is carried out by FCI in State of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha which have sufficient experience.

Food Corporation of India (FCI) withdrew from procurement operations in State of Haryana during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2015-16. However, on the request of the Government of Haryana FCI has been directed to participate in procurement operations in the State.

Further, request of FCI for withdrawal from procurement operations in Punjab was not accepted by State Government and FCI has been continuing to participate in procurement operations in Punjab also.

(b) The FCI/Government of India along with State Government helps the farmers with small land holdings through procurement operations. Procurement policy of wheat and paddy is open ended. Under this policy, whatever wheat/paddy is offered by farmers, within the stipulated period & conforming to the specifications prescribed, are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the State Government agencies/Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. However, if producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

Slum Towns

2809. SHRI Y. V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of towns reporting the presence of slums in undivided Andhra Pradesh have gone up from 118 in 2001 to 125 in 2011;

(b) the details of the status between 2011 and 2017, State-wise along with the reasons for increase of slums;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce slum towns and population in slums of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the facilities that is provided in such towns; and

(d) the additional facilities likely to be provided to make them slum-free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes.

(b) As reported by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, total number of slums identified in 2017 is 8875 of which 5172 are in Andhra Pradesh and 3707 in Telangana. The reason for increase of slums in these States is rapid urbanization due to migration of people from rural areas to urban areas for employment, education etc.

(c) and (d) In order to reduce slum towns and population in slums, Government of India under its Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} provides central assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for meeting housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers. In-situ Slum Redevelopment, one of the components of the PMAY (U), is specially meant for making cities/towns slum free by providing pucca houses to the beneficiaries with basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc.

Reduction in Agriculture Cost

2810. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) the number of farmers benefited from the said schemes, Scheme-wise; and

(d) the details of the reduction in cost of agriculture per hectare through implementation of the schemes and the amount of increase in the income of farmers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (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 minikit etc., A statement showing the amount of budget . allocated and amount spent thereon during the last three years is enclosed.

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

Under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM), launched during 2014-15, 20483 demonstrations have been conducted, 14273 number of trainers have been trained, 544509 number of agricultural machinery distributed, 5492 number of Custom Hiring Centres established, 58 Hi-Tech hubs and 2898 number of Farm Machinery Banks have been established at farm level.

Under Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), 2.0 lakh hectares of land has been converted under organic farming and 5.0 lakh farmers have benefitted with effect from 2015-16 onwards.

Under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) from 2015-16, 45863 hectare area has been brought under Organic Farming

in the North Eastern States, 82 Farmer Producer Centers (FPCs) have been registered and 2406 Farmers Interest Group (FIGs) have been formed and 44064 farmers are mobilized.

Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), about 574 lakh farmers have been covered over an area of 571 lakh hectares during Kharif 2016 and Rabi 2016-17 seasons.

Under Seed Village Programme, the number of farmers benefitted in 2017-18 was 16.131 lakhs. Over 1.32 crore farmers have benefitted through different extension activities under Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension since 2014-15.

Data on all Schemes is not available.

(d) the details of the reduction in cost of agriculture per hectare through implementation of schemes and the amount of increase in the income of farmers is as under:

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 cost 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 is 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 cultivation cost is 25% and savings on nitrogen fertilizer is around 35 kg/acre.

Horticulture crops: In potato, 46 kg/acre of nitrogen saving is observed.

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

Paddy: Increase in income around Rs. 4500/ per acre.

Tur: Increase in income to Rs. 25000-30,000/- per acre

Sunflower: Increase in income around Rs. 25000/- per acre

Groundnut: Increase in income around Rs. 10000/- per acre

Cotton: Increase in income around Rs. 12000/- per acre

Potato: Increase in income around Rs. 3000/- per acre.

2. Micro Irrigation

An impact evaluation study for Micro Irrigation was carried out in the year 2014 and major findings of the study are:

Irrigation cost reduced by 20% to 50% with average of 32.3%.

Electricity consumption reduced by about 31%.

Saving of fertilizers varied from 7% to 42%.

Average productivity of fruits and vegetables increased by about 42.3% and 52.8%. Overall income enhancement of farmers in the range of 20% to 68% with average of 48.5%.

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

The Seeds produced under Seed Village Programme is used by the farmers for next 3 years and also distributed /shared/exchanged on purchase /barter method. This reduces the seed input cost which may vary from crop to crop. Use of this improved farm saved seeds/farm produced seeds increases the farm productivity to the extent of 5-10% approximately and the amount of increase in the income of farmers vary from crop to crop.

Statement

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare

Rs. In Crore

S. No.	Name of Mission /Scheme	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		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	2030.00	1830.00	1872.74	1300.00	1136.61	1162.34	1700.00	1280.00	1286.03
2.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	2263.00	1990.07	1956.45	2000.00	1769.59	1696.80	1620.00	1660.00	1493.07
3.	National Mission On Oilseeds & Oil Palm	433.00	333.00	319.07	353.00	272.03	305.81	500.00	376.00	327.50
4.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	1684.00	1456.37	1391.77	835.00	747.47	701.38	1062.00	879.50	658.35
5.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	1316.00	1229.14	1241.86	1170.35	1079.95	1033.10	1100.00	1226.50	1215.27
6.	Secretariat Services	13.00	12.50	11.51	15.00	13.84	12.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	257.00	225.90	216.56	257.00	210.00	218.58	210.00	188.00	172.18
8.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	2823.00	2784.93	2598.35	2823.00	3185.09	2983.04	5500.00	16836.32	14650.83
9.	Debentures of land Development Banks	25.00	10.00	10.89	12.00	12.30	12.30	0.00	25.00	18.18
10.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing	800.00	1035.00	979.80	900.00	750.36	570.30	787.90	1270.00	782.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	111.00	98.99	99.41	111.00	126.00	121.70	130.00	130.00	129.81
12.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY)	9954.00	8444.00	8443.20	4500.00	3900.00	3940.01	5400.00	3550.00	3891.86
13.	Price Stabilisation Fund	500.00	50.00	50.00	450.00	660.00	660.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	National Agri-Tech Infrastructure	100.00	0.10	0.00	100.00	80.00	51.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	0.00	30.00	0.00	1800.00	1550.01	1555.94	2340.00	1990.00	1991.25
16.	National Rainfed Area Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	6.75	3.08	0.10	0.00	0.00
17.	National Agriculture Market	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	44.90

[*Translation*]

Village Grain Banks

2811. SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Village Grain Banks have been established in the country including Rajasthan during each of the last three years;

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

(c) if not, whether the Government is considering to establish village Grain Banks; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned and released for establishing such Grain Banks in the country including Rajasthan during the said period?

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) No Madam.

The Village Grain Banks Scheme was discontinued on 01.01.2014.

(d) In view of reply to part (a) to (c) above, question does not arise.

[*English*]

Increasing Prices of Pulses

2812. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

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

(a) whether the production and availability of pulses is expected to fall and there is a gap between demand and supply of pulses in the country during the last year and the current year, if so, the details thereof along with the impact of such a gap on the prices of pulses;

(b) whether black-marketing/hoarding played a vital role in rising prices of pulses in the country, if so, the number of such cases reported across the country during the said period, State/UT-wise along with the action taken thereon;

(c) the details of the production, demand, supply and import of major pulses in the country during the said period, State/ Country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has increased the limit of the buffer stock of pulses and requested the States to sell the pulses from the buffer stock at subsidized prices and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has formulated/is formulating any long term strategy to contain rising prices of pulses or plans to import pulses, if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken/ being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of pulses, curb black-marketing/hoarding of pulses and to ensure remunerative prices of pulses to the of farmers;

(f) whether the efforts being made by the Government towards increasing the production of pulses are not yielding expected success/results and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to procure pulses from Punjab?

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) As per the 2nd Advance Estimates, 2017-18 released by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, the estimated production of pulses is 23.95 million tonnes in 2017-18 and 23.13 million tonnes in 2016-17 (Final Estimates). As per the Report of Working Group on Food grains - Balancing Demand & Supply During 12th Five Years Plan, the average annual estimated demand of pulses in the country was 24.61 million tonnes in 2016-17. Any mismatch between demand and supply is met through imports. The details of imports and State-wise production of pulses for the aforesaid period is at given in the enclosed Statement. Because of the

bumper production of pulses in 2016-17 and concomitant improved supply and moderation in prices, stock limits on pulses were withdrawn.

(d) Government has enhanced the limit of the buffer stock of pulses from 1.5 lakh MT in 2015-16 to upto 20 lakh MT in 2016-17. Pulses from the buffer were offered to States at rates that were lower than their cost to the Central Government.

(e) and (f) Government has taken various measures to contain the price rise of pulses which, inter alia, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, export-import restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; enabling imposition of stock limits as and when required; provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production; and creation of buffer stock of upto 20 lakh MT through domestic procurement and imports etc.

Production of pulses increased from 16.35 million MT in 2015-16 to 23.95 million MT in 2017-18 due, in part, to the concerted efforts of Government through its various schemes targeted at enhancing production of pulses.

(g) No procurement of pulses has been reported from Punjab, both under Price Support Scheme and Price Stabilization Fund.

Statement

A) State-wise Production of Pulses('000 MT)

State	2016-17 [@]	2017-18 [@]
Andhra Pradesh	1306.1	1144.0
Assam	67.3	114.0
Bihar	430.7	340.9
Chhattisgarh	625.0	532.9
Gujarat	839.0	857.0
Haryana	218.3	58.9
Himachal Pradesh	52.3	60.7
Jammu and Kashmir	8.3	8.6
Jharkhand	729.5	784.7

State	2016-17 [@]	2017-18 [@]
Karnataka	1426.0	1844.8
Kerala	0.7	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	5999.3	7793.1
Maharashtra	3156.6	3303.1
Odisha	418.0	429.9
Punjab	58.0	21.7
Rajasthan	2933.1	3108.9
Tamil Nadu	587.3	545.4
Telangana	398.0	448.4
Uttar Pradesh	2302.3	1985.0
Uttar akhand	56.0	60.0
West Bengal	343.8	354.5
Others	181.3	150.1
All India	22136.6	23947.6

[@] 2nd Advance Estimates, 2016-17 & 2017-18.

Source: D/o Economic & Statistics, D/o Agriculture, Cooperation & Famers Welfare

B) Country-wise Import of Pulses in MT

Country	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr to Jan)
1	2	3
Canada	2,402,422	1,679,780
Australia	1,174,151	1,211,976
Russia	392,274	605,708n
Myanmar	653,874	549,928
Ukraine	157,317	384,121
Romania	44,195	176.122
Mozambique	197,936	119,440
France	216,364	90,795
USA	319,251	88,428
Tanzania Rep	297,803	83,191
Bulgaria	15,849	58.609

1	2	3
Sudan	59,909	55,588
Lithuania	284,964	52,283
China P Rp.	67,175	38,909
Germany	23,069	25,970
Argentina	31,833	21,971
Ethiopia	34,137	20,230
Malawi	46,612	12,360
Uzbekistan	23,436	10,633
Afghanistan	12,718	10,207
Others	147,087	34,0501
Grand total	6,609,487	5,330,317

Note: Figures pertaining to the current financial year 2017-18 is Provisional and subject to changes.

Source:- Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), M/o Commerce & Industry

Storm Water Drainage System

2813. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Ministry is considering a separate scheme for preparation of Master Plan on Storm Water Drainage Systems in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and its implementation to check urban flooding as the sector requires huge investment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No madam, the Ministry is not considering any separate scheme for preparation of Master Plan on Storm Water Drainage Systems in Urban Local Bodies (ULB).

(b) Does not arise

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for DRIP Irrigation

2814. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to the States under the drip irrigation scheme during the last two years and as on date, State-wise;

(b) the names of the State Governments which have provided information to the Union Government about their districts continuously affected by drought during the abovementioned period along with the names of such districts, State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated by the Government for drought affected States during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Micro Irrigation technologies like drip and sprinkler irrigation systems are being promoted under the Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The details of fund released to States under Micro Irrigation during last two years and current year (as on date) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Following States have reported to have been affected by drought during last two years:

1) Karnataka, 2) Chhattisgarh, 3) Madhya Pradesh, 4) Maharashtra, 5) Odisha, 6) Andhra Pradesh, 7) Uttar Pradesh, 8) Telangana, 9) Jharkhand, 10) Rajasthan, 11) Uttarakhand, 12) Tamil Nadu and 13) Kerala.

The State-wise details of the districts declared as drought affected by State Governments in last two years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Water is one of the most critical input in agriculture system and is the greatest moderator of vulnerability and climatic variability including drought. To ensure effective water resource development and management, funds are allocated to the States under various components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Priority is given to States witnessing water scarcity and having large extent of dryland areas while allocating funds. The State wise details of Central assistance released during last two years under PMKSY is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Drought affected States are also supported under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the event of natural calamities including drought. State wise details of funds approved by Government under NDRF for drought affected States during last two years is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Besides above, funds are allocated to the States for various agriculture development programmes of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) etc.

Statement – I

Fund Released to States Under Micro Irrigation During the Last Two Years and Current Year

		Rs. in Crore		
S. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 1.3.18)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	177.68	265.69	425.00
2.	Bihar	10.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.50	24.00	12.50
4.	Goa	0.00	0.30	0.00
5.	Gujarat	204.10	250.00	275.00
6.	Haryana	16.94	24.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.75	0.50	2.00
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	12.00	15.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	111.75	169.00	300.00
11.	Kerala	0.86	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	134.33	84.00	150.00
13.	Maharashtra	88.38	247.50	285.00
14.	Odisha	8.35	10.80	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	1.18	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	52.37	72.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	72.75	110.00	171.00
18.	Telangana	95.15	165.00	207.00
19.	Uttarakhand	3.50	10.00	7.20
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7.50	12.00	30.00
21.	West Bengal	0.00	3.90	6.00
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00

S. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 1.3.18)
23.	Assam	0.50	0.00	3.00
24.	Manipur	1.36	0.00	3.00
25.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Mizoram	2.25	3.90	4.80
27.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	4.26	3.90	0.00
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		1000.28	1469.67	1896.50

Statement – II*Details of the Districts Declared as Drought Affected by State Governments in Last Two Years*

S. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Karnataka	<p>Kharif</p> <p>Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Chamaraj anagar, 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</p> <p>Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Bidar, Belagavi, Bagalkote, Vijayapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad (12 districts)</p>	<p>Kharif</p> <p>Bagalkote, Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Ballari, Belagavi, Chamaraj nagar, 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</p> <p>Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Ballari, Belagavi, Bidar, Chamaraj nagar, Chickballapur, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Kalaburagi, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysuru, Raichur, Ramanagara, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Dakshin Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Vijayapura, Yadgir (30 districts)</p>
2.	Chhattisgarh	<p>Raipur, Gariband, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Durg, Balod, Bemetara, Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Baster, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Ranker, Dantewara, Sukma, Bijapur, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Janjgir Champa, Korba, Balrampur, Surajpur, Koriya, Raigarh, Jashpur (25 districts)</p>	-

S. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni, Shahdol, Umaria, Anuppur, Tikamgarh, Rewa, Jabalpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Damoh, Seoni, Sigroli, Sheopur, Chhatarpur, Bhind, Panna, Satna, Dindori, Shivpuri, Mandsaur, 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)	-
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, Khurdha, 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)
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, Lucknow, Deoria, Mainpuri, Maharajganj, Agra, Auraiya, Pilibhit, Amethi, Mahoba, Rai Bareilly, Kushi Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Balrampur (50 districts)	-

S. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17
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, Jaiusalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagour, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pali, Pratapgarh (19 districts)	Ajmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Udaipur (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)
13.	Kerala		Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaraagode, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad (14 districts)

Statement – III

State Wise Details of Central Assistance Released During Last Two Years Under PMKSY

S. No.	State	PDMC**		AIBP		HKKP*		WD	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.47	308.69	0	7.40	0	0	86.73	120.96
2.	Bihar	28.60	21.60	41.51	0	14.11	12.64	5.00	28.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.30	44.80	0	13.29	32.77	0	20.00	34.96
4.	Goa	0.30	0.80	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	213.05	274.00	128.00	961.88	354.72	681.64	100.00	115.04
6.	Haryana	34.97	27.00	0	0	77.39	0	6.91	12.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.60	8.50	0	0	1.67	1.13	20.00	35.40
8.	Jharkhand	14.97	30.70	281.62	145.75	0	0	20.00	17.68
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.87	5.40	34.31	0	111.70	0	0	25.59
10.	Karnataka	213.12	229.00	208.16	135.47	61.10	31.43	125.00	145.72
11.	Kerala	8.53	0.00	0	0	1.93	0	20.00	16.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	161.74	121.10	188.21	300.15	104.31	77.79	150.00	129.44
13.	Maharashtra	107.26	305.70	307.81	379.88	4.78	15.17	250.00	186.95
14.	Odisha	28.70	39.70	173.80	457.74	112.70	35.27	67.50	91.99
15.	Punjab	43.00	1.18	1.05	52.42	155.92	0	7.95	0
16.	Rajasthan	142.84	129.00	45.51	45.89	149.15	0	200.00	199.35
17.	Tamil Nadu	129.78	143.50	0	0	38.49	0	75.00	62.36
18.	Telangana	111.32	189.00	112.50	545.45	44.88	0	70.00	0
19.	Uttarakhand	9.60	15.00	0	0	121.37	0	25.68	16.16
20.	Uttar Pradesh	37.51	41.40	555.04	135.63	93.34	0	75.00	58.38
21.	West Bengal	4.80	19.90	0	0	7.55	0	10.00	24.06
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	2.00	0	0	45.53	20.52	18.00	23.12
23.	Assam	5.03	11.00	107.92	0	163.73	87.86	45.00	0
24.	Manipur	2.76	3.60	142.38	127.00	67.92	20.00	9.00	11.29
25.	Meghalaya	1.43	0.00	0	0	72.99	0	18.00	11.56
26.	Mizoram	3.27	8.10	0	0	1.98	0	8.87	16.06
27.	Nagaland	2.34	4.50	0	0	61.45	18.50	27.00	60.84
28.	Sikkim	4.86	5.40	0	0	4.34	0	6.30	0
29.	Tripura	1.55	0	0	0	0	0	20.89	27.12
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Pondicherry	2.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	NCPAH/ HQ	1.35	0.67	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		1556.73	1991.24	2327.82	3307.95	1905.82	1001.96	1487.83	1471.73

* Includes central assistance released under Command area development & Water Management; Repair, renovation & restoration and Surface Minor Irrigation

** Includes funds released under micro irrigation as indicated at Annexure-I

PDMC: Per Drop More Crop; AIBP: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; HKKP: Har Khet Ko Pani; WD: Watershed Development; NCPAH: National Committee on Plasticulture Application in Horticulture

Statement – IV

Details of Funds Approved by Government Under NDRF for Drought Affected States During Last Two Years

Rs. in Crore

S. No.	State	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17
1.	Karnataka	2263.43	2577.98
2.	Chhattisgarh	1276.25	
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2032.68	
4.	Maharashtra	4318.37	
5.	Odisha	815.00	
6.	Telangana	791.21	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1927.28	
8.	Andhra Pradesh	433.77	518.93
9.	Jharkhand	336.94	
10.	Rajasthan	1193.41	588.34
11.	Uttarakhand	70.22	
12.	Kerala		112.05
13.	Tamil Nadu		1748.28
Total		15458.56	5545.58

[English]

Promotion of Heavy Industries

2815. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives to heavy industries to promote investment and production and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Rajkot in Gujarat has emerged as a hub of heavy industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the value of industrial production in Saurashtra and Rajkot during the last three years; and

(d) whether the Government's achievement in improving the ease of doing business had a positive impact on the industry in the region and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Industry is a State subject and therefore, the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) does not maintain any centralized data regarding incentives to heavy industries functioning in any part of the country including Gujarat. The role of DHI is confined to the administration of only those Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which are under its administrative control. Since the subject relating to "setting up industries" has been deregulated, many States have evolved incentives and schemes for the development and growth of industries and these States encourage industries as per their priorities and investment climate. Therefore, details of such nature are expected to be available only with them. In addition, Central Government, through Ministry of Finance, also provides incentives in the direct and indirect tax structure for the growth of industries across the country.

(d) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India has informed that they deal with implementation of business reforms in the country as a whole and information / data with reference to impact on the industry in a particular region due to improvement in doing business is not maintained by them.

Service Recipients as Consumers

2816. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has included service recipients as consumers;

(b) whether there are any regulations to regulate hefty fees and service charges for legal and medical services, if not, whether the Government has contemplated on formulating such regulations in the interest of natural justice to the needy; and

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism for punitive measures against producers, sellers and dealers of injurious consumable products, if so, the outcome of such measures during 2014 to 2016?

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) Yes, Madam. As per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a consumer means any person who hires or avails of any service for a consideration.

(b) Medical Council of India with the previous approval of the Central Government has notified Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. Clause 1.8 'Payment of professional services' of the said regulations prescribes that a physician should announce his fees before rendering service and not after the operation or treatment is under way.

Further, clause 3.7 'Fees and other charges' of the said regulations prescribes that a physician shall clearly display his fees and other charges on the board of his chamber and/ or the hospitals he is visiting.

(c) As per the provision of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, unfair trade practice means a trade practice which, for the purpose of promoting the sale, use or supply of any goods or for the provision of any service, adopts any unfair method or unfair or deceptive practice. Selling defective products, spurious goods/services etc fall under unfair trade practice. Consumers can file complaints in the consumer forum against the traders, manufacturers and service providers etc. for selling defective products, spurious goods/services etc. If a complaint is upheld, a Consumer Forum can order removal of defect in the goods, replacement of goods with new goods, compensation to the consumer, discontinuance of the unfair trade practice, to withdrawal of hazardous goods from being offered for sale. Further, a Consumer Forum shall have power to grant punitive damages in such circumstances as it deems fit.

Implementation of BJRCY

2817. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding implementation of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY) in the country, State/UT-wise and particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of funds released under BJRCY during the last five years, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the reasons for poor implementation of the Scheme in many States and the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of implementation of the scheme by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements the scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) in all States/ UTs including Tamil Nadu. The scheme provides eligible central assistance to implementing agencies for construction of fresh hostel buildings/ expansion of their existing hostels facilities for Scheduled Caste students. During 2007-08 to 2017-18, a total number of 31 hostels have been sanctioned under the Scheme to the State of Tamil Nadu.

State/ UT-wise details of hostels sanctioned and fund released under BJRCY during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The State Governments/ UT Administrations send proposals under the Scheme as per their requirements. However, many States/ UTs either do not send proposals on regular basis or send incomplete proposals. In some of the cases, the requisite documents/ information called for by the Ministry are not received from them at all. Further, only 50% of central assistance is provided to the State Governments for construction of SC boys hostels on cost sharing basis, resulting in receipt of less proposals.

With a view to implement the Scheme effectively, the Ministry requests the State Governments/ UT Administrations to send proposals, complete in all respects, through letters from time to time and during various meetings held with the State Government authorities.

Statement

State/UT-wise Details of Fund Released and Number of Hostels Sanctioned for SC Students Under BJRCY During the Last Five Years

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Fund released	No. of Hostels	Fund released	No. of Hostels	Fund released	No. of Hostels	Fund released	No. of Hostels	Fund released	No. of Hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	907	5	0	0	50	1	0	0
2.	Assam	100.00	1	218.60	0	0	0	84.80	0*	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	81.00	1	81.00	0*	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	630.31	12	33.59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Haryana	300.00	4	60.00	1	170.40	1	232.29	3	244.17	0*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	#	1	0	0	378.54	2	60.00	0*
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	100.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	300.00	9	0	0	0	0	18.26	0*	0	0
9.	Karnataka	0	0	350.00	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	90.00	1	0	0	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	605.00	11	0	0	0	0	592.34	20
12.	Maharashtra	100.00	1	619.62	8	476.74	3	248.02	1	155.79	0*
13.	Manipur	175.42	6	574.85	2	444.97	5	144.31	3	271.56	0*
14.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	80.00	1	703.73	3
15.	Punjab	0	0	263.00	1	227.43	3	112.97	2	643.49	j
16.	Rajasthan	280.00	2	100.00	2	226.46	2	1350.00	9	5.00	0*
17.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	700.00	2	0	0

18.	Tripura	47.04	1	0	0	0	0	100.00	1	157.50	2
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	16.80	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	1648.23	16	916.67	6	597.00	3	1398.07	2	666.42	2
21.	Puducherry	0	0	100.00	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3581	52	4946.13	48	2314.04	18	4897.26	27	3500.00	30

During 2013-14, 01 girls hostel was sanctioned to Govt, of Himachal Pradesh. However, no fund was actually released during that year, as the excess amount of Rs. 130.049 lakhs released in 2010-11 to the State Govt, was adjusted in the 2013-14 release and treated as 1st installment for 2013-14 for the hostel.

Release of balance amount.

[Translation]

Setting up of New Plants by BHEL

2818. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to open new plants of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of BHEL's plants functioning in the country at present along with the details of production of each plant, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) BHEL is currently having 17 manufacturing units/plants functioning in the country. State-wise production details of each such unit/plant is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

S. No.	State	No. of BHEL plants/ units	Name of manufacturing unit / plant	Major products / equipment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	• Heavy Plates & Vessels Plant (HPVP), Visakhapatnam	Boilers, Cryogenic equipment
2.	Karnataka	3	• Electronics Division (EDN), Bengaluru • Electronics Systems Division (ESD), Bengaluru • Electro-porcelains Division (EPD), Bengaluru	Control Equipment, Power Electronic Devices, Photo-voltaic, Simulators Insulators & Bushings, Ceralin, Control Panel, Photo-voltaic
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1	• Heavy Electrical Plant (HEP), Bhopal	Power Transformers, Electrical machines, Hydro Turbines & Generators, Heat Exchanger, Switchgear, Controlgear, Rectifiers, Capacitors
4.	Punjab	1	• Industrial Valves Plant (IVP), Goindwal	Industrial Valves
5.	Tamil Nadu	4	• High Pressure Boiler Plant (HPBP), Tiruchy • Seamless Steel Tube Plant (SSTP), Tiruchy • Power Plant Piping Unit (PPPU), Thirumayam • Boiler Auxiliaries Plant (BAP), Ranipet	Boilers, Valves Seamless Steel Tubes Boiler Parts Boiler Auxiliaries

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Telangana	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy Power Equipment Plant (HPEP), RC Puram, Hyderabad 	Steam Turbines and Generators, Gas Turbines and Generators, Pumps, Heat Exchangers, Compressor, Bowl Mill, Oil Rigs
7.	Uttarakhand	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant (HEEP), Haridwar Central Foundry Forge Plant (CFFP), Haridwar Component Fabrication Plant (CFP), Rudrapur 	Steam Turbine and Generators, Gas Turbine, Super Rapid Gun Mount Castings and Forgings Busduct, Solar Roof Top & Pump
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insulator Plant (IP), Jagdishpur Centralised Stamping & Fabrication Plant (CS&FP), Jagdishpur Transformer Plant (TP), Jhansi 	Insulators and Ceralin Stampings, Fabricated Items Power & other special Transformers, Diesel Shunters, Locomotives

[English]

Unified Package Insurance Schemes

2819. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the aims and objectives of Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS);

(b) whether it is true that this scheme is approved by the Government to be implemented in Bhongir district of Telangana on pilot basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the schemes are likely to be beneficial for farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) was introduced from Kharif 2016 as a pilot scheme in 45 districts. The pilot scheme has been designed to take care of all the

insurance needs of farmers associated with their life, properties and agricultural activities such as crops, loss of life, accidental death & disability, student safety, household, agriculture implements and tractor. Out of total of 7 covers under UPIS, Crop Insurance is compulsory and the farmer has to take atleast two from the remaining six sections. State Government of Telangana has not notified Bhongir district for implementation of Pilot UPIS.

Caste Based Census

2820. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the benefits of several Government welfare schemes and policies are not reaching the needy people, particularly the OBCs due to non availability of proper census data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any step to conduct caste based census in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Madam; data collected in decennial Population Census are available in public domain. The welfare policies/schemes are implemented by nodal ministries in Government of India based on the target groups / population.

(c) and (d) The Census Schedule is designed in consultation with various stake holders. At present there is no proposal to conduct the caste based census.

[Translation]

Construction Work Along Indo-Nepal Border

2821. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Indo-Nepal Road passing through Ghodasahan-Kuchpar-Chainpur-Phoolvariya-Vairganiya-Masaha Alam- Vanshi Chacha Dhang Pool-Maniyari of Sheohar District of Bihar is still pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government for the construction of the said road and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No alignment or road stretch of Indo-Nepal Border Road Project passes through Sheohar District of Bihar.

However, Phulwaria falls on the border road stretch namely Dhutaha river to Lalbakiya river in East Champaran District and Vanshi Chacha Dhang bridge falls on Phulwaria Ghat to Bahar Village stretch in Sitamarhi District. The construction work of Indo-Nepal border roads including these two road stretches have been assigned to Road Construction Department of Bihar. Formation work of 18.15 km of these road stretches have been completed.

(c) The High Level Empowered Committee headed by Union Home Secretary and Steering Committee headed by Secretary (Border Management) review and monitor the progress of border roads project

periodically to sort out various bottlenecks in the implementation of the project with all agencies concerned including State Governments.

Overcharging of Medicines by Hospitals

2822. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some unscrupulous hospitals have resorted to overcharging the medicines supplied by them to patients to maximise their profits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken the incident as precedent and initiate control over the medicine supply business of the private hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to protect the poor patients from such unscrupulous hospital managements?

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) 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 Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). Based on the data submitted by the hospitals, NPPA has observed that there is an upward 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 percent 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 percentage 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).

(c) to (e) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of supply of medicines and management of hospitals lies with the State/Union Territory Governments. However, the National Council for Clinical Establishments, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW) has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same have been shared with the States for appropriate action.

Excessive Use of Pesticides

2823. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problems associated with the unscientific and excessive use of pesticides have not been addressed properly by the Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the system for registration of pesticides does not address the systemic deficiency; and

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to review the Insecticides Act, 1968 as the pesticide sector needs better regulation to safeguard the environment and public health, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" (MPRNL) scheme, under which food commodities and environmental samples are collected and analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. During 2012-17, a total of 98,275 samples have been collected and analyzed, out of which 2411 (2.5 %) samples were found exceeding Food Safety and Standards Authority

of India (FSSAI) Maximum Residue Level (MRL). The annual reports of MPRNL are shared with the States for taking corrective measures.

(b) 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. Furthermore, the Registration Committee while granting Certificate of Registration to the applicant also approves labels and leaflets. These labels and leaflets, inter alia, provides information on safe usage of the insecticide. It is mandatory for every manufacturer to place these labels and leaflets in the packages of insecticide for sell. In additions, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides for their continued use.

(c) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is in process of re- introducing Pesticides Management Bill.

Cyber Crime Reporting Portal

2824. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to establish Cyber Crime Reporting Portal and Cyber Crime Laboratory to report cyber crimes against women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the timeline, if any, fixed by the Government;

(c) whether Artificial Intelligence, Block Chain Technology, Cloud Computing, 3D Printing, Robotics and Internet are posing new security challenges before the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which Cyber Crime Reporting Portal and Cyber Crime Laboratory will help to stop the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme 'Cyber Crime Prevention

against Women and Children' (CCPWC) from NIRBHAYA funds during the period 2017-2020, which inter alia, aims at setting up of an online cyber-crime reporting platform and also setup cyber forensic training laboratory in each State/UT. Rs 82.8 crore as Grants-in-Aid has been disbursed to the States/UTs for setting up of cyber forensic training laboratories. As part of the Capacity Building Programme approximately 40500

Police, Judicial Officers, Prosecutors are targeted to be trained during the period 2017-2020 through National/State/UT police academies/institutes. The online Cyber Crime Reporting Portal will facilitate the State/UTs to view complaints of Cyber Crime online and take prompt action.

[*Translation*]

Growth Rate of Livestock

2825. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate in livestock sector was fixed 6% to 8% during the Eleventh Five Year Plan but this target could not be achieved and this growth rate has been less than 4.8%;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to achieve the fixed targets of previous plan period during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(c) the total amount of funds allocated and utilized during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan periods, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the reasons for not achieving the fixed targets of previous plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Madam. The growth rate in the livestock sector was aimed at 6% to 7% per annum during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, the growth of value of output from livestock sector was about 4.8% per annum during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The Government of India had launched the following schemes for supplementing the efforts of State Government during the 12th Five Year Plan for the overall development of the livestock sector:

- a. National Livestock Mission
- b. National Programme for Dairy Development
- c. National Dairy plan Phase-I
- d. Rashtriya Gokul Mission with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds and enhancing their productivity.
- e. Central Cattle Breeding Institute for production of High Genetic Merit Bulls and quality semen doses.

(c) The total amount of funds allocated and utilized during the 11th Five Year Plan and 12th Five Year Plan are given below and the state-wise information for each of the scheme is annexed at enclosed.

		(Rs. in crore)		
Year		Approved BE	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Exp.
11th	Plan	5910.00	5293.52	4870.53
(2007-12)				
12th	Plan	9200.14	8639.14	8384.56
(2012-17)				

(d) and (e) The then Planning Commission now NITI Aayog has reviewed all the schemes of Department during the 11th FYP and 12th FYP and published the Mid-term appraisal report In pursuance to the mid-term appraisal of 11th Five Year Plan by NITI Aayog to merge the small schemes of Department to provide the flexibility to the States in selecting activity according to their need with decentralized sanctioning procedure, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has launched the National Livestock Mission in the Financial Year 2014-15 by merging ongoing small schemes for development of small livestock & poultry, including availability of quality feed and fodder, risk coverage, effective extension, etc. Similarly "National Programme for Bovine Breeding and

Dairy Development" (NPBB&DD) was launched in Feb-2014 for implementation during 12th Plan, by merging of four ongoing schemes namely Integrated Dairy Development Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ-CMP), Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C) and National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB).

National Dairy plan-I, a world bank funded project with an outlay of Rs. 2242 crore was launched in 2012-13 with the aim to increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk in the country and to provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk processing sector. Further, Rashtriya Gokul Mission was launched in Dec, 2014 for conservation and development of indigenous breeds,

Statement

Release of Funds Under National Livestock Mission Scheme to States

(Rs in Lakh)

S. No	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Funds Allocated	Utilized	Funds Allocated	Utilized	Funds Allocated	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	326.24	326.24	-	-	855.69	855.69
2.	Bihar	692.75	387.86	-	-	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	112.5	112.5	1034.63	1034.631	460.977	459.691
4.	Gujarat	1500	1500	-	-	1195.78	937.22
5.	Haryana	704.48	704.48	-	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	285.18	285.18	-	-	186.992	183.712
7.	Jharkhand	700	576.009	-	-	218	130.44255
8.	Karnataka	-	-	746.49	746.49	873	440.39
9.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	104.28	104.28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1664.5	1568.928	-	-	1278.955	532.57
11.	Maharashtra	827.42445	827.42445	500	500	1387.935	1084.61
12.	Odisha	525.69	525.69	519.65	519.65	715.92	697.93
13.	Punjab	393.5	208.52	-	-	343.7	343.7
14.	Rajasthan	-	-	438.817	431.98	872.15	316.16
15.	Tamil Nadu	1242.9	1242.9	486.87	486.87	1165	704
16.	Telangana	276.74	276.74	-	-	602.84	602.84
17.	Uttar Pradesh	813.4425	777.06428	25	21.72941	3042	855.8
18.	Uttarakhand	-	-	410.542	410.514	185.39	185.39
19.	West Bengal	2067.65	2067.65	-	-	1061.36	529.92
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	256.23	256.23	206	206	184.69	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Assam	452.38	351.27	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	55.242	55.242	173.898	0
23.	Meghalaya	143.25	143.25	87.14	87.14	269.22	269.22
24.	Mizoram	68	68	-	-	330.943	330.943
25.	Nagaland	619.11	619.11	454.26	454.26	465.2393	465.2393
26.	Sikkim	51.03	51.03	197.36	197.36	155.11	0
27.	Tripura	400	213.988	-	-	220.9	220.9
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	4.3	4.3

Release of Funds Under Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme to States

(Rs in Lakh)

2012-13										
State	ASCAD	B-CP	ESVHD	FMD-CP	NPRSM	CSF-CP	NADRS	PPR-CP	PED	Total
Andhra Pradesh	200.00	180.00		457.50	35.00			255.0	15.00	1142.50
Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	26.33			15.00				8.00	199.35
Assam	400.00	0.00			0.00					400.00
Bihar	990.53	0.00			0.00				10.00	1000.53
Chhattisgarh	500.00	0.00	162.50		15.00				20.00	697.50
Goa	0.00	0.00	75.75	0.00	0.00				7.00	82.75
Gujarat	489.96	0.00	0.00	414.67	10.00				20.00	934.63
Haryana	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	10.00					160.00
Himachal Pradesh	300.00	0.00	0.00		10.00		3.15		10.00	323.15
Jammu and Kashmir	250.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		3.15			253.15
Jharkhand	50.93	0.00	0.00		10.00				15.00	75.93
Karnataka	600.00	91.70	751.00	378.49	10.00		3.15		30.00	1864.34
Kerala	200.00	0.00	0.00	122.41	25.00		3.15		30.00	380.56
Madhya Pradesh	1001.38	0.00	1389.75		30.00		3.15		20.00	2444.28
Maharashtra	200.00	0.00	600.00	637.00	23.50			104.64	25.00	1590.14
Manipur	22.77	0.00			0.00					22.77
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00			9.00				8.00	17.00
Mizoram	100.00	0.00	108.00		10.00				15.00	233.00
Nagaland	125.00	38.10	253.80		10.00				15.00	441.90
Odisha	400.00	0.00			0.00					400.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00		80.00	10.00					90.00

State	ASCAD	B-CP	ESVHD	FMD-CP	NPRSM	CSF-CP	NADRS	PPR-CP	PED	Total
Rajasthan	100.00	90.40			10.00		3.15		15.00	218.55
Sikkim	0.00	3.55	120.00		10.00					138.55
Tamil Nadu	350.00	0.00	1242.0	672.89	15.00		3.15	150.0		2433.04
Telangana			225.00							225.00
Tripura	250.00	0.00	147.05		16.00		2.15			415.20
Uttar Pradesh	1332.03	0.00		222.04	35.00		3.15		15.00	1607.22
Uttarakhand	113.17	16.02			0.00		3.15		15.00	147.34
West Bengal	700.00	0.00			10.00				710.00	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00		1.500	5.00					6.50
Chandigarh	6.00	0.00	9.90		0.00					15.90
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00					0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00					0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00				15.00	55.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	51.61	1.00	0.00					52.61
Puducherry	10.00	0.00		0.00	0.00					10.00
Total	8841.77	601.12	5176.36	2987.5	333.50	0.00	30.50	509.64	308.00	18788.39

2012-13

Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00		856.39	30.00		1.63	256.60	15.00	1159.62
Arunachal Pradesh	200.00	30.05	208.80		13.00		2.15		8.00	462.00
Assam	700.00	0.00	800.00		0.00		2.15			1502.15
Bihar	0.00	0.00			0.00				9.00	9.00
Chhattisgarh	500.00	177.20			0.00		3.15		16.00	696.35

257 Written Answers

MARCH 13, 2018

to Questions 258

Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
Gujarat	692.39	0.00		626.40	29.95		20.00	1368.74
Haryana	0.00	0.00		278.20	14.32		5.00	297.52
Himachal Pradesh	300.00	0.00			9.11	3.15	7.00	319.26
Jammu and Kashmir	400.00	0.00	600.00		0.00	3.15		1003.15
Jharkhand	150.00	0.00	365.49		0.00		15.00	530.49
Karnataka	527.21	61.00		898.44	0.00		56.05	1562.70
Kerala	0.00	0.00	412.50	160.00	19.40	3.15	10.00	625.05
Madhya Pradesh	888.21	0.00			20.00	3.15	15.00	926.36
Maharashtra	375.00	0.00	770.00	899.50	27.39	3.15	134.10	2209.14
Manipur	200.00	0.00	91.2		0.00		12.00	303.20
Meghalaya	100.00	11.73			8.00	2.15		121.88
Mizoram	296.96	0.00			10.00	2.15	15.00	324.11
Nagaland	150.98	31.50			8.00		15.00	205.48
Odisha	427.36	0.00			0.00			427.36
Punjab	400.00	90.00		115.39	16.71		15.00	637.10
Rajasthan	194.00	0.00	1037.44		10.00		14.00	1255.44
Sikkim	0.00	0.00			7.99	2.15		10.14
Tamil Nadu	400.00	0.00		505.68	15.00	3.15		923.83
Telangana						1.52		1.52
Tripura	0.00	8.30			0.00			8.30
Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	0.00		360.00	15.39	3.15	20.00	1398.54
Uttarakhand	215.83	0.00	86.123		10.00	3.15	15.00	330.10
West Bengal	800.00	0.00	995.25		15.00	3.15		1813.40

259 Written Answers

PHALGUNA 22, 1939 (Saka)

to Questions 260

State	ASCAD	B-CP	ESVHD	FMD-CP	NPRSM	CSF-CP	NADRS	PPR-CP	PED	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00		1.500	4.96				7.00	13.46
Chandigarh	7.00	0.00			0.00					7.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00					0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00			0.00					0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00				10.00	10.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		1.00	0.00					1.00
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	0.00			1.62		49.62
Total	8924.94	409.78	5414.80	4702.50	284.22	0.00	45.40	458.37	273.00	20513.01

2014-15

Andhra Pradesh	150.00	31.86		0.00	30.00					211.86
Arunachal Pradesh	241.00	27.42	206.8			42.75		14.18	60.00	592.15
Assam	0.00	0.00						0.00		0.00
Bihar	208.00	131.50		970.00				200.00		1509.50
Chhattisgarh	500.00	0.00	300.00					0.00	60.00	860.00
Goa	0.00	0.00		0.00				0.00		0.00
Gujarat	1500.00	150.00		550.00	0.00			0.00	60.00	2260.00
Haryana	0.00	0.00		0.00				0.00	20.00	20.00
Himachal Pradesh	400.00	21.25	500.00		30.00		5.00	42.73	50.00	1048.98
Jammu and Kashmir	745.47	0.00						0.00		745.47
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00						100.00		100.00
Karnataka	600.00	141.60	187.5	650.00	5.00		5.00	124.00	20.00	1733.10
Kerala	250.00	0.00		132.00	19.00		5.00	0.00	15.00	421.00

Madhya Pradesh	900.00	0.00		20.00		5.00	0.00	20.00	945.00	
Maharashtra	355.00	0.00	708.00	20.00			0.00		1083.00	
Manipur	300.00	0.00			50.00		0.00	12.00	362.00	
Meghalaya	1542.00	15.48		10.00	49.50		0.00	10.00	1626.98	
Mizoram	0.00	0.00					0.00	25.00	25.00	
Nagaland	179.00	39.10		10.00			29.97	15.00	273.07	
Odisha	143.00	0.00					0.00		143.00	
Punjab	0.00	29.90	30.00				0.00	21.00	80.90	
Rajasthan	500.00	0.00	800.00	8.69		5.00	0.00	51.00	1364.69	
Sikkim	3.00	0.00	193.11	9.99			0.00	15.00	221.10	
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	550.00	19.29			0.00		569.29	
Telangana	100.00	2.70	0.00	15.00			0.00		117.70	
Tripura	235.00	0.00			7.75		36.00		278.75	
Uttar Pradesh	200.00	0.00	566.65	700.00	25.00	5.00	150.00	15.00	1661.65	
Uttarakhand	200.00	0.00			28.00	5.00	70.00	26.00	329.00	
West Bengal	175.00	0.00					395.00		570.00	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.94				5.00	15.94	
Chandigarh	0.00	0.445							0.45	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00	
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00	
Delhi	20.00	0.00	0.00				0.000		20.00	
Lakshadweep	1.00	0.00	1.00						2.00	
Puducherry	3.00	0.00	3.00					6.60	12.60	
Total	9453.47	591.26	1954.06	5097.00	254.91	150.00	35.00	1161.880	506.60	19204.18

263 Written Answers

PHALGUNA 22, 1939 (Saka)

to Questions 264

2015-16										
State	ASCAD	B-CP	ESVHD	FMD-CP	NPRSM	CSF-CP	NADRS	PPR-CP	PED	Total
Andhra Pradesh				482.06			5.00		6.2	493.26
Arunachal Pradesh	295.02	33.050	62.58		10.00	43.20	5.00	10.56	25.00	484.41
Assam	200.00							250.75		450.75
Bihar	0.00			750.00				154.25		904.25
Chhattisgarh	400.00							100.25		500.25
Goa				3.66					8.50	12.16
Gujarat				625.28				137.33	23.30	785.91
Haryana	125.00			227.29			5.00	10.58	6.00	373.87
Himachal Pradesh	190.00						5.00	10.00	6.00	211.00
Jammu and Kashmir								40.00		40.00
Jharkhand	100.00									100.00
Karnataka	600.00	173.15		519.40	5.00				10.00	1307.55
Kerala	400.00			85.40						485.40
Madhya Pradesh		51.58			15.00		5.00		24.00	95.58
Maharashtra	300.00			817.10	15.20		5.00		15.00	1152.30
Manipur	400.00	6.50	337.43		9.00		0.00	1.72	26.00	780.65
Meghalaya	150.00	18.18			10.00	9.90	0.00		25.00	213.08
Mizoram	200.00				10.00	40.23	5.00		0.00	255.23
Nagaland	200.00	28.35	153.00		9.00	64.53		9.00	15.00	478.88
Odisha	600.00	153.40	154.14				5.00	0.00	12.00	924.54
Punjab	50.00		432.375	233.01	4.00				0.00	719.39
Rajasthan				570.00	13.56				42.00	625.56
Sikkim		0.52			0.00					0.52
Tamil Nadu				379.80	19.56		5.00		30.00	434.36
Telangana				362.00			5.00		30.00	397.00

Tripura										0.00
Uttar Pradesh			1034.00	20.13		5.00	350.12	15.00	1424.25	
Uttarakhand	140.00					5.00	37.21	50.37	232.58	
West Bengal	300.00			15.00		5.00	67.40	96.00	483.40	
Andaman and Nicobar	8.00	1.00	5.57			5.00		5.00	24.57	
Chandigarh									0.00	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.00		4.57				0.04		8.61	
Daman and Diu	1.00		1.21						2.21	
Delhi			11.14						11.14	
Lakshadweep	1.00		1.24						2.24	
Puducherry	3.00		3.86		50.00				56.86	
Total	4667.02	464.730	1140.52	6116.59	155.45	207.86	70.00	1179.210	470.37	14471.75

2016-17

Andhra Pradesh	70.00	18.72		1533.00	8.00		5.00	80.00		1714.72
Arunachal Pradesh	270.00	10.00	206.00		8.00	27.68	5.00	6.26	8.00	540.94
Assam									4.00	4.00
Bihar				657.67					5.00	662.67
Chhattisgarh		20.00			8.00			50.00	6.00	84.00
Goa				7.00					0.00	7.00
Gujarat		20.00		1464.60				70.00	19.00	1573.60
Haryana				772.00					20.00	792.00
Himachal Pradesh	250.00						5.00	31.80	10.00	296.80
Jammu and Kashmir	150.00						5.00		0.00	155.00
Jharkhand	50.00				8.00				0.00	58.00
Karnataka	200.00	25.00		1288.40	5.00			121.76	35.00	1675.16
Kerala		25.00		140.00	8.00		5.00	30.00	35.00	243.00
Madhya Pradesh	400.00		20.25		8.00		5.00	70.00	36.00	539.25

State	ASCAD	B-CP	ESVHD	FMD-CP	NPRSM	CSF-CP	NADRS	PPR-CP	PED	Total
Maharashtra	300.00	25.00	10.00	2073.00	8.00			40.00	0.00	2456.00
Manipur	370.00						5.00		0.00	375.00
Meghalaya	70.00				7.00	12.00	5.00		11.48	105.48
Mizoram	250.00	9.00	12.87		7.00	22.00		10.00	22.00	332.87
Nagaland	180.00	15.91	200.00		7.50	30.00		10.00	15.00	458.41
Odisha	450.00	20.00					5.00		6.00	481.00
Punjab	270.00	24.59		747.00				29.00	0.00	1070.59
Rajasthan	70.00			1832.00	8.00			67.00	12.00	1989.00
Sikkim	40.00				7.00		5.00	4.77		56.77
Tamil Nadu	139.00			943.00			5.00			1087.00
Telangana	100.00	25.00		938.00	8.00			20.00		1091.00
Tripura		5.00	13.00		7.50					25.50
Uttar Pradesh	365.10			4957.00	8.00		5.00		19.00	5354.10
Uttarakhand	100.00		24.75		6.00		5.00	20.00	8.00	163.75
West Bengal	260.00				8.00			20.00	28.00	316.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00			10.00	8.00				5.00	33.00
Chandigarh										0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00			6.00						12.00
Daman and Diu	1.00			1.00						2.00
Delhi	0.00			30.00						30.00
Lakshadweep	1.00			1.00						2.00
Puducherry	15.00			15.00					3.47	33.47
Total	4387.10	243.22	486.87	17415.67	143.00	91.68	65.00	680.59	307.95	23821.08

Release of Funds under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme through NABARD to States During 11th Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1	1.25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	105	120.89	6788	1494.26
3.	Bihar	0	0	60	56.49
4.	Chhatisgarh	0	0	61	28.83
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	195	78.12	740	429.75
8.	Haryana	0	0	150	87.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	396	205.62	2079	1093.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	514	196.81	2097	824.39
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	16	11.75
12.	Karnataka	2	2.45	1387	362.29
13.	Kerala	0	0	494	200.89
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52	34.52	605	435.08
15.	Maharashtra	51	23.78	3193	1631.31
16.	Odisha	0	0	148	31.1
17.	Punjab	0	0	355	332.8
18.	Rajasthan	61	50.21	1725	1244.88
19.	Tamil Nadu	267	46.07	2602	443.37
20.	Telangana*				
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27	12.93	1085	646.72
22.	Uttarkhand	139	71.67	1918	861.84
23.	West Bengal	0	0	261	112.93
Total		1809	843.06	25765	10330.49
N E States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6	6.83
2.	Assam	153	104.7	1385	1021.15

3. Manipur	0	0	16	20
4. Meghalaya	1	0.83	8	7.58
5. Mizoram	1	1	9	12.19
6. Nagaland	0	0	0	0
7. Sikkim	14	19.58	2	3.82
8. Tripura	0	0	128	34.76
Total	169	126.12	1554	1106.33
G.Total (Total A+B)	1978	969.18	27319	11436.82

Release of Funds under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme through NABARD to States During 12th plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	11	6.04	9	2.93	8	4.54	16	2.48
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6002	1519.38	40679	11205.8	9108	2844.14	2607	989.83	4121	1582.12
3.	Bihar	1658	530.14	5842	2227.81	2790	1186.98	0	0	1326	643.94
4.	Chhatisgarh	127	73.58	432	385.99	264	188.78	463	342.76	178	186.22
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	1	4.29	6	15.26	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4274	1298.01	11324	4886.9	3970	2310.13	743	504.61	2664	1973.73
8.	Haryana	883	384.15	2706	1402.47	647	435.13	187	145.95	294	150.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1128	627.24	1855	1007.25	270	187.64	374	286.19	234	198.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1832	746.21	1423	660.54	572	281.03	320	144.86	365	211.21
11.	Jharkhand	61	35.19	31	27.67	22	20.55	0	0	15	14.29
12.	Karnataka	1689	458.58	7160	2968.43	2459	1086.14	439	224.58	964	423.79
13.	Kerala	1543	509.63	4965	1578.36	2583	954.56	88	46.05	839	442.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	384	295.58	1367	1295.73	624	430.06	21	37.54	505	494.17
15.	Maharashtra	4642	1831.61	2753	1387.61	29	647.45	4532	2342.17	431	385.07
16.	Orissa	927	243.01	3273	938.47	524	192.15	175	51.33	192	92.89
17.	Punjab	704	585.82	1535	1236.84	1379	811.22	674	482.46	756	559.58
18.	Rajasthan	2708	1587.74	3907	2197.36	1165	690.08	43	47.41	92	74.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Tamil Nadu	2437	477.11	25868	4187.76	11915	2076.65	2385	435.77	4098	904.42
20.	Telangana*							914	305.51	265	125.55
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1077	684.29	1267	782	567	314.11	975	555.51	996	588.15
22.	Uttarkhand	933	465.34	3226	1587.25	1432	655.98	1349	617.46	1161	560.17
23.	West Bengal	297	98.92	858	330.73	277	131.93	1	0.67	229	139.14
Total(a) 33306		12451.53	120483	40305.31	40,612	15462.9	16298	7565.18	19741	9752.25	
N E States											
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	5	11	17.48	9	15.69	59	113.9	58	101.2
2.	Assam	1317	1060.7	1616	1257.91	911	782.09	1350	1051.12	1522	1199.32
3.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	19	19	29	20.23	43	36.27
4.	Meghalaya	9	4.16	8	5.42	18	9.73	4	1.5	8	3.6
5.	Mizoram	28	37.84	99	61.74	225	202.99	22	17.1	32	33.6
6.	Nagaland	12	3.72	24	8.97	14	5.4	63	29.26	499	217.4
7.	Sikkim	4	5	29	11.42	64	64.69	66	50.06	472	267.54
8.	Tripura	65	15.95	60	32.31	103	39.16	286	127.83	151	76.23
Total(b) 1438		1132.36	1847	1395.23	1363	1138.74	1879	1411.01	2785	1935.16	
G.Total		34744	13583.89	122330	41700.55	41975	16601.65	18177	8976.2	22526	11687.41

Release of Fund under Assistance to Cooperatives to States during 11th Plan and 12th Plan

(Rs in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of State	Approved Outlay	GOI Share	Eleventh Plan					12th Plan
				Fund released 2007-08	Fund released 2008-09	Fund released 2009-10	Fund released 2010-11	Fund released 2011-12	Fund released 2012-13
1.	Madhya Pradesh	5350	2675	0	250	0	0	0	0

2.	Chhatishgarh	480	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Karnataka	1581.08	790.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	U.P	5255.64	2627.82	188.57	75	89.09	102.86	0	190.24
5.	Haryana	988.12	494.06	94.51	89	65.49	0	0	0
6.	Kerala	413.2	206.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Maharashtra	1094.9	547.45	0	5	5	0	48.1	81.9
8.	West Bengal	643.84	321.92	46.92	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Assam	1356.27	678.14	0	45	320	88	0	0
10.	Nagaland	20.47	10.24	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Punjab	8228.36	4114.18	0	336	604.93	619.14	772.24	225
12.	Tamil Nadu	3551.89	1775.95	175	100	35.5	0	79.66	124.86
Total		28963.77	14481.89	505	900	1120	810	900	622

Release of Fund under Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) (Subsumed Under NPDD from 2014-15) to States During 11th Plan and 12th Plan

(Rs.In Lakh)

S. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	298.33	334.53	100	171.64	0	448.67	158.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	148.3	0	0	200	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	160	0	200
4.	Bihar	0	119.39	0	0	0	2052.1	172.97
5.	Chattisgarh	100	40	0	0	267.25	0	649.16
6.	Goa	0	0	90.51	80.27	0	78.02	0
7.	Haryana	200	400	516.66	0	375.08	0	157.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	340.05	0	250	149.89	318.83	599.84	53.82
9.	Jharkhand	107.64	0	19.76	25	0	207.67	0
10.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	470	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	124.3	111.65	0
13.	Kerala	465.25	524.76	238.24	150.38	477.53	111.93	709.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	285	132	0	410.68	356.34	0	1016.3
15.	Maharashtra	200	0	0	0	350	0	0
16.	Manipur	200	24.61	175	200	373.06	418.18	321.26
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	139.7	50	50	0	54.34	0	385.38
19.	Nagaland	35	0	70.8	120	149.8	101.11	60
20.	Odisha	302.56	345.17	180.57	399.16	602.75	0	306.5
21.	Rajasthan	310	284.52	762.4	200	0	0	200
22.	Sikkim	75.3	274.89	129.76	0	34.24	161.8	342.03
23.	Tamil Nadu	125	273.59	275	404.36	558.43	290.31	24.56
	Telangana							
24.	Tripura	90	120.44	26.14	0	18.56	118.91	0
25.	U.P	100	95	24.59	77.8	0	100	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Uttarakhand	0	128.96	50	50.26	223.82	106.91	0
27.	West Bengal	70.83	0	55.86	0	145.66	394.03	0
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3456	3147.9	3163.6	2439.4	5060	5501.1	4757.4

*Release of Fund Under Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production Scheme
(Subsumed Under NPDD from 2014-15) to States During 11th Plan and 12th Plan*

(Rs in Lakh)

S. No	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	99.63	75.00	0.00	0.00	17.83	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	148.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	280.29
4.	Haryana	125.33	31.56	20.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2.40	0.00	26.00	68.60	241.87	0.00	98.60
6.	Karnataka	69.89	243.06	216.00	30.00	130.96	136.91	0.00
7.	Kerala	309.44	538.78	340.06	99.15	561.31	524.60	599.37
8.	Madhya Pradesh	161.77	43.51	0.00	0.00	56.26	0.00	176.12
9.	Maharashtra	200.60	17.43	171.80	249.75	90.00	121.36	0.00
10.	Mizoram	22.47	0.00	0.00	109.40	0.00	54.07	0.00
11.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	15.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	67.00	0.00	0.00	86.49	0.00
13.	Punjab	81.25	120.95	286.90	353.84	268.45	299.17	318.16
14.	Rajasthan	286.97	0.00	38.41	0.00	0.00	127.09	325.91
15.	Sikkim	17.28	8.74	8.74	6.67	91.25	267.24	155.36
16.	Uttar Pradesh	203.82	0.00	7.03	26.66	0.00	89.28	257.93
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	382.46	281.66	224.40	130.88	661.52	15.35
18.	Puduherry	50.00	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	West Bengal	75.20	43.71	0.00	51.22	0.00	49.22	0.00
20.	Goa	40.00	61.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Gujarat	342.42	429.44	697.32	561.02	554.18	280.42	0.00
22.	Manipur	0.00	7.25	0.00	0.00	8.75	0.00	0.00

S. No	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.36	0.00	89.94	0.00
	Total	2088.462	2154.25	2176.41	1926.07	2151.738	2787.31	2227.09

Release of Fund Under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) Including Intensive Dairy Development Programme, Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production and Assistance to Cooperatives During 2014-15 to 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017) to States

(Rs in Lakh)

S. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017 -18 (upto 31/12/2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3.5	4.36	6.21
2.	Bihar	3	10.59	12.87	35.67
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.5	2.04	1.75	0
4.	Gujarat	1.19	0	0	10.9
5.	Haryana	0	0.28	0	6.51
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.4998
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.65	0	5.05	1
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	3.08	0
9.	Karnataka	2	4.46	0	2.6
10.	Kerala	25.24	1.06	13.05	4.92
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	3.64	1.55	3.58
12.	Maharashtra	1.38	0	0	0
13.	Odisha	3.07	10.67	12.43	0
14.	Punjab	7.6	20.92	17.78	10.89
15.	Rajasthan	1.16	2.3	9.02	18.998
16.	Tamil Nadu	15.01	2	6.89	11.8
17.	Telangana	0	2.92	4.32	2.76
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2.63	1.46	3	12.32
19.	Uttarakhand	8	0	7.03	11.8
20.	West Bengal	0.52	0	0	1.89
21.	Assam	0	0	4.68	0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.94	3.72	3.07	0
23.	Manipur	2.58	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	3.86
25.	Mizoram	0.17	0	4.38	0
26.	Nagaland	1.9	1	1	1.12
27.	Tripura	6.42	0	0	0
28.	Sikkim	1.99	3.39	4.36	4.32
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
34.	Goa	0	0	0	7.91
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2.4
Total		89.95	73.95	119.7	162.01

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO Part(c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2825 FOR ANSWERED ON THE 13th MARCH, 2018

Release of Fund Under National Dairy Plan-I to States During 12th Plan

(Rs in Cr)

S. No.	State	12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2017-18)	
		Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.70	50.53
2.	Bihar	37.76	24.02
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.24	2.04
4.	Gujarat	259.35	222.71
5.	Haryana	44.03	30.28
6.	Jharkhand	3.67	3.12
7.	Karnataka	132.53	96.59
8.	Kerala	30.25	27.73
9.	Madhya Pradesh	19.14	14.70
10.	Maharashtra	86.05	73.39
11.	Odisha	18.37	14.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Punjab	78.43	64.71
13.	Rajasthan	179.94	147.29
14.	Tamil Nadu	71.37	56.94
15.	Telangana	18.12	15.84
16.	Uttar Pradesh	119.01	103.82
17.	Uttarakhand	16.66	14.59
18.	West Bengal	21.98	17.92
19.	Centralised Import of Bulls	12.93	12.93
Total		1211.53	993.15

Note: Implementation of NDP-I started from 2012-13.

Release of Funds Under National Programme Cattle & Buffalo Breeding to States During 11th Plan Period

(Rs in Lakh)

S. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.00	400.00	905.95	905.95	1000.00	1000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00	200.00	162.70	162.70		
3.	Assam					614.14	614.14
4.	Bihar			508.25	508.25		
5.	Chattisgarh	562.35	562.35	284.06	284.06		
6.	Gujarat					643.24	643.24
7.	Goa						
8.	Haryana			774.35	774.35	1200.00	1200.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	155.46	155.46	297.19	297.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			300.00	300.00	250.00	250.00
11.	Jharkhand			417.40	417.40		
12.	Karnataka					500.00	500.00
13.	Kerala	450.00	450.00	792.39	792.39	865.73	865.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	197.50	197.50	500.00	500.00	750.00	750.00
15.	Maharashtra			250.00	250.00	678.85	678.85
16.	Manipur					323.80	323.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	103.34	103.34	65.34	65.34		
18.	Mizoram	150.00	150.00			65.00	65.00
19.	Nagaland	109.39	109.39	68.29	68.29	69.76	69.76
20.	Odisha	562.00	562.00	882.98	882.98	390.58	390.58
21.	Punjab	100.00	100.00	646.00	646.00	441.81	441.81
22.	Rajasthan			632.73	632.73	700.00	700.00
23.	Sikkim	75.00	75.00	131.82	131.82	77.30	77.30
24.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	600.00	234.15	234.15	700.00	700.00
25.	Tripura	211.00	211.00	256.82	256.82		
26.	Uttar Pradesh					737.60	737.60
27.	Uttranchal	356.72	356.72	415.68	415.68		
28.	West Bengal	770.43	770.43	352.60	352.60	1300.00	1300.00
	Gross					4.86	4.86
	Total	4947.73	4947.73	8736.97	8736.97	11609.86	11609.86

'ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO Part(c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2825 FOR ANSWERED ON THE 13th MARCH, 2018

S. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Released	Total Utilized
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	1645.65	1645.65	4951.60	4951.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133.55	133.55	319.85	319.85	816.10	816.10
3.	Assam	74.08	74.08	728.21	728.21	1416.43	1416.43
4.	Bihar			300.00	300.00	808.25	808.25
5.	Chattrisgarh	100.00	100.00	600.00	600.00	1546.41	1546.41
6.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00	700.00	700.00	2343.24	2343.24
7.	Goa					0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	1000.00	1000.00	1500.00	1500.00	4474.35	4474.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500.37	500.37	300.00	300.00	1353.02	1353.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.00	300.00	400.00	400.00	1250.00	1250.00
11.	Iharkhand			800.00	800.00	1217.40	1217.40

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka			500.00	500.00	1000.00	1000.00
13.	Kerala	491.15	491.15	800.00	800.00	3399.27	3399.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	900.00	900.00	1000.00	1000.00	3347.50	3347.50
15.	Maharashtra	1140.00	1140.00	1000.00	1000.00	3068.85	3068.85
16.	Manipur	361.75	361.75			685.55	685.55
17.	Meghalaya	200.00	200.00			368.68	368.68
18.	Mizoram	171.57	171.57	189.45	189.45	576.02	576.02
19.	Nagaland	227.28	227.28	417.49	417.49	892.21	892.21
20.	Odisha	646.94	646.94	600.00	600.00	3082.50	3082.50
21.	Punjab	1000.00	1000.00	300.00	300.00	2487.81	2487.81
22.	Rajasthan			900.00	900.00	2232.73	2232.73
23.	Sikkim	100.00	100.00			384.12	384.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00	1150.00	3684.15	3684.15
25.	Tripura	237.76	237.76			705.58	705.58
26.	Uttar Pradesh	487.01	487.01			1224.61	1224.61
27.	Uttanchal	200.00	200.00	540.71	540.71	1513.11	1513.11
28.	West Bengal	927.54	927.54	500.00	500.00	3850.57	3850.57
	Gross					4.86	4.86
	Total	12199.00	12199.00	15191.36	15191.36	52684.91	52684.91

'ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO Part(c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2825 FOR ANSWERED ON THE 13th MARCH, 2018

Release of Funds Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to States During 12th Plan Period (Rs in Lakh)

S. No.	State/ UT	2012-13	Funds Utilized	2013-14	Funds Utilized	2014-15	Funds Utilized	2015-16	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	500.00	1411.53	1411.53	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	287.04	287.04	438.38	438.38		0.00	264.50	264.50
3.	Assam			875.10	875.10	200.00	0.00		0.00
4.	Bihar	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	750.00	750.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	451.91	451.91	0.00	0.00	1080.00	1080.00		0.00
6.	Goa			0.00	0.00		0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00		0.00	873.22	570.00
8.	Haryana	813.00	813.00			469.20	469.20		0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51.00	51.00			571.00	392.00		0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			941.00	941.00		0.00	175.00	175.00
11.	Jharkhand			500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00		0.00
12.	Karnataka						0.00	1160.00	1160.00
13.	Kerala	400.82	400.82	808.26	808.26	1000.00	1000.00	500.00	500.00
14.	Madhya Pr.	688.06	688.06	469.85	469.85	2400.40	2400.00	1981.00	1981.00
15.	Maharashtra	706.18	706.18	1728.00	1728.00	100.00	100.00		0.00
16.	Manipur	153.58	153.58			650.00	650.00	534.02	534.00
17.	Meghalaya	414.00	414.00	424.00	424.00		0.00		0.00
18.	Mizoram	105.00	105.00			250.00	250.00	177.95	178.00
19.	Nagaland	157.56	157.56	206.32	206.32	648.30	648.30	475.10	475.00
20.	Odisha			451.10	451.10	1106.00	1106.00		0.00
21.	Punjab	1500.00	1500.00	700.00	700.00		0.00	600.00	585.00
22.	Rajasthan					500.00	500.00		0.00
23.	Sikkim	113.65	113.65	149.40	149.40	500.00	300.00		0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1044.85	1044.85	1000.00	1000.00	2376.40	2376.00		0.00
25.	Telangana					500.00	500.00		0.00
26.	Tripura	340.00	340.00	55.70	55.70	551.00	551.00		0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1784.70	1784.70	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	200.00	200.00
28.	Uttarakhand					500.00	500.00		0.00
29.	West Bengal	386.17	386.17	1171.36	1171.36	400.00	400.00	485.28	485.28
	Total	11397.5	11397.52	12830.0	12830.0	15902.3	15322.5	8176.07	7857.78

S. No.	State/ UT	2016-17	Funds Utilized	2017-18	Funds Utilized	Total	Funds Utilized
				(28.1.2018)			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	675.00	550.00	437.00	0.00	3623.53	3061.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	1004.73	989.92

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
3.	Assam	287.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1362.25	875.10
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	2490.00	1000.0	4240.00	2750.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	1631.91	1531.91
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1973.22	1570.00
8.	Haryana	1500.00	1500.0	317.00	0.00	3099.20	2782.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	187.00	0.00	809.00	443.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	197.00	0.00	1313.00	1116.00
11.	Jharkhand	1000.00	800.00	158.00	0.00	2158.00	1800.00
12.	Karnataka	100.00	0.00	857.00	200.00	2117.00	1360.00
13.	Kerala	1000.00	1000.0	136.00	0.00	3845.08	3709.08
14.	Madhya Pr.	850.00	700.00	1619.00	800.00	8008.31	7038.91
15.	Maharashtra	1500.00	800.00	300.00	0.00	4334.18	3334.18
16.	Manipur	350.50	321.00	200.00	200.00	1888.10	1858.58
17.	Meghalaya	20.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	858.29	838.00
18.	Mizoram	63.52	56.00	0.00	0.00	596.47	589.00
19.	Nagaland	245.66	232.00	300.00	300.00	2032.94	2019.18
20.	Odisha	1591.98	1500.0	0.00	0.00	3149.08	3057.10
21.	Punjab	100.00	0.00	500.00	400.00	3400.00	3185.00
22.	Rajasthan	150.00	0.00	1654.00	0.00	2304.00	500.00
23.	Sikkim	11.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	774.84	563.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	850.00	850.00	1200.00	600.00	6471.25	5870.85
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	321.00	0.00	821.00	500.00
26.	Tripura	671.38	627.00	0.00	0.00	1618.08	1573.70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	132.02	0.00	2000.00	800.00	6116.72	4784.70
28.	Uttarakhand	661.00	610.00	0.00	0.00	1161.00	1110.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	1426.00	300.00	3868.81	2742.81
	Total	11875.1	9546.0	14399.00	4600.0	74579.99	61553.8

*[English]***Wastage of Vegetables**

2826. SHRI C. S. PUTTA RAJU:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of onions, tomatoes and potatoes go to waste every year for want of sufficient storage capacity due to which farmers don't get even the production cost, while at the same time prices of these vegetables become uncontrolled due to difficulty in supply, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government proposes to introduce a new National Cold Storage Policy for solving these problems;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) A study 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), in 2015, estimated that quantum of harvest and post-harvest losses were 8.20% for onion, 12.44% for tomato and 7.32% for potato at various stages such as harvesting, cleaning, sorting/grading, packaging, transportation, storage channels, weight loss in storage, etc.

The present cold storage capacity in the country is 35.88 million MT of which around 75% of the total cold storage capacity in the country is used for the purpose of storage of horticulture crops including potato. Out of total production of potatoes in the country 75% was stored in cold storages for long term storage at farm gate. Similarly, 4.87 million MT capacity is available for storing of onion in the country. Generally rabi onion bulbs are stored in ventilated structures at farm level.

Most of perishable horticulture produce require pre-conditioning at pack houses and efficient supply

chain infrastructure for market integration and smooth transportation across the country to take advantage of unified national market.

In order to minimize harvest and post-harvest losses, Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which inter-alia includes assistance for establishment of post-harvest infrastructure. Under MIDH, credit-linked back ended subsidy @ 35% of the project cost in general areas (50% in case of hilly and schedule areas) is available for various components of post-harvest infrastructure, including cold chain. The component is demand/ entrepreneur-driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc through commercial ventures. Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce are also implementing programmes for creation of post-harvest infrastructure.

(b) to (d) There is no such proposal of the Government.

*[Translation]***National Livestock Mission**

2827. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state?

(a) whether National Livestock Mission (NLM) is being launched by the Government for Risk Management and Insurance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the name of cattle and other items covered under the scheme,

State-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) the details of the amount allocated and spent under the scheme during the last three years; and

(d) the number of farmers benefited under the scheme State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) National Livestock Mission (NLM) has been implementing Risk

Management and Insurance component under Submission of Livestock Development in conjunction with State Governments. Under the scheme, it covers the indigenous / crossbred milch animals, pack animals (Horses, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Ponies and Cattle/ Buffalo Male) and Other livestock (Goat, Sheep, Pig, Rabbit, Yak and Mithun). Benefit of subsidy is restricted to 5 animals per beneficiary per household for

all animals except sheep, goat, pig and rabbit. In case of sheep, goat, pig and rabbit, the benefit of subsidy is restricted based on 'Cattle Unit' and one cattle unit is equal to 10 animals i.e for sheep, goat, pig and rabbit. The animals indicated above are covered for all the States / UTs. Detail information sought is given in the enclosed Statement

Statement

Details of Livestock Insurance

S. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16		
		Release (In lakh)	Expenditure (In lakh)	No. of Animal Insured	Release (In lakh)	Expenditure (In lakh)	No. of Animal Insured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh						102876
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	12.09	12.09	2650			
3.	Assam	200.00	200.00	97500			
4.	Chhattisgarh				33.66	33.66	3663
5.	Gujarat						
6.	Himachal Pradesh						
7.	Karnataka				209.00	209.00	540000
8.	Kerala						
9.	Madhya Pradesh	636.80	433.04	481826			37486
10.	Maharashtra	497.79	497.79	90913			19211
11.	Odisha	106.02	106.02	60000	200.00	200.00	-
12.	Punjab	206.00	21.02	50000			
13.	Rajasthan				100.00	0	0
14.	Sikkim						
15.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	600.00	509000	300.00	300.00	32007
16.	Telangana						
17.	Uttarakhand				288.49	288.49	30287
18.	Uttar Pradesh						
19.	West Bengal	200.00	200.00	186360			
20.	Puducherry	24.60	24.60	2500			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		2483.3	2094.56	1480749	1131.15	1031.15	765530

S. No.	State	2016-17			Cumulative no. of Beneficiaries
		Release (In lakh)	Expenditure (In lakh)	No. of Animal Insured	
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh			891.00	72005
2.	Arunchal Pradesh				
3.	Assam				6407
4.	Chhattisgarh	41.407	41.407	846	1906
5.	Gujarat	300	0	0	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	72.0925	-		12769
7.	Karnataka	812.52	-	92166	337146
8.	Kerala	104.28	104.28	-	12300
9.	Madhya Pradesh	314.875	0.98	59113	62360
10.	Maharashtra			297860	86290
11.	Odisha	243.45	243.45	-	60000
12.	Punjab				5685
13.	Rajasthan	280	218.70	26074	23468
14.	Sikkim	31.45	0	-	3023
15.	Tamil Nadu	665	665	202376	88286
16.	Telangana	200	200	-	45145
17.	Uttarakhand	69.22	69.22	24682	27027
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1257.39	146.66		45414
19.	West Bengal	364.38	364.38	40546	78336
20.	Puducherry	24.55	24.55	-	500
Total		4780.61	2078.63	744554	968067

[English]

Self sufficiency in Fertilizer Sector

2828. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state?

(a) whether the Government has any plan to make the country self-sufficient in fertilizers in the next 3-4 years and to stop fertilizer imports;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to revive five fertilizer plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard along with the financial allocation for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has 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. Based on NIP-2012, any interested company can establish urea plants in the country. Under the provisions of NIP-2012 and its amendment, Matix Fertilizers and 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 million metric tone (MMT) per annum. The commercial production of Matix has started on 1st October, 2017. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited(CFCL) has also proposed to set up a brownfield project with capacity of 1.34MMT at Gadepan, Rajasthan, which is likely to start commercial production in January, 2019.

Government of India has also taken the lead in augmenting the production of urea in the country by reviving the five old urea plants of Fertilizer Corporation India Limited (FCIL) /Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) at Ramagundam, Barauni, Sindri, Gorakhpur and Talcher with 1.27 million MT capacity each. In addition, Government has also decided to set up a new urea plant at the location of the existing urea unit of M/s Bhramputa Vellay Fertilizer Corporation Limited at Namrup with a capacity of 8.4 LMT per annum. In view of these developments, the present production of about 25 million MT is expected to increase to 28 million MT in the year 2019-20 and to about 34 million MT in the year 2021-22.

(c) and (d) Government has approved revival of five units namely, Ramagundam, Sindri, Gorakhpur and Talcher units of FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL subject to non-recourse of Government funding. The present status of these units is given in

Ramagundam Unit:

Ramagundam unit of FCIL is being revived on nomination basis by consortium of PSUs namely

Engineers India Limited (EIL), National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL) by setting up a gas based fertilizer plant of 1.27 MMTPA capacity. The Joint Venture agreement signed on 14.1. 2015. JV Company named Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited has been formed. Project construction activities are under progress. The project likely to be commissioned by 31.12.2018.

Gorakhpur & Sindri units of FCIL and Barauni Unit of HFCL

Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni units are being revived by means of a Special Purpose Vehicle of Public Sector Undertakings namely, National Thermal Power Corporation, Coal India Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Fertilizer Corporation India Limited/Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited by setting up gas based fertilizer plants of 1.27 MMTPA capacity each. A Joint Venture company by name Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL) has been formed. Pre project activities are under progress. The above three projects likely to start production by 2020.

Talcher Unit:

Talcher Unit of FCIL is being revived on 'Nomination basis' by a Consortium of PSUs namely Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd (RCF), Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL), Coal India Ltd (CIL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL) by setting up a coal based fertilizer plant of 1.27 MMTPA capacity. A JV Company Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL) has been formed. Coal gasification technology has been selected and pre-project activities are under progress. The Talcher project likely to start production by 2021.

Market Assurance Scheme

2829. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to launch 'Market Assurance Scheme' with a corpus fund of Rs. 500 crore under which States will procure crops if prices fall below the minimum support price (MSP) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the objectives thereof;

(c) whether a concept paper in this regard has been finalised by the Government in consultation with the States and UTs, if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether losses if any incurred in procuring crops by the States will be compensated by the government up to a maximum value of 30 Per cent of the MSP; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to bring in greater competition in agricultural markets where lack of competition, cartelization and opaque price discovery are the root causes of price distortions?

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 (e) Concept note on decentralized mechanism of procurement - Market Assurance Scheme has been circulated to State Governments/UTs. Pulses, Oilseed and Nutri Cereals for which MSP is declared by Government are covered under this concept not and States/UTs will have the latitude to dispose of the procured commodities in the manner they find it most suitable.

[Translation]

Housing for Poor

2830. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the housing needs of the poor in the urban areas of the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide housing loan to the poor at subsidised rate through banks and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of houses constructed/ under construction under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana during the last three years, location and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects, therefore, it is the responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) to ensure housing for all

its citizens. In order to supplement the efforts of States/ Union Territories (UTs), the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission on 25.06.2015 with the aim of providing pucca house to all eligible beneficiaries by 2022. The Mission comprises four components viz In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Affordable Housing through Credit-Linked Subsidy; Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and subsidy for Beneficiary-Led individual house construction (BLC).

(b) Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG) component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}, beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) not owning a pucca house anywhere in India are seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such identified institutions are eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% for maximum tenure of 20 years.

Government of India has also launched the Credit linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The Scheme approved, initially, for one year in 2017, has been extended upto 31.03.2019.

The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between Rs.6,00,001 to Rs.12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs.18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I and MIG-II category for loan amount upto Rs.9,00,000/- and Rs.12,00,000/-, respectively. The interest subsidy will be at the rate of 4% and 3% on the principal amount of the loan for for the MIG I and MIG IS beneficiary, respectively and would be credited upfront to the housing loans account of the beneficiary.

(c) City and State wise details of the houses constructed and grounded during the last three years under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (excluding CLSS component), are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of interest subsidy sanctioned under CLSS, State-wise, are at given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I

*City and State Wise Details for Status of Housing Construction
During Last Three Year Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)*

S. No.	City	State	No of Houses Sanctioned	No of Houses Grounded	No of Houses Completed	No of Houses Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Island	603	-	-	-
		Andaman and Nicobar Island Total	609	-	-	-
2.	Addanki	Andhra Pradesh	1,845	-	-	-
3.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	6,600	4,711	7	7
4.	Allagadda	Andhra Pradesh	3,726	-	-	-
5.	Amadalavalasa	Andhra Pradesh	2,346	1,064	512	-
6.	Amalapuram	Andhra Pradesh	1,637	1,637	1	1
7.	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	2	2
8.	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	7,876	-	-	-
9.	Anakapalle	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	3	3
10.	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	10,152	909	538	538
11.	Atmakur	Andhra Pradesh	8,168	1,983	-	-
12.	Badvel	Andhra Pradesh	2,418	888	-	-
13.	Bapatla	Andhra Pradesh	2,232	2	1	1
14.	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh	9,742	9,551	2	2
15.	Bobbili	Andhra Pradesh	2,867	2,716	195	195
16.	Chilakaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	7,531	4,514	2	2
17.	Chimakurthy	Andhra Pradesh	342	-	-	-
18.	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	1,385	355	182	182
19.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	6,300	4,603	636	636
20.	Dharmavaratn	Andhra Pradesh	12,633	9,845	794	794
21.	Dhone	Andhra Pradesh	2,347	1	1	1
22.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	14,988	1,285	502	502
23.	Giddaluru	Andhra Pradesh	1,853	-	-	-
24.	Gollaprolu	Andhra Pradesh	875	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Gooty	Andhra Pradesh	1,557	398	-	-
25.	Gudivada	Andhra Pradesh	10,032	8,917	5	5
27.	Gudur	Andhra Pradesh	8,176	5,860	5	5
28.	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	10,068	1,114	381	381
29.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	21,943	9,780	2,244	2,244
30.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	14,854	3,027	195	195
31.	Ichchapuram	Andhra Pradesh	2,362	27	-	-
32.	Jaggaihpeta	Andhra Pradesh	5,331	2	2	2
33.	Jammalamadugu	Andhra Pradesh	2,091	1,415	-	-
34.	Jangareddygudem	Andhra Pradesh	2,885	8	2	2
33.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	8,185	5,665	716	716
36.	Kadiri	Andhra Pradesh	4,764	4,202	335	335
37.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	13,869	4,696	27	27
36.	Kalyandurg	Andhra Pradesh	2,950	1,393	-	-
39.	Kandukur	Andhra Pradesh	3,102	1,438	1	1
40.	Kanigiri	Andhra Pradesh	1,814	-	-	-
41.	Kavali	Andhra Pradesh	10,080	8,045	356	356
42.	Kovvur	Andhra Pradesh	2,451	30	1	1
43.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	14,190	10,037	37	37
44.	Macherla	Andhra Pradesh	3,777	-	-	-
45.	Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	9,243	7,634	620	620
46.	Madakasira	Andhra Pradesh	2,116	-	-	-
47.	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	5,698	4,294	171	171
48.	Mandapeta	Andhra Pradesh	7,326	6,313	-	-
49.	Mangalagiri	Andhra Pradesh	2,757	2,633	2	2
50.	Markapur	Andhra Pradesh	4,778	1,021	1	1
51.	Mumtnidivaram	Andhra Pradesh	2,114	-	-	-
52.	Mydukur	Andhra Pradesh	2,877	314	218	218
53.	Nagari	Andhra Pradesh	2,248	326	-	-
54.	Naidupeta	Andhra Pradesh	3,342	2,742	-	-
55.	Nandigama	Andhra Pradesh	3,876	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Nandikoturu	Andhra Pradesh	444	2	2	2
57.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	14,666	1,999	307	307
58.	Narasapur	Andhra Pradesh	2,468	1	1	1
59.	Narasaraopet	Andhra Pradesh	1,891	1,513	8	8
60.	Narsipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	4,745	2	2	2
61.	Nellimarla	Andhra Pradesh	2,577	2,512	232	232
62.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	42,922	26,219	1,000	1,000
63.	Nidadavole	Andhra Pradesh	2,571	11	-	-
64.	Nuzvid	Andhra Pradesh	4,394	•	-	-
65.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	17,562	1,816	274	274
66.	Palacole	Andhra Pradesh	7,617	7,329	130	130
67.	Palakonda	Andhra Pradesh	1,130	106	2	2
68.	Palamaneru	Andhra Pradesh	1,151	677	3	3
69.	Palasa Kasibugga	Andhra Pradesh	3,478	192	192	-
70.	Pamidi	Andhra Pradesh	3,144	2,599		-
71.	Parvathipuram	Andhra Pradesh	2,340	2,155	374	374
72.	Pedana	Andhra Pradesh	1,622	769	1	1
73.	Peddapuram	Andhra Pradesh	4,171	3,398	2	2
74.	Piduguralla	Andhra Pradesh	5,737	•	-	-
75.	Pithapuram	Andhra Pradesh	876	876	2	2
76.	Ponnur	Andhra Pradesh	3,343	2,368	-	-
77.	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	5,425	4,155	5	5
78.	Pulivendla	Andhra Pradesh	4,386	2,149	6	6
79.	Punganur	Andhra Pradesh	3,519	2,273	-	-
30.	Puttaparthi	Andhra Pradesh	2,750	1,243	-	-
81.	Puttur	Andhra Pradesh	2,983	1,060	-	-
82.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	10,111	8,146	49	49
83.	Rajam	Andhra Pradesh	2,165	1,134	1	1
84.	Rajampet	Andhra Pradesh	1,809	1,281	2	2
85.	Ramachandrapuram	Andhra Pradesh	3,741	1,101	13	13
86.	Rayachoti	Andhra Pradesh	2,356	1,419	231	231

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87.	Rayadurg	Andhra Pradesh	3,707	761	350	350
88.	Repalle	Andhra Pradesh	1,771	-	-	-
89.	Salur	Andhra Pradesh	2,028	1,832	314	314
90.	Samalkota	Andhra Pradesh	1,984	1,049	1	1
91.	Sattenapalli	Andhra Pradesh	1,058	648	2	2
92.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	6,526	4,604	206	14
93.	Srikalahasti	Andhra Pradesh	6,543	6,180	112	112
94.	Sulluru	Andhra Pradesh	2,822	1,851	-	-
95.	Tadepalle	Andhra Pradesh	477	2	2	2
96.	Tadepalligudem	Andhra Pradesh	6,458	5,613	215	215
97.	Tadpatri	Andhra Pradesh	7,531	6,531	2	2
98.	Tanuku	Andhra Pradesh	3,543	74	4	4
99.	Tenali	Andhra Pradesh	3,155	2,436	4	4
100.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	4,835	1,064	565	565
101.	Tiruvuru	Andhra Pradesh	3,858	-	-	-
102.	Tuni	Andhra Pradesh	5,102	1,147	699	699
103.	Venkatagiri	Andhra Pradesh	4,707	3,200	-	-
104.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	39,708	1,784	183	183
105.	Vinukonda	Andhra Pradesh	4,654	-	-	-
106.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	77,937	21,422	9,554	6,004
107.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	9,354	7,942	2,363	1,811
108.	Vuyyuru	Andhra Pradesh	4,001	4	4	4
109.	Yelamanchili	Andhra Pradesh	2,073	-	-	-
110.	Yeleswaram	Andhra Pradesh	2,145	-	-	-
111.	Yemmiganur	Andhra Pradesh	9,278	5,267	3	3
112.	Yerraguntla	Andhra Pradesh	2,338	2,046	-	-
		Andhra Pradesh Total	6,84,411	2,89,863	26,170	21,172
113.	Aalo	Arunachal Pradesh	40	-	-	-
114.	Basar	Arunachal Pradesh	8	-	-	-
115.	Boleng	Arunachal Pradesh	22	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
116.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	454	440	15	15
117.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	192	-	-	
118.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	132	-	-	
119.	Dirang	Arunachal Pradesh	320	320	-	
120.	Dumporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	28	-	-	
121.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	1,419	576	-	
122.	Jairampur	Arunachal Pradesh	85	•	-	
123.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	67	-	-	
124.	Koloriang	Arunachal Pradesh	140	1	1	1
125.	Mariyang	Arunachal Pradesh	98	-	-	
126.	Miao	Arunachal Pradesh	54	-	-	
127.	Naharlagun	Arunachal Pradesh	1,558	-	-	
128.	Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh	73	•	-	
129.	Palm	Arunachal Pradesh	327	256	-	
130.	Pasighat	Arunachal Pradesh	104	-	-	
131.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	25	4	-	
132.	Sagalee	Arunachal Pradesh	89	81	-	
133.	Seppa	Arunachal Pradesh	278	-	-	
134.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	7	-	-	
135.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	45	34	-	
136.	Yingkiong	Arunachal Pradesh	100	25	-	
137.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	430	-	-	
		Arunachal Pradesh Total	6,093	1,737	16	16
138.	Abhayapuri	Assam	480	214	2	2
139.	Amguri	Assam	132	94	-	-
140.	Badarpur	Assam	414	53		-
141.	Barpathar	Assam	368	344		-
142.	Barpeta	Assam	354	3	3	3
143.	Barpeta Road	Assam	332	2	2	2
144.	Basugaon	Assam	552	437	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
145.	Bihpuria	Assam	242	139	-	-
146.	Bijni	Assam	149	125	-	-
147.	Biiasipara	Assam	1,205	4	4	4
148.	Biswanath Chariali	Assam	461	9	-	-
149.	Bokajan	Assam	214	1	1	1
150.	Bokakhat	Assam	323	246	-	-
151.	Bokolia	Assam	545	-	-	-
152.	Bongaigaon	Assam	405	167	5	5
153.	Chabua	Assam	124	2	2	2
154.	Chapar	Assam	1,663	-	-	-
155.	Demow	Assam	133	55	-	-
156.	Dergaon	Assam	722	1	1	1
157.	Dhakuakhana	Assam	558	197	1	1
158.	Dhekiajuli	Assam	364	-	-	-
159.	Dhemaji	Assam	987	154	-	-
160.	Dhing	Assam	1,130	389	-	-
161.	Dhubri	Assam	3,466	2,321	4	4
162.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1,548	1,134	9	9
163.	Digbci	Assam	445	-	-	-
164.	Diphu	Assam	1,014	-	-	-
165.	Doboka	Assam	326	1	-	-
166.	Doksmoka	Assam	136	-	-	-
167.	Donkamokam	Assam	87	87	-	-
168.	Doom Dooma	Assam	108	-	-	-
169.	Gauripur	Assam	1,519	300	-	-
170.	Goalpara	Assam	621	291	-	-
171.	Gohpur	Assam	587	2	-	-
172.	Golaghat	Assam	491	1	1	1
173.	Gossaigaon	Assam	616	603	-	-
174.	Guwahati	Assam	13,248	56	56	56
175.	Haflong	Assam	853	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
176.	Hailakandi	Assam	956	559	-	-
177.	Hamren	Assam	120	-	-	-
178.	Hojai	Assam	310	-	-	-
179.	Howli	Assam	641	1	1	1
180.	Howraghat	Assam	112	-	-	-
181.	Jorhat	Assam	917	101	25	25
182.	Kajalgaon	Assam	184	147	-	-
183.	Kampur	Assam	618	425	-	-
184.	Karimganj	Assam	400	-	-	-
185.	Kharupatia	Assam	946	366	-	-
186.	Kokrajhar	Assam	2,274	1,798	2	2
187.	Lakhipur	Assam	215	128	-	-
188.	Lakhipur(TC)	Assam	631	397	-	-
189.	Lala	Assam	535	300	-	-
190.	Lanka	Assam	370	253	-	-
191.	Lumding	Assam	54	-	-	-
192.	Mahur	Assam	213	-	-	-
193.	Maibong	Assam	410	4	-	-
194.	Makum	Assam	120	119	-	-
195.	Mangaldoi	Assam	325	83	4	4
196.	Margherita	Assam	314	-	-	-
197.	Mariani	Assam	5	5	5	5
198.	Marigaon	Assam	1,182	623	-	-
199.	Moranhat	Assam	72	2	2	2
200.	Nagaon	Assam	2,168	1,505	2	2
201.	Naharkatiya	Assam	252	1	1	1
202.	Nalbari	Assam	474	199	-	-
203.	Namrup	Assam	57	-	-	-
204.	Narayanpur	Assam	256	153	-	-
205.	Nazira	Assam	183	106	-	-
206.	No.2 Goreswar	Assam	854	380	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
207.	North Guwahati	Assam	241	1	1	1
208.	North Lakhimpur	Assam	443	60	6	6
209.	Palasbari	Assam	113	-	-	-
210.	Patacharkuchi	Assam	100	58	-	-
211.	Pathsala	Assam	210	209	9	9
212.	Raha	Assam	565	410	1	1
213.	Rangapara	Assam	327	21	-	-
214.	Rangia	Assam	605	-	-	-
215.	Sapatgram	Assam	1,163	-	-	-
216.	Sarbhog	Assam	275	174	-	-
217.	Sarthebari	Assam	187	-	-	-
218.	Sarupathar	Assam	411	168	-	-
219.	Silapathar	Assam	133	56	-	-
220.	Silchar	Assam	1,182	980	3	3
221.	Simaluguri	Assam	120	63	-	-
222.	Sivasagar	Assam	206	63	1	1
223.	Sonai	Assam	332	-	-	-
224.	Sonari	Assam	353	-	-	-
225.	Tangia	Assam	274	248	-	-
226.	Teok	Assam	647	2	2	2
227.	Tezpur	Assam	5,938	418	- 4	4
228.	Tihu	Assam	47	2	2	2
223.	Tinsukia	Assam	1,750	828	5	5
230.	Titabor Town	Assam	394	2	2	2
231.	Udaiguri	Assam	43	37	-	-
232.	Urnrangso	Assam	203	-	-	-
Assam Total			69,352	18,900	170	170
233.	Amarpur	Bihar	149	122	-	-
234.	Araria	Bihar	4,512	1,796	1	1
235.	Areraj	Bihar	1,615	184	3	3
23S	Arrah	Bihar	272	57	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
237.	Arwal	Bihar	474	205	1	1
238.	Aurangabad (Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	416	371	36	36
239.	Bagha	Bihar	152	70	-	-
240.	Bahadurganj	Bihar	1,373	770	-	-
241.	Bairgania	Bihar	558	51	-	-
242.	Bakhri	Bihar	2,722	192	3	3
243.	Bakhtiyarpur	Bihar	1,602	600	-	•
244.	Balia	Bihar	1,430	170	S	9
245.	Banka	Bihar	201	179	1	1
246.	Banmankhi Bazar	Bihar	1,946	721	1	1
247.	Barahiya	Bihar	472	283	27	27
248.	Barauli	Bihar	230	121	-	-
249.	Barbigaha	Bihar	244	76	-	-
250.	Barh	Bihar	622	150	-	-
251.	Begusarai	Bihar	405	345	61	61
252.	Belsand	Bihar	670	550	-	-
253.	Benipur (Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	4,320	1,165	1	1
254.	Bettiah	Bihar	39	28	-	-
255.	Bhabua	Bihar	53	41	-	-
256.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	719	420	10	10
257.	Biharsharif	Bihar	3,022	666	5	5
258.	Bihat	Bihar	1,547	359	-	-
259.	Bihiya	Bihar	100	75	-	-
260.	Bihta	Bihar	2	2	2	2
261.	Bikarmaganj	Bihar	758	380	-	-
262.	Blkram	Bihar	974	670	-	-
263.	Blrpur	Bihar	618	114	-	-
264.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	737	387	38	38
265.	Buxar(Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	171	42	3	-
266.	Chakia	Bihar	1,518	100	-	-
267.	Chanpatia	Bihar	568	64	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
268.	Chapra	Bihar	562	519	-	-
269.	Dalsingbsarai	Bihar	193	37	-	-
270.	Darbhanga	Bihar	3,136	1,599	478	349
271.	Daudnagar	Bihar	136	125	19	19
272.	Dehri (Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	69	58	1	1
273.	Dhaka	Bihar	1,227	481	86	86
274.	Dighwara	Bihar	359	105	-	
275.	Oinapur Nizamat (Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	183	56	6	6
276.	Dumra	Bihar	428	196	53	53
277.	Dumraon	Bihar	887	412	-	-
278.	Ekma Bazar	Bihar	726	174	-	-
279.	Farbishgsnj	Bihar	461	120	-	-
280.	Fatuha	Bihar	350	101	-	-
281.	Gaya	Bihar	7,937	3,155	1,392	1,331
282.	Ghoghardiha	Bihar	408	316	3	3
283.	Gogri Jamaipur	Bihar	2,018	407	90	90
284.	Gopalganj	Bihar	500	170		-
285.	Hajipur (Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	2,943	585	16	16
286.	Hilsa	Bihar	508	181	-	-
287.	Hisua	Bihar	610	258	12	12
288.	Islampur	Bihar	40	17	-	-
289.	Jagdishpur	Bihar	639	275	-	-
290.	Jalnagar	Bihar	594	150	5	5
291.	Jamaipur (Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	200	155	28	28
292.	Jamui	Bihar	3,426	987	-	-
293.	Janakpur Road	Bihar	791	125	-	-
294.	Jehanabad(Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	197	85	2	2
295.	Jhajha	Bihar	495	347	26	26
296.	Jhanjharpur	Bihar	500	410	-	•
297.	Jogabani	Bihar	651	180	-	-
298.	Kahaigaon	Bihar	364	157	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
299.	Kant)	Bihar	1,563	1,422	2	2
300.	Kasha	Bihar	216	63	-	-
301.	Kataiya	Bihar	711	383	-	-
302.	Katihari	Bihar	2,909	1,828	214	87
303.	Kesaria	Bihar	707	261	14	14
304.	Khagaria (Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	928	386	9	9
305.	Khagaul(Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	46	1	1	1
306.	Kharagpur	Bihar	281	81	9	9
307.	Xhusrupur	Bihar	1,127	450	-	-
308.	Kishanganj	Bihar	2,948	1,558	50	50
309.	Koath	Bihar	818	116	-	•
310.	Kochas	Bihar	388	196	-	-
311.	Koilwar	Bihar	434	92	-	-
312.	Lakhisarai (Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	803	59	1	1
313.	Lalganj	Bihar	1,761	499	21	21
314.	Madhepura	Bihar	1,012	940	-	-
315.	Madhubani(Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	3,624	1,891	71	71
316.	Maharajganj	Bihar	1,557	954	171	171
317.	Mahnar	Bihar	605	325.	3	3
318.	Mahua	Bihar	523	350	-	-
319.	Mairwa	Bihar	278	173	1	1
320.	Makhdumpur	Bihar	294	250	1	1
321.	Maner	Bihar	317	108	3	3
322.	Manihari	Bihar	1,321	60	-	-
323.	Marhaura	Bihar	160	118	-	-
324.	Masaurhi	Bihar	304	297	3	3
325.	Mebsi	Bihar	2,029	757	-	•
326.	Mirganj	Bihar	163	63	-	-
327.	Mohania	Bihar	158	64	2	2
328.	Mokama	Bihar	2,570	184	-	-
329.	Motihari	Bihar	533	180	8	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
330.	Motipur	Bihar	910	265	5	5
331.	Munger	Bihar	817	380	1	1
332.	Muriiganj	Bihar.	1,572	730	-	-
333.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	819	644	50	50
334.	Narkatiaganj	Bihar	507	23	2	2
335.	Nasriganj	Bihar	387	108	-	-
336.	Naubatpur	Bihar	350	146	-	-
337.	Navinagar	Bihar	305	305	-	-
338.	Nawada	Bihar	385	198	34	34
339.	Nawghachiya	Bihar	636	455	27	27
340.	Nirmali	Bihar	694	60	-	-
341.	Nokha	Bihar	150	148	-	-
342.	Pakri Dayai	Bihar	1,296	370	-	-
343.	Parsa	Bihar	602	450	-	-
344.	Pa in a	Bihar	3,413	1,166	174	107
345.	Phulwari Sharif (Nagar Parishad)	Bihar	324	299	10	10
346.	Piro	Bihar	500	194	-	-
347.	Purnia	Bihar	6,768	2,693	674	573
348.	Rafiganj	Bihar	608	327	27	27
349.	Rajgir	Bihar	370	48	46	48
350.	Ramnagar	Bihar	38	17	-	-
351.	Raxaul Bazar	Bihar	1,306	680	2	2
352.	Revelganj	Bihar	100	87	-	-
353.	Rosera	Bihar	444	71	1	1
354.	Saharsa	Bihar	1,000	1,000	-	-
355.	Sahebganj	Bihar	78	75	-	-
356.	Samastipur (Nagar Parishad + OG)	Bihar	263	96	3	3
357.	Sasaram	Bihar	296	262	-	-
358.	Shahpur	Bihar	84	64	-	-
359.	Sheikhpura	Bihar	144	124	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
360.	Sheohar	Bihar	3,797	1,350	-	-
361.	Sherghati	Bihar	617	-	-	-
362.	Silap	Bihar	168	54	1	1
363.	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	Bihar	1,085	500	-	-
364.	Sitamarhi	Bihar	500	383	50	50
365.	Siwan	Bihar	69	69	-	-
366.	Sonpur	Bihar	800	658	-	-
367.	Sugauii	Bihar	270	227	31	31
36S	Sultanganj	Bihar	916	112	1	1
369.	Supaul	Bihar	1,108	340	-	-
370.	Teghra	Bihar	391	90	4	4
371.	Thakurganj	Bihar	591	517	-	-
372.	Tikari	Bihar	151	89	1	1
373.	Warisaliganj	Bihar	2,589	555	29	29
		Bihar Total	1,36,453	54,004	4,181	3,696
374.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	37	37	37	37
		Chandigarh Total	37	37	37	37
375.	Aamadi	Chhattisgarh	111	5	-	-
376.	Abhanpur	Chhattisgarh	1,435	116	11	11
377.	Adbhar	Chhattisgarh	197	16	-	-
378.	Ahiwara	Chhattisgarh	1,155	36	-	-
379.	Akaltara	Chhattisgarh	439	37	3	3
380.	Ambagarh Chowki	Chhattisgarh	255	63	-	-
381.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	3,595	485	18	18
332.	Antagarh	Chhattisgarh	81	79	-	-
383.	Arang	Chhattisgarh	203	193	153	153
384.	Arjunda	Chhattisgarh	126	36	-	-
385.	Bade Bacheii	Chhattisgarh	80	79	-	-
386.	Bagbahara	Chhattisgarh	276	26	2	2
387.	Bagicha	Chhattisgarh	73	53	3	3
388.	Baikunthpur	Chhattisgarh	143	42	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
389.	Baled	Chhattisgarh	533	296	21	21
390.	Baloda	Chhattisgarh	932	115	2	2
391.	Baloda Bazar	Chhattisgarh	551	117	24	24
392.	Bairampur	Chhattisgarh	155	104	-	•
393.	Baramkela	Chhattisgarh	182	46	.1	1
394.	Barsur	Chhattisgarh	108	74	-	-
395.	Basna	Chhattisgarh	355	25	-	-
396.	Bastar	Chhattisgarh	232	130	-	-
397.	Bemetara	Chhattisgarh	360	214	9	9
398.	Berla	Chhattisgarh	172	-	-	-
393.	Bhairamgarh	Chhattisgarh	59	-	-	-
400.	Bhakhara	Chhattisgarh	424	-	-	-
401.	Bhanupratappitf	Chhattisgarh	278	1	1	1
402.	Bhatapara	Chhattisgarh	566	71	22	22
403.	Bhatgaon	Chhattisgarh	63	6	2	2
404.	Bhatgaon(NP)	Chhattisgarh	21	13	-	-
405.	Bhilai Charoda	Chhattisgarh	2,309	615	72	72
406.	Bhilai Nagar	Chhattisgarh	13,117	1,378	176	64
407.	Bhopalpattanam	Chhattisgarh	85	61	-	-
408.	Bijapur	Chhattisgarh	120	6	-	-
409.	Bilaigarh	Chhattisgarh	79	-	•	-
410.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	4,572	2,762	364	348
411.	Bilha	Chhattisgarh	388	74	5	5
412.	Birgaon	Chhattisgarh	1,720	303	8	8
413.	Bodla	Chhattisgarh	304	114	-	-
414.	Bodri	Chhattisgarh	147	43	1	1
415.	Champa	Chhattisgarh	383	150	1	1
416.	Chandrapur	Chhattisgarh	303	81	5	5
417.	Charama	Chhattisgarh	234	26	1	1
418.	Chhuikhadan	Chhattisgarh	87	72	-	-
419.	Chhura	Chhattisgarh	286	66	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
420.	Chhurikala	Chhattisgarh	206	95	-	
421.	Chhuriya	Chhattisgarh	147	54	-	
422.	Chikhalakasa	Chhattisgarh	72	-	-	
423.	Chirmiri	Chhattisgarh	65	52	-	
424.	Dabhra	Chhattisgarh	211	43	-	-
425.	Dalli-ftajhara	Chhattisgarh	207	90	-	-
426.	Dantewada	Chhattisgarh	618	547	20	-
427.	Daundi J.chars	Chhattisgarh	329	83	-	-
428.	Devkar	Chhattisgarh	123	19		-
429.	Dhamdha	Chhattisgarh	339	11	-	
430.	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh	1,879	581	14	14
431.	Dharamjaigarh	Chhattisgarh	822	50	-	-
432.	Dipka	Chhattisgarh'	43	-	-	•
433.	Dongargaon	Chhattisgarh	58	3	-	-
434.	Dongargarh	Chhattisgarh	643	321	3	3
435.	Domapai	Chhattisgarh	80	-	-	-
436.	Dcundi	Chhattisgarh	197	77	-	-
437.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	3,715	1,427	153	153
436.	Farasgaon	Chhattisgarh	302	100	-	-
439.	Fingeshwar	Chhattisgarh	210	109	-	-
440.	Gandai	Chhattisgarh	258	-	-	-
441.	Gariyaband	Chhattisgarh	230	-	-	-
442.	Gaurelia	Chhattisgarh	533	38	-	-
443.	Geedam	Chhattisgarh	114	57	-	-
444.	Gharghoda	Chhattisgarh	2S6	-	-	-
445.	Gobra Nawapara	Chhattisgarh	993	24	-	-
446.	Gunderdehi	Chhattisgarh	123	95	-	-
447.	Gurur	Chhattisgarh	62	58	-	-
448.	Jagdapur	Chhattisgarh	1,670	618	2	2
449.	Jaijipur	Chhattisgarh	213	20	-	-
450.	Jamiul	Chhattisgarh	539	20	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
451.	Jarhi	Chhattisgarh	166	43	-	-
452.	Jaspur	Chhattisgarh	300	236	95	95
453.	Kanker	Chhattisgarh	639	379	155	21
454.	Kasdol	Chhattisgarh	273	71	-	-
455.	Katghora	Chhattisgarh	177	8	-	-
456.	Kawardha	Chhattisgarh	1,210	188	13	13
457.	Keskai	Chhattisgarh	461	117	-	-
458.	Khairagarh	Chhattisgarh	619	134	1	1
459.	Kharod	Chhattisgarh	208	4	-	-
460.	Kharora	Chhattisgarh	73	-	-	-
481.	Kharsia	Chhattisgarh	733	301	-	-
462.	Khongapani	Chhattisgarh	16	13	-	-
463.	Kirandul	Chhattisgarh	99	80	-	-
464.	Kirodimalnagar	Chhattisgarh	250	104	4	4
465.	Kondagaon	Chhattisgarh	359	36	-	-
466.	Konta	Chhattisgarh	195	-	-	-
467.	Koora	Chhattisgarh	887	30	-	-
468.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	4,382	262	19	19
469.	Kota	Chhattisgarh	227	12S	17	17
470.	Kotba	Chhattisgarh	195	45	-	-
471.	Kumhari	Chhattisgarh	686	244	19	19
472.	Kunkuri	Chhattisgarh	124	32	-	-
473.	Kurud	Chhattisgarh	79	72	1	1
474.	Kusmi	Chhattisgarh	244	39	-	-
475.	Lailunga	Chhattisgarh	1,039	92	-	-
476.	Lakhanpur	Chhattisgarh	435	74	-	-
477.	Lawan	Chhattisgarh	313	36	-	-
478.	Lormi	Chhattisgarh	98	22	-	-
479.	Magarlod	Chhattisgarh	104	32	-	-
480.	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	358	358	22	22
481.	Malhar	Chhattisgarh	204	5	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
482.	Mana-Camp	Chhattisgarh	216	160	1	1
483.	Manendragarh	Chhattisgarh	217	42	-	-
484.	Maro	Chhattisgarh	119	-	-	-
485.	Mungeli	Chhattisgarh	154	1	1	1
486.	Nagari	Chhattisgarh	329	25	-	-
487.	Naila-Janjgir	Chhattisgarh	433	45	-	-
488.	Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	82	64	9	9
489.	Narharpur	Chhattisgarh	151	48	-	-
490.	Nawagarh	Chhattisgarh	41	25	1	1
491.	Nawagarh(NP)	Chhattisgarh	73	28	-	-
492.	Naya Baradwar	Chhattisgarh	429	9	-	-
493.	Pakhanjur	Chhattisgarh	236	164	-	-
494.	Palari	Chhattisgarh	83	64	-	-
495.	Pali	Chhattisgarh	35	11	-	-
496.	Pandariya	Chhattisgarh	872	47	-	-
497.	Pandatarai	Chhattisgarh	554	105	-	-
498.	Parpondi	Chhattisgarh	88	27		-
499.	Patan	Chhattisgarh	115	24	22	22
500.	Pathalgaon	Chhattisgarh	194	70	2	2
501.	Pathariya	Chhattisgarh	245	61	-	-
502.	Pendra	Chhattisgarh	514	106	-	-
503.	Pipariya	Chhattisgarh	442	36	-	-
504.	Pithora	Chhattisgarh	60	28	-	-
505.	Pratappur	Chhattisgarh	41	25	-	-
506.	Premnagar	Chhattisgarh	98	69	-	-
507.	Pusaur	Chhattisgarh	490	42	1	1
508.	Rahaud	Chhattisgarh	194	-	-	-
509.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	1,888	1,066	31	31
510.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	29,279	7,971	1,372	1,050
511.	Rajim	Chhattisgarh	305	20	1	1
512.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	2,328	1,100	313	77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
513.	Rajpur	Chhattisgarh	59	49	1	1
514.	Ramanujganj	Chhattisgarh	107	-	-	-
515.	Ratanpur	Chhattisgarh	1,275	15	-	-
516.	Sahaspur-Lohara	Chhattisgarh	211	38	-	-
517.	Saja	Chhattisgarh	146	20	-	-
518.	Sakari	Chhattisgarh	245	50	-	-
519.	Sakti	Chhattisgarh	1,143	10	-	-
520.	Saragaon	Chhattisgarh	228	23	-	-
521.	Saraipali	Chhattisgarh	471	172	2	2
522.	Sarangarh	Chhattisgarh	1,437	304	1	1
523.	Sargaon	Chhattisgarh	199	1	-	-
524.	Sariya	Chhattisgarh	961	44	-	-
525.	Shivpur Charcha	Chhattisgarh	241	39	-	-
526.	Shivrinarayan	Chhattisgarh	145	114	-	-
527.	Simga	Chhattisgarh	373	49	-	4
528.	Sirgitti	Chhattisgarh	236	7	-	-
529.	Sitapur	Chhattisgarh	119	43	-	-
530.	Sukma	Chhattisgarh	260	-	-	-
531.	Surajpur	Chhattisgarh	151	58	-	-
532.	Takhatpur	Chhattisgarh	1,430	67	1	1
533.	Than-Khamharia	Chhattisgarh	241	22	-	-
534.	Tifra	Chhattisgarh	112	14	3	3
535.	Tilda Newra	Chhattisgarh	268	88	3	3
536.	Tumgaon	Chhattisgarh	260	22	-	-
537.	Tundra	Chhattisgarh	253	7	1	1
538.	Utai	Chhattisgarh	122		-	-
539.	Wadrafnagar	Chhattisgarh	198	87	3	3
Chhattisgarh Total			1,19,025	26,843	3,223	2,383
540.	Silvassa	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,937	921	278	278
Dadra and Nagar Haveli Total			2,937	921	278	278

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
541.	Daman	Daman and Diu	124	85	37	37
542.	Diu	Daman and Diu	337	36	-	-
		Daman and Diu Total-	461	121	37	37
543.	Delhi Cantonment Board	Delhi	455	455	455	455
544.	NDMC	Delhi	90	90	90	90
545.	South Delhi MCD	Delhi	696	896	896	896
		Delhi Total	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
546.	Mapusa	Goa	23	23	23	23
547.	Margao	Gca	8	8	8	8
543.	Mormugao	Goa	20	20	20	20
549.	Panaji	Goa	7	7	7	7
550.	Ponda	Goa	7	7	7	7
		Goa Total	65	65	65	65
551.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	60,645	49,853	21,068	15,755
552.	Ahmedabad Cantonment (CB)	Gujarat	13	13	13	13
553.	Amod	Gujarat	120	-	-	-
554.	Amreli	Gujarat	364	140	140	140
555.	Anand	Gujarat	216	216	216	216
556.	Anjar	Gujarat	217	217	217	217
557.	Ankles var	Gujarat	1,286	1,133	397	397
558.	Anklesvar (INA)	Gujarat	127	127	127	127
559.	Babra	Gujarat	21	21	21	21
560.	Bagasara	Gujarat	4	4	4	4
561.	Balasinor	Gujarat	152	7	7	7
562.	Bantwa	Gujarat	352	-	-	-
563.	Bardoli	Gujarat	136	40	40	40
564.	Bareja	Gujarat	413	10	10	10
565.	Bavla	Gujarat	1,012	643	151	151
566.	Bayad	Gujarat	26	26	26	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
567.	Bhabhar	Gujarat	31	31	31	31
568.	Bhachau	Gujarat	10	10	10	10
569.	Bharuch	Gujarat	758	753	374	246
570.	Bharuch (INA)	Gujarat	4	4	4	4
571.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	6,133	5,141	1,872	386
572.	Bhayavadar	Gujarat	190	1	1	1
573.	Bhuj	Gujarat	421	411	117	117
574.	Bilimora	Gujarat	90	-	-	-
575.	Bopal	Gujarat	13	13	13	13
576.	Boriavi	Gujarat	282	-	-	-
577.	Borsad	Gujarat	511	511	7	7
578.	Botad	Gujarat	371	51	51	51
579.	Chaklasi	Gujarat	713	-	-	-
580.	Chanasma	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
581.	Chhatral INA (INA)	Gujarat	274	274	274	274
582.	Chhaya	Gujarat	44	44	44	44
583.	Chhota Udaipur	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
584.	Chorwad	Gujarat	792	792	-	-
585.	Chotila	Gujarat	104	104	104	104
586.	Dabhoi	Gujarat	703	544	28	28
587.	Dakor	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
588.	Damnagar	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
589.	Deesa	Gujarat	1,758	1,573	117	117
590.	Dehgam	Gujarat	334	14	14	14
591.	Dhandhuka	Gujarat	270	6	8	6
592.	Dhanera	Gujarat	11	11	11	11
593.	Dharampur	Gujarat	101	1	1	1
594.	Dholka	Gujarat	304	64	64	64
595.	Dhoraji	Gujarat	115	15	15	15
596.	Dhrangadhra	Gujarat	534	62	62	62
597.	Dhrol	Gujarat	162	8	8	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
598.	Dohad	Gujarat	112	112	112	112
599.	Dwarka	Gujarat	4	4	4	4
600.	Gadhada	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
601.	Gandevi	Gujarat	209	1	1	1
602.	Gandhidham	Gujarat	52	52	52	52
603.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	377	377	377	377
604.	Gariadhar	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
605.	Godhra	Gujarat	145	145	145	145
606.	Gondal	Gujarat	260	260	260	260
607.	Hajira (INA)	Gujarat	11	11	11	11
608.	Halol	Gujarat	85	85	85	85
609.	Halvad	Gujarat	63	63	63	63
610.	Harij	Gujarat	344	16	16	16
611.	Himatnagar	Gujarat	221	64	64	64
612.	Idar	Gujarat	423	39	39	39
613.	Jambusar	Gujarat	216	-	-	•
614.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	6,292	5,218	2,386	1,630
615.	Jasdan	Gujarat	124	49	49	49
616.	Jetpur Navagadh	Gujarat	1,321	824	24	24
617.	Jhalod (Zalod)	Gujarat	422	26	26	26
618.	Junagadh	Gujarat	2,215	371	371	371
619.	Kadi	Gujarat	710	555	424	424
620.	Kadodara	Gujarat	25	25	25	25
621.	Kaiavad	Gujarat	53	2	2	2
622.	Kalol	Gujarat	3,164	3,064	643	643
623.	Kanjarl	Gujarat	278	1	1	1
624.	Kansad	Gujarat	6	6	6	6
625.	Kapadvanj	Gujarat	674	19	19	19
626.	Karamsad	Gujarat	28	28	28	28
627.	Karjan	Gujarat	204	21	21	21
628.	Kathlal	Gujarat	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
629.	Keshod	Gujarat	142	142	14	14
630.	Khambhalia	Gujarat	120	120	120	120
631.	Khambhat	Gujarat	7	7	7	7
632.	Kheda	Gujarat	8	8	8	8
633.	Khedbrahma	Gujarat	22	22	22	22
634.	Kheralu	Gujarat	11	11	11	11
635.	Kodinar	Gujarat	490	490	10	10
636.	Kutiyana	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
637.	Lathi	Gujarat	4	4	4	4
638.	Limbdi	Gujarat	4	4	4	4
639.	Lodhika (INA)	Gujarat	10	10	10	10
640.	Lunawada	Gujarat	5	5	5	5
641.	Magdalla (INA)	Gujarat	47	47	47	47
642.	iVlahudha	Gujarat	255	-	-	-
643.	Mahuva	Gujarat	751	751	15	15
644.	Manavadar	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
645.	Mandvi	Gujarat	10	10	10	10
646.	Mandvi	Gujarat	115	-	-	
647.	Mangrol	Gujarat	307	3	3	3
648.	Mansa	Gujarat	476	190	118	118
649.	iMehmedabad	Gujarat	428	263	268	12
650.	Mehsana	Gujarat	1,315	469	469	469
651.	Modasa	Gujarat	236	146	146	146
652.	Morvi	Gujarat	1,647	1,647	47	47
653.	Madiad	Gujarat	308	125	125	125
654.	Navsari	Gujarat	505	230	230	230
655.	Ode	Gujarat	143	-	-	-
656.	Okha	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
657.	Padra	Gujarat	79	21	21	21
858.	Palanpur	Gujarat	2,716	1,855	79	79
659.	Palitana	Gujarat	7	7	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
660.	Panoli (INA)	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
661.	Pardi	Gujarat	515	72	72	72
662.	Pa-tan	Gujarat	657	132	132	132
663.	Patdi	Gujarat	1,029	211	3	3
664.	Pethapur	Gujarat	13	13	13	13
665.	Petlad	Gujarat	254	26	26	26
666.	Porbandar	Gujarat	137	187	187	187
687.	Por-Ramangamdi (INA)	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
668.	Prantij	Gujarat	229	5	5	5
689.	Radhanpur	Gujarat	1,503	38	33	38
670.	Rajkot	Gujarat	20,373	13,718	5,705	5,484
671.	Rajpipla	Gujarat	162	10	10	10
672.	Rajula	Gujarat	35	35	35	35
673.	Ranavav	Gujarat	6	6	8	6
674.	Rapar	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
675.	Sachin	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
676.	Sachin (INA)	Gujarat	26	26	26	26
677.	Sanand	Gujarat	191	191	191	191
678.	Sarigam (INA)	Gujarat	28	28	28	28
679.	Savarkundla	Gujarat	255	15	15 15	
680.	Savli	Gujarat	78	17	17	17
681.	Shehera	Gujarat	15	15	15	15
682.	Sidhpur	Gujarat	17	17	17	17
683.	Sihor	Gujarat	13	13	13	13
684.	Slkka	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
685.	Songadh	Gujarat	131	31	31	31
686.	Surat	Gujarat	36,094	28,266	9,081	8,498
687.	Surendranagar Durihrej	Gujarat	1,950	1,064	104	104
688.	Sutrapada	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
689.	Talaja	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
690.	Talala	Gujarat	66	66	66	66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
691.	Talod	Gujarat	3	3	3	3
692.	Tarsadi	Gujarat	222	17	17	17
693.	Thangadh	Gujarat	447	447	27	27
694.	Tharad	Gujarat	158	8	8	8
695.	Thasra	Gujarat	3	3	3	3
696.	Umbergaon Gujarat	314	314	314	314	
697.	Umbergaon (INA)	Gujarat	10	10	10	10
698.	Umreth	Gujarat	144	18	18	18
699.	Una	Gujarat	478	15	15	15
700.	Unjha	Gujarat	376	376	16	16
701.	Upleta	Gujarat	279	23	23	23
702.	Vadnagar	Gujarat	3	3	3	3
703.	Vadodara	Gujarat	19,680	14,724	6,178	4,173
704.	Vaghodia (INA)	Gujarat	55	55	55	55
705.	Valia - Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA)	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
706.	Vallabh Vidyanagar	Gujarat	8	8	8	8
707.	Valsad	Gujarat	797	314	314	314
708.	Valsad (INA)	Gujarat	4	4	4	4
709.	Vanthali	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
710.	Vapi	Gujarat	1,045	936	936	936
711.	Vapi (INA)	Gujarat	23	23	23	23
712.	Veraval	Gujarat	414	72	72	72
713.	Vijalpor	Gujarat	363	118	118	118
714.	Vijapur	Gujarat	397	123	46	46
715.	Viramgam	Gujarat	213	99	99	99
716.	Vlsavadar	Gujarat	2	2	2	2
717.	Visnagar	Gujarat	353	102	88	88
718.	Vyara	Gujarat	92	23	23	23
719.	Wadhwan	Gujarat	508	89	89	89
720.	Wankaner	Gujarat	199	199	7	7
		Gujarat Total	1,98,787	1,43,280	57,121	46,313

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
721.	Ambala	Haryana	7,071	154	149	149
722.	Ambala Cantt. (CB)	Haryana	12	12	12	12
723.	Assandh	Haryana	763	1	1	1
724.	Ateli	Haryana	84	-	-	-
725.	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	5,498	10	10	10
726.	Barara	Haryana	533	1	1	1
727.	Barwala	Haryana	491	2	2	2
728.	Bawal	Haryana	38	-	-	-
729.	Bawani khera	Haryana	53			-
730.	Beri	Haryana	746	-	-	-
731.	Bhiwani	Haryana	5,084	3	3	3
732.	Bhuna	Haryana	318	-	-	-
733.	CharkhiDadri	Haryana	909	-	-	-
734.	Cheeka	Haryana	2,098	3	3	3
735.	Dharuhera	Haryana	334	10	10	10
736.	Ellenabad	Haryana	998	1	1	1
737.	Faridabad	Haryana	359	359	359	359
738.	Farrukhnagar	Haryana	633	-	-	•
739.	Fatehabad	Haryana	1,386	3	3	3
740.	Ferozepur jhirka	Haryana	659	-	-	-
741.	Ganaur	Haryana	1,559	4	4	4
742.	Gharaunda	Haryana	1,071	3	3	3
743.	Gohana	Haryana	2,263	1	1	1
744.	Gurgaon	Haryana	18,902	319	319	319
745.	Halley Mandi	Haryana	492	23	23	23
746.	Hansi	Haryana	2,023	4	4	4
747.	Hathin	Haryana	662	-	-	
748.	Hisar	Haryana	9,927	1,547	463	463
749.	Hodal	Haryana	439	1	1	1
750.	Indri	Haryana	552	-	-	-
751.	Jagadhri	Haryana	7	7	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
752.	Jhajjar	Haryana	1,348	2	2	2
753.	Jind	Haryana	3,078	12	12	12
754.	Julana	Haryana	740	-	-	-
755.	Kaithal	Haryana	5,463	15	15	15
756.	Kalanaur	Haryana	738	-	-	-
757.	Kalanwali	Haryana	799	-	-	-
758.	Kalayat	Haryana	785	-	-	-
759.	Kalka	Haryana	9	9	9	9
760.	Kanina	Haryana	218	-	-	-
761.	Karnal	Haryana	4,684	48	48	48
762.	Kharkhoda	Haryana	513	-	-	-
763.	Ladwa	Haryana	1,734	2	2	2
764.	Loharo	Haryana	52	-	-	-
765.	Ma ham	Haryana	1,378	-	-	-
766.	Mahendragarh	Haryana	167	1	1	1
767.	Mandi Oabwali	Haryana	1,837	1	1	1
768.	Nagal Chaudhry	Haryana	287	-	-	-
769.	Naraingarh	Haryana	591	2	2	2
770.	Narnaund	Haryana	136	4	4	4
771.	Narnual	Haryana	865	-	-	-
772.	Narwana	Haryana	722	2	2	2
773.	Nilokheri	Haryana	927	4	4	4
774.	Nissing	Haryana	424	1	1	1
775.	Nun	Haryana	167	-	-	-
776.	Palwal	Haryana	1,283	8	6	8
777.	Panchkuia	Haryana	3,786	12	12	12
778.	Panipat	Haryana	32	32	32	32
773.	Pataudi	Haryana	799	1	1	1
780.	Pehowa	Haryana	2,067	1	1	1
781.	Plnjore	Haryana	11	11	11	11
782.	Punahana	Haryana	885	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
783.	Pundri	Haryana	905	3	3	3
784.	Radaur	Haryana	190	-	-	-
785.	Rajound	Haryana	937	-	-	-
786.	Rania	Haryana	572	-	-	-
787.	Ratia	Haryana	683	1	1	1
788.	Rewari	Haryana	3,397	41	41	41
789.	Rohtak	Haryana	5,137	1,234	442	442
790.	Safidon	Haryana	858	-	-	-
791.	Samalkha	Haryana	1,719	3	3	3
792.	Sampla	Haryana	1,079	2	2	2
793.	Shahbad	Haryana	1,612	3	3	3
794.	Sirsa	Haryana	3,289	3	3	3
795.	Siwani	Haryana	299	-	-	-
796.	Sohna	Haryana	3,897	38	38	38
797.	Sonipat	Haryana	65	65	65	65
798.	Taom	Haryana	783	-	-	-
799.	Taraori	Haryana	687	-	-	-
800.	Thanesar	Haryana	2,588	24	24	24
801.	Tohana	Haryana	1,351	-	-	-
802.	Ucbana	Haryana	531	-	•	-
803.	Uklana Mandi	Haryana	515	-	-	-
804.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	11,586	745	55	55
Haryana Total			1,45,170	4,798	2,227	2,227
805.	Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	27	2	2	2
806.	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	413	238	117	117
807.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	436	167	3	3
808.	Daulatpur	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
809.	Dharmsala	Himachal Pradesh	1,329	82	1	1
810.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	40	23	2	2
811.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
812.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	157	148	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
813.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	262	85	8	8
814.	Nahan	Himachal Pradesh	430	120	-	-
815.	Nalagarh	Himachal Pradesh	533	2	2	2
816.	Paonta Sahib	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
817.	Parwanoo	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-
818.	Rajgarh	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
819.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	2
820.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	373	312	12	12
821.	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	44	17	5	5
822.	Theog	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
823.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	876	399	30	30
		Himachal Pradesh Total	4,928	1,602	194	194
824.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	622	53	-	-
825.	Badgam	Jammu and Kashmir	619	-	-	-
826.	Baramula	Jammu and Kashmir	1,220	45	4	4
827.	Bashohli	Jammu and Kashmir	158	14	-	-
828.	Bhaderwah	Jammu and Kashmir	268	120	-	-
829.	Bijbehara	Jammu and Kashmir	275	30	-	-
830.	Ooda	Jammu and Kashmir	344	100	-	-
831.	Ganderbai	Jammu and Kashmir	229	40	-	-
832.	Handwara	Jammu and Kashmir	902	10	-	-
833.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	118	-	-	-
834.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	566	4	-	-
835.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	554	41	-	-
836.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir	163	27	-	-
837.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	221	4	-	-
838.	Leh Ladakh	Jammu and Kashmir	688	77	62	62
839.	Pulwama	Jammu and Kashmir	519	30	-	-
840.	Punch	Jammu and Kashmir	220	26	-	-
841.	R.S. Pora	Jammu and Kashmir	294	32	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
842.	Rajauri	Jammu and Kashmir	465	94	-	-
843.	Ramban	Jammu and Kashmir	134	37	-	-
844.	Samba	Jammu and Kashmir	157	57	-	-
845.	Shupiyani	Jammu and Kashmir	400	28	-	-
846.	Sopore	Jammu and Kashmir	2,700	205	-	-
847.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	1,990	189	-	-
848.	Surankote	Jammu and Kashmir	15	-	-	-
849.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	564	80	1	1
		Jammu and Kashmir Total	14,405	1,343	67	67
850.	Aishmuquam	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	2
851.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	3	3
852.	Badami Bagh (CB)	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
853.	Badgam	Jammu and Kashmir	6	6	6	6
854.	Bandipore	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	3	3
855.	Baramula	Jammu and Kashmir	20	20	20	20
856.	Bijbehara	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	3	3
857.	Chadura	Jammu and Kashmir	-	6	6	6
858.	Charar-i-Sharief	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	3	3
859.	Doda	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
860.	Ghomanhasan	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
861.	Hajan	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
862.	Handwara	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	2
863.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	14	14
864.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
865.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
866.	Khansahib	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	10	10
867.	Kishtwar	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	2
868.	Kulgam	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	2
869.	Pulwama	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	4	4
870.	Rajauri	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
871.	Reasi	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
872.	Shupiyan	Jammu and Kashmir	9	9	9	9
873.	Sopore	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
874.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	12	12	12	12
875.	Sumbal	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	2
876.	Sunderbani	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
877.	Thanamandi	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
878.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	3	3
879.	Watra Gam	Jammu and Kashmir	7	7	7	7
		Jammu and Kashmir Total	126	126	126	126
880.	Adityapur (Nagar Parishad)	Jharkhand	3,868	788	403	403
881.	Basukinath	Jharkhand	1,594	660	343	343
882.	Bishrampur	Jharkhand	2,202	773	401	401
883.	Bundu	Jharkhand	978	582	158	158
884.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	1,987	1,609	333	333
885.	Chakardharpur	Jharkhand	1,825	1,375	607	607
886.	Chakulia	Jharkhand	1,698	1,281	407	407
887.	Chas(Nagar Parishad)	Jharkhand	8,044	6,041	2,533	2,245
888.	Ghatra	Jharkhand	1,057	755	194	194
889.	Chirkunda	Jharkhand	1,207	517	277	277
890.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	9,260	7,191	2,755	2,755
891.	Ohanbad	Jharkhand	10,898	5,062	2,176	2,024
892.	Dumka	Jharkhand	1,031	493	194	194
893.	Garhwa	Jharkhand	2,857	1,936	941	941
894.	Giridih (Nagar Parishad)	Jharkhand	5,453	2,291	1,017	1,017
695.	Godda	Jharkhand	1,783	1,439	647	647
896.	Gumla	Jharkhand	4,044	1,525	836	836
897.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	4,309	1,949	783	783
898.	Kussainabad	Jharkhand	1,152	567	70	70
899.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11,306	870	299	299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
900.	Jamtara •	Jharkhand	2,250	1,807	323	323
901.	Jhumri Tilaiya	Jharkhand	3,026	2,240	723	723
902.	Jugsalai	Jharkhand	29	20	11	11
903.	Khunti	Jharkhand	2,272	1,570	378	378
904.	Koderma	Jharkhand	1,100	973	197	197
905.	Latehar	Jharkhand	2,270	1,085	436	436
906.	Lohardaga (Nagar Parishad)	Jharkhand	4,971	3,671	1,130	1,130
907.	Madhupur	Jharkhand	2,347	1,887	311	311
908.	Majhion	Jharkhand	1,692	1,088	355	355
909.	Mango	Jharkhand	2,411	559	263	263
910.	Medininagar	Jharkhand	3,774	1,617	722	722
911.	Mihijam	Jharkhand	1,157	203	40	40
912.	Nagar Uttari	Jharkhand	2,007	74	43	43
913.	Pakur	Jharkhand	1,920	1,457	352	352
914.	Phusro (Nagar Parishad)	Jharkhand	250	248	186	166
915.	Rajmahal	Jharkhand	1,093	981	442	442
916.	Ramgarh Cantonment	Jharkhand	1,776	1,455	452	452
917.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	39,051	14,417	3,713	2,770
918.	Sahibganj	Jharkhand	1,850	1,235	481	481
919.	Seraikela	Jharkhand	348	252	130	130
920.	Simdega	Jharkhand	2,622	1,420	1,253	1,253
		Jharkhand Total	1,54,769	75,303	27,320	25,932
921.	Afzalpur	Karnataka	1,160	507	266	253
922.	Ainapur	Karnataka	130	130	45	45
923.	Aland	Karnataka	1,396	123	39	83
924.	Almel	Karnataka	944	314	140	140
925.	Alnavar	Karnataka	123	62	26	26
326.	Alur	Karnataka	27	21	19	19
927.	Aminagad	Karnataka	303	261	106	106
928.	Anekal	Karnataka	295	269	162	162
929.	Ankola	Karnataka	134	107	33	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
930.	Annigeri	Karnataka	217	147	46	46
931.	Arabhavi	Karnataka	437	414	120	120
932.	Arkalgud	Karnataka	673	172	66	66
933.	Arsikere	Karnataka	1,853	210	75	75
934.	Athni	Karnataka	363	214	84	84
935.	Attibele	Karnataka	137	137	70	70
936.	Aurad	Karnataka	211	199	95	95
937.	Badami	Karnataka	509	232	54	54
938.	Bagalkot	Karnataka	1,374	287	97	97
939.	Bagepalli	Karnataka	108	102	37	37
940.	Bail Hongal	Karnataka	556	325	144	144
941.	Balganur	Karnataka	132	132	70	70
942.	Bangarapet	Karnataka	696	293	114	114
943.	Bankapura	Karnataka	711	65	44	44
944.	Bannur	Karnataka	556	74	32	32
945.	Bantyal	Karnataka	136	107	54	54
946.	Basavakalyan	Karnataka	282	265	209	209
947.	Basavana Bagevadi	Karnataka	935	99	37	37
948.	BBMP	Karnataka	1,30,277	14,642	6,814	5,577
949.	Belagali	Karnataka	453	426	104	104
950.	Beigaum	Karnataka	4,107	1,351	993	419
951.	Beigaum Cantonment (CB)	Karnataka	1	1	1	1
952.	Bellary	Karnataka	12,557	3,251	881	881
953.	Beltangadi	Karnataka	63	46	11	11
954.	Belur *	Karnataka	175	96	54	54
955.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	1,285	436	229	229
956.	Ghalki	Karnataka	971	467	160	160
957.	Bhatkal -	Karnataka	84	34	7	7
958.	Bidadi	Karnataka	737	15	8	6
959.	Bidar	Karnataka	2,062	1,765	53	53
960.	Bijapur	Karnataka	4,016	2,525	495	495

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
961.	Bilgi	Karnataka	1,984	435	290	290
962.	Birur	Karnataka	197	54	33	33
963.	Bommasandra	Karnataka	67	67	15	15
964.	Boragaon	Karnataka	103	103	52	52
965.	Byadgi	Karnataka	688	340	195	195
966.	Chadchan	Karnataka	407	344	131	131
967.	Challakere	Karnataka	7,532	674	348	348
968.	Chamarajnagar	Karnataka	1,383	287	102	102
969.	Chandapura	Karnataka	29	29	9	9
970.	Ctvannagiri	Karnataka	711	199	120	120
971.	Channapatna	Karnataka	1,987	412.	218	218
972.	Channarayapatna	Karnataka	912	119	82	82
973.	Chikkaballapura	Karnataka	1,139	448	277	277
974.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	1,983	115	23	23
975.	Chiknayakanhalli	Karnataka	85	70	48	48
976.	Chikodi	Karnataka	776	234	131	131
977.	Chinchali	Karnataka	647	617	202	202
978.	Chincholi	Karnataka	933	640	182	162
979.	Chinthamani	Karnataka	650	446	85	85
980.	Chitapur	Karnataka	2,117	811	223	223
981.	Chitgoppa	Karnataka	205	56	9	9
982.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	2,595	2,082	1,554	1,554
983.	Dandeli	Karnataka	2,208	1,182	12	12
984.	Davangere	Karnataka	4,595	3,322	764	375
985.	Devadurga	Karnataka	1,009	157	92	92
986.	Devanahalli	Karnataka	391	363	178	178
987.	Devara Hippargi	Karnataka	490	361	241	241
988.	Dod Ballapur	Karnataka	1,060	486	204	204
989.	Examba	Karnataka	231	231	45	45
990.	Gadag-Betigeri	Karnataka	8,887	4,504	1,160	1,160
991.	Gajendragarh	Karnataka	911	167	51	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
992.	Gangawati	Karnataka	482	133	63	63
993.	Gauribidanur	Karnataka	1,392	357	79	79
994.	Gokak	Karnataka	1,248	332	187	137
995.	Gubbi	Karnataka	60	49	21	21
996.	Gudibanda	Karnataka	52	49	16	16
997.	Guledgudda	Karnataka	261	174	81	81
998.	Gundlupet	Karnataka	504	91	65	65
999.	Gurmatkal	Karnataka	76	73	18	18
1000.	Guttal	Karnataka	295	295	75	75
1001.	Hagaribommanahall I	Karnataka	117	117	86	86
1002.	Haliyal	Karnataka	870	593	9	9
1003.	Hangal	Karnataka	784	218	80	80
1004.	Hanur	Karnataka	511	225	110	110
1005.	Harapanahalli	Karnataka	1,136	687	163	163
1006.	Harihar	Karnataka	1,028	114	44	44
1007.	Harugeri	Karnataka	560	560	127	127
1008.	Hassan	Karnataka'	648	167	82	82
1009.	Haveri	Karnataka	2,859	462	254	254
1010.	Hebbagodi	Karnataka	328	190	79	79
1011.	Heggadadevankote	Karnataka	625	42	9	9
1012.	Hirekerur	Karnataka	244	124	53	53
1013.	Hiriyur	Karnataka	1,718	515	293	293
1014.	Hoialkere	Karnataka	633	51	26	26
1015.	Hole Narsipur	Karnataka	1,760	871	304	304
1016.	Homnabad	Karnataka	774	316	106	106
1017.	Honavar	Karnataka	61	22	4	4
1018.	Honnali	Karnataka	695	382	173	173
1019.	Hoovina Hadagalli	Karnataka	222	149	82	82
1020.	Hosadurga	Karnataka	346	203	98	98
1021.	Hosakote	Karnataka	217	198	62	62
1022.	Hosanagara	Karnataka	214	91	16	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1023.	Hospet	Karnataka	1,724	769	146	146
1024.	HubH-Dharwad	Karnataka	6,897	2,814	1,752	1,710
1025.	Hukerl	Karnataka	242	187	108	108
1026.	Hungund	Karnataka	361	268	39	89
1027.	Hunsur	Karnataka	950	60	18	18
1028.	Ilkal	Karnataka	800	372	108	108
1029.	Indi	Karnataka	922	625	64	64
1030.	Jagalui	Karnataka	602	275	127	127
1031.	Jail	Karnataka	37	19	9	9
1032.	Jamkhandi	Karnataka	652	284	143	143
1033.	Jevargi	Karnataka	619	108	66	66
1034.	Jigani	Karnataka	114	114	54	54
1035.	Jog Kargal.	Karnataka	136	20	6	6
1036.	Kaapu	Karnataka	151	138	29	29
1037.	Kabbur	Karnataka	212	212	42	42
1038.	Kadur	Karnataka	545	123	36	36
1039.	Kalaburagi	Karnataka	5,897	4,080	2,661	1,637
1040.	Kalghatgi	Karnataka	645	93	53	53
1041.	Xallolli	Karnataka	219	161	50	50
1042.	Kamalapuram	Karnataka	679	163	50	50
1043.	Kamatgi	Karnataka	442	387	182	182
1044.	Kampli	Karnataka	276	245	73	73
1045.	Kanakapura	Karnataka	3,273	2,061	40	40
1046.	Kanakgiri	Karnataka	193	193	50	50
1047.	Kankanawadi	Karnataka	35	35	17	17
1048.	Karatgi	Karnataka	324	324	110	110
1049.	Karkal	Karnataka	198	198	59	59
1050.	Karwar	Karnataka	191	69	19	19
1051.	Kekkeru	Karnataka	200	200	84	84
1052.	Kembhavi	Karnataka	210	110	35	35
1053.	Kerur	Karnataka	529	238	61	61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1054.	Khanapur	Karnataka	337	321	47	47
1055.	Kittur	Karnataka	20	10	2	2
1056.	Kolar	Karnataka	1,238	1,186	678	550
1057.	Kolhar (Old)	Karnataka	257	227	137	137
1058.	Kollegal	Karnataka	1,090	225	112	112
1059.	Konnur	Karnataka	442	269	57	57
1060.	Koppal	Karnataka	1,569	590	110	110
1061.	Xoratagere	'Karnataka	179	144	55	55
1062.	Xotekara	Karnataka	46	13	6	6
1063.	Kotturu	Karnataka	164	154	84	84
1064.	Krishnarajanagara	Karnataka	SOS	322	296	296
1065.	Krishnarajpet	Karnataka	48	33	16	16
1066.	Kudathini	Karnataka	290	290	61	61
1067.	Kudchi	Karnataka	901	46	44	44
1068.	Kudligi	Karnataka	369	323	200	200
1069.	Kuknoor	Karnataka	366	366	66	66
1070.	Kumta	Karnataka	114	59	19	19
1071.	Kundapura	Karnataka	65	63	34	34
1072.	Kundgol	Karnataka	437	236	151	151
1073.	Kunigal	Karnataka	571	41	41	41
1074.	Kurskappa	Karnataka	348	89	48	48
1075.	Kurugodu	Karnataka	641	641	100	100
1076.	Kushalnagar	Karnataka	294	255	60	60
1077.	Kushtagi	Karnataka	356	229	119	119
1078.	Laksh mesh war	Karnataka	1,120	687	250	250
1079.	Lingsugur	Karnataka	826	624	212	212
1080.	M.K.Hubli	Karnataka	83	62	15	15
1081.	Maddur	Karnataka	603	182	92	92
1082.	Madhugiri	Karnataka	531	523	38	38
1083.	Madikeri	Karnataka	111	51	22	22
1084.	Magadi	Karnataka	639	82	33	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1085.	Mahalingpur	Karnataka	494	408	128	128
1088.	Malavalli	Karnataka	1,277	341	159	159
1087.	Malebennur	Karnataka	184	78	59	59
1088.	Mallapur (P.G.)	Karnataka	355	315	39	39
1089.	Malur	Karnataka	289	271	111	111
1090.	Managuli	Karnataka	259	191	51	51
1091.	Mandya	Karnataka	2,129	875	62	62
1092.	Mangalore	Karnataka	2,449	268	157	157
1093.	Manolli (Munavalli)	Karnataka	126	69	15	15
1094.	Manvi	Karnataka	631	368	148	148
1095.	Mariyammanahaili	Karnataka	548	548	173	173
1096.	Maski	Karnataka	361	361	145	145
1097.	Molakalmuru	Karnataka	381	212	109	109
1098.	Mudalgi	Karnataka	257	185	70	70
1099.	Mudbidri	Karnataka	55	55	13	13
1100.	Muddebihal	Karnataka	620	360	32	32
1101.	Mudgal	Karnataka	82	73	28	28
1102.	Mudhol	Karnataka	1,071	438	124	124
1103.	Mudigere	Karnataka	11	8	5	5
1104.	Mugalkhod	Karnataka	496	496	113	113
1105.	Mulbagal	Karnataka	615	115	61	61
1106.	Mulgund	Karnataka	1,343	467	255	255
1107.	Mulki	Karnataka	27	14	13	13
1108.	Mundargi	Karnataka	612	282	52	52
1109.	Mundgod	Karnataka	277	28	25	25
1110.	Mysuru	Karnataka	13,566	3,429	229	229
1111.	Nagamangala	Karnataka	312	41	17	17
1112.	Naganur	Karnataka	666	59	21	21
1113.	Nalatawad	Karnataka	379	379	55	55
1114.	Nanjangud	Karnataka	1,124	247	98	98
1115.	Narasimharajapura	Karnataka	2	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1116.	Naregal	Karnataka	111	109	22	22
1117.	Nargund	Karnataka	2,230	190	96	96
1118.	Navalgund	Karnataka	591	183	76	76
1119.	Nayakanahatti	Karnataka	922	197	5	5
1120.	Nelamangala	Karnataka	258	184	67	67
1121.	Nidagundi	Karnataka	319	275	38	38
1122.	Nipani	Karnataka	729	448	47	47
1123.	Pandavapura	Karnataka	58	67	24	24
1124.	Pavagada	Karnataka	494	188	70	70
1125.	Plriyapatna	Karnataka	422	205	85	85
1126.	Puttur	Karnataka	168	139	43	43
1127.	Rabkavi Banhatti	Karnataka	1,057	361	208	208
1128.	Raichur	Karnataka	3,025	1,933	591	591
1129.	Ramanagara	Karnataka	2,589	1,891	158	158
1130.	Ramdurg	Karnataka	1,035	287	175	175
1131.	Ranibennur	Karnataka	888	298	150	150
1132.	Raybag	Karnataka	431	222	43	43
1133.	Robertsonpet	Karnataka	1,027	942	68	68
1134.	Ron	Karnataka	291	61	20	20
1135.	Sadalgi	Karnataka	811	519	166	166
1136.	Sagara	Karnataka	1,769	1,730	116	116
1137.	Sakleshpur	Karnataka	414	146	74	74
1138.	Saligram	Karnataka	66	48	38	38
1139.	Sandur	Karnataka	3,400	273	130	130
1140.	Sankeshwar	Karnataka	410	253	69	69
1141.	Saragur	Karnataka	375	28	1	1
1142.	Saundatti-Yellamma	Karnataka	295	191	104	104
1143.	Savanur	Karnataka	1,208	135	65	65
1144.	Sedam	Karnataka	1,078	383	112	112
1145.	Shahabad	Karnataka	703	374	165	165
1146.	Shahpur	Karnataka	550	303	43	43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1147.	Shedbal	Karnataka	95	95	62	62
1148.	Shiggaon	Karnataka	396	132 46	46	
1149.	Shikarpur	Karnataka	198	121	50	50
1150.	Shirhatti	Karnataka	218	1S2	78	78
1151.	Shivamogga	Karnataka	2,782	713	315	315
1152.	Shorapur	Karnataka	987	608	97	97
1153.	Shrirangapattana	Karnataka	447	161	104	104
1154.	Siddapur	Karnataka	152	119	24	24
1155.	Sidlaghatta	Karnataka	1,043	395	161	161
1156.	Sindgi	Karnataka	854	132	61	61
1157.	Sindhur	Karnataka	1,999	509	511	511
1158.	Sira	Karnataka	1,597	572	13	13
1159.	Siralkoppa	Karnataka	399	77	36	36
1160.	Sirsi	Karnataka	144	126	32	32
1161.	Siruguppa	Karnataka	720	179	94	94
1162.	Sirwar	Karnataka	355	355	128	128
1163.	Somvarpet	Karnataka	96	42	25	25
1164.	Sorab	Karnataka	362	78	42	42
1165.	Srinivaspur	Karnataka	773	131	49	49
1166.	Sulya	Karnataka	317	150	29	29
1167.	Talikota	Karnataka	788	65	17	17
1168.	Ta like re	Karnataka	368	93	24	24
1169.	Tawagera	Karnataka	387	387	109	109
1170.	Tekkalakote	Karnataka	894	610	296	296
1171.	Terdal	Karnataka	565	336	273	273
1172.	Tiptur	Karnataka	213	169	75	75
1173.	TirtJiahalli	Karnataka	6	5	3	3
1174.	Tirumakudal Narsipur	Karnataka	523	148	77	77
1175.	Tumkur	Karnataka	3,092	2,390	2,480	1,349
1176.	Turuvekere	Karnataka	266	49	16	16
1177.	Turvihal	Karnataka	133	133	73	73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1178.	Udupi	Karnataka	826	297	203	203
1179.	Ugar Khurd	Karnataka	160	160	37	37
1180.	U'.lal	Karnataka	246	147	98	96
1181.	Vijayapura	Karnataka	2,976	90	61	61
1182.	Virajpet	Karnataka.	108	82	46	46
1183.	Vittal	Karnataka	60	60	36	38
1184.	Wadi	Karnataka	330	300	101	101
1185.	Yadgir	Karnataka	1,782	1,031	173	173
1186.	Yelandur	Karnataka	255	87	67	67
1187.	Yelbarga	Karnataka	338	320	75	75
1188.	YeHapur	Karnataka	336	295	91	91
Karnataka Total			3,69,046	1,17,356	43,637	39,112
1189.	Adoor	Kerala	108	43	2	2
1190.	Alappuzha	Kerala	3,331	1,430	70	70
1191.	Aluva	Kerala	89	38	26	26
1192.	Angamaly	Kerala	140	27	9	9
1193.	Anthoor	Kerala	376	148	2	2
1194.	Attingal	Kerala	184	74	37	37
1195.	Chaiakudy	Kerala	304	137	18	18
1196.	Changanassery	Kerala	259	56	11	11
1197.	Chavakkad	Kerala	890	325	26	26
1198.	Chengannur	Kerala	147	24	3	3
1199.	Cherplassery	Kerala	474	97		
1200.	Cherthaia	Kerala	534	157 13	13	
1201.	Chittur-Thathamangalarr	Kerala	621	272	5	5
1202.	floor	Kerala	150	20	4	4
1203.	Erattupetta	Kerala	564	137	-	-
1204.	Ettumanoor	Kerala	389	81	-	-
1205.	Feroke	Kerala	407	175	-	-
1206.	Guruvayoor	Kerala	681	183	25	25
1207.	Harlpad	Kerala	390	25	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1208.	Irinjalkuda	Kerala	434	244	25	25
1209.	Irritty	Kerala	449	30	2	2
1210.	Kalamassery	Kerala	656	146	25	25
1211.	Kalpetta	Kerala	519	152	59	59
1212.	Kanhangad	Kerala	1,151	172	1	1
1213.	Kannur	Kerala	975	390	33	33
1214.	Kannur Cantonment (CB)	Kerala	1	1	1	1
1215.	Karunagappally	Kerala	562	157	-	-
1216.	Kasaragod	Kerala	413	120	-	-
1217.	Kattappana	Kerala	1,378	223	4	4
1218.	Xayamkulam	Kerala	556	171	20	20
1219.	Kochi	Kerala	5,032	1,433	293	277
1220.	Kodungallur	Kerala	1,023	133	2	2
1221.	Koduvally	Kerala	730	175	27	27
1222.	Kollam	Kerala	4,433	1,157	238	238
1223.	Kondotty	Kerala	843	306	2	2
1224.	Koothatukulam	Kerala	277	90	4	4
1225.	Koothuparamba	Kerala	436	176	36	36
1226.	Kothamangaiam	Kerala	627	99	9	9
1227.	Kottakkal	Kerala	244	38	-	-
1228.	Kottarakkara	Kerala	323	96	-	-
1229.	Kottayam	Kerala	697	156	20	20
1230.	Kozhikode	Kerala	2,932	361	89	89
1231.	Kunnamkulam	Kerala	595	155	22	22
1232.	Malappuram	Kerala	1,570	597	52	52
1233.	Mananthavady	Kerala	1,891	69	3	3
1234.	Manjeri	Kerala	1,291	449	10	10
1235.	Mannarkad-I	Kerala	596	532	4	4
1236.	Maradu	Kerala	452	70	38	38
1237.	Mattannur	Kerala	370	144	14	14
1238.	Mavellkkara	Kerala	206	69	15	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1239.	Mukkom	Kerala	377	313	1	1
1240.	Muvattupuzha	Kerala	198	124	22	22
1241.	Nedumangad	Kerala	2,220	756	177	177
1242.	Neyyattinkara	Kerala	2,180	472	12	12
1243.	Nilambur	Kerala	389	82	18	18
1244.	Nileswaram	Kerala	687	151	2	2
1245.	Ottappalam	Kerala	924	321	43	43
1246.	Palai	Kerala	51	9	-	-
1247.	Palakkad	Kerala	2,242	347	67	67
1248.	Pandalam	Kerala	674	68	-	-
1249.	Panoor	Kerala	423	93	1	1
1250.	Parappanangadi	Kerala	711	34		-
1251.	Paravoor-South	Kerala	596	255	78	78
1252.	Paravur- North	Kerala	313	93	11	11
1253.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	834	123	35	35
1254.	Pattambi	Kerala	511	206	7	7
1255.	Payyannur	Kerala	571	188	8	8
1256.	Payyoli	Kerala	667	57	-	-
1257.	Perinthalmanna	Kerala	1,246	196	9	9
1258.	Perumbavoor	Kerala	154	72	23	23
1259.	Piravom	Kerala	245	139	-	-
1260.	Ponnani	Kerala	1,257	381	10	10
1261.	Punalur	Kerala	1,159	180	22	22
1262.	Quilandy	Kerala	955	259	9	9
1263.	Ramanattukara	Kerala	242	57	-	-
1264.	Shoranur	Kerala	716	61	4	4
1265.	5reekandapuram	Kerala	526	139	7	7
1266.	Sulthanbathery	Kerala	920	147	1	1
1267.	Taliparamba	Kerala	301	153	11	11
1268.	Thalassery	Kerala	280	157	7	7
1269.	Thanur	Kerala	1,677	506	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1270.	Thiruvalla	Kerala	417	135	17	17
1271.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8,447	2,755	275	273
1272.	Thodupuzha	Kerala	885	222	135	135
1273.	Thrikakara	Kerala	255	83	22	22
1274.	Thrippunithura	Kerala	786	310	63	63
1275.	Thrissur	Kerala	1,162	332	140	122
1276.	Tirur	Kerala	710	115	3	3
1277.	Tirurangadi	Kerala	343	34	-	-
1278.	Vadakara	Kerala	549	179	7	7
1279.	Vaikom	Kerala	203	30	4	4
1280.	Valanchery	Kerala	394	196	-	•
1281.	Varkala	Kerala	426	255	12	12
1282.	Wadakkanchery	Kerala	1,239	351	-	-
Kerala Total			81,762	22,706	2,563	2,527
1283.	Agar	Madhya Pradesh	720	720	171	171
1284.	Ajaigarh	Madhya Pradesh	400	399	-	-
1285.	Akoda	Madhya Pradesh	76	38	12	12
1286.	Akodia	Madhya Pradesh	160	46	2	2
1287.	Alampur	Madhya Pradesh	52	14	-	-
1288.	Alirajpur	Madhya Pradesh	365	365	268	268
1289.	Alot	Madhya Pradesh	363	363	15	15
1290.	Amanganj	Madhya Pradesh	242	104	-	-
1291.	Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh	855	6	-	-
1292.	Amarpatan	Madhya Pradesh	266	130	3	3
1293.	Amarwara	Madhya Pradesh	811	649	36	35
1294.	Ambah	Madhya Pradesh	292	292	12	12
1295.	Amla	Madhya Pradesh	376	209	6	6
1296.	Anjad	Madhya Pradesh	1,002	483	3	3
1297.	Antari	Madhya Pradesh	470	81	3	3
1293.	Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	1,470	1,007	262	262
1299.	Aron	Madhya Pradesh	1,011	102	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1300.	Ashok Nagar	Madhya Pradesh	1,906	1,837	98	98
1301.	Ashta	Madhya Pradesh	1,753	353	346	346
1302.	Athana	Madhya Pradesh	509	509	5	5
1303.	Athner	Madhya Pradesh	339	303	14	14
1304.	Babai	Madhya Pradesh	764	264	52	52
1305.	Badagaon	Madhya Pradesh	643	484	6	6
1306.	Badamalhera	Madhya Pradesh	339	155	-	-
1307.	Badarwas	Madhya Pradesh	931	232	17	
1308.	Badawada	Madhya Pradesh	596	168	-	-
1309.	Badi	Madhya Pradesh	745	260	-	-
1310.	Badkuhi	Madhya Pradesh	180	47	-	-
1311.	Badnagar	Madhya Pradesh	384	97	2	2
1312.	Badnawar	Madhya Pradesh	455	455	44	.44
1313.	Badod	Madhya Pradesh	128	31	-	-
1314.	Badoda	Madhya Pradesh	476	323	12	12
1315.	Badoni	Madhya Pradesh	276	72	-	-
1316.	Bagli	Madhya Pradesh	320	320	21	21
1317.	Baihar	Madhya Pradesh	595	412	12	12
1318.	Baikunthpur	Madhya Pradesh	636	135	12	12
1319.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	2,100	1,861	24	24
1320.	Baldeogarh	Madhya Pradesh	659	382	1	1
1321.	Bamhani	Madhya Pradesh	248	31	3	3
1322.	Bamor	Madhya Pradesh	312	248	22	22
1323.	Banda	Madhya Pradesh	753	103	-	-
1324.	Bankhed	Madhya Pradesh	483	290	41	41
1325.	Baraily	Madhya Pradesh	692	186	1	1
1326.	Barela	Madhya Pradesh	517	277	-	•
1327.	Barghat	Madhya Pradesh	1,248	321	14	14
1328.	Barhi	Madhya Pradesh	293	293	40	40
1329.	Barigarh	Madhya Pradesh	436	47	-	-
1330.	Barwaha	Madhya Pradesh	298	12	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1331.	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	816	816	654	654
1332.	Basoda	Madhya Pradesh	706	706	75	75
1333.	Begamganj	Madhya Pradesh	581	116	4	4
1334.	Beohari	Madhya Pradesh	759	280	1	1
1335.	Beraidh	Madhya Pradesh	416	129	-	-
1336.	Berasia	Madhya Pradesh	1,026	593	28	28
1337.	Betma	Madhya Pradesh	293	283	5	5
1338.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	1,564	803	733	733
1339.	Betul-Bazar	Madhya Pradesh	256	256	44	44
1340.	Bhainsdehi	Madhya Pradesh	777	161	5	5
1341.	Bhander	Madhya Pradesh	484	261	2	2
1342.	Bhanpura	Madhya Pradesh	469	440	31	31
1343.	Bhaurasa	Madhya Pradesh	178	178	7	7
1344.	Bhavra	Madhya Pradesh	252	252	8	8
1345.	Bhedaghat	Madhya Pradesh	340	287	4	4
1346.	Bhikangaon	Madhya Pradesh	243	212	6	6
1347.	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	1,707	609	41	41
1348.	Bhltarwar	Madhya Pradesh	713	176	9	9
1349.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	35,176	18,612	1,697	988
1350.	Biaora	Madhya Pradesh	711	711	27	27
1351.	Bichtiyya	Madhya Pradesh	1,049	759	31	31
1352.	Bichua	Madhya Pradesh	599	293	34	34
1353.	Bijawar	Madhya Pradesh	393	393	25	25
1354.	Bijuri	Madhya Pradesh	1,511	204	-	-
1355.	Bilaua	Madhya Pradesh	321	143	-	-
1356.	Bina- Etawa	Madhya Pradesh	690	690	117	117
1357.	Birsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	675	208	-	-
1358.	Boda	Madhya Pradesh	172	172	12	12
1359.	Budni	Madhya Pradesh	556	556	156	6
1360.	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	7,067	5,496	1,575	1,575
1361.	Burhar	Madhya Pradesh	912	360	41	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1362.	Buxwaha	Madhya Pradesh	262	66	-	-
1363.	Chachaura-Binaganj	Madhya Pradesh	1,002	1,002	51	51
1364.	Chakghat	Madhya Pradesh	720	83	-	-
1365.	Chand	Madhya Pradesh	721	419	2	2
1366.	Chandameta-butaria	Madhya Pradesh	651	291	40	40
1367.	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh	277	277	8	8
1368.	Chandia	Madhya Pradesh	1,812	77	-	-
1369.	Chandla	Madhya Pradesh	1,054	536	5	5
1370.	Chhanera	Madhya Pradesh	230	230	38	38
1371.	Chhapiheda	Madhya Pradesh	299	299	11	11
1372.	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	7,129	3,163	233	233
1373.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	8,296	5,195	2,337	1,287
1374.	Chichli	Madhya Pradesh	753	8	-	-
1375.	Chicholi	Madhya Pradesh	1,050	603	205	205
1376.	Chitrakoot	Madhya Pradesh	509	373	12	12
1377.	Chourai	Madhya Pradesh	643	400	41	41
1378.	Churhat	Madhya Pradesh	1,272	43		-
1379.	Daboh	Madhya Pradesh	236	189	15	15
1380.	Dabra	Madhya Pradesh	2,442	377	2	2
1381.	Dahl	Madhya Pradesh	325	323	41	41
1382.	Damon	Madhya Pradesh	4,417	4,417	1,390	718
1383.	Damua	Madhya Pradesh	351	551	61	61
1384.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	2,316	1,967	367	367
1385.	Deori	Madhya Pradesh	263	147	-	-
1386.	Depalpur	Madhya Pradesh	257	257	76	76
1387.	Devendranagar	Madhya Pradesh	700	465	-	-
1388.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	4,391	2,300	990	806
1389.	Dhamnood	Madhya Pradesh	1,201	842	18	18
1390.	Dhanpuri	Madhya Pradesh	739	639	51	51
1391.	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh.	2,434	1,804	172	172
1392.	Dharampuri	Madhya Pradesh	563	563	16	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1393.	Diken	Madhya Pradesh	53*	178	32	32
1394.	Dindori	Madhya Pradesh	1,239,	1,137	29	29
1395.	Dongar parasia	Madhya Pradesh	190	91	-	-
1396.	Gadarwara	Madhya Pradesh	1,780	1,258	18	18
1397.	Gairatganj	Madhya Pradesh	394	394	5	5
1398.	Garhakota	Madhya Pradesh	852	301	5	5
1399.	Garhi-malhera	Madhya Pradesh	283	78	1	1
1400.	Garoth	Madhya Pradesh	696	204	24	24
1401.	Ghuwara	Madhya Pradesh	353	110	11	11
1402.	Gohad	Madhya Pradesh	1,059	504	22	22
1403.	Gormi	Madhya Pradesh	121	121	3	3
1404.	Gotegaon	Madhya Pradesh	1,389	129	-	-
1405.	Govindgarh	Madhya Pradesh	944	229	-	-
1406.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	2,530	2,242	81	81
1407.	Gurh	Madhya Pradesh	477	112	-	-
1408.	Gwalior- Revised	Madhya Pradesh	9,925	5,091	875	195
1409.	Hanumana	Madhya Pradesh :	604	56	-	-
1410.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	5,361	625	13	13
1411.	Harpalpur	Madhya Pradesh	299	95	-	-
1412.	Harrai	Madhya Pradesh	650	363	44	44
1413.	Hatod	Madhya Pradesh	327	101	-	-
1414.	Hatpiplya	Madhya Pradesh	305	130	2	2
1415.	Hatta	Madhya Pradesh	504	27	4	4
1416.	Hindoria	Madhya Pradesh	223	53	1	1
1417.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	2,106	1,454	847	847
1418.	Ichhawar	Madhya Pradesh	216	43	-	-
1419.	Indergarh	Madhya Pradesh	597	597	110	110
1420.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	40,817	16,601	1,533	1,538
1421.	Isagarh	Madhya Pradesh	503	503	14	14
1422.	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	1,196	855	13	13
1423.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	27,954	12,880	2,017	1,837

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1424.	Jabalpur Cantt (CB)	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1
1425.	Jaisinghnagar	Madhya Pradesh	356	356	77	77
1426.	JaithaYi	Madhya Pradesh	590	88	-	-
1427.	Jaitwara	Madhya Pradesh	266	248	18	18
1428.	Jamai	Madhya Pradesh	607	273	3	3
1429.	Jaora	Madhya Pradesh	1,434	419	131	131
1430.	Jatara	Madhya Pradesh	254	74	5	5
1431.	Jawad	Madhya Pradesh	425	307	22	22
1432.	Jawar	Madhya Pradesh	403	54	-	-
1433.	Jeron Khalsa	Madhya Pradesh	114	114	5	5
1434.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	242	242	130	130
1435.	Jhundpura	Madhya Pradesh	184	143	8	8
1436.	Jiran	Madhya Pradesh	392	209	53	53
1437.	Jirapur	Madhya Pradesh	322	148	-	-
1438.	Jobat	Madhya Pradesh	200	200	46	46
1439.	Joura	Madhya Pradesh	281	281	6	6
1440.	Kaarahiand Pandlyakhurd	Madhya Pradesh	476	208	-	-
1441.	Kailaras	Madhya Pradesh	173	173	2	2
1442.	Kakarhati	Madhya Pradesh	432	432	12	12
1443.	Kanad	Madhya Pradesh	182	182	1	1
1444.	Kannod	Madhya Pradesh	475	190	3	3
1445.	Kantaphod	Madhya Pradesh	250	180	12	12
1446.	Kareli	Madhya Pradesh	278	32.	2	2
1447.	Karera	Madhya Pradesh	430	296	2	2
1448.	Karl	Madhya Pradesh	573	51		-
1449.	Kamawad	Madhya Pradesh	280	124	-	-
1450.	Kasrawad	Madhya Pradesh	490	468	11	11
1451.	Katangi	Madhya Pradesh	1,948	179	•	-
1452.	Khacharod	Madhya Pradesh	853	358	15	15
1453.	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh	575	575	187	187
1454.	Khand	Madhya Pradesh	593	593	52	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1455.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	Madhya Pradesh	2,362	2,362	277	277
1456.	Khaniyadhana	Madhya Pradesh	290	100	4	4
1457.	Khargapur	Madhya Pradesh	230	124	32	32
1458.	Khargone (West Nimar)	Madhya Pradesh	3,887	2,933	290	290
1459.	Khategaon	Madhya Pradesh	999	464	24	24
1460.	Khetia	Madhya Pradesh	992	919	18	18
1461.	Khilchipur	Madhya Pradesh	337	130	5	5
1462.	Khirklya	Madhya Pradesh	827	431	20 20	
1463.	Khujner	Madhya Pradesh	670	367	1	1
1464.	Khurai	Madhya Pradesh	4,130	2,325	217	117
1465.	Kolar	Madhya Pradesh	14	14	14	14
1486.	Kolaras	Madhya Pradesh	1,304	402	43	43
1467.	Kotar	Madhya Pradesh	385	-	-	-
1468.	Kothi	Madhya Pradesh	543	363	6	6
1469.	Kothri	Madhya Pradesh	257	257	12	12
1470.	Kotma	Madhya Pradesh	1,199	332	1	1
1471.	Kukdesliwar	Madhya Pradesh	363	185	28	28
1472.	Kukshi	Madhya Pradesh	870	339	12	12
1473.	Kumbhraj	Madhya Pradesh	273	209	21	21
1474.	Kurawar	Madhya Pradesh	371	322	5	5
1475.	Kurwai	Madhya Pradesh	164	164	7	7
1476.	Kymore	Madhya Pradesh	344	60	13	13
1477.	Lahar	Madhya Pradesh	851	366	3	3
1478.	Lakhnadon	Madhya Pradesh	570	424	47	47
1479.	Lanji	Madhya Pradesh	446	446	31	31
1480.	Lateri	Madhya Pradesh	130	130	7	7
1481.	Laundi	Madhya Pradesh	352	53	-	-
1482.	Lidhora Kbas	Madhya Pradesh	494	153	4	4
1483.	Lodhikheda	Madhya Pradesh	450	121	12	12
1484.	Loharda	Madhya Pradesh	276	276	23	23
1485.	Machalpur	Madhya Pradesh	297	210	8	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1486.	Mahsrajpur	Madhya Pradesh	300	100	23	23
1487.	Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	997	659	23	23
1488.	Mahidpur	Madhya Pradesh	407	58	7	7
1489.	Maihar	Madhya Pradesh	2,049	1,982	-	-
1490.	Majholi	Madhya Pradesh	982	644	23	23
1491.	Makdon	Madhya Pradesh	541	14	•	-
1492.	Makronia Buzurg	Madhya Pradesh	2,527	13	1	1
1493.	Maksi	Madhya Pradesh	280	252	3	3
1494.	Malajkhand	Madhya Pradesh	2,700	2-,094	2	2
1495.	Malhargarh	Madhya Pradesh	450	429	37	37
1496.	Manasa	Madhya Pradesh	765	226	129	129
1497.	Manawar	Madhya Pradesh	737	737	344	344
1498.	Mandav	Madhya Pradesh	86	54	-	-
1499.	frJandideep	Madhya Pradesh	2,320	277	86	86
1500.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	2,865	1,490	7	7
1501.	Mandleshwar	Madhya Pradesh	797	405	37	37
1502.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	1,495	1,075	632	632
1503.	Manga wan	Madhya Pradesh	504	249	-	-
1504.	Manpur	Madhya Pradesh	497	216	44	44
1505.	Mau	Madhya Pradesh	368	323	22	22
1506.	Mauganj	Madhya Pradesh	1,801	193	-	-
1507.	Meghnagar	Madhya Pradesh	348	276	24	24
1508.	Mehgaon	Madhya Pradesh	144	144	2	2
1509.	Mhow Cantt (CB)	Madhya Pradesh	20	20	20	20
1510.	Mhowgaon	Madhya Pradesh	570	570	216	216
1511.	Mitiona	Madhya Pradesh	332	222	22	22
1512.	Mohgaon	Madhya Pradesh	528	175	4	4
1513.	Morar Cantt (CB)	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	3	3
1514.	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	3,152	2,609	125	125
1515.	Multai	Madhya Pradesh	656	412	6	6
1516.	Mundi	Madhya Pradesh	396	387	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1517.	Mungaoli	Madhya Pradesh	690	390	100	100
1518.	Murwara (Kstni)	Madhya Pradesh	4,249	3,240	98	98
1519.	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh	2,084	1,652	623	623
1520.	Nagod	Madhya Pradesh	656	570	45	45
1521.	Nagri	Madhya Pradesh	212	200	16	16
1522.	Naigarhi	Madhya Pradesh	1,112	55	-	-
1523.	Nainpur	Madhya Pradesh	791	154	1	1
1524.	Nalkheda	Madhya Pradesh	387	140	-	-
1525.	Namli	Madhya Pradesh	325	325	45	45
1526.	Narayangarh	Madhya Pradesh	341	147.	18	18
1527.	Narsingharh	Madhya Pradesh	959	515	62	62
1528.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	1,722	957	89	89
1529.	Narwar	Madhya Pradesh	5SS	385	51	51
1530.	NasruJlaganj	Madhya Pradesh	503	503	184	184
1531.	Nayagaon	Madhya Pradesh	341	217	12	12
1532.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	1,997	1,431	167	167
1533.	Nemawar	Madhya Pradesh	337	322	4	4
1534.	Nepanagar	Madhya Pradesh	188	188	6	6
1535.	Neuton-chikhli kalan	Madhya Pradesh	333	333	19	19
1536.	New ramnagar	Madhya Pradesh	1,708	651	-	-
1537.	Niwari	Madhya Pradesh	912	236	15	15
1538.	Niwas	Madhya Pradesh	566	210	24	24
1539.	Nowgong	Madhya Pradesh	590	248	30	30
1540.	Nowrozabad	Madhya Pradesh	893	238		•
1541.	Obedullaganj	Madhya Pradesh	446	394	4	4
1542.	Omkareshwar	Madhya Pradesh	290	122	74	74
1543.	Orchha	Madhya Pradesh	243	106	3	3
1544.	Paankhedi	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	3	3
1545.	Paankhedi (kalapipal)	Madhya Pradesh	160	7	-	-
1546.	Pachore	Madhya Pradesh	268	8	3	8
1547.	Patera	Madhya Pradesh	401	84	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1548.	Pali	Madhya Pradesh	538	396	3	3
1549.	Palsud	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	15	15
1550.	Panagar	Madhya Pradesh	619	63	2	2
1551.	Pandhana	Madhya Pradesh	351	69	1	1
1552.	Pandhuma	Madhya Pradesh	1,478	1,053	16	16
1553.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	1,178	477	70	70
1554.	Pansemal	Madhya Pradesh	440	428	17	17
1555.	Pasan	Madhya Pradesh	151	151	4	4
1556.	Patan	Madhya Pradesh	628	79	1	1
1557.	Patera	Madhya Pradesh	576	168	-	-
1558.	Patharia	Madhya Pradesh	1,713	1,283	64	64
1559.	Pawai	Madhya Pradesh	347	347	28	23
1560.	Petlawad	Madhya Pradesh	220	220	36	36
1561.	Phuphkalan	Madhya Pradesh	19	4	-	-
1562.	Pichhore	Madhya Pradesh	749	133	6	6
1563.	Pipalrawan	Madhya Pradesh	530	530	20	20
1564.	Pipariya	Madhya Pradesh	1,747	764	36	36
1565.	Piplanarayanwar	Madhya Pradesh	425	220	30	30
1566.	Piploda	Madhya Pradesh	361	16S	1	1
1567.	PiPLYa Mandi	Madhya Pradesh	372	156	26	26
1568.	Pithampur	Madhya Pradesh	4,777	768	57	57
1569.	Polayfcalan	Madhya Pradesh	273	23	-	-
1570.	Porsa	Madhya Pradesh	210	165	18	18
1571.	Prithvipur	Madhya Pradesh	582	233	12	12
1572.	[Raghogarh-Vijaypur	Madhya Pradesh	2,315	1,317	37	37
1573.	Rahatgarh	Madhya Pradesh	465	252	-	-
1574.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	1,301	676	260	260
1575.	Raj gar h	Madhya Pradesh	27	27	27	27
1576.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	1,103	841	12	12
1577.	Rajnagar	Madhya Pradesh	414	174	18	18
1578.	Rajpur	Madhya Pradesh	590	252	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1579.	Rampur Baghelan	Madhya Pradesh	970	970	24	24
1580.	Rampura	Madhya Pradesh	147	70	11	11
1581.	Rampur-Naikin	Madhya Pradesh	1,185	200	-	-
1582.	Ranapur	Madhya Pradesh	270	227	8	8
1583.	Ratangarh	Madhya Pradesh	243	113	12	12
1584.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	5,505	5,229	216	216
1585.	Rau	Madhya Pradesh	412	149	39	39
1586.	Rehli	Madhya Pradesh	2,157	1,019	224	224
1587.	Rehti	Madhya Pradesh	1,113	722	1	1
1588.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	4,197	3,464	52	52
1589.	Runji-Gautam pura	Madhya Pradesh	474	117	5	5
1590.	Sabalgarh	Madhya Pradesh	662	288	22	22
1591.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	10,771	9,549	1,933	1,725
1592.	Saikeda	Madhya Pradesh	1,104	99	•	-
1593.	Sailana	Madhya Pradesh	410	387	50	50
1594.	Salichauka	Madhya Pradesh	1,022	24	-	-
1595.	Sanawad	Madhya Pradesh	391	349	1	1
1596.	Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	68	-	-	-
1597.	Sarangpur	Madhya Pradesh	597	597	37	37
1598.	Sardarpur	Madhya Pradesh	229	229	12	12
1599.	Sarni	Madhya Pradesh	876	876	-	-
1600.	Sarwaniya Maharaj	Madhya Pradesh	613	180	15	15
1601.	Satai	Madhya Pradesh	604	119	-	-
1602.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	6,079	4,198	433	121
1603.	Satwas	Madhya Pradesh	760	233	34	34
1604.	Sausar	Madhya Pradesh	1,006	801	59	59
1605.	Saver	Madhya Pradesh	143	62	32	32
1606.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1,824	1,362	32	32
1607.	Semaria	Madhya Pradesh	317	48	-	-
1608.	Sendhwa	Madhya Pradesh	971	971	466	466
1609.	Seondha	Madhya Pradesh	665	126	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1610.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	2,672	1,771	43	43
1611.	Seoni-Maiwa	Madhya Pradesh	1,649	1,083	252	252
1612.	Shadora	Madhya Pradesh	691	624	24	24
1613.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	2,071	1,172	24	24
1614.	Shahganj	Madhya Pradesh	563	563	12	-
1615.	Shahgarh	Madhya Pradesh	581	46	-	-
1616.	Shahpur	Madhya Pradesh	1,795	1,296	113	113
1617.	Shahpura	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1
1618.	Shahpura	Madhya Pradesh	1,264	293	14	14
1619.	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh	560	560	68	68
1620.	Shamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	610	506	18	18
1621.	Shamshabad	Madhya Pradesh	270	132	23	23
1622.	Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	787	466	33	33
1623.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	3,681	3,438	362	266
1624.	Shujalpur	Madhya Pradesh	591	306	11	11
1625.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	1,981	969	43	43
1626.	Sihora	Madhya Pradesh	819	571	16	16
1627.	Silwani	Madhya Pradesh	443	443	43	43
1628.	Singoti	Madhya Pradesh	149	116	2	2
1629.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	5,905	3,608	1	1
1630.	Sirmour	Madhya Pradesh	328	27	1	1
1631.	Sirortj	Madhya Pradesh	1,145	937	29	29
1632.	Sitamau	Madhya Pradesh	210	210	46	46
1633.	Sohagpur	Madhya Pradesh	460	364	23	23
1634.	Sonkatch	Madhya Pradesh	542	466	16	16
1635.	Soyatkalan	Madhya Pradesh	386	386	12	12
1636.	Sultanpur	Madhya Pradesh	436	208	52	52
1637.	Susner	Madhya Pradesh	399	83	-	-
1638.	Suthaliya	Madhya Pradesh	300	139	2	2
1639.	Suwasara	Madhya Pradesh	313	313	10	10
1640.	Tal	Madhya Pradesh	464	47	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1641.	Talen	Madhya Pradesh	376	298	35	35
1642.	Tarana	Madhya Pradesh	226	73	-	-
1643.	Tarichar Kalan	Madhya Pradesh	729	127	2	2
1644.	Tendukheda	Madhya Pradesh	1,125	853	57	57
1645.	Teonthar	Madhya Pradesh	817	212	-	-
1646.	Thandla	Madhya Pradesh	242	242	79	79
1647.	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	1,934	560	201	201
1648.	Timarni	Madhya Pradesh	227	49	1	1
1649.	Tonkkhurd	Madhya Pradesh	292	266	5	5
1650.	Udaipura	Madhya Pradesh	472	424	2	2
1651.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	6,722	5,566	3,051	3,051
1652.	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	1,535	357	13	13
1653.	Unchehara	Madhya Pradesh	1,000	624	3	3
1654.	Unhel	Madhya Pradesh	311	61	1	1
1655.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	3,794	3,205	79	79
1656.	Vijaypur	Madhya Pradesh	129	129	2	2
1657.	Vijayraghavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	301	67	-	-
1658.	Waraseoni	Madhya Pradesh	832	191	10	10
		Madhya Pradesh Total	4,59,395	2,57,864	33,765	29,412
1659.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	3	3	3	3
1660.	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	483	483	483	483
1661.	Ahmadnagar (CB)	Maharashtra	11	11	11	11
1662.	Ahmadpur	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1663.	Akola	Maharashtra	1,099	393	138	138
1664.	Akot	Maharashtra	12	12	12	12
1665.	Aiandi	Maharashtra	59	59	59	59
1666.	Alibag	Maharashtra	10	10	10	10
1667.	Amalner	Maharashtra	26	26	26	28
1668.	Ambad	Maharashtra	7	7	7	7
1669.	Ambarnath	Maharashtra	633	633	633	633

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1670.	Ambejogai	Maharashtra	481	1	1	1
1671.	Amravati	Maharashtra	6,040	779	105	105
1672.	Anjangaon	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1673.	Arvi	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4
1674.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	2,596	1,076	836	836
1675.	Aurangabad (CB)	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9
1676.	Ausa	Maharashtra	11	11	11	11
1677.	Badiapur	Maharashtra	921	921 921	921	
1678.	Salapur	Maharashtra	5	5	5	5
1679.	Ballarpur	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4
1680.	Baramati	Maharashtra	84	84	84	84
1681.	Sarshi	Maharashtra	1,736	3	3	3
1682.	Basmath	Maharashtra	5	5	5	5
1683.	Bhadgaon	Maharashtra	5	5	5	5
1384.	Bhadravati	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9
1685.	Bhagur	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9
1686.	Bhandara	Maharashtra	14	14	14	14
1687.	Bhiwandi Nizampur	Maharashtra	305	305	305	305
1688.	Shokar	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4
1689.	Bhor	Maharashtra	21	21	21	21
1690.	Bhusawal	Maharashtra	51	51	51	51
1691.	Bid	Maharashtra	35	85	85	85
1692.	Buldhana	Maharashtra	309	309	41	41
1693.	Chalisingaon	Maharashtra	29	29	29	29
1694.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	332	332	68	68
1695.	Chandur Railway	Maharashtra	3	3	3	3
1696.	Chikhli	Maharashtra	576	11	11	11
1697.	Chiplun	Maharashtra	52	52	52	52
1698.	Chopda	Maharashtra	25	25	25	25
1699.	Dahanu	Maharashtra	68	68	68	68
1700.	Dapoli Camp'	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1701.	Darwha	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1702.	Daund	Maharashtra	28	26	28	28
1703.	Degiur	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9
1704.	Dehu Road (CB)	Maharashtra	46	46	46	46
1705.	Deoiali (CB)	Maharashtra	37	37	37	37
1706.	Deoli	Maharashtra	822	2	2	2
1707.	Dharangaon	Maharashtra	3	3	3	3
1708.	Dharmabad	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1709.	Dhule	Maharashtra	698	698	90	90
1710.	Digras	Maharashtra	11	11	11	11
1711.	Dondaicha-Warwade	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1712.	Erandol	Maharashtra	5	5	5	5
1713.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	1,268		4	4
1714.	Gadhingiaj	Maharashtra	14	14	14	14
1715.	Gangakhed	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1716.	Gangapur	Maharashtra	36	36	36	36
1717.	Georai	Maharashtra	25	25	25	25
1718.	Gondiya	Maharashtra	5	5	5	5
1719.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	661	661	661	661
1720.	Hinganghat	Maharashtra	844	544	10	10
1721.	Hingoli	Maharashtra	375	25	25	25
1722.	Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	157	24	24	24
1723.	igatpuri	Maharashtra	99	-	-	-
1724.	Indapur	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1725.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	460	460	460	460
1726.	Jalgaon (Jamod)	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1727.	Jalna	Maharashtra	471	471	107	107
1728.	Jamner	Maharashtra	17	17	17	17
1729.	Jaysingpur	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1730.	Jintur	Maharashtra	3	3	3	3
1731.	Junnar	Maharashtra	35	35	35	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1732.	Kagal	Maharashtra	438	438	6	6
1733.	Kaiameshwar	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1734.	Kaiamnuri	Maharashtra	3	3	3	3
1735.	Kalyan	Maharashtra	35,348	16,474	-	-
1736.	Kalyan-Dombivii	Maharashtra	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624
1737.	Kamptee	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4
1738.	Kankavli	Maharashtra	8	8	8	8
1739.	Kannad	Maharashtra	22	22	22	22
1740.	Karad	Maharashtra	15	15	15	15
1741.	Karanja	Maharashtra	303	3	3	3
1742.	Karjat	Maharashtra	1,858	322	322	322
1743.	Karmala	Maharashtra	289	289	1	1
1744.	Katol	Maharashtra	608	7	7	7
1745.	Khamgaon	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4
1746.	Khapa	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1747.	Khed	Maharashtra	17	17	17	17
1748.	Khopoli	Maharashtra	3,422	77	77	77
1749.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	233	233	233	233
1750.	Kopargaon	Maharashtra	24	24	24	24
1751.	Kurduvadi	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1752.	Latur	Maharashtra	1,774	878	142	142
1753.	Lonavala	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4
1754.	Mahabaleshwar	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1755.	Mahad	Maharashtra	86	86	86	86
1756.	Malegaon	Maharashtra	50	50	50	50
1757.	Malkapur	Maharashtra	31	31	31	31
1758.	Manjlegaon	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1759.	Manwath	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9
1760.	Matheran	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4
1761.	Mehkar	Maharashtra	8	8	8	8
1762.	Mira-Bhayandar	Maharashtra	151	151	151	151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1763.	Mohpa	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1764.	Morshi	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1765.	Mukhed	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1766.	Mul	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1767.	Murgud	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1768.	Murtijapur	Maharashtra	8	8	8	8
1769.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	9,257	3,901	469	469
1770.	Nanded Waghala	Maharashtra	51	51	51	51
1771.	Nandgaon	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1772.	Nandura	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1773.	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	199	23	23	23
1774.	Narkhed	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1775.	Nashik	Maharashtra	3,671	3,493	3,045	3,045
1776.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	5,855	5,855	526	526
1777.	Navlapur	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1778.	Nilanga	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1779.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	14	14	14	14
1780.	Pachora	Maharashtra	24	24	24	24
1781.	Paithan	Maharashtra	6	6	6	6
1782.	Palghar	Maharashtra	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1783.	Pandharkaoda	Maharashtra	3	3	3	3
1784.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	6	6	6	6
1785.	Panvel	Maharashtra	673	673	673	673
1786.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	527	27	27	27
1787.	Parola	Maharashtra	17	17	17	17
1788.	Partur	Maharashtra	7	7	7	7
1789.	Patiiri	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1790.	Patur	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1791.	Pen	Maharashtra	1,132	32	32	32
1792.	Phaitan	Maharashtra	25	25	25	25
1793.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	7,604	1,342	694	694

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1794.	Pune	Maharashtra	7,840	4,795	4,795	4,795
1795.	Pune (CB)	Maharashtra	74	74	74	74
1796.	Purna	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1797.	Pusad	Maharashtra	5	5	5	5
1798.	Rahta Pimplas	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1799.	Rahuri	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1800.	Rajura	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1801.	Ramtek	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1802.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	65	65	65	65
1803.	Roha Ashtami	Maharashtra	15	15	15	15
1804.	Sailu	Maharashtra	25	25	25	25
1805.	Sangamner	Maharashtra	15	15	15	15
1806.	Sangli Miraj Kupwad	Maharashtra	345	297	209	209
1807.	Sangole	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9
1803.	Sasvad •	Maharashtra	7	7	7	7
1809.	Satana	Maharashtra	12	12	12	12
1810.	Satara	Maharashtra	431	369	369	369
1811.	Sawantwadi	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1812.	Shahade	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1813.	Shirdi	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1814.	Shirpur-Warwade	Maharashtra	262	12	12	12
1815.	Shirur	Maharashtra	443	51	51	51
1816.	Sbrigonda	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9
1817.	Shrirampur	Maharashtra	964	229	13	13
1818.	Shrivardhan	Maharashtra	2	2	2	2
1819.	Sjllod	Maharashtra	3	3	3	3
1820.	Sinnar	Maharashtra	119	119	119	119
1821.	Solapur	Maharashtra	32,467	366	111	111
1822.	Talegaon Dabhade	Maharashtra	946	946	186	186
1823.	Tasgaon	Maharashtra	3	3	3	3
1824.	Thane	Maharashtra	16,513	10,411	2,135	2,135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1825.	Tirora	Maharashtra	3	3	3	3
1826.	Trimbak	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1827.	Tuljapur	Maharashtra	6	6	6	6
1828.	Ulhasnagar	Maharashtra	17	17	17	17
1829.	Umardhed	Maharashtra	260	-	-	-
1830.	Umred	Maharashtra	,1	1	1	1
1831.	Uran	Maharashtra	13	13	13	13
1832.	Uran Islampur	Maharashtra	14	14	14	14
1833.	Vadgaon Kasha	Maharashtra	5	5	5	5
1834.	Vaijapur	Maharashtra	120	120	120	120
1835.	Vasai-Virar City	Maharashtra	9,588	977	977	977
1836.	Venguria	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1837.	Vita	Maharashtra	7	7	7	7
1838.	Wai	Maharashtra	6	6	6	6
1839.	Wani	Maharashtra	18	18	18	18
1840.	Wardha	Maharashtra	335	78	78	78
1841.	Warora	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9
1842.	Warud	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
1843.	Washim	Maharashtra	397	11	11	11
1844.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	103	103	103	103
1845.	Yawa!	Maharashtra	6	6	6	6
1846.	Yevla	Maharashtra	20	20	20	20
.		Maharashtra Total	1,70,334	65,680	.25,091	25,091
1847.	Andro	Manipur	497	-	-	-
1848.	Bishnupur	Manipur	1,036	265	4	4
1849.	HeiroK	Manipur	222	16	2	2
1850.	Imphal	Manipur	27	27	27	27
1851.	Jlribam	Manipur	349	299	1	1
1852.	Kakching	Manipur	1,520	401	13	13
1853.	KakehIng Khunou	Manipur	756	65	9	9
1854.	Kumbl	Manipur	1,366	45	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1855.	Kwakta	Manipur	921	36	36	36
1856.	Lamlai	Manipur	632	100	40	40
1857.	Lamsang	Manipur	856	130	5	5
1858.	Lilong (Imphal West)	Manipur	1,206	216	1	1
1859.	Mayang Imphal	Manipur	1,727	27	-	-
1860.	Moirang	Manipur	2,130	79	3	3
1861.	Nambol	Manipur	1,331	108	1	1
1862.	Ningthoukhong (MCI)	Manipur	1,317	30	1	1
1863.	Oinam	Manipur	831	50	1	1
1864.	Samurou	Manipur	1,236	113	-	-
1865.	Sikhong Sekmai	Manipur	734	115	-	-
1866.	Sugnu	Manipur	367	28	1	1
1867.	Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar	Manipur	1,789	254	22	22'
1868.	Thoubal	Manipur	2,929	802	7	7
1869.	Wangjing-Lamding	Manipur	711	135	18	18
1870.	Wangoi	Manipur	1,241	-	-	•
1871.	Yairipok	Manipur	731	96	-	-
Manipur Total			26,462	3,437	192	192
1872.	Jowai	Meghalaya	12	11	4	4
1873.	Mairang	Meghalaya	84	2	2	2
1874.	Nongpoh	Meghalaya	436	2	2	2
1875.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	163	5	5	5
1876.	Shillong	Meghalaya	46	35	15	15
1877.	Shillong (CB)	Meghalaya	15	15	15	15
1878.	Tura	Meghalaya	7	7	4	4
1879.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	19	1	1	1
Meghalaya Total			782	78	48	48
1880.	Aizawl	Mizoram	1,042	963	76	76
1881.	Blate	Mizoram	173	-	-	-
1882.	Champhai	Mizoram	2,452	35	33	33
1883.	Hnahthlal	Mizoram	772	13	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1884.	Koteslb	Mizoram	898	5	5	5
1885.	Lawngtlal	Mizoram	534	522	34	34
1886.	Lengpul	Mizoram	338	-	-	-
1887.	Lunglei	Mizoram	2,480	30	30	30
1888.	Mamit	Mizoram	569	7	7	7
1889.	North Kawnpui	Mizoram	566	-	-	-
1890.	North Vanlaiphai	Mizoram	349	-	-	-
1891.	Saiha	Mizoram	1,628	38	38	38
1892.	Saituai	Mizoram	683	-	-	-
1893.	Serchhip	Mizoram	1,032	19	19	19
1894.	Zawlnuam	Mizoram	399	-	-	-
Mizoram Total			13,915	1,632	257	257
1895.	Chumukedima	Nagaland	385	385	129	1
1896.	Dimapur	Nagaland	5,095	440	5	5
1897.	Jalukie	Nagaland	644	-	-	-
1898.	Kohima	Nagaland	4,238	1,484	3	3
1899.	Medziphema	Nagaland	350	350	135	-
1900.	Mokokchung	Nagaland	1,778	-	-	-
1901.	Shamator	Nagaland	755	213	-	-
1902.	Tseminyu	Nagaland	320	320	192	-
Nagaland Total			13,565	3,192	464	9
1903.	Anandpur	Odisha	354	88	-	-
1904.	Angul	Odisha	297	219	42	42
1905.	Asika	Odisha	349	17	4	4
1906.	Athagad	Odisha	310	9	9	9
1907.	Athmallik	Odisha	797	247	7	7
1908.	Attabira	Odisha	34	34	1	1
1909.	Balangir	Odisha	385	137	16	16
1910.	Baleshwar	Odisha	862	657	43	43
1911.	Baliguda	Odisha	640	368	10	10
1912.	Baiugaon	Odisha	181	106	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1913.	Banapur	Odisha	163	153	12	12
1914.	Banki	Odisha	566	566	12	12
1915.	Sarapali	Odisha	131	121	-	-
1916.	Barbil	Odisha	300	184	6	6
1917.	Bargarh	Odisha	792	419	7	7
1918.	Baripada	Odisha	1,350	1,177	5	5
1919.	Basudebpur	Odisha	1,279	979	86	86
1920.	Baudhgarh	Odisha	463	430	2	2
1921.	Beliaguntha	Odisha	290	74	18	18
1922.	Belpahar	Odisha	256	256	-	-
1923.	Bhadrak	Odisha	1,076	590	99	99
1924.	Bhanjanagar	Odisha	75	12	2	2
1925.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	675	106	14	14
1926.	Bhuban	Odisha	146	146	-	-
1927.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	21,345	11,440	610	330
1928.	Binika	Odisha	303	22	-	-
1929.	Biramitrapur	Odisha	555	268	11	11
1930.	Brahmapur	Odisha	6,428	2,854	254	254
1931.	Brajarajnagar	Odisha	448	352	7	7
1932.	Buguda	Odisha	160	51	17	17
1933.	Champua	Odisha	172	172	-	-
1934.	Chandbali	Odisha	200	-	-	-
1935.	Ghhatrapur	Odisha	73	55	-	-
1936.	Chikiti	Odisha	220	216	18	18
1937.	Choudwar	Odisha	501	197	1	1
1938.	Cuttack	Odisha	4,135	1,990	416	416
1939.	Daspalia	Odisha	265	99	-	-
1940.	Debagarh	Odisha	425	250	22	22
1941.	Dhamnagar	Odisha	679	-	-	-
1942.	Dharamgarh	Odisha	290	285	-	-
1943.	Drien kanal	Odisha	1,487	935	41	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1944.	Digapahandi	Odisha	120	109	9	9
1945.	G. Udayagiri	Odisha	356	322	3	3
1946.	Ganjam	Odisha	61	33	9	9
1947.	Gopalpur	Odisha	129	107	6	6
1948.	Gudari	Odisha	35	31	-	-
1949.	Gunupur	Odisha	123	123	-	-
1950.	Hindol	Odisha	263	243	-	-
1951.	Hinjilicut	Odisha	226	85	1	1
1952.	Jagatsinghapur	Odisha	1,049	472	27	27
1953.	Jajpur	Odisha	2,836	2,316	596	596
1954.	Jaleshwar	Odisha	448	369	24	24
1955.	Jatani	Odisha	709	74	-	-
1956.	Jeypur	Odisha	534	273	1	1
1957.	Jharsuguda	Odisha	612	304	21	21
1958.	Joda	Odisha	310	108	1	1
1959.	Junagarh	Odisha	97	97	1	1
1960.	Kabisurjyanagar	Odisha	322	62	4	4
1961.	Kamakshyanagar	Odisha	244	244	-	-
1962.	Kantabanji	Odisha	32	32	-	-
1963.	Karanjia	Odisha	637	552	22	22
1964.	Kashinagar	Odisha	211	120	-	-
1965.	Kendrapara	Odisha	289	289	8	8
1966.	Keonjhar	Odisha	668	384	5	5
1967.	Kesinga	Odisha	510	478	6	6
1968.	Khalikote	Odisha	320	161	-	-
1969.	Khandapada	Odisha	122	105	3	3
1970.	Khariar	Odisha	615	615	5	5
1971.	Khariar Road	Odisha	23	69	-	-
1972.	Khordha	Odisha	748	30	4	4
1973.	Kochinda	Odisha	165	163	9	9
1974.	Kodala	Odisha	184	-	-	•

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1975.	Konark	Odisha	200	200	-	-
1976.	Koraput	Odisha	121	121	1	1
1977.	Kotpad	Odisha	209	207	-	-
1978.	Malkangiri	Odisha	313	300	2	2
1979.	Nabarangapur	Odisha	633	145	-	•
1980.	Nayagarh	Odisha	62	62	1	1
1981.	Nilagiri	Odisha	530	340	9	9
1982.	Nimapada	Odisha	21	18	1	1
1983.	Nuapara	Odisha	173	160	-	-
1984.	Padmapur	Odisha	192	105	-	•
1985.	Paradip	Odisha	473	238	7	7
1986.	Paralakhemundi	Odisha	526	488	51	51
1987.	Patnagarh	Odisha	41	40	-	-
1988.	Pattamundai	Odisha	286	53	23	23
1989.	Phulabani	Odisha	781	695	9	9
1990.	Pipili	Odisha	29	27	-	-
1991.	Polasara	Odisha	683	320	16	16
1992.	Puri	Odisha	661	658	102	102
1993.	Purusottampur	Odisha	437	186	12	12
1994.	Rairangpur	Odisha	290	240	29	29
1995.	Rajagangapur	Odisha	1,071	505	8	8
1996.	Rambha	Odisha	320	87	4	4
1997.	Ranapur	Odisha	489	158	-	-
1998.	Ranapur	Odisha	5	5	5	5
1999.	Raurkela	Odisha	1	1	1	1
2000.	Rayagada	Odisha	769	605	80	80
2001.	Redhakhhol	Odisha	257	77	1	1
2002.	Rourkela	Odisha	5,364	443	35	35
2003.	Sambalpur	Odisha	863	827	33	33
2004.	Sonapur	Odisha	256	117	4	4
2005.	Soro	Odisha	538	501	15	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006.	Sunabeda	Odisha	1,038	891	30	30
2007.	Sundargarh	Odisha	1,120	870	40	40
2008.	Surada	Odisha	246	20	5	5
2009.	Talcher	Odisha	977	795	52	52
2010.	Tarbha	Odisha	377	101	1	1
2011.	Titlagarh	Odisha	93	33	8	6
2012.	Tushura	Odisha	240	47	-	-
2013.	Udala	Odisha	285	246	20	20
2014.	Umarkote	Odisha	583	458	4	4
2015.	Vyasanagar	Odisha	1,113	111	8	8
		Odisha Total	85,201	48,176	3,174	2,894
2016.	Karaikal	Puducherry	1,824	455	10	10
2017.	Mane	Puducherry	85	-	-	-
2018.	Ozhukarai	Puducherry	2	2	2	2
2019.	Puducherry	Puducherry	5,540	1,669	31	31
2020.	Yanam	Puducherry	358	114	-	-
		Puducherry Total	7,809	2,240	43	43
2021.	Abohar	Punjab	346	166	1	1
2022.	Adampur	Punjab	19	17	3	3
2023.	Ahmedgarh	Punjab	137	52	-	•
2024.	Ajnala	Punjab	362	218	7	7
2025.	Alawalpur	Punjab	63	62	5	5
2026.	Amargarh	Punjab	19	5	-	-
2027.	Ami oh	Punjab	214	205	-	-
2028.	Amritsar	Punjab	2,801	70	70	70
2029.	Amritsar Cantt. (CB)	Punjab	6	6	6	6
2030.	Anandpur Sahib	Punjab	27	-	-	-
2031.	Arniwala ShekSubhan	Punjab	172	119	1	1
2032.	Badhni Kalan	Punjab	126	117	-	-
2033.	BaghaPurana	Punjab	88	87	-	-
2034.	Balachaur	Punjab	206	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2035.	Balianwali	Punjab	133	-	-	-
2036.	Banga	Punjab	93	70	1	1
2037.	Banur	Punjab	161	-	-	-
2038.	Bareta	Punjab	213	135	8	8
2039.	Bariwala	Punjab	45	-	-	-
2040.	Barnala	Punjab	80	66	-	-
2041.	Bassi Pathana	Punjab	191	1	1	1
2042.	Bataia	Punjab	844	808	3	3
2043.	Bathinda	Punjab	1,346	54	54	54
2044.	Bagowal	Punjab	36	-	-	-
2045.	Bhadaur	Punjab	287	167	-	-
2046.	Ehadson	Punjab	363	-	-	-
2047.	Bhagta Bhai	Punjab	602	-	-	-
2048.	BhaiRupa	Punjab	88	64	-	-
2049.	Bhawanigarh	Punjab	149	137	25	25
2050.	Bhikhi	Punjab	288	-	-	-
2051.	Bhikbiwind	Punjab	91	81	2	2
2052.	Bhogpur	Punjab	40	31	-	-
2053.	Bhucho Mandi	Punjab	56	1	1	1
2054.	Bhulatb	Punjab	46	33	-	-
2055.	Boha	Punjab	435	259	-	-
2056.	Budblada	Punjab	378	178	-	-
2057.	Chamkaur Sahib	Punjab	157	98	3	3
2058.	Chaoke	Punjab	102	55	-	-
2059.	Cheema	Punjab	270	246	1	1
2060.	Dasua	Punjab	108	72	-	-
2061.	Dera-Baba Nanak	Punjab	270	126	2	2
2062.	DeraBassi	Punjab	756	669	74	74
2063.	Dhanaula	Punjab	37	1	-	-
2064.	Oharamkot	Punjab	55	54	-	-
2065.	Dhariwal	Punjab	223	212	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2066.	Dhilwan	Punjab	51	42	-	-
2067.	Dhuri	Punjab	215	-	-	-
2068.	Dina Nagar	Punjab	54	52	2	2
2069.	Dirba	Punjab	41	38	34	34
2070.	Doraha	Punjab	24	20	-	-
2071.	Faridkot	Punjab	75	-	-	-
2072.	Fatehgarh Churian	Punjab	113	99	-	-
2073.	Faziika	Punjab	327	•	-	-
2074.	Ferozpur	Punjab	185	7	3	3
2075.	Gardhiwala	Punjab	45	30	3	3
2076.	Garhshankac	Punjab	109	80	2	2
2077.	Ghagga	Punjab	346	-	-	-
2078.	Gidderbaha	Punjab	234	-	-	-
2079.	Gobindgarh	Punjab	52	1	1	1
2080.	Gonlana	Punjab	135	15	7	7
2081.	Goxaya	Punjab	96	71	1	1
2082.	Gurdaspur	Punjab	186	177	33	33
2083.	Guru Har Sahai	Punjab	339	307	3	3
2084.	Handlaya	Punjab	25	-	-	-
2085.	Harlana	Punjab	71	-	-	-
2086.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	188	4	4	4
2087.	Jagraon	Punjab	99	31	5	5
2088.	Jaitu	Punjab	128	-	-	-
2089.	Jalalabad	Punjab	114	59	2	2
2090.	Jalandhar	Punjab	1,625	127	127	127
2091.	Jandiala Guru	Punjab	966	603	-	-
2092.	Joga	Punjab	377	281	-	-
2093.	Kapurthala	Punjab	80	4	4	4
2094.	Kartarpur	Punjab	50	1	1	1
2095.	Kharnanon	Punjab	149	-	-	-
2096.	Khanauri	Punjab	92	76	19	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2097.	Khanna	Punjab	197	1	1	1
2098.	Kharar	Punjab	705	82	62	82
2099.	Khem Karan	Punjab	744	456	4	4
2100.	Hot Fatta	Punjab	39	24	3	3
2101.	Kotise Khan	Punjab	88	88	2	2
2102.	Kot Kapura	Punjab	191	57	1	1
2103.	Kot Shamir	Punjab	195	-	-	
2104.	Kotha Guru	Punjab	105	81	1	1
2105.	Kurali	Punjab	167	149	23	23
2106.	Lalru	Punjab	1,075	878	28	26
2107.	Lehra Mohabat	Punjab	153	134	1	1
2108.	Lehragaga	Punjab	177	66	-	
2109.	Lohian Khass	Punjab	92	69	-	-
2110.	Longowai	Punjab	75	66	58	53
2111.	Ludhiana	Punjab	2,453	121	121	121
2112.	Machiwara	Punjab	39	22	2	2
2113.	Mahilpur	Punjab	33	32	1	1
2114.	Majitha	Punjab	659	483	6	8
2115.	Makhu	Punjab	85	42	-	-
2116.	Malerkotla	Punjab	287	-	-	-
2117.	Mallanwala	Punjab	348	292	-	
2118.	Maloud	Punjab	88	78	-	-
2119.	Malout	Punjab	588	-	-	-
2120.	Maluka	Punjab	152	110	6	6
2121.	Mamdot	Punjab	561	379	3	3
2122.	Mandikalan	Punjab	67	46	-	-
2123.	Mansa	Punjab	577	2	2	2
2124.	Maur	Punjab	447	-	-	-
2125.	Mehatpur	Punjab	277	188	-	-
2126.	Moga	Punjab	949	-	-	-
2127.	Moonak	Punjab	144	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2128.	Morinda	Punjab	134	91	8	8
2129.	Mudki	Punjab	17	17	-	-
2130.	Mukerian	Punjab	167	115	2	2
2131.	Muktsar	Punjab	149	-	-	-
2132.	Mullanpur Dakha	Punjab	76	47	-	-
2133.	Nabha	Punjab	818	1	1	1
2134.	Nadaia	Punjab	58	43	2	2
2135.	Nakodar	Punjab	93	69	3	3
2136.	Nangal	Punjab	14	10	1	1
2137.	Nathana	Punjab	54	34	-	-
2138.	Nawanshahr	Punjab	86	85	5	5
2139.	NayaGaon	Punjab	57	31	31	31
2140.	Nihal Singh Wala	Punjab	71	68	-	-
2141.	Nurmahal	Punjab	145	1	1	1
2142.	Pathankot	Punjab	107	5	5	5
2143.	Patiala	Punjab	142	27	27	27
2144.	Patran	Punjab	105	82	71	71
2145.	Patti	Punjab	344	-	-	-
2145.	Payal	Punjab	50	-	-	-
2147.	Phagwara	Punjab	621	1	1	1
2148.	Phillaur	Punjab	212	201	9	9
2149.	Qadian	Punjab	234	226	-	-
2150.	Rahon	Punjab	26	24	-	-
2151.	Raikot	Punjab	58	23	2	2
2152.	Raja Sansi	Punjab	238	236	-	-
2153.	Rajpura	Punjab	26	10	9	9
2154.	Raman	Punjab	224	30	6	6
2155.	Ramdas	Punjab	238	219	-	-
2156.	Rampuraphul	Punjab	109	50	2	2
2157.	Rayya	Punjab	238	221	2	2
2158.	Rupnagar	Punjab	290	130	22	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2159.	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	Punjab	364	130	130	130
2160.	Sahnewal	Punjab	509	1	1	1
2161.	Samana	Punjab	815	3	3	3
2162.	Samrala	Punjab	52	38	1	1
2163.	Sanaur	Punjab	83	82	4	4
2164.	Sangat	Punjab	74	-	-	-
2165.	Sangrur	Punjab	143	138	4	4
2166.	Sardujgarh	Punjab	418	257	11	11
2167.	Shahket	Punjab	79	1	1	1
2168.	Sham Chaurasi	Punjab	68	-	-	-
2169.	Sirhind Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	280	3	3	3
2170.	Sri Hargobindpur	Punjab	123	123	-	-
2171.	Sujanpur	Punjab	478	363	5	5
2172.	Sultanpur	Punjab	196	143	12	12
2173.	Sunam	Punjab	262	-	-	-
2174.	Talwandi Shai	Punjab	165	153	-	-
2175.	Talwandi Sabo	Punjab	319	61	4	4
2176.	Talwara	Punjab	67	38.		-
2177.	Tapa	Punjab	70	61	-	-
2178.	Tarn Taran	Punjab	2,036	262	2	2
2179.	Urmar Tanda	Punjab	24	17	2	2
2180.	Zira	Punjab	304	213	-	•
2181.	Zirakpur	Punjab	399	333	110	110
		Punjab Total	43,411	15,419	1,386	1,366
2182.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	1,535	1,535	37	87
2183.	Alwar	Rajasthan	1,643	1,443	1,023	134
2184.	Anupgarh	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2185.	Badi Sadri	Rajasthan	135	-	>	-
2186.	Bagru	Rajasthan	11	11	11	11
2187.	Baiotrs	Rajasthan	1,226	1,226	74	26
2188.	Bandikui	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2189.	Bans wars	Rajasthan	12	12	12	12
2190.	Baran	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2191.	Barmer	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2192.	Beawar	Rajasthan	868	868	20	20
2193.	Begun	Rajasthan	166	1	1	1
2194.	Behror	Rajasthan	7	7	7	7
2195.	Bhadra	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2196.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	548	340	20	20
2197.	Shawani Mandi	Rajasthan	3	3	3	3
2198.	Bhtiwara	Rajasthan	952	817	183	168
2199.	Bhinder	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2200.	Bhiwadi	Rajasthan	866	866	210	219
2201.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	1,187	25	25	25
2202.	Bilara	Rajasthan	3	3	3	3
2203.	Bundi	Rajasthan	4	4	4	4
2204.	Chaksu	Rajasthan	657	657	49	49
2205.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	1,741	1,477	490	10
2206.	Chomu	Rajasthan	3	3	3	3
2207.	Choti Sadri	Rajasthan	389	-	-	
2208.	Causa	Rajasthan	8	8	8	8
2209.	Didwana	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2210.	Dungargarh	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2211.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	276	276	4	4
2212.	Falna	Rajasthan	481	431	1	1
2213.	Fatehnagar	Rajasthan	611	513	241	17
2214.	Fatehpur	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2215.	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	97	97	97	97
2216.	Gulabpura	Rajasthan	4	4	4	4
2217.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	11	11	11	11
2218.	Hindaun	Rajasthan	544	544	-	-
2219.	Jahazpur	Rajasthan	888	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2220.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	12,131	12,161	10,217	5,973
2221.	Jaitaran	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2222.	Jalor	Rajasthan	2	2	1	2
2223.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	747	747	3	3
2224.	Jhalrapatan	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2225.	Jhunjhunun	Rajasthan	90	90	90	90
2226.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	8,320	8,320	240	240
2227.	Kaithoon	Rajasthan	912	912	-	-
2226.	Kapasan	Rajasthan	143	-	-	...
2229.	Kaprain	Rajasthan	320	320	-	-
2230.	Kekri	Rajasthan	5	5	5	5
2231.	Keshoraipatan	Rajasthan	760	780	-	-
2232.	Khatri	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2233.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan	725	725	11	11
2234.	Kishangarh Renwal	Rajasthan	4	4	4	4
2235.	Kota	Rajasthan	4,123	4,123	2,059	115
2236.	Kotputn	Rajasthan	47	47	47	47
2237.	Kuchaman City	Rajasthan	207	207	207	207
2238.	Lakhen	Rajasthan	688	688	-	-
2239.	Makrana	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2240.	Merta City	Rajasthan	3	3	3	3
2241.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	37	37	37	37
2242.	Nath-dwara	Rajasthan	290	290	1	1
2243.	Nawalgarh	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2244.	Neem-Ka-Thana	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2245.	Nimbahera	Rajasthan	1,377	1,377	167	11
2246.	Niwai	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2247.	Nohar	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2248.	Nokha	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2249.	Padampur	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2250.	Pali	Rajasthan	716	716	28	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2251.	Parbatsar	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2252.	Phaiodi	Rajasthan	4	4	4	4
2253.	Phulera	Rajasthan	3	3	3	3
2254.	Pilibanga	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2255.	Pindwara	Rajasthan	14	14	14	14
2256.	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	801	801	369	9
2257.	Pushkar	Rajasthan	297	297	1	1
2258.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	611	611	3	3
2259.	Rani	Rajasthan	3	3	3	3
2260.	Rawatsar	Rajasthan	5	5	5	5
2261.	Sadulshahar	Rajasthan	4	4	4	4
2262.	Sagwara	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2263.	Sangaria	Rajasthan	3	3	3	3
2264.	Sangorf	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2265.	Sardarshahar	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2266.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2267.	Shahpura	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2268.	Sheoganj	Rajasthan	257	257	1	1
2269.	Sikar	Rajasthan	17	17	17	17
2270.	Sirohi	Rajasthan	411	411	11	11
2271.	Sumerpur	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
2272.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
2273.	Tijara	Rajasthan	115	115	115	115
2274.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	2,484	1,721	841	233
2275.	Vijainagar	Rajasthan	4	4	4	4
		Rajasthan Total	51,605	47,075	17,199	8,181
2276.	Gangtok	Sikkim	238	2	2	2
2277.	Gyalshing	Sikkim	68	-	-	-
2278.	Jorethang	Sikkim	76	-	-	-
2279.	Mangan	Sikkim	12	-	-	-
2280.	Namchi	Sikkim	107	19	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2281.	Rangpo	Sikkim	13			-
2282.	Singtam	Sikkim	3	-		-
		Sikkim Total	517	21	Z	2
2283.	A.Vellalapatti	Tamil Nadu	75	75	32	32
2284.	Abiramam	Tamil Nadu	33	33	20	20
2285.	Achampudur	Tamil Nadu	140	140	5	5
2286.	Acharapakkam	Tamil Nadu	372	372	20	20
2287.	Adikaratti	Tamil Nadu	105	105	32	32
2288.	Adiramapattinam	Tamil Nadu	537	537	25	25
2289.	Aduthurai <i>alias</i> Maruthuvakudi	Tamil Nadu	256	256	20	20
2290.	Agaram	Tamil Nadu	306	306	14	14
2291.	Agastheeswaram	Tamil Nadu	218	215	29	29
2292.	Alagappapuram	Tamil Nadu	49	49	44	44
2293.	Alampalayam	Tamil Nadu	449	193	54	54
2294.	Alandur	Tamil Nadu	8	8	8	.8
2295.	Alanganallur	Tamil Nadu	244	244	32	32
2296.	Alangayam	Tamil Nadu	682	682	39	39
2297.	Aiangudi	Tamil Nadu	84	84	43	43
2298.	Alangulain	Tamil Nadu	271	271	13	13
2299.	Alanthurai	Tamil Nadu	419	339	31	31
2300.	Alar	Tamil Nadu	115	115	82	82
2301.	Alwarkuriehi	Tamil Nadu	253	253	16	16
2302.	Alwarthlrunagiri	Tamil Nadu	108	108	24	24
2303.	Ambasarriudram	Tamil Nadu	1,888	1,457	4	4
2304.	Ambattur	Tamil Nadu	54	54	54	54
2305.	Ambur	Tamil Nadu	949	134	-	-
2306.	Ammainaickanur	Tamil Nadu	225	225	17	17
2307.	Ammapettai (Hrode;	Tamil Nadu	235	235	20	20
2308.	Ammapettai (Thanjavur)	Tamil Nadu	547	547	29	29
2309.	ftmmoor	Tamil Nadu	176	176	10	10
2310.	Anaimalai	Tamil Nadu	543	393	125	125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2311.	Anaiyur	Tamil Nadu	6	6	6	6
2312.	Anakapulhur	Tamil Nadu	87	87	4	4
2313.	Ananthapuram	Tamil Nadu	165	165	12	12
2314.	Andipatti Jakkampatti	Tamil Nadu	191	191	91	91
2315.	Anjugrammam	Tamil Nadu	772	292	19	19
2316.	Annamalai Nagar	Tamil Nadu	62	62	39	39
2317.	Annavaasal	Tamil Nadu	430	430	21	21
2318.	Annur	Tamil Nadu	319	319	31	31
2319.	Anthiyur	Tamil Nadu	83	83	10	10
2320.	Appakudal	Tamil Nadu	226	226	15	15
2321.	Arachalur	Tamil Nadu	204	204	19	19
2322.	Arakandanallur	Tamil Nadu	218	218	18	18
2323.	Arakonam	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4	4
2324.	Aralvaimozhi	Tamil Nadu	105	105	16	16
2325.	Arani	Tamil Nadu	801	206	15	15
2326.	Arani	Tamil Nadu	5	.5	5	5
2327.	Aranthangi	Tamil Nadu	239	200	1	1
2328.	Arasiramani	Tamil Nadu	845	845	45	45
2329.	Aravakurichi	Tamil Nadu	56	58	33	33
2330.	Arcot	Tamil Nadu	1,054	295	1	1
2331.	Arimalam	Tamil Nadu	361	361	37	37
2332.	Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	1,686	658	5	5
2333.	Ariyappampalayam	Tamil Nadu	218	218	20	20
2334.	Arumanai	Tamil Nadu	177	177	18	18
2335.	Arumbavur	Tamil Nadu	837	837	35	35
2336.	Arumuganeri	Tamil Nadu	1,726	576	28	28
2337.	Aruppukkortai	Tamil Nadu	607	199	-	-
2338.	Asaripallam	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1
2339.	Athani	Tamil Nadu	130	130	11	11
2340.	Athanur	Tamil Nadu	17	17	17	17
2341.	Athur	Tamil Nadu	420	420	23	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2342.	Attayampatti	Tamil Nadu	16	16	14	14
2343.	Attur	Tamil Nadu	764	737	4	4
2344.	Avadi	Tamil Nadu	1,745	356	23	23
2345.	Avalpoondurai	Tamil Nadu	72	72	6	6
2346.	Avanashi	Tamil Nadu	591	105	23	23
2347.	Avaniapuram	Tamil Nadu	11	11	11	11
2348.	Ayakudi	Tamil Nadu	553	553	27	27
2349.	Aygudi	Tamil Nadu	42	42	24	24
2350.	Ayothiapattinam	Tamil Nadu	207	207	17	17
2351.	Ayyalur	Tamil Nadu	540	540	32	32
2352.	Ayyampalayam	Tamil Nadu	309	309	14	14
2353.	Ayyampettai	Tamil Nadu	420	420	27	27
2354.	Azhagiapandipuram	Tamil Nadu	120	120	17	17
2355.	B. Meenakshipuram	Tamil Nadu	289	289	33	33
2356.	B. Mallapuram	Tamil Nadu	45	45	31	31
2357.	Balakrishnampatti	Tamil Nadu	435	485	13	13
2358.	Balagamudram	Tamil Nadu	391	391	14	14
2359.	Bargur	Tamil Nadu	190	190	12	12
2360.	Belur	Tamil Nadu	147	147	14	14
12361.	Bhavani	Tamil Nadu	600	312	12	12
2362.	Bhavanisagar	Tamil Nadu	125	125	9	9
2363.	Bhuvanagiri	Tamil Nadu	777	777	81	81
2364.	Bikketti	Tamil Nadu	114	114	14	14
2365.	Bodinayakanur	Tamil Nadu	1,842	957	65	65
2366.	Boothapandi	Tamil Nadu	279	279	22	22
2367.	Boothipuram	Tamil Nadu	63	63	46	46
2368.	Brahmana Periya Agraharam	Tamil Nadu.	1	1	1	1
2369.	Chengalpattu	Tamil Nadu	155	63	33	33
2370.	Chengam	Tamil Nadu	171	171	14	14
2371.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	45,640	16,719	5,448	3,816
2372.	Chennasamudram	Tamil Nadu	103	103	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2373.	Chennimalai	Tamil Nadu	162	162	13	13
2374.	Cheranmadevi	Tamil Nadu	91	91	44	44
2375.	Chetpet	Tamil Nadu	187	187	12	12
2376.	Chettiarpatti	Tamil Nadu	178	178	11	11
2377.	Chettipalayam	Tamil Nadu	108	108	62	62
2378.	Chidambaram	Tamil Nadu	810	259	9	9
2379.	Chinnakkampalayam	Tamil Nadu	144	112	52	52
2380.	Chinnalapatti	Tamil Nadu	220	220	23	23
2381.	Cbinnamanur	Tamil Nadu	1,068	463	15	15
2382.	Chinnasalem	Tamil Nadu	525	525	19	19
2383.	Chinnavedampatti	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
2384.	Chlthode	Tamil Nadu	2,537	105	22	22
2385.	Chitlapakkam	Tamil Nadu	84	84	42	42
2386.	Choiapuram	Tamil Nadu	181	181	31	31
2387.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	9,856	5,115	1,606	1,606
2388.	Colachel	Tamil Nadu	553	453	22	22
2389.	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	612	170	6	6
2390.	Courtalam	Tamil Nadu	8	8	-	-
2391.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	7,380	3,306	87	87
2392.	Denkanikottai	Tamil Nadu	538	538	40	40
2393.	Oesur	Tamil Nadu	101	101	9	9.
2394.	Devadanapatti	Tamil Nadu	107	107	63	63
2395.	Devakottai	Tamil Nadu	522	81	5	5
2396.	Devarshola	Tamil Nadu	145	145	10	10
2397.	Dhali	Tamil Nadu	81	81	70	70
2398.	Dhaiiyur	Tamil Nadu	253	253	47	47
2399.	Dharapadavedu	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
2400.	Dharapuram	Tamil Nadu	519	478	14	14
2401.	Dharasuram	Tamil Nadu	141	141	8	8
2402.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	2,494	1,162	94	94
2403.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	2,896	912	292	292

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2404.	Edaganasalai	Tamil Nadu	1,504	1,504	88	88
2405.	Edaicode	Tamil Nadu	269	269	21	21
2406.	Edakalinadu	Tamil Nadu	3,222	2,503	10	10
2407.	Edappadi	Tamil Nadu	2,121	1,830	4	4
2408.	Elathur	Tamil Nadu	132	132	9	9
2409.	Elumalai	Tamil Nadu	394	394	28	28
2410.	Eral	Tamil Nadu	94	94	22	22
2411.	Eraniei	Tamil Nadu	307	307	42	42
2412.	Eriodu	Tamil Nadu	26	26	21	21
2413.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	10,678	4,175	342	86
2414.	Erumaipatti	Tamil Nadu	96	96	98	96
2415.	Eruvadi	Tamil Nadu	304	304	8	6
2416.	Ethapur (Yethapur)	Tamil Nadu	158	153	11	11
2417.	Ettayapuram	Tamil Nadu	278	278	12	12
2418.	Ettimadai	Tamil Nadu	109	109	82	32
2419.	Ezhudesam	Tamil Nadu	80	80	76	78
2420.	Ganapathipuram	Tamil Nadu	610	610	38	38
2421.	Gangaikondan	Tamil Nadu	107	107	61	61
2422.	Gangavalli	Tamil Nadu	366	366	24	24
2423.	Ganguvarpatti	Tamil Nadu	245	245	42	42
2424.	Gingee	Tamil Nadu	345	345	46	46
2425.	Gobiciettipalayam	Tamil Nadu	1,555	739	19	19
2426.	Gopalamudram	Tamil Nadu	951	951	34	34
2427.	Goundampalayam	Tamil Nadu	10	10	10	10
2428.	Gudalur	Tamil Nadu	21	21	21	21
2429.	Gudalur	Tamil Nadu	1,286	926	8	8
2430.	Gudiyatham	Tamil Nadu	917	273	2	2
2431.	Gummidipoondi	Tamil Nadu	185	185	10	10
2432.	Hanumanthampatti	Tamil Nadu	198	198	39	39
2433.	Harur	Tamil Nadu	253	253	10	10
2434.	Highways	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2435.	Hosur	Tamil Nadu	1,490	575	95	95
2436.	Huligai	Tamil Nadu	86	86	20	20
2437.	Idikarai	Tamil Nadu	419	419	19	19
2438.	Ilampillai	Tamil Nadu	153	158	11	11
2439.	ilanji	Jamil Nadu	125	125	19	19
2440.	Hayangudi	Tamil Nadu	71	71	21	21
2441.	Illuppur	Tamil Nadu	562	370	84	84
2442.	Inam Karur	Tamil Nadu	9	9	9	9
2443.	Irugur	Tamil Nadu	107	107	31	31
2444.	Jagathala	Tamil Nadu	96	98	31	31
2445.	Jalakandapuram	Tamil Nadu	34	34	30	30
2446.	Jambai	Tamil Nadu	394	394	10	10
2447.	Jayankondam	Tamil Nadu	1,345	556	6	6
2443.	Jolarpet	Tamil Nadu	1,998	1,200	-	-
2449.	Kadambur	Tamil Nadu	210	210	13	13
2450.	Kadathur	Tamil Nadu	30	80	46	46
2451.	Kadayal	Tamil Nadu	213	213	18	18
2452.	Kadayampatti	Tamil Nadu	343	200	42	42
2453.	Kadayanallur	Tamil Nadu	377	1	1	1
2454.	Kalakad	Tamil Nadu	621	621	41	41
2455.	Kalambur	Tamil Nadu	133	133	10	10
2456.	Kalapatti	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
2457.	Kalappanaickenpatti	Tamil Nadu	200	20C	14	14
2458.	Kalavai	Tamil Nadu	318	318	18	18
2459.	kalinjur	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1
2480.	Kaliyakkavilai	Tamil Nadu	332	382	29	29
2461.	Kalladaikurichi	Tamil Nadu	286	286	37	37
2462.	Kallakurichi	Tamil Nadu	732	216	16	16
2463.	Kallakudi	Tamil Nadu	356	356	32	32
2464.	Kallukuttam	Tamil Nadu	221	221	47	47
2465.	KaJugumalai	Tamil Nadu	209	25	8	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2466.	Kamayagoundanpat ti	Tamil Nadu	156	156	65	65
2457.	Kambainallur	Tamil Nadu	345	345	62	62
2468.	Kambam	Tamil Nadu	514	241	21	21
2469.	Kamuthi	Tamil Nadu	192	192	14	14
2470.	Kanadukathan	Tamil Nadu	45	45	28	28
2471.	Kanam	Tamil Nadu	192	192	8	8
2472.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	3,211	2,788	126	126
2473.	Kandanur	Tamil Nadu	53	63	19	19
2474.	Kangeyam	Tamil Nadu	119	87	2	2
2475.	Kaniyur	Tamil Nadu	46	46	14	14
2476.	Kanjikoil	Tamil Nadu	150	150	13	13
2477.	Kannamangalam	Tamil Nadu	22	22	7	7
2478.	Kannampalayam	Tamil Nadu	108	39	19	19
2479.	Kannankurichi	Tamil Nadu	214	214	20	20
2480.	Kannivadi (Dindigul)	Tamil Nadu	60	60	40	40
2481.	Kannivadi (Tiruppur)	Tamil Nadu „	61	61	44	44
2482.	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	87	87	20	20
2483.	Kappiyarai	Tamil Nadu	92	92	67	67
2484.	Karaikkudi	Tamil Nadu	300	92	8	8
2485.	Karamadai	Tamil Nadu	704	704	53	53
2486.	Karambakkudi	Tamil Nadu	419	419	23	23
2487.	Kariamangalam	Tamil Nadu	187	187	14	14
2488.	Kariapatti	Tamil Nadu	189	189	28	28
2489.	Karumandi Chellipalayam	Tamil Nadu	248	248	21	21
2490.	Karumathampatti	Tamil Nadu	561	561	36	36
2491.	Karungal	Tamil Nadu	168	168	40	40
2492.	Karunguzhi	Tamil Nadu	506	485	13	13
2493.	Karuppur	Tamil Nadu	205	205	14	14
2494.	Karur	Tamil Nadu	1,664	316	29	29
2495.	Kasipalayam (g)	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1
2496.	Kasipalayam (g)	Tamil Nadu	111	111	27	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2497.	Katpadi	Tamil Nadu	7	7	7	7
2498.	Kattumannarkoil	Tamil Nadu	1,262	1,262	89	89
2499.	Kattuputhur	Tamil Nadu	94	94	11	11
2500.	Kayeripakkam	Tamil Nadu	64	64	35	35
2501.	Kaveripattinam	Tamil Nadu	31	31	29	29
2502.	Kayalpattinam	Tamil Nadu	754	4	4	4
2503.	Kayatharu	Tamil Nadu	627	204	6	6
2504.	Keelakarai	Tamil Nadu	1,543	753	-	-
2505.	Keeramangalam	Tamil Nadu	550	550	34	34
2506.	Keeranur	Tamil Nadu	228	228	87	87
2507.	Keeripatti	Tamil Nadu	129	129	33	33
2508.	Keezhkulam	Tamil Nadu	277	277	19	19
2509.	Kelamangalam	Tamil Nadu	31	31	29	29
2510.	Kembainaickenpalayam	Tamil Nadu	104	104	11	11
2511.	Kethi	Tamil Nadu	555	203	15	15
2512.	Kilampadi	Tamil Nadu	180	180	7	7
2513.	Kilapavoor	Tamil Nadu	590	595	26	26
2514.	Kilkunda	Tamil Nadu	125	125	12	12
2515.	Kiilai	Tamil Nadu	422	325	44	44
2516.	Kiiliyoor	Tamil Nadu	179	179	14	14
2517.	Kilpennathur	Tamil Nadu	356	265	13	13
2518.	Kilvelur	Tamil Nadu	341	341	17	17
2519.	Kinathukadavu	Tamil Nadu	30	30	30	30
2520.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu	974	624	41	41
2521.	Kodavasa!	Tamil Nadu	195	195	13	18
2522.	Kodumudi	Tamil Nadu	109	109	8	8
2523.	Kolappalur	Tamil Nadu	179	67	33	33
2524.	Koiathupalayam	Tamil Nadu	337	337	39	39
2525.	Koiathur	Tamil Nadu	322	322	26	26
2526.	Kollancode (Kollemcode)	Tamil Nadu	476	476	36	36
2527.	Kollankoil	Tamil Nadu	91	91	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2528.	Komaralingam	Tamil Nadu	291	223	70	70
2529.	Kombai	Tamil Nadu	80	80	57	57
2530.	Konganapuram	Tamil Nadu	108	108	98	96
2531.	Koothappar	Tamil Nadu	104	104	65	55
2532.	Koradacheri	Tamil Nadu	133	183	15	15
2533.	Kotagiri	Tamil Nadu	157	157	34	34
2534.	Kothanallur	Tamil Nadu	953	894	26	25
2535.	Koitaipur	Tamil Nadu	11	11	8	8
2536.	Kottakuppam	Tamil Nadu	987	987	41	41
2537.	Kottaram	Tamil Nadu	209	209	18	18
2538.	Kottur	Tamil Nadu	233	223	8	8
2539.	Kovilpatti	Tamil Nadu	2,588	2,376	49	49
2540.	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	3,130	705	5	5
2541.	Krishnarayapuram	Tamil Nadu	167	167	9	9
2542.	Kuchanur	Tamil Nadu	119	119	33	33
2543.	Kuhalur	Tamil Nadu	175	175	10	10
2544.	Kulasekaram	Tamil Nadu	319	319	69	69
2545.	Kulithalai	Tamil Nadu	62	62	8	8
2546.	Kumarapalayam	Tamil Nadu	1,219	219	18	18
2547.	Kumarapuram	Tamil Nadu	284	264	34	34
2548.	Kurnbakonam	Tamil Nadu	910	270	25	25
2549.	Kundrathur	Tamil Nadu	329	329	27	27
2550.	Kuniamuthur	Tamil Nadu	9	9	9	9
2551.	Kunnathur	Tamil Nadu	119	119	26	26
2552.	Kurichi	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4	4
2553.	Kurinjpadi	Tamil Nadu	923	923	82	82
2554.	Kurumbalur	Tamil Nadu	385	335	23	28
2555.	Kuthalam	Tamil Nadu	313	313	25	25
2556.	Kuthanallur	Tamil Nadu	450	300	-	-
2557.	Kuzhithurai	Tamil Nadu	498	398	12	12
2558.	Labbaikudikadu	Tamil Nadu	25	25	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2559.	Lakkampatti	Tamil Nadu	255	255	14	14
2560.	Lalgudi	Tamil Nadu	242	242	21	21
2561.	Laipet	Tamil Nadu	92	92	76	78
2562.	Madambakkam	Tamil Nadu	17	17	15	15
2563.	Madathukulam	Tamil Nadu	340	224	76	76
2564.	Madavaram	Tamil Nadu	14	14	14	14
2565.	Madukkarai	Tamil Nadu	439	439	25	25
25S6	Madukkur	Tamil Nadu	183	183	13	13
2567	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	17,240	5,017	1,778	1,702
2566	MacJuranthakam	Tamil Nadu	972	752	2	2
2569	Maduravoyal	Tamil Nadu	9	S	9	9
2570.	Mallankinaru	Tamil Nadu	36	96	27	27
2571.	Mailasamudram	Tamil Nadu	111	111	105	105
2572.	Mallur	Tamil Nadu	249	249	17	17
2573.	Mamallapuram	Tamil Nadu	104	104	27	27
2574.	Mamsapuram	Tamil Nadu	180	180	13	13
2575.	Manachanallur	Tamil Nadu	818	290	20	20
2576.	Manali	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5	5
2577.	Manalmedu	Tamil Nadu	656	656	39	39
2578.	Manalurpet	Tamil Nadu	284	181	13	13
2579.	Maanamadurai	Tamil Nadu	88	83	39	39
2580.	Manapparai	Tamil Nadu	449	253	60	60
2581.	Manavalakurichy	Tamil Nadu	162	T62	16	16
2582.	Mandaikadu	Tamil Nadu	161	161	14	14
2583.	Mandapam	Tamil Nadu	298	293	18	18
2584.	Mangadu	Tamil Nadu	391	391	20	20
2585.	Mangalampet	Tamil Nadu	104	104	96	96
258S	Manimutharu	Tamil Nadu	197	137'	73	73
25S7	Mannargydi	Tamil Nadu	582	582	7	7
2588.	Maraimalainagar	Tamil Nadu	462	276	4	4
2589.	Marakkanam	Tamil Nadu	1,270	1,270	36	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2590.	Marandahalli	Tamil Nadu	173	173	56	55
2591.	Markayankottai	Tamil Nadu	134	134	39	39
2592.	Marudur	Tamil Nadu	339	339	22	22
2593.	Marungur	Tamil Nadu	124	124	80	80
2594.	Mathigiri	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5	5
2595.	Mayiaduthurai	Tamil Nadu	1,235	783	11	11
2596.	Mecheri	Tamil Nadu	423	423	28	28
2597.	Meiachevai	Tamil Nadu	199	199	30	30
2598.	Melachokkanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	198	193	51	51
2599.	Melagaram	Tamil Nadu	200	200	6	6
2600.	Melathiruppanthuru thi	Tamil Nadu	172	172	12	12
2601.	Melattur	Tamil Nadu	662	662	46	48
2602.	Melpattampakkam	Tamil Nadu	135	135	14	14
2603.	Melur	Tamil Nadu	1,658	526	56	56
2604.	Melvisharam	Tamil Nadu	1,003	86	-	-
2605.	Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	788	217	32	32
2606.	Mettur	Tamil Nadu	1,973	294	17	17
2607.	Minjur	Tamil Nadu	215	215	12	12
2608.	Modakurichi	Tamil Nadu	88	33	5	5
2609.	Mohanur	Tamil Nadu	76	78	73	73
2610.	Moolakaraipatti	Tamil Nadu	255	255	14	14
2611.	Mopperipalayam	Tamil Nadu	400	400	8	8
2612.	Mudukulathur	Tamil Nadu	218	213	15	15
2613.	Mukkudai	Tamil Nadu	283	233	13	13
2614.	Mulagumudu	Tamil Nadu	498	498	43	43
2615.	Muianur	Tamil Nadu	237	237	17	17
2616.	Musiri	Tamil Nadu	214	214	12	12
2617.	Muthupet	Tamil Nadu	129	129	25	25
2618.	Mathur	Tamil Nadu	180	180	15	15
2519.	Myiaudy	Tamil Nadu	187	187	9	9
2620.	Naduvattam	Tamil Nadu	227	206	23	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2621.	Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu	834	556	48	48
2622.	Nagercoii	Tamil Nadu	7,482	6,386	461	461
2623.	Nagojanahalli	Tamil Nadu	75	75	40	40
2524.	Nallampatti	Tamil Nadu	71	71	20	20
2625.	Nalioor	Tamil Nadu	279	279	20	20
2626.	Namagiripettai	Tamil Nadu	573	573	46	48
2627.	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	2,735	2,662	535	103
2628.	Nambiyur	Tamil Nadu	198	198	23	23
2629.	Nandivaram-Guduvancheri	Tamil Nadu	66	66	22	22
2630.	Nangavalli	Tamil Nadu	448	383	26	26
2631.	Nangavaram	Tamil Nadu	344	275	24	24
2632.	Na'nguneri	Tamil Nadu	85	37	17	17
2633.	Nannilam	Tamil Nadu	332	277	19	19
2634.	Naranammalpuram	Tamil Nadu	516	516	10	10
2635.	Narasimhanaicken-palayam	Tamil Nadu	160	160	24	24
2636.	Naraingapuram	Tamil Nadu	556	476	2-1	21
2837.	Naravarikuppam	Tamil Nadu	69	69	10	10
2638.	Nasiyanur	Tamil Nadu	264	264	12	12
2639.	Natham	Tamil Nadu	413	413	25	25
2640.	Natrampalli	Tamil Nadu	295	295	29	29
2641.	Nattarasankottai	Tamil Nadu	55	55	33	33
2642.	Nazerath	Tamil Nadu	106	106	14	14
2643.	Needamangalam	Tamil Nadu	231	231	35	35
2644.	Nefkkarapatti	Tamil Nadu	159	159	6	6
2645.	Nellikuppam	Tamil Nadu	2,416	1,400		-
2646.	Nelliyalam'	Tamil Nadu	306	6	6	6
2847.	Nemi	Tamil Nadu	176	176	5	5
2643.	Nerkuppai	Tamil Nadu	103	103	9	9
2649.	Nerunjipettai	Tamil Nadu	136	136	12	12
2650.	Neyyoor	Tamil Nadu	165	165	19	19
2651.	Nilakkottai -	Tamil Nadu	84	84	74	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2652.	Odaipatti	Tamil Nadu	399	399	47	47
2653.	Odaiyakulam	Tamil Nadu	474	474	40	40
2654.	Oddanchatram	Tamil Nadu	2,114	1,005	24	24
2655.	Odugathur	Tamil Nadu	402	402	16	16
2656.	Olagadam	Tamil Nadu	86	86	28	28
2657.	Omalur	Tamil Nadu	43	43	39	39
2658.	Orathanadu	Tamil Nadu	30	30	25	25
2559.	Othakalmandapam	Tamil Nadu	529	529	38	36
2660.	P.J. Cholapuram	Tamil Nadu	310	310	22	22
2661.	P.Msttupalayam	Tamil Nadu	171	171	11	11
2662.	P.N.Patti	Tamil Nadu	264	264	17	17
2663.	Pacode	Tamil Nadu	309	309	22	22
2664.	Padaiyeedu	Tamil Nadu	179	179	27	27
2665.	Psdmanabhapuram	Tamil Nadu	834	734	40	40
2666.	Palakkodu	Tamil Nadu	171	171	13	13
2667.	Palamedu	Tamil Nadu	223	223	32	32
2668.	Palani	Tamil Nadu	404	244	8	8
2669.	Chetiipatti	Tamil Nadu	62	62	60	60
2670.	Palappaliarn	Tamil Nadu	256	256	25	25
2671.	Palayam	Tamil Nadu	207	207	13	13
2672.	Palladam	Tamil Nadu	935	745	135	135
2673.	Pallapalayam	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1
2674.	Pallapalayam	Tamil Nadu	405	405	59	59
2675.	Pallapattt	Tamil Nadu	86	63	13	13
2676.	Pailathur	Tamil Nadu	44	44	22	22
2677.	Pallavaram	Tamil Nadu	400	400	18	18
2678.	Pallikaranai	Tamil Nadu	10	10	10	10
2679.	Pallikonda	Tamil Nadu	144	144	11	11
2680.	Pallipalayam	Tamil Nadu	150	150	14	14
2681.	Pallipattu	Tamil Nadu	235	235	11	11
2682.	Palugal	Tamil Nadu	631	631	54	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2683.	Pammal	Tamil Nadu	57	57	22	22
2684.	Panagudi	Tamil Nadu	389	389	31	31
2685.	Panaimarathupatti	Tamil Nadu	130	130	27	27
2686.	Panapakkam	Tamil Nadu	196	196	6	6
2687.	Pandamangalam	Tamil Nadu	85	85	25	25
2688.	Pannaikadu	Tamil Nadu	137	137	19	19
2689.	Pannaipuram	Tamil Nadu	162	162	45	45
2690.	Panpoli	Tamil Nadu	270	270	10	10
2691.	Panruti	Tamii Nadu	2,561	1,200	-	-
2692.	Papanasam	Tamil Nadu	97	97	52	52
2693.	Pappaparatti	Tamil Nadu	160	160	11	11
2694.	Pappireddipatti	Tamii Nadu	193	193	11	11
2695.	Paramakudi	Tamil Nadu	871	734	39	39
2696.	Paramathi	Tamil Nadu	112	112	110	110
2697.	Parangipettai	Tamil Nadu	728	440	41	41
2698.	Paravai	Tamil Nadu	109	109	54	54
2699.	Pasur	Tamii Nadu	73	73	31	31
2700.	Pathamadai	Tamil Nadu	800	800	12	12
2701.	Pattinam	Tamil Nadu	270	270	19	19
2702.	Pattiveeranpatti	Tamil Nadu	217	217	14	14
2703.	Pattukkottai	Tamii Nadu	1,452	272	4	4
2704.	Peerankaranai	Tamil Nadu	16	16	16	16
2705.	Pennadam	Tamil Nadu	496	496	42	42
2706.	Pennagaram	Tamil Nadu	275	275	15	15
2707.	Pennathur	Tamil Nadu	471	381	17	17
2708.	Peraiyur	Tamil Nadu	25	25	25	25
2709.	Peraiam	Tamil Nadu	74	74	43	43
2710.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	2,961	452	3	3
2711.	Peranamallur	Tamil Nadu	58	58	34	34
2712.	Peravurani	Tamil Nadu	596	596	54	54
2713.	Periya Negamam	Tamil Nadu	76	76	56	56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2714.	Periyakodiveri	Tamil Nadu	152	152	10	10
2715.	Periya kulam	Tamil Nadu	1,155	255	8	8
2716.	Periyanaicken-palayam	Tamil Nadu	228	228	23	23
2717.	Periyasemur	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3	3
2718.	Pernampattu	Tamil Nadu	1,198	402	1	1
2719.	Perumagalur	Tamil Nadu	61	61	27	27
2720.	Perundurair	Tamil Nadu	235	235	28	26
2721.	Perungalathur	Tamil Nadu	216	24	24	24
2722.	Perungudi	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3	3
2723.	Perungulam	Tamil Nadu	335	198	28	23
2724.	Perur	Tamil Nadu	349	349	33	33
2725.	Pethampaiayam	Tamil Nadu	127	127	23	23
2726.	Pethanaickenpalayam	Tamil Nadu	460	460	34	34
2727.	Pillanallur	Tamil Nadu	100	100	21	21
2728.	PoNachi	Tamil Nadu	875	180	37	37
2729.	Poiur	Tamil Nadu	128	244	14	14
2730.	Ponmanai	Tamil Nadu	448	448	53	53
2731.	Ponnamaravathi	Tamil Nadu	1G5	165	13	13
2732.	Ponnampatti	Tamil Nadu	255	255	18	18
2733.	Ponneri	Tamil. Nadu	310	310	17	17
2734.	Pooiambadi	Tamil Nadu	734	734	31	31
2735.	Poolampatti	Tamil Nadu	443	443	29	29
2736.	Pooluvapatti	Tamil Nadu	522	522	21	21
2737.	Poonamallee	Tamil Nadu	543	346	71	71
2738.	Porur	Tamii Nadu	6	6	6	6
2739.	Pothanur	Tamil Nadu	55	55	55	55
2740.	Pothatturpettai	Tamil Nadu	196	196	30	30
2741.	PudJikkQtta	Tamil Nadu	3,412	2,520	70	70
2742.	Pudupalayam	Tamil Nadu	254	254	16	16
2743.	Pudupatti (c)	Tamil Nadu	75	75	40	40
2744.	Pudur(S)	Tamil Nadu	224	224	36	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2745.	Puduvayal	Tamil Nadu	24	24	14	14
2746.	Putiankudi	Tamil Nadu	783	783	-	-
2747.	Puliyur	Tamil Nadu	159	159	16	16
2743.	Pullampadi	Tamil Nadu	286	286	15	15
2749.	Punjai Thottakurichi	Tamil Nadu	85	32	8	8
2750.	Punjaipugalur	Tamil Nadu	125	70	14	14
2751.	Punjaipuliampatti	Tamil Nadu	492	492	2	2
2752.	Puthalam	Tamil Nadu	288	288	39	39
2753.	Puthukkadai	Tamil Nadu	235	285	28	23
2754.	Puvalur	Tamil Nadu	192	192	15	15
2755.	Puzhal	Tamil Nadu	* 5	5	5	5
2756.	Puzhithivakkam (Ullagaram)	Tamil Nadu	6	6	6	6
2757.	R.Pudupatti	Tamil Nadu	239	289	50	50
2758.	R.S.Mangalam	Tamil Nadu	29	29	16	16
2759.	Rajapalayam	Tamil Nadu	301	8	8	6
2760.	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	1,313	1,212	440	184
2761.	Rameswaram	Tamil Nadu	1,026	683	26	26
2762.	Ranipettai	Tamil Nadu	1,087	1,087	108	108
2763.	Rasipuram	Tamil Nadu	464	464	3	3
2764.	Rayagiri	Tamil Nadu	527	527	23	23
2765.	Reethapuram	Tamil Nadu	332	382	27	27
2766.	Rudravathi	Tamil Nadu	241	241	18	13
2767.	S. Kannanur	Tamil Nadu	182	182	19	19
2768.	S.Kodikulam	Tamil Nadu	184	184	10	10
2769.	Salangapalayam	Tamil Nadu	99	99	11	11
2770.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	10,510	8,911	2,032	2,032
2771.	Samalapuram	Tamil Nadu	107	107	1B	18
2772.	Samathur	Tamil Nadu	145	94	47	47
2773.	Sambavar Vadagarai	Tamil Nadu	466	466	21	21
2774.	Sankaramanallur	Tamil Nadu	240	113	51	51
2775.	Sankarankoil	Tamil Nadu	219	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2776.	Sankarapuram	Tamil Nadu	211	211	27	27
2777.	Sankari	Tamil Nadu	209	209	17	17
2778.	Sankarnagar	Tamil Nadu	100	100	34	34
2779.	Saravanampatti	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
2780.	Sarcarsamakulam	Tamil Nadu	211	211	10	10
2781.	Sathankulam	Tamil Nadu	170	170	10	10
2782.	Sathuvachari	Tamil Nadu	5	5	5	5
2783.	SathyamangaJam	Tamil Nadu	865	515	15	15
2734.	Sattur	Tamil Nadu	264	3	3	3
2785.	Sayalgudi	Tamil Nadu	376	376	21	21
2786.	Sayapuram	Tamil Nadu	259	87	53	53
2787.	Seerapalli	Tamil Nadu	251	251	15	15
2788.	Seithur	Tamil Nadu	229	229	25	25
2789.	Sembakkam	Tamil Nadu	6	6	6	6
2790.	Senthamangalam	Tamil Nadu	251	251	21	21
2791.	SentharapaYti	Tamil Nadu	369	'369	24	24
2792.	Sethiathoppu	Tamil Nadu	214	214	36	36
2793.	Sevilimedu	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
2794.	Sevugampatti	Tamil Nadu	52	52	33	33
2795.	Shenkottai	Tamil Nadu	517	517	1	1
2796.	Shelavandan	Tamil Nadu	284	284	28	28
2797.	Sholinganallur	Tamil Nadu	47	47	47	47
2798.	Sholingur	Tamil Nadu	181	181	7	7
2799.	Sholur	Tamil Nadu	318	318	15	15
2800.	Singampunari	Tamil Nadu	84	84	26	26
2801.	Sirkali	Tamil Nadu	968	627	8	8
2802.	Sragamani	Tamil Nadu	191	191	9	9
2803.	Srumugai	Tamil Nadu	348	348	26	26
2804.	Sithayankottai	Tamil Nadu	330	330	25	25
2805.	Sivagangai	Tamil Nadu	1,141	532	43	43
2806.	Sivagiri (Erode)	Tamil Nadu	159	159	52	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2807.	Sivagiri Tirunelvell)	Tamil Nadu	1,487	1,487	41	41
2808.	Sivakasi	Tamil Nadu	601	7	7	7
2809.	Srimushnam	Tamil Nadu	647	647	46	46
2810.	Sriperumbudur	Tamil Nadu	321	321	45	45
2811.	Sriramapuram	Tamil Nadu	399	399	27	27
2812.	Srivaikuntam	Tamil Nadu	204	204	15	15
2813.	Sriviiliputhur	Tamil Nadu	782	782	2	2
2814.	St.Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram (CB)	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3	3
2815.	Suehindrum	Tamil Nadu	137	137	74	74
2816.	Suleeswaranpatti	Tamil Nadu	226	202	57	57
2817.	Sulur	Tamil Nadu	82	82	58	58
2818.	Sundarapandiam	Tamil Nadu	50	50	44	44
2819.	Sundarapandiapuram	Tamil Nadu	80	80	10	10
2820.	Surampatti	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
2821.	Snrandal	Tamil Nadu	645	645	10	10
2822.	Suriyampalayam	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3	3
2823.	Swamimalai	Tamil Nadu	48	43	35	35
2824.	T.KaHupatti	Tamil Nadu	120	120	100	100
2825.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu	641	341	41	41
2826.	Tenkasi	Tamil Nadu	391	331	4	4
2827.	Thadikornbu	Tamil Nadu	110	110	55	55
2828.	Thakkolam	Tamil Nadu	213	213	7	7
2829.	Thalainayar	Tamil Nadu	764	764	80	80
2830.	Thamaraikulam	Tamil Nadu	212	212	52	52
2831.	Thammampatti	Tamil Nadu	133	133	9	9
2832.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	7,433	1,315	275	19
2833.	Thanthoni	Tamil Nadu	13	13	13	13
2834.	Tharamangalam	Tamil Nadu	236	288	15	15
2835.	Tharangambadi	Tamil Nadu	527	527	37	37
2836.	Thathaiyangarpet	Tamil Nadu	131	131	28	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2837.	Thazhakudy	Tamil Nadu	53	53	14	14
2838.	Thedavur	Tamil Nadu	117	117	114	114
2839.	Thongampudur	Tamii Nadu	127	127	9	9
2840.	Thenl Allinagaram	Tamil Nadu	2,174	1,537	240	240
2841.	Yhenkarai (Coirnbatore)	Tamil Nadu	98	98	26	26
2842.	Thenkarai (Theni)	Tamil Nadu	142	142	59	59
2843.	Than thamaraiikulam	Tamil Nadu	193	193	21	21
2344.	Tfcenthiruperai	Tamil Nadu	99	41	18	18
2845.	Therur	Tamil Nadu	296	298	22	22
2846.	Thevaram	Tamil Nadu	271	271	65	55
2847.	Thevur	Tamil Nadu	235	235	15	15
2843.	Thiagadurgam	Tamil Nadu	181	181	8	8
2849.	Thingalnagar	Tamil Nadu	318	318	20	20
2850.	Thirparappu	Tamil Nadu	370	370	31	31
2851.	Thirukarungudi	Tamil Nadu	316	316	38	38
2852.	Thirukkattupalli	Tamil Nadu	270	30	27	27
2853.	Thirumaiyampalay am	Tamil Nadu	113	113	50	50
2854.	Thirumangalam	Tamil Nadu	S25	274	51	51
2855.	Thinimazhsai	Tamil Nadu	244	244	13	13
2856.	Thirurnuruganpoondi	Tamil Nadu	300	76	33	33
2857.	Thirunageswaram	Tamil Nadu	160	160	16	16
2858.	Thirunesmalai	Tamil Nadu	190	137	12	12
2859.	Thirunindravur	Tamil Nadu	123	123	38	38
2860.	Thiruparankundram	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4	4
2861.	Thiruporur	Tamil Nadu	41	41	31	31
2862.	Thiruppanandal	Tamil Nadu	315	315	53	58
2863.	Thirupuvanam (Sivagangai)	Tamil Nadu	206	206	17	17
2864.	Thirupuvanam (Thanjavur)	Tamil Nadu	138	138	9	9
2865.	Thiruthangal	Tamil Nadu	208	208	4	4
2866.	Thiruthuraipoondi	Tamil Nadu	1,191	1,157	2	2
2867.	Thiruvaiyaru	Tamil Nadu	313	313	19	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2868.	Thiruvalam	Tamil Nadu	70	70	43	43
2869.	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	767	511	210	210
2870.	Thiruvarur	Tamil Nadu	352	257	6	6
2871.	Thiruvattar	Tamil Nadu	548	548	34	34
2872.	Thiruvankadam	Tamil Nadu	379	379	19	19
2873.	Thiruvennainallur	Tamil Nadu	318	318	25	25
2874.	Thiruvembur	Tamil Nadu	11	11	11	11
2875.	Thiruvaimarudur	Tamil Nadu	293	293	66	66
2876.	Thiruvithancode	Tamil Nadu	176	176	35	35
2877.	Thisayanvilai	Tamil Nadu	356	356	23	23
2878.	Tbondamuthur	Tamil Nadu	240	240	29	29
2879.	Thondi	Tamil Nadu	305	305	17	17
2880.	Thorapadi	Tamil Nadu	242	242	26	26
2881.	Thottiyam	Tamil Nadu	225	225	16	16
2882.	Thudiyaiur	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4	4
2883.	Thuraiyur	Tamil Nadu	733	219	5	5
2884.	Thuvakudj	Tamil Nadu	459	323	16	16
2885.	Timiri	Tamil Nadu	270	195	7	7
2886.	Tindivanam	Tamil Nadu	917	567	17	17
2887.	Tiruchendur	Tamil Nadu	818	645	21	21
2888.	Tiruchengode	Tamil Nadu	2*559	684	9	9
2889.	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	11,667	5,803	2,229	1,717
2890.	Tirukalukundram	Tamil Nadu	400	287	27	27
2891.	Tirukoilur	Tamil Nadu	53	53	39	39
2892.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	7,208	6,635	2,047	1,625
2893.	Tirupathur	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3	3
2894.	Tirupathur	Tamil Nadu	1,317	323	35	35
2895.	Tirupur	Tamil Nadu	9,274	5,904	562	562
2896.	Tiruttani	Tamil Nadu	754	233	2	2
2897.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	1,512	253	13	13
2898.	Tiruverkadu	Tamil Nadu	1,130	200	10.	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2899.	Tiruvethipuram	Tamil Nadu	1,429	201	1	1
2900.	Tiruvottiyur	Tamil Nadu	6	6	6	6
2901.	Tittacheri	Tamil Nadu	195	195	35	35
2902.	Tittakudi	Tamil Nadu	537	537	39	39
2903.	TNPL Pugalur	Tamil Nadu	89	89	81	81
2904.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	9,469	7,782	1,321	877
2905.	Udangudi	Tamil Nadu	194	194	29	29
2906.	Udayarpalayam	Tamil Nadu	336	336	24	24
2907.	Udbagamandalam	Tamil Nadu	1,963	1,024	113	113
2908.	Udumalalpettai	Tamil Nadu	1,236	608	240	240
2909.	Uiundurpettai	Tamil Nadu	343	343	35	35
2910.	Unjalur	Tamil Nadu	48	43	18	18
2911.	Unnamalaikadai	Tamil Nadu	163	163	15	15
2912.	Uppidamangalam	Tamil Nadu	95	95	75	75
2913.	Uppiliapuram	Tamil Nadu	200	200	26	26
2914.	Usilampatti	Tamil Nadu	446	170	29	29
2915.	Uthamapalayam	Tamil Nadu	169	169	91	31
2916.	Uihangaral	Tamil Nadu	158	188	13	13
2917.	Uthayendram	Tamil Nadu	679	679	39	39
2918.	Uthiramerur	Tamil Nadu	742	742	26	26
2919.	Uthukkottai	Tamil Nadu	221	220	12	12
2920.	Uthukuli	Tamil Nadu	99	69	8	8
2921.	V. Pudur	Tamil Nadu	235	174	46	46
2922.	V. Pudupatti	Tamil Nadu	117	117	8050	50
2923.	Vadaharai Keezhpudugai	Tamil Nadu	192	192	30	30
2924.	Vadakkanandal	Tamil Nadu	1,132	1,132	48	48
2925.	Vadakkuvalliyur	Tamil Nadu	656	656	29	29
2926.	Vadalur	Tamil Nadu	592	592	38	38
2927.	Vadamadurai	Tamil Nadu	716	716	45	45
2928.	Vadavalli	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3	3
2929.	Vadipatti	Tamil Nadu	387	387	44	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2930.	Vadugapatti (Erode)	Tamil Nadu	97	97	12	12
2931.	Vadugapatti (Theni)	Tamil Nadu	170	170	48	46
2932.	Vaitheeswarankoil	Tamil Nadu	293	293	17	17
2933.	Valangaiman	Tamil Nadu	298	298	23	23
2934.	Valasaravakkam	Tamil Nadu	3	3	3	3
2935.	Valavanur	Tamil Nadu	383	383	20	20
2936.	Vallam	Tamil Nadu	539	155	15	15
2937.	Valparai	Tamil Nadu	122	52	13	13
2938.	Valval than koshtam	Tamil Nadu	173	173	16	18
2939.	Vanavasi	Tamil Nadu	361	361	28	23
2940.	Vandavasi	Tamil Nadu	304	4	4	4
2941.	Vaniputhur	Tamil Nadu	211	211	5	9
2942.	Vaniyamfaadi	Tamil Nadu	1,930	173	1	1
2943.	Varadarajanpettai	Tamil Nadu	403	403	48	43
2944.	Vasudevanallur	Tamil Nadu	416	416	17	17
2945.	Vathalagundu (Batiagundu)	Tamil Nadu	201	201	15	15
2946.	Vathirairuppu	Tamil Nadu	460	460	39	39
2947.	Vazhapadi	Tamil Nadu	583	439	41	41
2948.	Vedapatti	Tamil Nadu	289	289	58	58
2949.	Vedaranyam	Tamil Nadu	1,092	681	27	27
2950.	Vedasandur	Tamil Nadu	65	65	13	13
2951.	Veeraganur	Tamil Nadu	470	470	30	30
2952.	Veerakeralam	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
2953.	Veerakkalpudur	Tamil Nadu	304	304	21	21
2954.	Veerapandi (No.4)	Tamil Nadu	1,102	1,102	73	73
2955.	Veerapandi (Theni)	Tamil Nadu	189	189	60	60
2956.	Veerappan chatiram	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
2957.	Veeravanailur	Tamil Nadu	123	123	14	14
2958.	Velampalayam	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
2959.	Velankanni	Tamil Nadu	108	108	20	20
2960.	Vellakinar	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2981.	Vellakoil	Tamil Nadu	408	236	3	3
2962.	Vellalur	Tamil Nadu	359	359	28	28
2963.	Vellimalai	Tamil Nadu	324	324	25	25
2964.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	3,103	1,103	470	273
2965.	Vellottamparappu	Tamil Nadu	94	94	7	7
2966.	Veipur	Tamil Nadu	112	112	112	112
2967.	Vengampudur	Tamil Nadu	195	195	19	19
2988.	Venkarai	Tamil Nadu	144	144	39	39
2969.	Venrtanthur	Tamil Nadu	107	107	105	105
2970.	Veppathur	Tamil Nadu	294	294	32	32
2971.	Verkilambi	Tamil Nadu	320	320	34	34
2972.	Vettaikaranpudur	Tamil Nadu	617	617	43	43
2973.	Vettavalam	Tamil Nadu	558	528	28	28
2974.	Vikramasingapuram	Tamil Nadu	1,666	1,395	5	5
2975.	Vikravandi	Tamil Nadu	262	262	19	19
2976.	Vilangudi	Tamil Nadu	9	9	9	9
2977.	Vilapakkam	Tamil Nadu	248	184	73	73
2978.	VJiathikulam	Tamil Nadu	228	209	50	50
2979.	Vilavur	Tamil Nadu	577	577	81	81
2980.	Villukuri	Tamil Nadu	173	173	16	16
2981.	Viluppuram	Tamil Nadu	3,876	889	50	50
2982.	Virudhachalam	Tamil Nadu	1,613	783	3	3
2983.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	1,181	1,151	214	214
2984.	Walajabad	Tamil Nadu	453	286	27	27
2985.	Walajapet	Tamil Nadu	530	12	2	2
2986.	Zamin Uthukuli	Tamil Nadu	39	39	29	29
		Tamil Nadu Total	4,33,679	2,77,157	39,087	34,609
2987.	Achampet	Telangana	500	-	-	-
2988.	Adilabad	Telangana	684	606	24	24
2989.	Andole-Jogipet	Telangana	800	640	-	-
2990.	Armoor	Telangana	500	160	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2991.	Badangpet	Telangana	742	166	6	8
2992.	Badepalle	Telangana	320	320	-	-
2993.	Beilampaie	Telangana	480	160	-	-
2994.	8hainsa	Telangana	1,322	-	-	-
2995.	Bhongir	Telangana	33S	174	14	14
2996.	Bhupalpalie	Telangana	980	544	-	-
2997.	Bodhan	Telangana	301	301	1	1
2998.	Devarakonda	Telangana	560	160	-	-
2999.	Dubbaka	Telangana	1,000	1,000	-	-
3000.	Gadwal	Telangana	433	83	3	3
3001.	Gajwel	Telangana	2,875	1,250	-	-
3002.	Husnabad	Telangana	480	160	-	-
3003.	Huzurabad	Telangana	1,132	80	-	-
3004.	Kuzurnagar	Telangana	560	-	-	-
3005.	Hyderabad	Telangana	1,28,036	1,01,411	689	689
3006.	Ibrahimpattam	Telangana	484	4	4	4
3007.	Ileeja	Telangana	430	-	-	-
3008.	Jagtial	Telangana	4,152	2	2	2
3009.	Jammikunta	Telangana	780	SO	-	-
3010.	Jangaon	Telangana	804	4	4	4
3011.	Kagaznagar	Telangana	430	-	-	-
3012.	Kalwakurthy	Telangana	480	-	-	-
3013.	Kamareddy	Telangana	511	211	11	11
3014.	Karimnagar	Telangana	1,105	227	67	67
3015.	Khammam	Telangana	2,711	1,533	35	35
3016.	Kodada	Telangana	576	18	16	16
3017.	Kollapur	Telangana	550	-	-	-
3018.	Korutla	Telangana	480	-	-	-
3019.	Kothagudem	Telangana	841	1	1	1
3020.	Madhira	Telangana	430	-	-	-
3021.	Mahabubabad	Telangana	800	200	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3022.	Mahbubnagar	Telangana	2,723	2,063	333	28
3023.	Mancherial	Telangana	770	138	18	18
3024.	Mandamarri	Telangana	431	161	1	1
3025.	Manuguru	Telangana	160	SO	2	-
3026.	Medak	Telangana	2,391	311	11	11
3027.	Medchal	Telangana	497	97	17	17
3028.	Metpally	Telangana	1,252	82	2	2
3029.	MJryalaguda	Telangana	582	22	22	22
3030.	Nagarkumool	Telangana	561	193	1	1
3031.	Nalgonda	Telangana	579	19	19	19
3032.	Narayanpet	Telangana	161	1	1	1
3033.	Narsampet	Telangana	960	-	-	-
3034.	Nirmal	Telangana	507	7	7	7
3035.	Nizamabad	Telangana	2,812	1,512	12	12
3036.	Palwancha	Telangana	1,905	502	2	2
3037.	Parakal	Telangana	387	-	-	-
3038.	Pedapalli	Telangana	430	160	-	-
3039.	Pedda Amberpet	Telangana	433	3	3	3
3040.	Ramagundam	Telangana	694	130	-	-
3041.	Sadasivpet	Telangsmn	481	1	91	1
3042.	Sangareddy	Telangana	17	17	17	17
3043.	Sathupalli	Telangana	433	3	3	3
3044.	Secunderabad (CB)	Telangana	199	199	199	199
3045.	Shadnagar	Telangana	1,764	-	-	-
3046.	Siddipet	Telangana	2,891	1,967	187	7
3047.	Sircilla	Telangana	1,701	1,281	21	21
3048.	Suryapet	Telangana	1,192	606	222	30
3049.	Tandur	Telangana	765	5	5	5
3050.	Vemulawada	Telangana	430	-	-	-
3051.	Vikarabad	Telangana	294	3	3	3
3052.	Wanaparthy	Telangana	596	164	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3053.	Warangal	Telangana	2,256	1,856	72	72
3054.	Yellandu	Telangana	480	-	-	-
3055.	Zahirabad	Telangana	401	161	1	1
Telangana Total			1,90,292	1,21,617	2,068	1,384
3056.	Agartala	Tripura	37,284	14,536	2,162	2,162
3057.	Amarpur	Tripura	2,285	1,790	240	240
3058.	Ambassa	Tripura	2,872	1,812	171	171
3059.	Belonia	Tripura	2,804	1,630	642	642
3060.	Bishalgarh	Tripura	1,972	1,056	52	52
3061.	Oharmanagar	Tripura	2,927	1,426	368	368
3062.	Jirania	Tripura	1,240	1,082	347	347
3063.	Kailasahar	Tripura	3,490	2,045	15	15
3064.	Kamalpur	Tripura	1,878	953	81	81
3065.	Khowai	Tripura	2,690	2,303	555	555
3066.	Kumarghat	Tripura	1,979	1,604	502	502
3067.	Melaghar	Tripura	2,919	1,504	155	155
3068.	Mohanpur	Tripura	2,684	1,887	108	108
3069.	Panisagar	Tripura	749	498	25	25
3070.	Ranirbazar	Tripura	1,202	669	213	213
3071.	Sabroom	Tripura	1,235	831	185	185
3072.	Santirbazar	Tripura	1,739	1,037	1	1
3073.	Sonamura	Tripura	2,166	1,057	614	614
3074.	Teliamura	Tripura	2,554	1,585	301	301
3075.	Uciaipur	Tripura	2,191	1,734	716	716
Tripura Total			78,870	41,179	7,453	7,463
3076.	Achhalda	Uttar Pradesh	38	15	-	-
3077.	Achhnera	Uttar Pradesh	65	31	-	-
3078.	Adari	Uttar Pradesh	265	128	-	-
3079.	Afzalgarh	Uttar Pradesh	68	42	-	-
3080.	Agarwal Mandi (Tatiri)	Uttar Pradesh	40	17	-	-
3081.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	7,820	693	470	470

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3082.	Agra (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	12	12	12	12
3083.	Ahaura	Uttar Pradesh	1,238	-	-	-
3084.	Aiiam '	Uttar Pradesh	442	170	1	1
3085.	Ajhuwa	Uttar Pradesh	906	179	-	-
3086.	Akbarpur (NP)	Uttar Pradesh	539	210	-	-
3087.	Akbarpur (NPP)	Uttar Pradesh	2,530	357	2	2
3088.	Aiiganj	Uttar Pradesh	718	162	-	-
3089.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	2,146	488	309	309
3090.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2,559	113	110	110
3091.	Allahabad (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3	3
3092.	Allahganj - -	Uttar Pradesh	240	127	-	-
3093.	Allapur	Uttar Pradesh	634	-	-	-
3094.	Amanpur	Uttar Pradesh	75	16	-	-
3095.	Ambehta	Uttar Pradesh	248	-	-	-
3096.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	171	53	-	-
3097.	Amethi(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	744	285	6	6
3098.	Amila	Uttar Pradesh	141	94	-	-
3099.	Aminagar Sarai	Uttar Pradesh	126	71	-	-
3100.	Amraudha	Uttar Pradesh	50	24	-	-
3101.	Arnroha	Uttar Pradesh	953	272	-	-
3102.	Anandnagar	Uttar Pradesh	105	14	-	-
3103.	Antu	Uttar Pradesh	469	165	-	-
3104.	Anupshahr	Uttar Pradesh	331	53	-	-
3105.	Aonla	Uttar Pradesh	180	-	-	-
3106.	Ashrafpur Kichhauchha	Uttar Pradesh	312	206	-	-
3107.	Ata.rra	Uttar Pradesh	782	452	-	-
3108.	Atasu	Uttar Pradesh	89	25	-	-
3109.	Atrauli	Uttar Pradesh	65	19	-	-
3110.	Atrauliya	Uttar Pradesh	29	-	-	-
3111.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh	158	21	7	7
3112.	Aurangabad	Uttar Pradesh	474	218	158	158

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3113.	Auras	Uttar Pradesh	472	177	-	-
3114.	Awagarh	Uttar Pradesh	590	81	-	-
3115.	Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	2,137	303	-	-
3116.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1
3117.	Azmatgarh	Uttar Pradesh	273	-	-	-
3118.	Babarpur Ajitmal	Uttar Pradesh	175	52	-	-
3119.	Baberu	Uttar Pradesh	268	•	-	-
3120.	Eabralla	Uttar Pradesh	101	24	-	-
3121.	Babugarh	Uttar Pradesh	30	29	4	4
3122.	Bachhraon	Uttar Pradesh	267	63	-	-
3123.	Bachhrawan	Uttar Pradesh	276	63	-	-
3124.	Badiapur	Uttar Pradesh	127	-	-	-
3125.	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh	241	108	-	-
3126.	Bah	Uttar Pradesh	116	4	-	-
3127.	Bahadurganj	Uttar Pradesh	328	-	-	-
3128.	Baheri	Uttar Pradesh	205	-	-	-
3129.	Bahjoi	Uttar Pradesh	391	2	2	2
3130.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	510	276	-	-
3131.	Bahsuma	Uttar Pradesh	123	-	-	-
3132.	Bahuwa	Uttar Pradesh	316	52	-	-
3133.	Bajna	Uttar Pradesh	67	20	-	-
3134.	Bakewar	Uttar Pradesh	44	14	-	-
3135.	Bakshi Ka Talab	Uttar Pradesh	943	421	17	17
3136.	Baldeo	Uttar Pradesh	41	16	-	-
3137.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	701	1	1	1
3138.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	513	119	4	4
3139.	Banal	Uttar Pradesh	556	57	-	-
3140.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	607	377	5	' 5
3141.	Bangarmau	Uttar Pradesh	453	30	-	-
3142.	Banki	Uttar Pradesh	158	57	1	1
3143.	Bansdlh	Uttar Pradesh	676	207	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3144.	Bansgaon	Uttar Pradesh	729	194	1	1
3145.	Bansi	Uttar Pradesh	283	159	-	-
3146.	Baraut	Uttar Pradesh	422	146	7	7
3147.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	1,443	125	125	125
3148.	Bareilly (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	7	7	7	7
3149.	Barhalganj	Uttar Pradesh	981	224	-	-
3150.	Barhani Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	285	-	-	-
3151.	Barkhera	Uttar Pradesh	249	1	1	1
3152.	Barsana	Uttar Pradesh	228	74	-	-
3153.	Barua Sagar	Uttar Pradesh	38	-	-	-
3154.	Barwar	Uttar Pradesh	1,125	62	-	-
3155.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	850	69	1	1
3156.	Behat	Uttar Pradesh	170	-	-	-
3157.	Sela Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	1,024	141	-	-
3158.	Beithara Road	Uttar Pradesh	287	-	-	-
3159.	Beniganj	Uttar Pradesh	270	153	-	-
3160.	Beswan	Uttar Pradesh	339	94	-	-
3161.	Bewar	Uttar Pradesh	42	22	-	-
3162.	Bhabnan	Uttar Pradesh	210	52	-	-
3163.	Bhadarsa	Uttar Pradesh	458	294	-	-
3164.	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh	966	-	-	-
3165.	Bhagwant Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	371	115	-	-
3166.	Bharatganj	Uttar Pradesh	460	179	-	-
3167.	Bhargain	Uttar Pradesh	295	-	-	-
3168.	Bharthana	Uttar Pradesh	155	87	1	1
3169.	Bharwari	Uttar Pradesh	210	155	-	-
3170.	Bhatni Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	116	46	-	-
3171.	Shatpar Rani	Uttar Pradesh	267	-	-	-
3172.	Bhawan Bahadur Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	116	-	-	-
3173.	Bhingra	Uttar Pradesh	142	68	-	-
3174.	Bhogaon	Uttar Pradesh	153	81	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3175.	Bhojpur Dharampur	Uttar Pradesh	578	43	-	-
3176.	Bhokarheddi	Uttar Pradesh	226	96	-	-
3177.	Bidhuna	Uttar Pradesh	249	38	-	-
3178.	Bighapur	Uttar Pradesh	45	16	-	-
3173.	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh	623	71	3	3
3180.	Bikapur	Uttar Pradesh	341	108	1	1
3181.	Biiari	Uttar Pradesh	1,179	188	-	-
3182.	Bilariaganj	Uttar Pradesh	310	162	-	-
3183.	Bilaspur	Uttar Pradesh	11	11	11	11
3184.	Bilaspur NPP	Uttar Pradesh	424	16	1	1
3185.	Bilgram	Uttar Pradesh	106	53	-	-
3186.	Silhaur	Uttar Pradesh	219	108	-	-
3187.	Silram	Uttar Pradesh	413	46	-	-
3188.	Bilsanda	Uttar Pradesh	106	-	-	-
3189.	Bilsi	Uttar Pradesh	430	-	-	-
3190.	Eindki '	Uttar Pradesh	192	12	-	-
3191.	Bisalpur	Uttar Pradesh	1,201	-	-	-
3192.	Bissnda Buzurg	Uttar Pradesh	45	37	1	1
3193.	Bisauli	Uttar Pradesh	236	5	5	5
3194.	Sisharatganj	Uttar Pradesh	507	-	-	-
3195.	Biswan	Uttar Pradesh	216	53	-	-
3196.	Bithoor	Uttar Pradesh	274	215	-	-
3197.	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	583	16	16	16
3198.	Budhana	Uttar Pradesh	300	-	-	-
3199.	Bugrasi	Uttar Pradesh	280	-	-	-
3200.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	760	108	25	25
3201.	Chail •	Uttar Pradesh	967	435	-	-
3202.	Chakta	Uttar Pradesh	554	265	-	-
3203.	Chandaulj	Uttar Pradesh	394	2	2	2
3204.	Chandausi	Uttar Pradesh	437	-	-	-
3205.	Chandpur	Uttar Pradesh	1,493	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3206.	Charkhari	Uttar Pradesh	396	65	-	-
3207.	Charthawal	Uttar Pradesh	97	55	-	-
3208.	Chaumuhan	Uttar Pradesh	226	72	1	1
3209.	Chhaprauli	Uttar Pradesh ,	128	-	-	-
3210.	Chharra Rafatpur	Uttar Pradesh	904	357	-	-
3211.	Chhata	Uttar Pradesh	276	69	-	-
3212.	Chhatari	Uttar Pradesh	141	37	-	-
3213.	Chhibramau	Uttar Pradesh	399	88	-	-
3214.	Chiikana Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	537	136	-	-
3215.	Chirgaon	Uttar Pradesh	50	-	-	-
3216.	Chitbara Gaon	Uttar Pradesh	492	213	-	-
3217.	Chitrakoot Dham	Uttar Pradesh	930	388	1	1
3218.	Chopan	Uttar Pradesh	284	93	-	-
3219.	Chunar	Uttar Pradesh	2,524	96S	-	-
3220.	Churk Ghurma	Uttar Pradesh	631	-	-	-
3221.	Coloneiganj	Uttar Pradesh	364	132	-	-
3222.	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh	323	284	255	255
3223.	Dalmali	Uttar Pradesh	392	117	-	-
3224.	Dankaur	Uttar Pradesh	55	52	24	24
3225.	Dariyabad	Uttar Pradesh	275	140	-	-
3226.	Dasna	Uttar Pradesh	74	20	14	14
3227.	Dataganj	Uttar Pradesh	565	-	-	-
3228.	Daurala	Uttar Pradesh	506	231	1	1
3229.	DayaJbagh	Uttar Pradesh	63	6	6	6
3230.	Dec-band	Uttar Pradesh	882	183	-	-
3231.	Deorianan	Uttar Pradesh	619	232	-	-
3232.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	999	115	4	4
3233.	Derapur	Uttar Pradesh	11	-	-	-
3234.	Dewa	Uttar Pradesh	112	51	-	-
3235.	Dhampur	Uttar Pradesh	235	62	-	-
3236.	Dhanaura	Uttar Pradesh	328	30	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3237.	Dhaura Tanda	Uttar Pradesh	356		-	-
3238.	Dhaurehra	Uttar Pradesh	420	265	-	-
3239.	Dibai	Uttar Pradesh	417	-	-	-
3240.	Dibiyapur	Uttar Pradesh	51	21	-	-
3241.	Diidarnagar Fatehpur Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	228	-	-	-
3242.	Doghat	Uttar Pradesh	185	102	-	•
3243.	Dohrighat	Uttar Pradesh	210	-	-	-
3244.	Domariyaganj	Uttar Pradesh	108	50	-	-
3245.	Dostpur	Uttar Pradesh	123	86	-	-
3246.	Dudhi	Uttar Pradesh	868	439	-	-
3247.	Ekdil	Uttar Pradesh	513	283	-	-
3248.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	1,040	226	1	1
3249.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	457	48	5	5
3250.	Etmadpur	Uttar Pradesh	157	49	2	2
3251.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	317	9	6	6
3252.	Faizganj	Uttar Pradesh	153	-	-	-
3253.	Farah	Uttar Pradesh	160	61	-	-
3254.	Faridnagar	Uttar Pradesh	232	51	-	-
3255.	Faridpur	Uttar Pradesh	51	-	-	-
3256.	Faridpur(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	153	-	-	-
3257.	Fariha	Uttar Pradesh	24	3	-	-
3258.	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	189	43	4	4
3259.	Fatehabad	Uttar Pradesh	149	79	-	-
3260.	Fatehganj Pashchmi	Uttar Pradesh	453	-	-	-
3281.	Fatehganj Purvi	Uttar Pradesh	63	-	-	-
3262.	Fatehgarh (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2	2
3263.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	3,905	37	1	1
3264.	Fatehpur Chaurast	Uttar Pradesh	297	-	-	-
3265.	Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	491	234	-	-
3266.	Firczabad	Uttar Pradesh	5,178	1,340	226	226
3267.	Gajraula	Uttar Pradesh	328	77	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3258.	Gangapur	Uttar Pradesh	447	346	-	-
3269.	Gangoh	Uttar Pradesh	1,069	-	-	-
3270.	Ganj Dundawara	Uttar Pradesh	576	-	-	-
3271.	Ganj Muradabad	Uttar Pradesh	313	1	1	1
3272.	Garautha	Uttar Pradesh	225	111	-	-
3273.	Garhi Pukhta	Uttar Pradesh	44	-	-	-
3274.	Garhmukhteshwar	Uttar Pradesh	155	118	1	1
3275.	Gaura Barhaj	Uttar Pradesh	186	-	-	-
3276.	Gauri Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	250	39	-	-
3277.	Gawan	Uttar Pradesh	135	38	-	-
3278.	Ghatampur	Uttar Pradesh	139	-	-	-
3279.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	6,267	1,359	1,006	1,001
3280.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	1,088	83	-	-
3281.	Ghiraur	Uttar Pradesh	189	43	-	-
3282.	Ghorawal	Uttar Pradesh	347	-	221	-
3283.	Ghosi	Uttar Pradesh	509	-	-	-
3284.	Ghosia Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	377	-	-	•
3285.	Ghughuli	Uttar Pradesh	800	-	-	-
3286.	Gohand	Uttar Pradesh	118	-	-	-
3287.	Gokul	Uttar Pradesh	32	5	-	-
3288.	Gola Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	502	148	-	-
3289.	Gola Gokaran Nath	Uttar Pradesh	539	145	-	-
3290.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	966	154	1	1
3291.	Gopamau	Uttar Pradesh	260	111	-	-
3292.	Gopiganj	Uttar Pradesh	140	75	-	-
3293.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	8,149	1,451	351	351
3294.	Gosainganj	Uttar Pradesh	450	140	-	-
3295.	Gosainganj(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	146	65	-	-
3296.	Govardhan	Uttar Pradesh	201	55	3	3
3297.	Gulaothi	Uttar Pradesh	352	84	3	3
3298.	Gulariya	Uttar Pradesh	134	84	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3299.	Gulariya Bhindara	Uttar Pradesh	90	42	-	-
3300.	Gunnaur	Uttar Pradesh	123	33	-	-
3301.	Gursahaiganj	Uttar Pradesh	494	179	-	-
3302.	Gursarai	Uttar Pradesh	60	-	-	-
3303.	Gyanpur	Uttar Pradesh	207	54	-	-
3304.	Haldaur	Uttar Pradesh	266	-	-	-
3305.	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh	197	128	-	-
3306.	Handia	Uttar Pradesh	478	304	-	-
3307.	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh	617	386	105	105
3308.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	6	6
3309.	Harduaganj	Uttar Pradesh	56	-	-	-
3310.	Hargaon	Uttar Pradesh	75	62	-	-
3311.	Hariharpur	Uttar Pradesh	660	162	-	-
3312.	Harraiya	Uttar Pradesh	50	27	-	-
3313.	Hasanpur	Uttar Pradesh	578	174	1	1
3314.	Hasayan	Uttar Pradesh	220	44	-	-
3315.	Hastinapur	Uttar Pradesh	261	-	-	-
3316.	Hata	Uttar Pradesh	1,667	256	-	-
3317.	Hathgram	Uttar Pradesh	515	174	-	-
3318.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	833	126	7	7
3319.	Hyderabad	Uttar Pradesh	532	384	333	338
3320.	Iglas	Uttar Pradesh	148	54	-	-
3321.	Ikauna	Uttar Pradesh	98	8	-	-
3322.	Illifatganj	Uttar Pradesh	903	-	-	-
3323.	Islamnagar	Uttar Pradesh	156	-	-	-
3324.	Kaunja	Uttar Pradesh	280	185	-	-
3325.	Jafarabad	Uttar Pradesh	189	122	-	-
3326.	Jagner	Uttar Pradesh	101	30	-	-
3327.	Jahanabad	Uttar Pradesh	524	401	-	-
3328.	Jahangirabad	Uttar Pradesh	659	136	-	-
3329.	Jahangirpur	Uttar Pradesh	58	50	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3330.	Jais	Uttar Pradesh	809	179	-	-
3331.	Jaithara	Uttar Pradesh	212	62	-	-
3332.	Jalalabad (NP)	Uttar Pradesh	169	41	-	-
3333.	Jalalabad (NPP)	Uttar Pradesh	59	-	-	-
3334.	Jalalabad(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	802	125	-	-
3335.	Jalali	Uttar Pradesh	406	100	-	-
3336.	Jaialpur	Uttar Pradesh	91	34	-	-
3337.	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh	165	56	-	-
3338.	Jalesar	Uttar Pradesh	510	-	-	-
3339.	Jangipur	Uttar Pradesh	570	127	-	-
3340.	Jansath	Uttar Pradesh	254	5	1	1
3341.	Jarwal	Uttar Pradesh	122	10	-	-
3342.	Jasrana	Uttar Pradesh	108	52	-	-
3343.	Jaswantnagar	Uttar Pradesh	348	17	-	-
3344.	Jatari	Uttar Pradesh	70	10	1	1
3345.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	233	5	5	5
3346.	Jewar	Uttar Pradesh	217	147	8	8
3347.	Jhalu	Uttar Pradesh	291	106	-	-
3348.	Jhansi	Uttar. Pradesh	1,302	564	266	266
3349.	Jhinjhak	Uttar Pradesh	23	6	-	-
3350.	Jhinjhana	Uttar Pradesh	555	111	-	-
3351.	Jhusi	Uttar Pradesh	255	123	3	3
3352.	Jiyanpur	Uttar Pradesh	378	226	-	-
3353.	Joya	Uttar Pradesh	120	65	-	-
3354.	Jyoti Khuriya	Uttar Pradesh	92	72	-	-
3355.	Kabrai	Uttar Pradesh	1,127	433	-	-
3356.	Kachhauna Patseni	Uttar Pradesh	359	119	-	-
3357.	Kachhla	Uttar Pradesh	163	-	-	-
3358.	Kachhwa	Uttar Pradesh	703	100	-	-
3359.	Kadaura	Uttar Pradesh	339	199	-	-
3360.	Kadipur	Uttar Pradesh	353	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3361.	Kaimganj	Uttar Pradesh	167	67	2	2
3362.	Kairana	Uttar Pradesh	124	-	-	-
3363.	Kakod	Uttar Pradesh	133	46	-	-
3364.	Kakori	Uttar Pradesh	773	510	1	1
3365.	Kakraia	Uttar Pradesh	473	-	-	-
3366.	Kaiinagar	Uttar Pradesh	436	-	-	-
3367.	Kaipi	Uttar Pradesh	63	-	-	-
3368.	Kamaiganj	Uttar Pradesh	121	66	-	-
3369.	Kampil	Uttar Pradesh	20	1	1	1
3370.	Kandhla	Uttar Pradesh	63S	331	-	-
3371.	Kannouj	Uttar Pradesh	591	195	66	66
3372.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	9,355	459	167	167
3373.	Kanpur(CB)	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	6	6
3374.	Kanth	Uttar Pradesh	224	-	-	-
3375.	Kaptanganj	Uttar Pradesh	1,628	115	-	-
3376.	Karari	Uttar Pradesh	769	606	-	-
3377.	Karhal	Uttar Pradesh	623	238	-	-
3378.	Karnawal	Uttar Pradesh	91	20	2	2
3379.	Kasganj	Uttar Pradesh	790	2	2	2
3380.	Katghar Lalganj	Uttar Pradesh	337	-	-	-
3381.	Kathera	Uttar Pradesh	264	96	-	-
3382.	Katra	Uttar Pradesh	948	85	-	-
3383.	Katra (NP)	Uttar Pradesh	577	88	-	-
3384.	Katra Medniganj	Uttar Pradesh	471	183	-	-
3385.	Kauriaganj	Uttar Pradesh	514	223	-	-
3386.	Kemri	Uttar Pradesh	211	130	-	-
3387.	Kerakat	Uttar Pradesh	185	22	-	-
3388.	Khadda	Uttar Pradesh	792	-	-	-
3389.	Khaga	Uttar Pradesh	620	258	-	-
3390.	Khair	Uttar Pradesh	1,204	148	-	-
3391.	Khairabad	Uttar Pradesh	1,232	557	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3392.	Khalilabad	Uttar Pradesh	305	118	1	1
3393.	Khamaria	Uttar Pradesh	840	300	-	-
3394.	Khanpur	Uttar Pradesh	119	-	-	-
3395.	Kharela	Uttar Pradesh	337	193	-	-
3396.	Khargupur	Uttar Pradesh	135	11	-	-
3397.	Kharkhoda	Uttar Pradesh	279	-	-	-
3398.	Khatauli	Uttar Pradesh	382	-	-	-
3399.	Khekada	Uttar Pradesh	463	117	-	-
3400.	Kheragarh	Uttar Pradesh	96	18	-	-
3401.	Kheri	Uttar Pradesh	735	466	-	-
3402.	Khetasarai	Uttar Pradesh	211	60	-	-
3403.	Khudaganj	Uttar Pradesh	338	136	-	-
3404.	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh	770	2	2	2
3405.	Khutar	Uttar Pradesh	380	-	-	-
3406.	Kiraoali	Uttar Pradesh	237	154	-	•
3407.	Kiratpur	Uttar Pradesh	1,129	96	-	-
3408.	Kishanpur	Uttar Pradesh	838	70	-	-
3409.	Kishni	Uttar Pradesh	546	285	-	-
3410.	Kithaur	Uttar Pradesh	33	-	-	-
3411.	Koeripur	Uttar Pradesh	26	14	-	-
3412.	Konch	Uttar Pradesh	130	56	-	-
3413.	Kopaganj	Uttar Pradesh	453	190	-	-
3414.	Kora Jahanabad	Uttar Pradesh	413	29	-	-
3415.	Kdraon	Uttar Pradesh	537	131	-	-
3416.	Kosi Kalan	Uttar Pradesh	190	22	1	1
3417.	Kotra	Uttar Pradesh	317	173	-	-
3418.	Kul Pahar	Uttar Pradesh	284	81	-	-
3419.	Kunda	Uttar Pradesh	347	154	-	-
3420.	Kundarki	Uttar Pradesh	486	26	-	-
3421.	Kunwargaon	Uttar Pradesh	562	249	1	.1
3422.	Kuraoali	Uttar Pradesh	34	21	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3423.	Kurara	Uttar Pradesh	187	91	5	5
3424.	Kursath	Uttar Pradesh	77	-	-	-
3425.	Kursath(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	117	-	-	-
3426.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh	2,571	42	-	-
3427.	Kusmara	Uttar Pradesh	206	123	-	-
3428.	Laharpur	Uttar Pradesh	259	42	-	-
3429.	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	1,018	143	1	1
3430.	Lakhna	Uttar Pradesh	129	46	-	-
3431.	Lai Gopalganj Nindaura	Uttar Pradesh	1,050	342	-	-
3432.	Lalganj	Uttar Pradesh	802	213	-	-
3433.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	2,480	996		1
3434.	Lar	Uttar Pradesh	92	53	-	-
3435.	Lawar	Uttar Pradesh	473	-	-	-
3436.	Loni	Uttar Pradesh	663	233	135	135
3437.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	11,325	1,150	721	625
3438.	Lucknow (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	13	13	13	13
3439.	Maehhlishabr	Uttar Pradesh	160	-	-	-
3440.	Madhoganj	Uttar Pradesh	45	14	-	-
3441.	Madhogarh	Uttar Pradesh	28	3	-	-
3442.	Maghar	Uttar Pradesh	584	51	-	-
3443.	Mahaban	Uttar Pradesh	244	78	-	-
3444.	Maharajgani	Uttar Pradesh	548	157		
3445.	Maharajganj (NPP)	Uttar Pradesh	1,566	443	-	-
3446.	Mahmudabad	Uttar Pradesh	1,124	454	j	-
3447.	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	980	237	1	1
3448.	Maholi	Uttar Pradesh	602	443	-	-
3449.	Wahona	Uttar Pradesh	383	235	-	-
3450.	Mahrajganj	Uttar Pradesh	129	-	-	-
3451.	Mahroni	Uttar Pradesh	333	68	-	
3452.	Mahul Khas	Uttar Pradesh	383	-	-	
3453.	Mailani	Uttar Pradesh	377	168	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3454.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	631	43	2	2
3455.	Majhauiraj	Uttar Pradesh	493	14	-	-
3456.	Maihabad	Uttar Pradesh	329	231	-	-
3457.	Mallawan	Uttar Pradesh	310	41	-	-
3458.	Mandawar	Uttar Pradesh	451	86	-	-
3459.	Manikpur	Uttar Pradesh	717	42	-	-
3460.	Manikpur Sarhat	Uttar Pradesh	271	125	-	-
3461.	Maniyar	Uttar Pradesh	430	-	-	-
3462.	Manjhanpur	Uttar Pradesh	233	87	-	-
3463.	Mankapur	Uttar Pradesh	103	27	-	-
3464.	Marehra	Uttar Pradesh	619	130	2	-
3465.	Mariahu	Uttar Pradesh	253	68	-	-
3466.	Maswas	Uttar Pradesh	S3	41	1	1
3467.	Mataundh	Uttar Pradesh	444	273	-	-
3468.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	2,632	3S3	243	243
3469.	Mau Aims	Uttar Pradesh	624	441	-	-
3470.	Maudaha	Uttar Pradesh	227	88	1	1
3471.	Maunath Btiarsjan	Uttar Pradesh	980	1	1	1
3472.	Maurawan	Uttar Pradesh	252	28	-	-
3473.	Mawana	Uttar Pradesh	242	54	-	-
3474.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	9,602 '	1,885	518	516
3475.	Mshdawa)	Uttar Pradesh	230	201	-	-
3476.	Mehnagar	Uttar Pradesh	180	-	-	-
3477.	Mendu	Uttar Pradesh	S73	173	-	-
3478.	Miiak	Uttar Pradesh	703	43	-	-
3479.	Miranpur	Uttar Pradesh	117	-	-	-
3480.	Mirganj	Uttar Pradesh	154	1	1	1
3481.	Mirsapur-cum-Vindhyachal	Uttar Pradesh	4,645	-	-	-
3482.	Misrikh-cum-Neemsar	Uttar Pradesh	65	35	-	-
3483.	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh	403	19	19	19
3484.	Mogra Badshahpur	Uttar Pradesh	134	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3485.	Mohammadabad(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	99	-	-	-
3486.	Mohammadabad(NP P)	Uttar Pradesh	659	-	-	-
3487.	iUohammadi	Uttar Pradesh	391	232	-	-
3488.	Mohan	Uttar Pradesh	558	231	-	-
3489.	Mohanpur	Uttar Pradesh	43	9	-	-
3490.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	6,507	1,250	421	421
3491.	Moth	Uttar Pradesh	160	-	-	-
3492.	Mubarakpur	Uttar Pradesh	597	-	-	-
3493.	Mughalsarai	Uttar Pradesh 1,178	131	1	1	
3494.	Muhammadabad	Uttar Pradesh	449	-	-	
3495.	Mundera Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	389	112	-	
3496.	Mundiya	Uttar Pradesh	79	-	-	-
3497.	Muradnagar	Uttar Pradesh	219	1	1	1
3498.	Mursan	Uttar Pradesh	498	51	-	-
3499.	Musafirkhana	Uttar Pradesh	22	-	-	-
3500.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	1,559	130	130	130
3501.	Nadigaon	Uttar Pradesh	33	-	-	-
3502.	Nagina	Uttar Pradesh	237	19	-	-
3503.	Nagram	Uttar Pradesh	773	397	2	2
3504.	Nai Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	366	-	-	-
3505.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	673	1	1	1
3506.	Nakur	Uttar Pradesh	280	-	-	-
3507.	Nanauta	Uttar Pradesh	291	-	-	-
3508.	Nandgaon	Uttar Pradesh	23	7	-	-
3509.	Nanpara	Uttar Pradesh	952	-	-	-
3510.	Naraini	Uttar Pradesh	79	33	-	-
3511.	Naraiili	Uttar Pradesh	859	139	-	-
3512.	Naraura	Uttar Pradesh	153	60	-	-
3513.	Naugawan Sadat	Uttar Pradesh	377	174	-	-
3514.	Nautanwa	Uttar Pradesh	595	-	-	
3515.	Nawabganj(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	74	6	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3516.	Nawabganj(NPP)	Uttar Pradesh	291	19	3	3-
3517.	Nawabganj(NPP+0 G)	Uttar Pradesh	108	38	-	-
3518.	Nehtaur	Uttar Pradesh	296	132	-	-
3519.	Nichlau)	Uttar Pradesh	496	118	-	-
3520.	Nidhauri Kalan	Uttar Pradesh	128	29	-	-
3521.	Niwari	Uttar Pradesh	205	34	-	-
3522.	Nizamabad	Uttar Pradesh	284	30	27	27
3523.	Noorpur	Uttar Pradesh	156	104	-	-
3524.	Nyoria Husainpur	Uttar Pradesh	312	-	-	-
3525.	Nyotini	Uttar Pradesh	320	111	-	-
3526.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh	26	11	-	-
3527.	Oel Dhakwa	Uttar Pradesh	359	315	-	-
3528.	Orai	Uttar Pradesh	1,526	522	-	-
3529.	Oran	Uttar Pradesh	92	59	-	-
3530.	Pachperwa	Uttar Pradesh	114	-	-	-
3531.	Padrauna	Uttar Pradesh	689	274	-	-
3532.	Pahasu	Uttar Pradesh	290	85	-	-
3533.	Paintepur	Uttar Pradesh	468	353	-	-
3534.	Pali	Uttar Pradesh	493	47	-	-
3535.	Pali(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	126	85	-	-
3536.	Paliya Kalan	Uttar Pradesh	1,010	367	-	-
3537.	Parikshitgarh	Uttar Pradesh	189	-	-	-
3538.	Parsadepur	Uttar Pradesh	219	79	-	-
3539.	Patala	Uttar Pradesh	149	64	20	20
3540.	Patiyali	Uttar Pradesh	48	-	-	-
3541.	Patti	Uttar Pradesh	264	73	-	-
3542.	Phalanda	Uttar Pradesh	462	93	-	-
3543.	Phaphund	Uttar Pradesh	98	24	-	-
3544.	Phulpur	Uttar Pradesh	455	337	3	3
3545.	Phulpur(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	48	-	-	-
3546.	Plhani	Uttar Pradesh	391	227	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3547.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	1,055	4	4	4
3548.	Piikhana	Uttar Pradesh	136	37	4	4
3549.	Pitkhuwa	Uttar Pradesh	100	91	3	3
3550.	Pirsaht	Uttar Pradesh	321	165	-	-
3551.	Piptganj	Uttar Pradesh	130	25	-	- 1
3552.	Pipraich	Uttar Pradesh	500	196	-	' 1
3553.	Pipri	Uttar Pradesh	378	-	-	
3554.	Pratapgarh City	Uttar Pradesh	314	170	-	-
3555.	Pukhrayan	Uttar Pradesh	116	32	-	
355S	Puranpur	Uttar Pradesh	625	3	3	3
3557.	Purdilnagar	Uttar Pradesh	1,301	183	-	-
3553.	Purquazi	Uttar Pradesh	400	147	-	-
3559.	Purv/a	Uttar Pradesh	101	-	-	-
3560.	Kabupura	Uttar Pradesh	190	142	101	101
3561.	Radhakund	Uttar Pradesh	155	51	-	-
3562.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	2,669	1,171	915	901
3563.	Railway Settlement Roza	Uttar Pradesh	30	19	-	-
3564.	Raja Ka Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	335	55	-	-
3565.	Rajapur	Uttar Pradesh	293	150	-	•
3356.	Ramkola	Uttar Pradesh	1,092	323	-	-
3567.	Ramnagar(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	333	111		-
3568.	Ramnagar(NPP)	Uttar Pradesh	1,430	675	-	-
3553.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	500	245	66	66
3570.	Rampur Karkhana	Uttar Pradesh	41	1	-	-
3571.	Rampur Maniharan	Uttar Pradesh	506	45	-	-
3572.	Rampura	Uttar Pradesh	27	18	-	-
3573.	Ranipur	Uttar Pradesh	378	174	-	-
3574.	Rasra	Uttar Pradesh	310	-	-	-
3575.	Rasuiabad	Uttar Pradesh	213	30	-	-
3576.	Rasulabad(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	270-	176	-	-
3577.	Rath	Uttar Pradesh	176	99	18	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3578.	Raya	Uttar Pradesh	73	10	1	1
3579.	Renukoot	Uttar Pradesh	432	-	-	-
3530.	Reoti	Uttar Pradesh	504	-	-	-
3581.	Richha	Uttar Pradesh	148	-	-	-
3532.	Risiya Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	215	124	-	-
3583.	Rithora	Uttar Pradesh	28	12	-	-
3534.	Rudauli	Uttar Pradesh	1,007	250	-	-
3585.	Rudayan	Uttar Pradesh	34	-	-	-
3586.	Rudrapur	Uttar Pradesh	134	52	-	-
3587.	Rura	Uttar Pradesh	229	125	-	-
3588.	Sadabad	Uttar Pradesh	647	124	-	-
3589.	Sadat	Uttar Pradesh	376	137	-	-
3590.	Safipur	Uttar Pradesh	711	293	-	-
3591.	Sahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	469	50	-	-
3592.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2,095	509	62	62
3593.	Sahaspur	Uttar Pradesh	260	-	-	-
3594.	Sahaswan	Uttar Pradesh	377	-	-	-
3595.	Sahslwar	Uttar Pradesh	177	70	-	-
3596.	Sahawar	Uttar Pradesh	204	1	-	-
3597.	Sahjanwan	Uttar Pradesh	475	35	1	1
3598.	Sahpau	Uttar Pradesh	358	192	-	-
3599.	Saidpur	Uttar Pradesh	497	-	-	-
3600.	Saidpur(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	89	73	-	-
3601.	Sainthal	Uttar Pradesh	286	-	-	-
3602.	Saiyad Raza	Uttar Pradesh	422	143	-	1
3603.	Sakhanu	Uttar Pradesh	114	-	-	-
3604.	Sakit	Uttar Pradesh	269	-	-	-
3605.	Salempur	Uttar Pradesh	114	33	-	-
3606.	Salon	Uttar Pradesh	234	172	-	-
3607.	Sambhaf	Uttar Pradesh	1,090	260	1	1
3608.	Samdhan	Uttar Pradesh	662	227	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3609.	Samthar	Uttar Pradesh	771	416	-	-
3610.	Sandi	Uttar Pradesh	149	72	-	-
3611.	Sandila	Uttar Pradesh	281	56	-	-
3612.	Sara! Aquil	Uttar Pradesh	639	204	-	-
3613.	Sarai Mir	Uttar Pradesh	258	-	-	-
3614.	Sardhana	Uttar Pradesh	223	8	2	2
3615.	Sarila	Uttar Pradesh	255	175	5	5
3616.	Sarsawa	Uttar Pradesh	323	-		-
3617.	Sasni	Uttar Pradesh	470	70		-
3618.	Satrikh	Uttar Pradesh	33	9		-
3519.	Saunkh	Uttar Pradesh	310	81		-
3820.	Saurikh	Uttar Pradesh	161	53	-	-
3621.	Seohara	Uttar Pradesh	125	-		-
3622.	Sewalkhas	Uttar Pradesh	69	42		-
3623.	Sewarhi	Uttar Pradesh	533	61		
3624.	Shahabad	Uttar Pradesh	263	6	6	6
3625.	Shahabad(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	840	397		-
3626.	Shahganj	Uttar Pradesh	121	25		-
3827.	Shahi	Uttar Pradesh	27	-		-
3628.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1,445	366	2	2
3629.	Shahpur	Uttar Pradesh	295	187		-
3630.	Shamli	Uttar Pradesh	166	127	1	1
3631.	Shamsabad	Uttar Pradesh	125	-		-
3632.	Shamsabad (NPP)	Uttar Pradesh	S3	38	3	3
3633.	Shankargarh	Uttar Pradesh	267	117		-
3634.	Shergarh	Uttar Pradesh	233	-		-
3635.	Sherkot	Uttar Pradesh	44	16		•
3636.	Shikarpur	Uttar Pradesh	956	288		-
3637.	Shikohabad	Uttar Pradesh	387	155	1	1
3638.	Shisbgarh	Uttar Pradesh	581	-		-
3639.	Shivli	Uttar Pradesh	69	13		-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3640.	Shivrajpur	Uttar Pradesh	444	352	2	2
3641.	Shohratgarh	Uttar Pradesh	215	27	-	-
3642.	Siana	Uttar Pradesh	133	22	-	-
3643.	Siddhaur	Uttar Pradesh	287	142	-	-
3644.	Sidhauii	Uttar Pradesh	221	82	-	-
3645.	Sidhpura	Uttar Pradesh	356	-	-	-
3648.	Sikanderpur(NP)	Uttar Pradesh	489	35	-	-
3647.	Sikandra	Uttar Pradesh	477	-	-	-
3648.	Sikandrabad	Uttar Pradesh	297	83	-	-
3649.	Sikandrarao	Uttar Pradesh	245	55	-	-
3650.	Singahi Shirawra	Uttar Pradesh	1,176	212	-	-
3651.	Sirathu	Uttar Pradesh	491	147	3	3
3652.	Sirauli	Uttar Pradesh	497	-	-	-
3653.	Sirsa	Uttar Pradesh	537	340	-	-
3654.	Sirsaganj	Uttar Pradesh	93	62	-	-
3655.	Sirsi	Uttar Pradesh	180	-	-	-
3656.	Sisauli	Uttar Pradesh	98	-	-	•
3557.	Siswa Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	482	-	-	--
3658.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	1,098	202	1	1
3659.	Soron	Uttar Pradesh	233	38	-	-
3660.	Suar	Uttar Pradesh	221	-	-	-
3561.	Subeha	Uttar Pradesh	89	66	-	-
3662.	Suitanpur	Uttar Pradesh	258	18	-	-
3563.	Sumerpur	Uttar Pradesh	239	97	-	-
3664.	Suriyawan	Uttar Pradesh	726	-	-	-
3665.	Talbehat	Uttar Pradesh	42	16	-	-
3566.	Talgram	Uttar Pradesh	266	113	-	-
3567.	Tambaur-cum-Ahamdabad	Uttar Pradesh	134	76	-	-
3668.	Tanda	Uttar Pradesh	437	-	-	-
3669.	Tanda(NPP)	Uttar Pradesh	'227	42	-	-
3670.	Tbakurdwara	Uttar Pradesh	760	62	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3671.	Tbana Bhawan	Uttar Pradesh	1,117	507	-	-
3672.	Thriya Nizamat Khan	Uttar Pradesh	183	-	-	-
3673.	Tikajt Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	158	72	-	-
3674.	Tikri	Uttar Pradesh	85	40	-	-
3675.	Tilhar	Uttar Pradesh	457	-	-	-
3676.	Tindwari	Uttar Pradesh	243	-	-	-
3677.	Tirwaganj	Uttar Pradesh	51	34	-	-
3678.	Titron	Uttar Pradesh	332	-	-	-
3679.	Tondi Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	620	1	1	1
3680.	Tulsjpur	Uttar Pradesh	60	13	1	1
3681.	Tundla	Uttar Pradesh	130	43	1	1
3682.	Ugu	Uttar Pradesh	09	-	-	-
3683.	Ujhani	Uttar Pradesh	334	2	2	2
3684.	Ujha?i	Uttar Pradesh	175	45	-	-
3685.	Umri Kalan	Uttar Pradesh	212	3	-	-
3686.	Un	Uttar Pradesh	443	138	-	-
3687.	Unchahar	Uttar Pradesh	155	36	-	-
3688.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	1,020	22	6	6
3689.	Usawa-n	Uttar Pradesh	755	-	-	-
3690.	Usehat	Uttar Pradesh	370	-	-	-
3691.	Uska Bazar	Uttar Pradesh	510	-	-	-
3692.	Utraula	Uttar Pradesh	145	3^	-	-
3693.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	7,291	2,339	364	364
3694.	Varanasi (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	4	4
3695.	Vijaigarh	Uttar Pradesh	81	7	-	-
3696.	Vrindavan	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1
3697.	Warhapur	Uttar Pradesh	842	22	-	-
3698.	Wazirganj	Uttar Pradesh	411	238	-	-
3699.	Zaidpur	Uttar Pradesh	290	75	-	-
3700.	Zamania	Uttar Pradesh	515	23	-	-
Uttar Pradesh Total			3,31,709	72,686	8,094	7,979

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3701.	Almora	Uttarakhand	40	-	-	-
3702.	Augustmuni	Uttarakhand	313	96	96	96
3703.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	170	22	3	3
3704.	Eajpur	Uttarakhand	295	122	100	100
3705.	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	2	-	-	-
3706.	Barkot	Uttarakhand	397	277	57	57
3707.	Bhagwanpur	Uttarakhand	2	2	2	2
3708.	Bharat Heavy Eiectricals Limited Ranipur (ITS)	Uttarakhand	2	2	2	2
3709.	Bhikiyasain	Uttarakhand	100	-	-	-
3710.	Bhimtal	Uttarakhand	107	68	7	7
3711.	Bhowali	Uttarakhand	7	-	-	-
3712.	Chamoli Gopeshwar	Uttarakhand	443	265	3	3
3713.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	243	-	-	-
3714.	Chiniyalisaun	Uttarakhand	253	-	-	-
3715.	Debradun	Uttarakhand	778	629	389	155
3716.	Dehradun (CB)	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	1
3717.	Devprayag	Uttarakhand	41	22	19	1S
3718.	Dharchula	Uttarakhand	10	-	-	-
3719.	Didihat	Uttarakhand	3	-	-	-
3720.	Dineshpur	Uttarakhand	1,147	509	2	2
3721.	Dogadda	Uttarakhand	4	-	-	-
3722.	Dwarahat	Uttarakhand	29	1	1	1
3723.	Gadarpur	Uttarakhand	499	233	3	3
3724.	Gairsain	Uttarakhand	151	-	-	-
3725.	Gangolihaat	Uttarakhand	13	-	-	-
3726.	Gochar	Uttarakhand	106	25	7	7
3727.	Gularbhoj	Uttarakhand	309	-	-	-
3728.	Haldwanl-cum-Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	317	59	38	33
3729.	Hardwar	Uttarakhand	792	220	220	220
3730.	Herbertpur	Uttarakhand	97	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3731.	Jaspur	Uttarakhand	1,346	189	1	1
3732.	Jhabrera	Uttarakhand	869	61	25	25
3733.	Jonk	Uttarakhand	4	•	-	-
3734.	Joshimath	Uttarakhand	437	190	59	59
3735.	Kaladhungi	Uttarakhand	17	-	-	-
3736.	Kapkoot	Uttarakhand	66	-	-	•
3737.	Karnaprayag	Uttarakhand	131	33	4	4
3738.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand	196	22	22	22
3739.	Kelakheda	Uttarakhand	746	334	196	196
3740.	Khatima	Uttarakhand	129	22	-	•
3741.	Kichha	Uttarakhand	91	14	14	14
3742.	Kotdwara	Uttarakhand	10	10	10	10
3743.	Laksar	Uttarakhand	607	-	-	-
3744.	Lalkuan	Uttarakhand	6	6	C	6
3745.	Landhaura	Uttarakhand	484	141	3	3
3746.	Mabua Dabra	Uttarakhand	539	157	-	-
3747.	Mahua Kheraganj	Uttarakhand	159	-	-	-
3748.	Manglaur	Uttarakhand	351	-	-	-
3749.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand	41	38	1	1
3750.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	41	41	41	41
3751.	Nanakmatta	Uttarakhand	40	-	-	-
3752.	Nandprayag	Uttarakhand	105	52	-	-
3753.	Narendranagar	Uttarakhand	2	2	2	2
3754.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	158	50		-
3755.	Pipalkoti	Uttarakhand	265	-	-	-
3756.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	71	-	-	-
3757.	Pokhri	Uttarakhand	122	-	-	
3758.	Purola	Uttarakhand	160	-	-	
3759.	Ramnagar	Uttarakhand	4	1	1	1
3760.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand	13	-	-	
3761.	Rishikesh	Uttarakhand	13	13	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3762.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	103	78	73	78
3763.	Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand	333	153	51	45
3764.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	1,924	52	52	52
3765.	Satpisi	Uttarakhand	20	-	-	-
3766.	Seiaqui	Uttarakhand	131	-	-	-
3767.	Shaktigarh	Uttarakhand	533	265	240	240
3768.	Shivalik Nagar	Uttarakhand	6	6	6	6
3769.	Sitarganj	Uttarakhand	753	334	268	268
3770.	Srinagar	Uttarakhand	13	-	-	-
3771.	Sultanpur	Uttarakhand	151	4	4	4
3772.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand	2	-	-	-
3773.	Tehri	Uttarakhand	16	5	2	2
3774.	Tharali	Uttarakhand	182	-	-	-
3775.	Tilwara	Uttarakhand	33	-	-	-
3776.	Uthimath	Uttarakhand	298	156	35	35
3777.	Vikasnagar'	Uttarakhand	154	28	18	18
Uttarakhand Total			13,552	5,076	2,100	1,370
3778.	Alipurduar	West Bengal	401	401	33	83
3779.	Arambag	West Bengal	901	770"	606	606
3780.	Asansol	West Bengal	15,045	45	45	45
3781.	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh	West Bengal	893	856	268	268
3782.	Baduria	West Bengal	1,607	1,552	1	1
3783.	Baidyabati	West Bengal	437	237	130	130
3784.	Bally	West Bengal	10	10	10	10
3785.	Balurghat	West Bengal	458	366	33	63
3786.	Bangaon	Wast Bengal	5,000	1,661	1,324	1,324
3787.	Bankura	West Bengal	723	575	34	34
3788.	Bansberia	West Bengal	306	277	111	111
3789.	Baranagar	West Bengal	293	155	65	65
3790.	Barasat	West Bengal	1,659	1,532	430	460
3791.	Barddhaman	West Bengal	184	132	46	46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3792.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	342	143	116	116
3793.	Baruipur	West Bengal	139	122	63	63
3794.	Basirhat	West Bengal	1,013	920	1	1
3795.	Beldanga	West Bengal	210	203	-	-
3796.	Berhampore	West Bengal	905	204	4	4
3797.	Bhadreswar	West Bengal	594	104	45	45
3798.	Bhatrapara	West Bengal	1,114	791	101	101
3799.	Bidhannagar	West Bengal	6,089	22	22	22
3800.	Birnagar	West Bengal	2,281	1,991	1,275	1,275
3801.	Bishnupur	West Bengal	568	568	284	234
3802.	Bolpur	West Bengal	1,201	1,04S	796	796
3803.	Budge Budge	West Bengal	503	474	106	106
3804.	Chakdaha	West Bengal	482	469	366	366
3805.	Champdani	West Banga)	663	364	221	221
3806.	Chandernagore	West Bengal	981	971	283	283
3807.	Chandrakona	West Bengal	1,435	1,427	57	57
3808.	Contai	West Bengal	1,201	1,201	859	359
3809.	Cooper's Camp	West Bengal	1,200	748	355	355
3810.	Dainhat	West Bengal	663	631	21	21
3811.	Dalkhola	West Bengal	863	726	263	253
3812.	Dankuni	West Bengal	2,608	777	315	315
3813.	Darjiling	West Bengal	10	10	10	10
3814.	Dhulian	West Bengal	4,280	1,601	-	-
3815.	Dhupguri	West Bengal	3,254	1,471	-	-
3816.	Diamond Harbour	West Bengal	647	524	8	3
3817.	Dinhata	West Bengal	908	189	35	35
3818.	Dubrajpur	West Bengal	421	411	361	3S1
3819.	Dum Dum	West Bengal	46	45	38	38
3820.	Durgapur	West Bengal	275	275	88	38
3821.	Egra	West Bengal	968	966	630	690
3822.	English Bazar	West Bengal	1,144	791	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3823.	Gangarampur	West Bengal	816	816	227	227
3824.	Garulia	West Bengal	318	318	141	141
3825.	Gayeshpur	West Bengal	605	531	98	98-
3826.	Ghatal	West Bengal	832	792	598	598
3827.	Gobardanga	West Bengal	2,351	1,456	1,033	1,033
3828.	Guskara	West Bengal	164	159	146	148
3829.	Habra	West Bengal	4,714	1,783	371	971
3830.	Haldia	West Bengal	1,633	1,835	12	12
3831.	Haldibari	West Bengal	379	379	200	200
3832.	Halisahar	West Bengal	3,341	1,774	576	576
3333.	Haora	West Bengal	109	109	109	109
3834.	Haringhata	West Bengal	1,752	1,752	856	655
3835.	Hugii-Chinsurah	West Bengal	208	92	55	55
3836.	Islampur	West Bengal	1,071	20	-	-
3837.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	3,237	1,182	906	SOS
3838.	Jamuraia	West Bengal	3	3	3	3
3839.	Jangipur	West Bengal	1,760	345	326	326
3840.	Jaynagar Mazilpur	West Bengal	301	1	1	1
3841.	Jhalda	West Bengal	1,099	520	-	-
3842.	Jhargram	West Bengal	1,050	780	185	185
3843.	Jiaganj-Azimganj	West Bengal	1,477	290	-	-
3844.	Kaliagan;	West Bengal	1,308	1,298	142	142
3845.	Kalna	West Bengal	224	200	-	-
3346.	Kalyani	West Bengal	2,321	423	93	98
3847.	Kamarhati	West Bengal	492	420	136	136
3848.	Kanchrapara	West Bengal	244	120	64	64
3849.	Kandi	West Bengal	1,474	1,412	375	375
3850.	Katwa	West Bengal	265	239	177	177
3851.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	1,002	529	295	295
3852.	Kharar	West Bengal	519	220	57	57
3853.	Khardah	West Bengal	296	270	240	240

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3854.	Khirpai	West Bengal	400	400	320	320
3855.	Koch Bihar	West Bengal	336	78	38	33
3856.	Kolkata	West Bengal	750	750	750	750
3857.	Konnagar	West Bengal	808	694	627	627
3858.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	1,407	1,357	674	674
3859.	Kimti	West Bengal	3	3	3	3
3860.	Kurseong	West Bengal	164	164	4	4
3861.	Madhyamgram	West Bengal	1,986	1,072	421	421
3862.	Maheshtala	West Bengal	1,125	292	75	75
3863.	Mai	West Bengal	1,443	953	482	482
3864.	Mathabhanga	West Bengal	502	62	5	5
3865.	Meriinipur	West Bengal	1,348	1,254	933	933
3866.	Mekhiiganj	West Bengal	417	400	120	120
3867.	Memari	West Bengal	404	376		
3868.	Murshidabad	West Bengal	983	960	3	3
3869.	Nabadwip	West Bengal	1,000	701	404	404
3870.	Naihati	West Bengal	1,069	309	11	11
3871.	Nalhati	West Bengal	235	222	95	35
3872.	New Barrackpore	West Bengal	1,006	183	125	125
3873.	North Barrackpore	West Bengal	36	25	23	23
3874.	North DumDum	West Bengal	1,222	425	72	72
3875.	Old Malda	West Bengal	955	899	334	364
3876.	Panihati	West Bengal	1,021	709	62	62
3877.	Panskura	West Bengal	982	982	-	-
3878.	Pujali	West Bengal	760	443	157	157
3879.	Puruliya	West Bengal	1,686	755	543	543
3880.	Raghunathpur	West Bengal	487	448		1
3881.	Raiganj	West Bengal	1,144	1,053	66	66
3882.	Rajarhat Gopalpur	West Bengal	127	127	127	127
3883.	Rajpur Sonarpur	West Bengal	1,422	1,033	150	150
3884.	Ramjibanpur	West Bengal	733	707	145	145

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3885.	Rampurhat	West Bengal	1,341	1,218	735	795
3886.	Ranaghat	West Bengal	1,060	466	428	428
3887.	Raniganj	West Bengal	6	6	6	6
3888.	Rishra	West Bengal	315	232	131	131
3889.	Sainthia	West Bengal	161	161	48	43
3890.	Santipur	West Bengal	1,008	888	32	32
3891.	Serampore	West Bengal	874	472	252	262
3892.	Siliguri	West Bengal	2,076	7S	78	76
3893.	Sonamukhi	West Bengal	740	659	573	573
3894.	South DumDum	West Bengal	196	196	37	37
3895.	Suri	West Bengal	238	233	163	168
3896.	Taherpur	West Bengal	285	263	150	150
3897.	Taki	West Bengal	148	148	-	-
3898.	Tamralipta	West Bengal	551	547	111	111
3899.	Tarakeswar	West Bengal	297	89	69	63
3900.	Titagarh	West Bengal	130	2	2	2
3901.	Tufanganj	West Bengal	1,322	779	508	508
3902.	Uluberia	West Bengal	7,399	1,440	1,267	1,267
3903.	Uttarpara Kotrung	West Bengal	978	515	371	371
West Bengal Total			1,45,859	75,164	30,070	30,070

Statement – II

*State/Uts Wise Details of Interest Subsidy Released
Since Inception to Beneficiaries of Credit Linked
Subsidy Scheme of PMAY(U)*

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the States/UT	Interest Subsidy Amount	No. of Beneficiary Households
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.19	1,060
2.	Bihar	5.48	321
3.	Chhattisgarh	22.91	1,714

1	2	3	4
4.	Goa	1.35	65
5.	Gujarat	643.06	30,386
6.	Haryana	22.14	1,205
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.94	59
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.57	126
9.	Jharkhand	2.61	169
10.	Karnataka	59.08	2,976
11.	Kerala	22.12	1,225
12.	Madhya Pradesh	104.74	5,555
13.	Maharashtra	547.69	25,222

1	2	3	4
14.	Orissa	4.78	384
15.	Punjab	18.31	914
16.	Rajasthan	51.43	3,286
17.	TamilNadu	68.51	3,919
18.	Telangana	28.60	1,385
19.	Uttar Pradesh	79.70	4,121
20.	Uttrakhand	13.33	712
21.	West Bengal	37.80	1,875
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	1
23.	Assam	3.11	165
24.	Manipur	1.67	114
25.	Meghalaya	0.83	47
26.	Mizoram	3.19	217
27.	Nagaland	0.12	6
28.	Sikkim	0.04	2
29.	Tripura	1.61	93
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	0,73	37
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	6.08	278
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0.79	37
34.	Delhi (UT)	30.00	1,440
35.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	0.81	43
Grand Total:-		1,806.32	89,159

[English]

Demographic Status of Scheduled Castes

2831. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the demographic status of Scheduled Castes as per the latest Census, State and percentage- wise;

(b) the percentage of budget allocation for the SCs as compared to the demographic percentage, State-wise;

(c) the findings of evaluation study entitled Evaluation of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission; and

(d) the number of SCs under the category of BPL/Antyodaya along with the percentage thereof and their average daily earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) As per the Census 2011 by Registrar General of India, Scheduled Castes constitute 16.6% of the total population in the Country.

(b) Under the Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC), Ministries/ Departments and Scheme-wise Budget is allocated by the Ministry of Finance in Statement 10A of the budget document. During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.56618.50 crore has been allocated under the Component which is 19.75% of the total allocation for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Centrally Sector Schemes of the identified Ministries/Departments.

(c) The major findings of the evaluation study are given in enclosed Statement.

(d) The Centrally sponsored scheme Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. As per response received from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the information is not maintained.

Construction of Houses Under PMAY

2832. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of houses constructed in Rajasthan under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) since its inception till date, area-wise;

(b) the details of targets set under this scheme For the year 2016-17; and

(c) whether the set target has been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) City-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded for construction and completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for the State of Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Under the PMAY(U), the States/Union Territories (UTs) submit the project proposals based on the demand for housing assessed by them and duly approved by the concerned State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC). Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs considers central assistance

for these project proposals submitted by the States/UTs. In order to achieve the vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has requested all States/UTs, including the State of Rajasthan, to saturate their demand of houses under the PMAY(U) by the year 2018-19 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

For the State of Rajasthan, central assistance of Rs. 897.67 crore for construction of 51,605 houses has so far been sanctioned under the PMAY(U). Of the sanctioned houses, 17,199 have been completed and 29,876 are at different stages of construction.

Statement

*City Wise Details for Status of Housing Construction in the State of Rajasthan
Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)*

S. No.	City	No of Houses Sanctioned	No of Houses Grounded	No of Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	1,535	1,535	87
2.	Alwar	1,643	1,443	1,088
3.	Anupgarh	2	2	2
4.	Badi Sadri	135	-	-
5.	Bagru	11	11	11
6.	Balotra	1,226	1,226	74
7.	Bandikui	1	1	1
8.	Banswara	12	12	12
9.	Baran	1	1	1
10.	Barmer	2	2	2
11.	Beawar	868	868	20
12.	Begun	166	1	1
13.	Behror	7	7	7
14.	Bhadra	2	2	2
15.	Bharatpur	548	340	20
16.	Bhawani Mandi	3	3	3
17.	Bhilwara	952	817	168

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Bhinder	1	1	1
19.	Bhiwadi	866	866	210
20.	Bikaner	1,187	25	25
21.	Bilara	3	3	3
22.	Bundi	4	4	4
23.	Chaksu	657	657	49
24.	Chittaurgarh	10	10	10
25.	Chittorgarh	1,731	L,467	480
26.	Chomu	3	3	3
27.	Choti Sadri	369	-	-
28.	Dausa	8	8	8
29.	Didwana	1	1	1
30.	Dungargarh	1	1	1
31.	Dungarpur	276	276	4
32.	Falna	481	481	1
33.	Fatehnagar	611	513	241
34.	Fatehpur	1	1	1
35.	Ganganagar	97	97	97
36.	Gulabpura	4	4	4
37.	Hanumangarh	11	11	11
38.	Hindaun	544	544	-
39.	Jahazpur	888	-	-
40.	Jaipur	12,161	12,161	10,217
41.	Jaitaran	2	2	2
42.	Jalor	2	2	2
43.	Jhalawar	747	747	3
44.	Jhalrapatan	1	1	1
45.	Jhunjhunun	90	90	90
46.	Jodhpur	8,320	8,320	240
47.	Kaithoon	912	912	-
48.	Kapasan	143	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Kaprain	320	320	-
50.	Kekri	5	5	5
51.	Keshoraipatan	760	760	-
52.	Khetri	1	1	1
53.	Kishangarh	725	725	11
54.	Kishangarh Renwal	4	4	4
55.	Kota	4,123	4,123	2,059
56.	Kotputli	47	47	47
57.	Kuchaman City	207	207	207
58.	Lakheri	688	688	-
59.	Makrana	1	1	1
60.	Merta City	3	3	3
61.	Nagaur	37	37	37
62.	Nathdwara	290	290	1
63.	Nawalgarh	1	1	1
64.	Neem-Ka-Thana	1	1	1
65.	Nimbahera	1,377	1,377	167
66.	Niwai	2	2	2
67.	Nohar	2	2	2
68.	Nokha	2	2	2
69.	Padampur	1	1	1
70.	Pali	716	716	28
71.	Parbatsar	2	2	2
72.	Phalodi	4	4	4
73.	Phulera	3	3	3
74.	Pilibanga	2	2	2
75.	Pindwara	14	14	14
76.	Pratapgarh	801	801	369
77.	Pushkar	297	297	1
78.	Rajsamand	611	611	3
79.	Rani	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
80.	Rawatsar	5	5	5
81.	Sadulshahar	4	4	4
82.	Sagwara	1	1	1
83.	Sangaria	3	3	3
84.	Sangod	1	1	1
85.	Sardarshahar	2	2	2
86.	Sawai Madhopur	1	1	1
87.	Shahpura	1	1	1
88.	Sheoganj	257	257	1
89.	Sikar	17	17	17
90.	Sirohi	411	411	11
91.	Sumerpur	2	2	2
92.	Suratgarh	1	1	1
93.	Tijara	115	115	115
94.	Udaipur	2,484	1,721	841
95.	Vijainagar	4	4	4
Grand Total		51,605	47,075	17,199

Productive and Non-Productive Cows and Bullocks

2833. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 99.19 per cent of cows and 99 per cent of bullocks in the country are productive;

(b) if so, the average value of production from them and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the agency which has collected the data and the time when it was done; and

(d) the basis of categorisation of productive and non-productive cows and bullocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No. As per the 19th Livestock Census-2012, out of total no. of 122.98

million cows, 43.95 million cows are in-milk production (35.74%) and 46.88 million male cattle (69.03%) out of total population of 67.92 million are used for breeding and draught purposes.

(b) and (c) As per the results of Integrated Sample Survey conducted by the respective State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments with the support of Union Government, the total production of milk during 2016-17 was 165.4 million tonnes. The total expenditure for Dairy Development programmes by the Central Government during 2014-15 to 2016-17 is Rs. 1573.58 crores.

(d) As per the definition adopted for 19th Livestock Census-2012, the animals in milk production are described as animals 'in-milk'. The categorisation of male cattle was done according to their uses such as "Used for breeding", "Used for draught" and "Used for both draught and breeding".

Purview of NFSA

2834. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the States including the State of Tamil Nadu have been covered under the purview of National Food Security Act (NFSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has asked the Union Government for any relaxation in provision of foodgrains under NFSA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Implementation of the National Food Security Act started at different times in different States and the Act is now being implemented in all the States/Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu.

Before starting implementation of the Act, the Government of Tamil Nadu had raised certain issues, which included coverage of entire urban population, or at least 75% of the urban population, for allocation of subsidized foodgrains under the Act. It was clarified to the State Government that since a uniform methodology had been used by the then Planning Commission for determining State/UT-wise coverage under the Act for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains, it was not possible to agree to the request of the State Government for higher coverage in urban areas.

[Translation]

Price of Life Saving Drugs

2835. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of certain drugs/ life saving drugs have increased and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review the price regulating mechanism for drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen research and development to minimise the manufacturing costs of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN SOCIETY MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013), the annual upward/downward revision in the prices of scheduled formulations is permissible to the extent of increase/decrease in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the scheduled formulations and upto 10 percent for non-scheduled formulations. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) revised the ceiling prices in respect of scheduled drugs after incorporating WPI @ 3.849% for the year 2014 (w.e.f. 01.04.2015) and 1.97186% for the year 2016 (w.e.f. 01.04.2017). NPPA has also notified the revised ceiling prices of scheduled formulations for the year 2015 after applying WPI of (Minus) 2.7105%.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) 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. 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.

[English]

Inclusion of Cities Under Smart Cities Mission

2836. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has included 30 more cities under the Smart Cities Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of fund allocated for the development of the newly added 30 smart cities in the upcoming fiscal;

(c) the time by which the 30 new cities are likely to be developed as smart cities; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and released to Tamil Nadu under AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission along with the utilisation thereof for various projects, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under the Smart Cities Mission, 30 more cities have been selected in June 2017 in Round 3. The list of these cities is enclosed in enclosed Statement.

The Central Government provides financial support of Rs. 500 crores to each selected Smart City under Smart Cities Mission. An equal amount, on a matching basis, has to be provided by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB).

(c) The target date of completion is given by the cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs), which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

(d) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25th June 2015 with focus of water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, parks and green space and non motorized urban transport in 500 Mission cities. Under the Mission, the Government only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases central assistance as per the Mission guidelines. Total allocation for Tamil Nadu under AMRUT Mission is Rs. 11,194.78 crores, which

includes a Central Assistance of Rs. 4,756.58 crores. The Government has so far released central assistance of Rs. 994.34 crores to the State of Tamil Nadu and the State Government has submitted Utilisation Certificates for Rs. 282.48 crores against its releases.

In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government provides financial support of Rs. 500 crores to each selected Smart City including Smart Cities from Tamil Nadu. An equal amount, on a matching basis, has to be provided by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). So far, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has released Rs. 848 crores to State Government of Tamil Nadu for Smart Cities.

Utilization of the fund depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection it takes around 15-18 months to call for tenders. As reported by cities, 100 projects worth Rs. 8,289.60 crores have been identified for implementation. Out of which, 22 projects worth Rs. 1,005.80 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 15 projects worth Rs. 348.70 crores.

Statement

List of Cities Selected in Round 3 in June 2017

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
2.	Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
5.	Bihar	Patna
6.	Telangana	Karimnagar
7.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
8.	Puducherry	Puducherry
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
12.	Haryana	Karnal
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
16.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
17.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur
18.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad
19.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
22.	Gujarat	Dahod
23.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
24.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi
25.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
27.	Mizoram	Aizawl
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
30.	Sikkim	Gangtok

[Translation]

Agencies for Affordable Housing

2837. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

DR. KRISHAN PRATAP:

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

(a) the names of the agencies given the responsibility to provide affordable houses in cities by the Government, State-wise;

(b) the number of houses constructed by these agencies *vis-a-vis* target fixed during the last three years along with the target for the next two years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the various facilities provided in such affordable homes;

(d) whether these agencies have succeeded in providing affordable houses in cities and villages;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) whether the Government has fixed any corpus fund for construction of affordable houses and if not, 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 (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission through States/Union Territories (UTs)/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in order to provide all weather pucca house to all eligible urban homeless households by 2022. In States/UTs, the State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) are primarily responsible to provide houses under PMAY(U) mission. The list of the SLNAs is attached as the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) Since the PMAY(U) mission is demand driven, no specific State/UT-wise targets have been fixed. In order to achieve the vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, the MoHUA has requested all States/UTs to saturate their demand of houses under the PMAY(U) by the year 2018-19, so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022. The MoHUA has sanctioned 40,62,364 houses to be constructed by States/UTs through SLNAs and so far 3,39,866 houses have been constructed. The State/UT-wise details are attached as the \$\$\$ Statement Under the PMAY(U) guidelines, provisions have been made to provide basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc.

(f) The Government of India has recently approved for creation of National Urban Housing Fund (NUHF) for Rs. 60,000 crore for smooth flow of Central Assistance for all verticals of PMAY(U) Mission.

Statement – II

State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) Responsible to Provide Affordable Housing Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission

S. No.	State/ UT	Name of State Level Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Urban Development Department

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Housing Department Govt, of Andhra Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh Township and Infrastructure Development Corporation.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Department of Urban Development & Housing
4.	Assam	Mission Director PMAY(U) Assam
5.	Bihar	Bihar Urban Development Agency
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Housing Board
7.	Chhattisgarh	State Urban Development Agency
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Urban Development Department
9.	Daman and Diu	Town & Country Planning Department
10.	Delhi	Delhi Development Authority & Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
11.	Goa	Goa State Urban Development Agency (GSUDA)
12.	Gujarat	Affordable Housing Mission Govt. of Gujarat
13.	Haryana	State Urban Development Authority Haryana (SUDAH)
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Directorate of urban development himachal Pradesh
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir Housing Board

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	Directorate Municipal Administration
17.	Karnataka	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited
18.	Kerala	Kudumbashree Mission
19.	Lakshadweep	----
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Directorate Urban Administration and Development
21.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority
22.	Manipur	Town Planning Department Manipur
23.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Urban Development Agency
24.	Mizoram	Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
25.	Nagaland	Department of Municipal Affairs
26.	Orissa	Odisha Urban Housing Mission
27.	Puducherry	Town And Country Planning Department
28.	Punjab	Punjab Urban Planning and Development Authority
29.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage & Infrastructure Corporation Limited (RUDSICO)
30.	Sikkim	Urban Development & Housing Department
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

1	2	3	1	2	3
32.	Telangana	Mission of Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas	35.	Uttrakhand	Urban Development Directorate (Shahari Vikas)
33.	Tripura	Urban Development Directorate	36.	West Bengal	State Urban Development Agency West Bengal
34.	Uttar Pradesh	State Urban Development Agency Uttar Pradesh			

Statement – II

Details of Affordable Houses Sanctioned and Constructed During Last Three Years for Beneficiaries Under PMAY(U) Mission

S. No.	Name of the State	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Houses Constructed (Nos.)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	609	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	684,410	26,169
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,093	16
4.	Assam	69,352	170
5.	Bihar	136,453	4,181
6.	Chandigarh	37	37
7.	Chhattisgarh	119,032	3,230
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,937	278
9.	Daman and DIU	461	37
10.	Delhi	1,440	1,440
11.	Goa	65	65
12.	Gujarat	199,070	57,404
13.	Haryana	145,152	2,209
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,928	194
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,531	193
16.	Jharkhand	154,768	27,319
17.	Karnataka	369,125	43,716
18.	Kerala	81,770	2,571
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	459,399	33,769
21.	Maharashtra	170,465	25,222

S. No.	Name of the State	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Houses Constructed (Nos.)
22.	Manipur	26,462	192
23.	Meghalaya	782	48
24.	Mizoram	13,915	257
25.	Nagaland	13,565	464
26.	Odisha	85,201	3,174
27.	Puducherry	7,809	43
28.	Punjab	43,411	1,366
29.	Rajasthan	51,605	17,199
30.	Sikkim	517	2
31.	TamilNadu	433,685	39,093
32.	Telangana	190,293	2,069
33.	Tripura	78,870	7,453
34.	Uttar Pradesh	331,695	8,080
35.	Uttarakhand	18,566	2,104
36.	West Bengal	145,891	30,102
Total		4,062,364	339,866

[English]

Disabilities Act

2838. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Disabilities Act has been implemented in the country;

(b) whether some students suffering from thalassemia are still unable to receive their disability certificates;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the stipulated deadline by which the said students would be able to receive their certificates and apply to institutions under the disability quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 has been brought into force

from 19.04.2017. replacing the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. The Central Government has notified the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017 on 15.06.2017 and the guidelines for assessment of specified disabilities on 04.01.2018. Further, the Central Advisory Board on disability has also been constituted vide notification dated 08.11.2017. Department of Personnel and Training has also issued a detailed circular on 15.01.2018 regarding implementation of four percent reservation for persons with benchmark disabilities in Central Government establishments. The State Governments have been advised to take various measures including framing of rules at their end for implementation of the said Act.

(b) to (d) Disability caused due to blood disorder such as thalassemia, haemophilia and sickle cell disease was added as new category of specified disability in the RPwD Act, 2016. initially, due to lack of assessment guidelines there was difficulty in issuing certificate of disabilities to persons suffering from

thalassemia. As stated above, the guidelines for assessment of various specified disabilities including disabilities caused due to thalassemia have been notified. The States/ UTs have been advised to evaluate and grant certificate of disability as per these guidelines.

Awareness About Scheme

2839. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any medium of publicity to create awareness about various schemes and programmes being implemented by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon during the last three years;

(c) whether such schemes and programmes could also be publicized by Non-Governmental Organizations through public awareness campaigns; and

(d) if so, the details and the modalities thereof along with the campaigns undertaken by such Non-Governmental Organisations, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Jharkhand?

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 Department has been conducting a countrywide multimedia "Jago Grahak Jago" campaign since 2005 on various issues related to consumer rights and responsibilities across diverse subjects. The consumer awareness campaign is implemented through the Directorate of Audio and Visual Publicity (DAVP), the Doordarshan Network (DD), the All India Radio (AIR) & Lok Sabha TV. Grant-in-aid is provided by the Central Government to the

State/UT Governments in expanding the area of consumer awareness. During the last three years the expenditure for consumer awareness is given below:-

Rs. In crores		
S. No.	Year	Expenditure
1.	2015-16	71.30
2.	2016-17	58.68
3.	2017-18	59.04
		(approx.) till 10.03.2018

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Recovery of Dues of CISF

2840. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various privately-owned airports in the country owed huge amount of money to Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for deployment of its forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, airport/year-wise;

(c) whether CISF has taken any steps for the early recovery of its dues from the airport operators;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (b) As on 28/02/2018, an amount of Rs.797.33 crore is outstanding against six (6) privately owned airports (Joint Venture) on account of CISF deployment. Details are given below:-

Amount in Rupees				
Airport	Upto March, 15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Delhi	54,78,88,647	52,45,03,346	2,47,69,93,855	3,82,43,22,558
Mumbai	0	0	0	48,70,11,486
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0

Airport	Upto March, 15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Bangalore	0	0	5,97,912	16,88,785
Cochin	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	0	0	2,02,01,301	5,94,36,399
Chandigarh	0	0	77,67,735	2,29,29,900
Total	54,78,88,647	52,45,03,346	2,50,55,60,803	4,39,53,89,128

As on 28/02/2018 total outstanding dues is Rs.7,97,33,41,924/-

(c) to (e) CISF continuously follow up for early recovery of the dues. Some of the efforts undertaken are:-

- The matter is regularly taken up by Chief Airport Security Officer (CASO) with Airport Director on monthly basis for clearing the outstanding dues.
- The Zonal DisG vigorously pursue the matter of clearance of outstanding dues with the concerned airport operators in their Quarterly meetings.
- Airport Sector HQs has regularly taken up the matter with Chief Executive Officer, Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and other Airport Operators for early clearance of outstanding dues of CISF.
- Matter has also been taken up by Airport Sector HQs and CISF HQs with Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation for giving directions to Airport Operators for early clearance of outstanding dues of CISF.
- For expeditious clearance of dues, DG/CISF has requested Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation to direct DIAL to clear huge outstanding bill of CISF. This has been followed up at the level of ADG with Chief Executive Officer, Delhi International Airport Limited. Similarly, Chief Executive Officer, Mumbai International Airport Limited has been asked to clear outstanding dues on account of deployment at Mumbai Airport, Maharashtra.

Floor Space Index Norms

2841. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government has asked urban local bodies of the seven major cities to submit a report urgently on their existing floor space index norms and usage and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the only way to decongest urban sprawls is by letting buildings go higher and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to allow changes in the floor space index norms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Regulation of floor space index norms and usage comes within the purview of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not asked urban local bodies of the seven major cities to submit a report on their existing floor space index norms and usage.

(b) Availability of urban space can be expanded to help decongest urban sprawl depending upon the capacity of the existing urban infrastructure.

(c) and (d) The prescription of floor space Index norms comes within the purview of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies.

Gujarat Forensic Science University

2842. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Forensic Science University (GFSU) intends to establish new institutes for specialized education in the field of Cyber Security, Homeland Security, Wildlife Forensic, Fraud Detection, Nano Technology, Drug Regulations etc. and a vision document/roadmap for the next five years has been prepared for establishment of in-campus institutes,

regional centres and establishments of international standards at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to release the financial assistance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An umbrella scheme for 'Modernization of Police Forces' (MPF) of Ministry of Home Affairs, which included proposal of Government of Gujarat for upgrading of Gujarat Forensic Science University at Gandhinagar, Gujarat at a cost of Rs.300 Crore and involving Central Government assistance of Rs.180 Crore and State Government share of Rs.120 Crore has been approved by the Government.

[Translation]

Setting Up Of Its

2843. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme relating to setting up of an Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) in Thane district of Maharashtra is pending with the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) A project proposal for an Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) Master Plan in Mumbai Metropolitan Region, which proposed to cover Mumbai city, Thane district and Navi Mumbai, had been received in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority. However, the project proposal was deficient and the same was returned with a request to re-submit the same with requisite documents vide letter dated 30th August, 2017.

[English]

Setting Up New NIPER

2844. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) whether the Government is in the process of setting up National Institute of Pharmaceuticals

Education and Research (NIPER) in every State of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said Institute is likely to be set up in all the States;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the States where there is no such centre; and

(d) if so, the details and status 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) and (b) No Madam, the Government is not in the process of setting up National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research (NIPER) in every State of the country. Presently there are seven functional NIPERs at Mohali (Punjab), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Kolkata (West Bengal), Hyderabad (Telangana), Hajipur (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam) and Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh). Further, the Government has decided to set up four new NIPERs at Jhalawar (Rajasthan), Nagpur (Maharashtra), New Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Madurai (Tamil Nadu).

(c) and (d) The Government receives several proposals/ requests for opening of new NIPERs. NITI Aayog was recently mandated by the Ministry of Finance to carry out an evaluation of the existing NIPERs and recommend a suitable road map. The Aayog has recommended for consolidation of the existing ones rather than setting up of new NIPERs. As such, there is no proposal at present to set up any new NIPER.

Implementation of Smart Cities Mission

2845. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in the country;

(b) the details and number of cities identified under the SCM, State- wise;

(c) the total land earmarked for the development of smart cities along with the amount spent till date and the progress made in this regard;

(d) whether it is true that the Government has made agreement with foreign countries to seek financial assistance for implementation of the Smart Cities Mission programme;

(e) if so, whether any foreign countries has come forward to invest in the Smart Cities Mission; and

(f) if so, the funds received from foreign countries for the development of smart cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Smart Cities Mission, Ninety-nine cities have been selected. The state wise list of ninety nine cities is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The whole city has been earmarked for development. The cities will start with the Area Based Development of 1,21,971 acres and gradually extend to full city.

The progress depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection it takes around 18 months in setting up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procuring Project Management Consultant (PMC) firm, hiring Human Resources and then call for tenders. For Cities selected in Round 1 (January 2016), where 18 months have lapsed, about 51% of the projects have either been tendered or under implementation. In Round 2 & 3, nearly all the cities have set up SPVs.

The cities have identified 3012 projects worth Rs. 1,38,984 crores for implementation. Out of which, 753 projects worth Rs. 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 287 projects worth Rs. 14,296 crores.

(d) to (f) At the National level, Molls/ Agreement for Technical Assistance have been executed with DFID, United Kingdom and GIZ, Germany separately. At the State level, MoUs/ Agreement for Technical Assistance has been executed between United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) & State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and AFD (French Development Agency) & UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and State Government of Maharashtra. A Credit Facility Agreement has recently been executed with AFD for funding of the Smart City Projects through a Challenge Process.

Statement

List of Cities Selected in Various Rounds Under Smart Cities Mission- State Wise

S. 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. Bhagalpur 3. Patna 4. Biharsharif
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 & 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

1	2	3	1	2	3
		6. Dahod			7. Aurangabad
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal Faridabad			8. Pune
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala 2. Shimla	22.	Manipur	1. Imphal
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu 2. Srinagar	23.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl
16.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi	24.	Nagaland	1. Kohima
17.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru 2. Belagavi 3. Shivamogga 4. Hubballi-Dharwad 5. Tumakuru 6. Davanegere Bangalore	25.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar 2. Raurkela
18.	Kerala	1. Kochi 2. Thiruvananthapuram	26.	Puducherry	1. Puducherry
19.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti	27.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana 2. Jalandhar 3. Amritsar
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal 2. Indore 3. Jabalpur 4. Gwalior 5. Sagar 6. Satna 7. Ujjain	28.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur 2. Udaipur 3. Kota 4. Ajmer
21.	Maharashtra	1. PimpriChinchwad 2. Nashik 3. Thane 4. Solapur 5. Nagpur 6. Kaiyan-Dombivali`	29.	Sikkim	1. Namchi 2. Gangtok
			30.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli 2. Tirunelveli 3. Thanjavur, 4. Tiruppur, 5. Salem, 6. Vellore, 7. Coimbatore, 8. Madurai, 9. Thoothukudi 10. Chennai 11. Erode
			31.	Telangana	1. Karimnagar 2. Greater Warangal
			32.	Tripura	1. Agartala

1	2	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh 2. Jhansi 3. Kanpur 4. Allahabad 5. Lucknow 6. Varanasi 7. Agra 8. Bareilly 9. Moradabad 10. Saharanpur
34.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun
35.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata
Total		99

Evaluation of CPSUs

2946. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance/functioning of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) is being evaluated regularly;

(b) if so, the details of the grading of CPSUs during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of the assistance being provided to loss making CPSUs by the Government, CPSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Evaluation of the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is done after the end of the financial year against the targets fixed in respect of MoU signing CPSEs.

(b) The details of the grading of performance of MoU signing CPSEs during each of the last three year is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments. As per the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs", the responsibility for addressing the sickness of Central CPSEs lies with the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. The administrative Ministries/Departments monitor the sickness of CPSEs and identify the sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs functioning under their control based on the performance and take timely redressal measures. The concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments formulate revival/ restructuring/ closure plans for CPSEs functioning under them on a case-to-case basis and after obtaining the approval of competent authority implement the plan.

Statement

Grading for Last Three Years

S. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-	Very Good	NS/NE
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
3.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-	Poor	NS/NE
4.	Air India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	NS/NE
5.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-	Fair	Poor
6.	Airports Authority of India	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
7.	Andrew Yule & Co Ltd	Very Good	Good	Very Good

S. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
8.	Antrix Corporation Ltd	Very Good	Very Good	Good
9.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corpn of India Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
10.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Poor	-	NS/NE
11.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
12.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good
13.	BEL Thales System Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
14.	Bengal Chemical & Pharma Ltd.	Good	Excellent	Very Good
15.	Bharat BhariUdyog Nigam Ltd.	Good	Merged with BBJ Construction Co.Ltd.	
16.	Bharat Broadband Nigam Ltd.	Good	Good	NS/NE
17.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Very Good	Very Good	#
18.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
19.	Bharat Earth Movers Limited(BEML)	Good	Good	Very Good
20.	Bharat Electronics Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
21.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Good	Good	Excellent
22.	Bharat Immunological & Biological Ltd	Fair	Good	Good
23.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
24.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
25.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-	Fair	NS/NE
26.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	Fair	Good	Good
27.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	Poor	Fair	NS/NE
28.	Bharitya Nabhiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd	Very Good	Good	Fair
29.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
30.	BHEL -EML	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
31.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assis. Council	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
32.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corp Ltd,	Poor	Good	Good
33.	Brahmputra Crackers and Polymers Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
34.	Braithwaite & Co Ltd.	Fair	Good	Poor
35.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company (BBJ) Ltd.	Good	Good	NS/NE
36.	Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good

S. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
37.	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited(BECIL)	-	Fair	Good
38.	Bum Standard Co.	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
39.	Cement Corporation of India	Very Good	Good	Poor
40.	Central Coalfields Ltd	Excellent	Excellent	#
41.	Central Cottage Industries Corp. of India Ltd	Good	Very Good	Good
42.	Central Electronics Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
43.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute	Excellent	Excellent	#
44.	Central Railside Warehousing Compny Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
45.	Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
46.	Certification Engineers India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very good
47.	Chandigarh International Airport Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
48.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
49.	Coal India Limited	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
50.	Cochin Shipyard Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
51.	Concor Air Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
52.	Container Corporation of India Ltd (CONCOR)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
53.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
54.	CREDA-HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	Good	-	Excellent
55.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
56.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Poor
57.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
58.	Eastern Coal field Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	#
59.	Educational Consultants India Ltd.(EdCIL)	Good	Excellent	Good
60.	Electronics Corp. Of India Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
61.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
62.	Engineers India Ltd,	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
63.	Kamarajar Port Ltd. (Earlier known as Ennore Port Ltd.)	Excellent	Excellent	Good
64.	Export Credit Guarantee Corp. Ltd	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
65.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (I) Ltd	Excellent	Good	Fair
66.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (T) Ltd.	Poor	Fair	Poor

S. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
67.	Food Corporation of India	Very Good	Very Good	NS/NE
68.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	Good	Good	Exempted
69.	FSNL	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
70.	GAIL (I) Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
71.	Gail Gas Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
72.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Eng. Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
73.	Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-	-	Good
74.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
75.	Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corpn.	Very Good	Good	NS/NE
76.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
77.	High Speed Rail Corp. of India Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Exempted
78.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
79.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Good
80.	Hindustan Cables Ltd	Poor	-	NS/NE
81.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
82.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
83.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
84.	Hindustan Newsprint Limited	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
85.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Poor	Fair	Fair
86.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd	-	Poor	NS/NE
87.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
88.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	NS/NE
89.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
90.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Good	Good	Good
91.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
92.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
93.	HLL Infra Tech Services Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
94.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
95.	HMT Bearing Ltd.	Good	-	NS/NE
96.	HMT International Ltd.	Good	Good	Poor
97.	HMT Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good

S. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
98.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
99.	Hoogly Printing Co. Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
100.	Hotel Corp. of India Ltd	-	Good	Poor
101.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd (HUDCO)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
102.	HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
103.	HSCC (India) Ltd	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
104.	India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
105.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-	Poor	NS/NE
106.	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd,	-	Fair	NS/NE
107.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
108.	Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corpn Ltd	Excellent	Excellent	Good
109.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd,	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
110.	Indian Railway Station Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Fair	Good	Fair
111.	Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	Good	Good	Very Good
112.	Indian Renewable Energy Dev. Agency (IREDA)	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
113.	Indian Tourism Development Corp. (ITDC)	Good	Good	Good
114.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
115.	Ircon Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Good
116.	IRCON International Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
117.	IRCON Pb Tollways Limited	-	-	Very Good
118.	IRCON Shivpuri Guna Tollway Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
119.	ITI Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
120.	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
121.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Good
122.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
123.	Karnatka Trade Promotion Organisation	Excellent	Very Good	Poor
124.	KIOCL Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
125.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Good
126.	Kumararupa Frountier Hotel Ltd	-	-	Very Good
127.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Fair	-	NS/NE

S. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
128.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
129.	Mahanadi Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	#
130.	Mahanagar Telephone Mauritius Ltd.(MTML)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
131.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)	Good	Good	Fair
132.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
133.	Manganese Ore (I) Ltd. (MOIL)	Excellent	Good	Very Good
134.	Mazagoan Dock Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
135.	MECON Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
136.	Millennium Telecom Limited	-	-	Excellent
137.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
138.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
139.	MMTC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
140.	MSTC Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
141.	Mumbai Rail Vikas Nigam	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
142.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-	Poor	NS/NE
143.	National Aluminium Co. Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
144.	National BC Fin. & Development Corpn.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
145.	National Building Construction Corpn Ltd,	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
146.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
147.	National Film Development Corp. Ltd	Good	Excellent	Poor
148.	National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation	Excellent	Excellent	Fair
149.	National Handloom Dev. Corp.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
150.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated (NICS)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
151.	National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Good	NS/NE
152.	National Mineral Dev. Corp. (NMDC)	Very Good	Good	Very Good
153.	National Minorities Finance Development Corpn	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
154.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
155.	National Research Dev. Corpn.	Good	Very Good	Fair
156.	National Safai Karamchari's Fin. & Dev. Corpn.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
157.	National Schedule Caste Finance Development Corpn	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

S. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
158.	National Schedule Tribes Finance Development Corpn.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
159.	National Seeds.Corpn. Ltd	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
160.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
161.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
162.	NBCC Services Limited	-	-	Excellent
163.	NEPA Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
164.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
165.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd	-	-	Excellent
166.	NHDC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
167.	NHPC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
168.	NLC TAMILNADU POWER LTD	Fair	Fair	Poor
169.	NMDC-CMDC Limited	-	-	Poor
170.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO)	Very Good	Good	Good
171.	North Eastern Handicraft & Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
172.	North Eastern Reg. Agri. Marketing Corpn. (NERAMAC)	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
173.	Northern Coalfield Ltd,	Very Good	Excellent	#
174.	NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	Good	-	Exempted
175.	NTPC Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
176.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
177.	Nuclear Power Corpn. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
178.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
179.	Oil & Natural Gas Co. Ltd. (ONGC)	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
180.	Oil India Limited	Very Good	Good	Very Good
181.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
182.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd,	Very Good	Good	NS/NE
183.	PEC Limited	Good	Good	Fair
184.	PFC CAPITAL ADVISORY SERVICES LTD.	Excellent	Good	Exempted
185.	PFC CONSULTING LTD.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good

S. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
186.	PFC GREEN ENERGY LTD.	Very Good	Excellent	NS/NE
187.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Good	Poor	NS/NE
188.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
189.	Power Grid Corpn. Of India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
190.	Power Grid NM Transmission Ltd.	-	Very Good	Exempted
191.	Power System Operation Corporation Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
192.	PRIZE PETROLIUM CO. LTD	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
193.	Projects & Development India Ltd	Fair	Good	Fair
194.	Punjab Logistics Infrastructure Ltd.	-	Good	Fair
195.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
196.	Railtel Corporation of India Ltd	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
197.	Railtel Enterprises Ltd.	-	-	Fair
198.	RAILWAY ENERGY MANAGEMENT COMPONY LTD.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
199.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Poor	Fair	NS/NE
200.	Rajasthan Electronics & Instrumentation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
201.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Ltd.	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
202.	Rashtriya Ispat Nagam Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
203.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd,	Excellent	Very Good	Good
204.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
205.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
206.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	Very Good	Good	NS/NE
207.	RITES Afrika Limited	Very Good	Excellent	Poor
208.	RITES INFRASTRUCTURE SERVISSES LTD.	Excellent	Excellent	Exempted
209.	RITES Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
210.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
211.	SAIL REFRACTORY CO. LTD.(SRCL)	Good	Good	Very Good
212.	Sambar Salt Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
213.	SJVN Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
214.	Scooters India Ltd	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
215.	Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
216.	Shipping Corpn. Of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Poor

S. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
217.	SIDCUL CONCOR INFRA COMPANY LTD.	Very Good	Good	Fair
218.	SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Co.Ltd.	-	-	Very Good
219.	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	Very Good
220.	Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd.	-	Very Good	Very Good
221.	South Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	#
222.	State Trading Corporation Ltd	Good	Good	Poor
223.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
224.	TAMILNADU TELECOMMUNICATION CO. LTD.	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
225.	Tamilnadu Trade Promotion Organisation	Very Good	Good	Poor
226.	TCIL BINA ROAD	Excellent	Very Good	NS/NE
227.	THDC Ltd. (Tehri Hydro Development Corpn. Ltd.)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
228.	Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
229.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Good	Very Good
230.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
231.	Powergrid Vizag Transmission Ltd. (VTL)	-	Excellent	NS/NE
232.	WAPCOS Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
233.	Western Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	#

NS/NE: Not Submitted/Not Evaluated

#: MoU signed on consolidated basis with Holding Company (CIL).

[English]

Utilization of Funds for Differently Aabled

2847. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilised for empowerment of persons with disabilities under various schemes/programmes during the 12th Five Year Plan, year and scheme- wise;

(b) whether a large amount of the said allocation has remained unutilized during the said plan period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI

KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) Funds allocated and utilised for empowerment of persons with disabilities during 12th Five Year Plan is placed at \$\$\$

(b) to (c) No madam. The Department had utilized about 89.39 percent of the total budget allocated during the 12th Five Year Plan Period. Remaining funds could not be utilised due to following reasons:

- Insufficient proposals received to utilise funds under SC/ST/NE Components.
- Inadequate/late/incomplete proposals from States /UTs despite constant follow-up; serious delay in responses and recommendations from States/UTs.
- Non-furnishing of Utilization Certificates (UCs) of past releases by NGOs/State Governments.

Statement*Department of Empowerment Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)**Statement showing funds allocated and utilised during 12th Five Year Plan*

		Rs. in crore					
Programme / Schemes		Budget Allocation 2012-13	Expenditure 2012-13	Budget Allocation 2013-14	Expenditure 2013-14	Budget Allocation 2014-15	Expenditure 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	National Institute (NIs)	60.00	55.89	98.70	87.92	87.00	78.97
2.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Pitting Devices (ADIP)	75.00	70.60	110.00	95.36	100.00	101.28
3.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)	0.00	0.00	38.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
4.	Rehabilitation Council of India	3.00	2.69	3.00	2.12	3.00	3.72
5.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.80
6.	National Handicapped, Finance & Development Corporation	20.00	20.00	35.00	32.55	37.00	36.58
7.	Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (SIPDA)	20.00	20.03	65.00	47.71	61.41	43.09
8.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	75.00	46.99	90.00	63.64	50.50	50.08
9.	Establishment of Institute of Sign Language, Research & Training Centre (ISLRTC)	5.20	5.20	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
10.	Incentive to Employers in the Private Sector for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.53	0.50	0.50
11.	Establishment of National Centre of Universal Design & Barrier Free Environment	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	National Fellowship for PwD	0.50	0.00	15.00	9.66	10.00	7.46
13.	Post Matric Scholarship to Student with Disabilities	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	2.00	0.00
14.	Scholarship For Top Class Education for SwDs	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00	0.00
15.	National Overseas Scholarship for SwDs	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	1.00	0.00
16.	Support For Establishment/Modernization/capacity augmentation of Braille Presses	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.00	3.86
17.	Establishment of a College For Deaf in 5 Regions of the Country	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
18.	Establishment of Centre for Disability Sports	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
19.	Budgetary Support to National Trust	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Setting up of State Spinal Injury Centres	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
21.	Establishment of National Missions, State Mission and District Coordinators	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
22.	Establishment of National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation (NIMHR)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
23.	Establishment of Micro-enterprise Incubation Centres for Persons with Disabilities	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
24.	Awareness Generation and Publicity	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.00	0.71
25.	In-service Training and Senisitization of State Governments, Local Bodies and other Service Providers	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
26.	Grants to Association for Rehabilitation under National Trust	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
27.	Research on Disability Related Technology, product and issues	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00

28.	Pre-matric Scholarship for SwDs	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.00
29.	Free Coaching for Students with Disabilities	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.00
30.	Information and Mass Education Cell (MEDIA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.38
31.	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
32.	Grants -in-aid to National University of Rehabilitation Science and Disability Studies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Secretariat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45	2.53
34.	CCPD						
35.	Other Contractual Service Handling Clearance of duty free consignments						
Total		261.24	223.90	460.00	341.49	375.00	337.96

Programme / Schemes		Budget Allocation 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Budget Allocation 2016-17	Expenditure 2016-17
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	National Institute (NIs)	106.00	104.27	200.89	200.89
2.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Pitting Devices (ADIP)	151.40	151.16	170.00	169.95
3.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
4.	Rehabilitation Council of India	4.00	3.65	6.23	6.23
5.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.99
6.	National Handicapped, Finance & Development Corporation	35.00	34.65	30.00	30.00
7.	Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (SIPDA)	99.00	69.42	193.00	186.82

1	2	9	10	11	12
8.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	51.00	50.19	45.00	45.00
9.	Establishment of Institute of Sign Language, Research & Training Centre (ISLRTC)	1.00	0.25	3.00	3.00
10.	Incentive to Employers in the Private Sector for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities	0.50	0.33	0.10	0.00
11.	Establishment of National Centre of Universal Design & Barrier Free Environment	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.00
12.	National Fellowship for PwD	20.57	18.73	23.62	23.62
13.	Post Matric Scholarship to Student with Disabilities	10.00	3.22	10.00	9.82
14.	Scholarship For Top Class Education for SwDs	0.50	0.24	1.20	0.54
15.	National Overseas Scholarship for SwDs	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.38
16.	Support For Establishment/Modernization/capacity augmentation of Braille Presses	10.65	9.80	9.10	9.09
17.	Establishment of a College For Deaf in 5 Regions of the Country	0.50	0.00	0.81	0.81
18.	Establishment of Centre for Disability Sports	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
19.	Budgetary Support to National Trust	0.98	0.98	7.00	6.48
20.	Setting up of State Spinal Injury Centres	0.50	0.50	5.00	5.00
21.	Establishment of National Missions, State Mission and District Coordinators	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Establishment of National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation (NIMHR)	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.00
23.	Establishment of Micro-enterprise Incubation Centres for Persons with Disabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

24.	Awareness Generation and Publicity	4.00	2.62	3.00	2.65
25.	In-service Training and Senisitization of State Governments, Local Bodies and other Service Providers	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
26.	Grants to Association for Rehabilitation under National Trust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Research on Disability Related Technology, product and issues	0.50	0.29	0.40	0.26
28.	Pre-matric Scholarship for SwDs	5.00	1.60	6.00	5.54
29.	Free Coaching for Students with Disabilities	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
30.	Information and Mass Education Cell (MEDIA)	25.00	23.02	40.00	39.96
31.	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Grants -in-aid to National University of Rehabilitation Science and Disability Studies	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
33.	Secretariat	3.25	3.20	15.27	15.26
34.	CCPD			2.54	2.36
35.	Other Contractual Service Handling Clearance of dury free consignments			0.01	0.00
Total		540.00	487.19	783.56	772.65

[English]

Terrorist Activities

2848. ADV. SHARADKUMAR MARUTI
BANSODE:
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI MOHD. SALIM:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of terrorism have recently increased in the country especially in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of citizens who lost their lives, terrorists killed

and jawans martyred in such terrorist attacks during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the measures taken at international level and bilateral level to fight against terrorism collectively;

(d) the number of infiltration by terrorists and casualties reported along the border during the said period, border-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check terror attacks in the country including on security establishments and also to curb infiltration of terrorists along the borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) and (b) The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The levels of terrorist violence in the hinterland of J&K are linked to the infiltration from across the border. The details of terrorist violence incidents, Security Force Personnel killed, civilians killed and terrorists killed in terrorist violence incidents reported in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and current year is as under:

-

S. No	Incidents	2015	2016	2017	2017 (Upto 4th March)	2018 (Upto 4th March)
1.	Number of terrorists violence incidents	208	322	342	39	60
2.	Civilians killed	17	15	40	4	2
3.	Terrorists Killed	108	150	213	26	17
4.	Security Force Personnel killed	39	82	80	10	15

During the year 2015, one terror attack took place on 27.7.2015 at Dinanagar in Gurudaspur District in Punjab by terrorists infiltrating from Pakistan. In this incident 03 civilians & 4 Security Forces personnel were killed and 10 civilians and 07 Security Forces personnel were injured. 03 militants were killed by the Security Forces. In the beginning of the year 2016, a similar terror attack took place on 2nd January, 2016 at the Pathankot Air Force Station by terrorists infiltrating from Pakistan. In this incident, 7 Security personnel and 1

civilian were killed and 37 security personnel and 1 civilian were injured. All the terrorists were neutralized by the Security Forces. There is no major terrorist incident in the Hinterland of the Country during 2017 and current year (till 04.03.2018).

(c) India has Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism with 23 countries and three international groups viz., BIMSTEC, BRICS and EU. The meetings of these Joint Working Groups are being held from time to time to discuss counter terrorism issues to share

intelligence, experience, expertise, good practices and issues of mutual concern. The issue of cross-border terrorism across the border from Pakistan has also been raised at these platforms.

The Government has through established channels of communication such as DGMOs, meetings of border guarding forces as well as diplomatic channels, repeatedly lodged strong protests against continued support to cross-border terrorism against India by Pakistan, including by providing cover fire in support of cross-border infiltration of terrorists. India has repeatedly called upon Pakistan to abide by its commitment to not allow any territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India. The Government has made it clear that it will continue to take decisive and firm action against cross border terrorism.

(d) The details of cross-border infiltration in the state of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and the current year is as under: -

Year	Attempts made by terrorists	Net estimated infiltration	Killed
1	2	3	4
2015	121	33	46
2016	371	119	35

	1	2	3	4
2017		406	123	59
2018 (upto January)		16	5	4

The details of infiltration along various borders during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and necessary directions are given from time to time. In order to prevent activities of militants, numerous steps have been taken including strengthening of operational grid with enhanced human intelligence and use of technical intelligence grid. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

In order to counter terror activities, there exists close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State levels. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has 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.

Statement

Number of Infiltration by Terrorists and Casualties Reported During Last Three Years and Current Year

(I) ALONG THE INDO-MYANMAR BORDER

Year	Arunachal Pradesh		Nagaland		Manipur		Mizoram	
	No of Cases	Killed	No of cases	Killed	No of cases	Killed	No of cases	Killed
2015	33	03	31	10	35	05	-	-
2016	35	07	28	01	11	02	-	-
2017	49	06	22	-	28	03	-	-
2018 (Till 11 Mar 2018)	21	02	03		02			

(II) ALONG INDO BANGLADESH BORDER EXCEPT JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Year	West Bengal		Meghalaya	
	No of Cases	Killed	No of cases	Killed
2015	1	-	1	-
2016	2	-	1	-
2017	-	-	-	-
2018 (upto Feb)				

(III) ALONG INDO PAKISTAN BORDER

Year	Punjab	
	No of Cases	Killed
2015	1	-
2016	6	-
2017	10	7
2018 (upto Feb)	3	2

Agro Warehouses

2849. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of functional agro warehouses built or contracted under FCI (Food Corporation of India) in the country, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of any gap in the actual and desired number of agro warehouses (which is approximately 15MMT) in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the number of agro warehouses and if so, the details thereof along with the proposed number, time frame and revenue sources for the same; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to ease the multiple regulatory requirements to improve the viability of agro warehousing as a business, 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) Food Corporation of India (FCI) deals with storage of only foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country. As on 31.01.2018, 1840 Food Storage Depots under FCI were functional across the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) On the basis of peak stock requirement during procurement season, the overall storage capacity required for central pool food grains in the country is about 600 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 735.46 LMT as on 31.01.2018. This comprises of 611.31 LMT covered godowns and 124.15 LMT cover and plinth (CAP) storage. Thus, sufficient capacity is available for storage of Central Pool Stock.

(c) Although there is sufficient capacity for storage of Central Pool Stocks in the country, based on requirement in specific areas, the Government constructs warehouses and silos mostly in Public Private Partnership mode to augment and modernize the storage facilities. Private parties who invested and built warehouses for FCI under Private Entrepreneurs

Guarantee (PEG) Scheme are given guaranteed rent for 10 years to enable them to get sufficient returns on their investment.

(d) There is only one regulatory authority under Central Government namely, Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) for

agro warehousing. This authority has simplified its rules and guidelines for registration and inspection of warehouses. It has also launched a portal on 26.09.2017 for online registration and inspection of warehouses for the benefit of warehousemen.

Statement

State-wise Number of Storage Godowns Available with FCI as on 31.01.2018

S. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered								Total Covered
		FCI Owned	Hired							
			State Govt.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	Private parties	Total hired	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bihar	12	2	10	23	15	1	4	55	67
2.	Jharkhand	6	0	2	11	19	0	1	33	39
3.	Odisha	22	0	8	22	0	0	0	30	52
4.	West Bengal	23	0	3	0	0	0	7	10	33
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	3	0	0	0	0	5	8	14
6.	Assam	20	2	3	4	1	0	10	20	40
7.	Manipur	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
8.	Nagaland	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
9.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	14	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	20
10.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
11.	Haryana	33	16	17	27	130	0	1	191	224
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	3	0	3	0	0	12	18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	1	0	0	7	0	7	15	31
14.	Punjab	118	1	25	205	186	0	10	427	545
15.	Rajasthan	36	0	24	67	12	0	4	107	143
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45	1	21	99	60	1	0	182	227
17.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	5	0	0	0	13	17
18.	Andhra Pradesh	24	0	2	1	5	0	1	9	33
19.	Karnataka	22	0	5	19	7	0	1	32	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	24
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	11	11	10	0	2	34	48
22.	Telangana	11	1	7	5	6	0	0	19	30
23.	Chhattisgarh	21	1	3	12	4	0	0	20	41
24.	Gujarat	14	2	8	0	1	0	1	12	26
25.	Madhya Pradesh	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	21
26.	Maharashtra	13	0	9	24	27	2	1	63	76
27.	Country total	537	44	169	537	494	4	55	1303	1840

PEG: Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme

SWC: State Warehousing Corporation

CWC: Central Warehousing Corporation

PWS: Private Warehousing Scheme

Market Intervention Agency

2850. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present status of the Market Intervention Agency (MIA);

(b) whether the Government is considering that the presence of organized players will always reduce price volatility and this becomes more important when it comes to perishable items like Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP);

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to review the MIA and start procuring 'TOP' items under Operation Greens and sell them during off-season;

(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) to (e) To protect the growers of those horticultural / agricultural commodities for which Minimum Support Price (MSP) is not declared and which are perishable in nature, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). The objective of intervention is to protect the

growers from making distress sale. In accordance with MIS guidelines, this scheme is implemented at the request of a State / UT. Government which is ready to bear 50 percent of the loss (25 percent in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation. Further, to reach the benefits of this scheme to the large number of farmers, recently, the normal procurement limit under this scheme has been doubled. However, under the proposed Operation Greens, there is a potential to increase the income of the farmers in the catchment area of tomato, onion and potato crops across the country by way of promoting Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management.

Renaming of Villages

2851. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change the names of various villages/places in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the existing and proposed names of such villages, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various States in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of such proposals received and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs deals with the proposals received from State Governments with

respect to changing the name of villages/ towns and railway stations. The Ministry examines such proposals as per guidelines in consultation with concerned agencies. A list of proposals received from various State Governments including Kerala for change of name of villages/towns etc. during the previous year with their status is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Proposals Received from the Concerned State Governments for Changing the Name of Villages/Towns etc. from January, 2017 to February, 2018.

S. No.	Proposal	Name of the State	Status
1.	Village "Bhusuri" as "Durga Nagar" in District Rewa. Approved	Madhya Pradesh	
2.	Village "Bhat Madra" as "Rao Madra" in District Udaipur.	Rajasthan	Approved
3.	Village "Nachania" as "Kashipuri" in District Rohtas.	Bihar	Approved
4.	Village "Ganda" as "Ajit Nagar" in District Fatehabad.	Haryana	Approved
5.	Villages "Shukratal Khadar" as "Sukhthirth Khadar" and "Shukratal Bangar" as "Sukhthirth Bangar" in District Muzaffamagar.	Uttar Pradesh	Approved
6.	Village "Kinnar" as "Gaibi Nagar" in District Hisar.	Haryana	Approved
7.	Villages "Rundh Jhamubas" as "Daulatpur" and "Chor Basai" as "Basai" in District Alwar.	Rajasthan	Approved
8.	Village "Outer Wheeler" as "A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Island" situated in District Bhadrak.	Odisha	Approved
9.	Rajahmundry" City as "Rajamahendravaram" in District East Godavari.	Andhra Pradesh	Approved
10.	Village "Shahpura" as "Shaheed Omprakash Nagar" in District Sehore.	Madhya Pradesh	Approved
11.	Village "Chamdhera" as "Dev Nagar" in District Mahendragarh.	Haryana	Approved
12.	Villages "Mihgawan Chhakka" and "Mihgawan Tilia" as "Mihgawan Sarkar" and "Mihgawan Ghat" respectively in District Panna.	Madhya Pradesh	Approved
13.	Village "Garhi Sampla" as "Ch. Sir Chhotu Ram Nagar" in District Rohtak, Haryana.	Haryana	Approved
14.	Village "Khatu Kalan" as "Bari Khatu" in District Nagour.	Rajasthan	Approved

S. No.	Proposal	Name of the State	Status
15.	Village "Laxman Garh (Adawala)" as "Adawala" under in District Rajasamand.	Rajasthan	Approved
16.	Village "Dhani Daroga" as "Jasawant Pura " in District Jhunjhunu.	Rajasthan	Under Process
17.	Village "Landgewadi" to "Narsinhagaon" in Distt. Sangali.	Maharashtra	Approved
18.	Village "Samphur" to "Sanphure" in District Kiphire.	Nagaland	Approved
19.	Village "Chamar Khera " as "Sundar Khera" in District Hisar.	Haryana	Under Process
20.	Village "Pindari" as "Pandu-Pindara" in District Jind.	Haryana	Approved
21.	Village "Arikkod" as "Areekode" in District Malappura.	Kerala	Approved
22.	Village "Pallikkara II" as "Kotikulam" in District Kasaragod.	Kerala	Under Process
23.	Village "Kacharigaon" to "Phevima" in District Dimapur.	Nagaland	Rejected
24.	Village "Ismailpur" as "Pichanwa Khurd" in District Jhunjhunu.	Rajasthan	Under Process
25.	Village "Narpara" as "Narpura" in District Jalore.	Rajasthan	Under Process
26.	Village "Miyon Ka Bara" as "Mahesh Nagar" in District Barmer.	Rajasthan	Under Process
27.	Village "Kalloor Vadakkum Muri" as "Kadukutty" in Trichur District	Kerala	Under Process

Recommendation of NCSC

2852. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that petitioners have complained to National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) regarding neglect of its recommendations issued to Department of Telecom (DoT) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to implement the DoP&T guidelines issued pursuant to 85th Constitution Amendment Act, 2001;

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

(c) the details of recommendations issued by NCSC to different Ministries/ Departments of Union and State Governments and complaints regarding defying/neglecting of the same received from petitioners during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government plans to empower the NCSC by amending Article 338 of Constitution to initiate action against the errant officials for defying Government orders issued in the interest of Scheduled Castes; 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) Yes, Madam. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) had received representation from some Scheduled Caste officers working in the MTNL under the Department of Telecommunication (DoT) regarding wrong fixation of seniority and non implementation of 82th Amendment Act, 2001. The Commission heard both MTNL and the Department of Telecommunication in the matter. NCSC in its final hearing dated 12.10.2015 advised

Department of Telecommunications to re-examine the matter in terms of DoPT guidelines and submit an Action Taken Report to it within a period of 30 days.

(b) Department of Telecommunications has re-examined the matter and decided on the correct seniority to be assigned to the petitioners of MTNL as per their letter dated 16.2.2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The recommendations made by the NCSC to different Ministries/Departments of the State and Central Governments are not binding in nature.

(d) No Madam.

(e) The Department of legal Affairs has opined that "The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the NCSC are not qualified members of judiciary, certainly they will be unable to apply the legal jurisprudence while performing the functions as judges, nor they are required to be eligible as a judge of High Court. Adequate safeguards for all the Scheduled Castes is available under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, so there is no need of amending the present Constitution for the purpose of providing full power of High Court to the Commission."

Statement

*No. 14-2/2006-STG.II
Government of India
Ministry of Communications
Department of Telcom
(STG.II Section)*

R.No. 419, Sanchar Bhavan, 20-Ashoka Road, New Delhi - 110001.

Dated: 16.02.2017.

To,

The Chairman & Managing Director MTNL, 5th Floor, Mahanagar Doorsanchar Sadan CGO Complex, Lodhi Road New Delhi-110003

Sub: Representation from Shri Achchhey Lal & Others Sr. SDE MTNL, New Delhi regarding fixation of seniority and denial of promotion in TES Group as per the 85th Amendment Act, of the Constitution.

Ref: MTNL's letter No.MTNL/CO/Pers II/Court Cases/2013/1548 dated 30.12.2016.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to letter under reference on the above mentioned subject and to state that Shri Achchhey Lal has already been absorbed in MTNL w.e.f. 01.10.2000 on permanent basis and he is no longer Govt. employee. The Personnel & Establishment matters such as promotion, seniority etc., of Shri Achchhey Lal are under the purview of MTNL only and DoT has no role to play in such matters.

2. The records, in original, relating to promotion, seniority, court cases, DPC etc., which were being dealt with by DoT prior to absorption of TES Group 'B' officers in MTNL/BSNL, have already been transferred to MTNL/BSNL for taking appropriate action at their end since there is no employee-employer relationship between the absorbed TES Group 'B' officers of MTNL/BSNL and DoT.
3. MTNL has also circulated the seniority list of their absorbed TES Group 'B' officers as intimated by MTNL by their letter dated 05.03.2009.
4. If, Shri Achchhey Lal is having any grievance regarding assignment of his seniority position, he should approach. MTNL for re-dressal.
5. Shri Achchhey Lal has been knocking the doors of Commission at a regular intervals for such a relief which has already been granted to him by accelerating his seniority in the grade TES Group 'B' Cadre from 17398 to 17198.056 as per Constitution (85th) Amendment Act - 2001. However, the officer is claiming the seniority at 14146.070 which was inadvertently assigned to him and later the same was withdrawn correctly, hence, the officer cannot claim for such seniority inadvertently granted and for which he is actually not entitled. The seniority claimed by Shri Achchhey Lal has not been accepted/considered by DoT.

6. It is therefore, requested that the action may be taken by MTNL at their end and a reply may be given to Shri Achchhey Lal accordingly.

Yours Faithfully

[Ajay Kumar V R]

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tele No. 23036282/Fax No.23716099

[Translation]

MSP for Agricultural Produce

2853. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and quantum of crops purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) along with the percentage of crops purchased out of the total production of crops in the country, crop-wise and Statewise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of the farmers who could not sell their produce at Minimum Support Price (MSP), crop-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of the arrangement to circulate the copies of the announcement / notification of MSP to the primary units of panchayats and cooperative sectors after the announcement/notification; and

(d) the details of policy to issue advertisement to news media for publishing the MSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per prescribed guidelines of present procurement mechanism, Government procures notified farm produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) in consultation with the concerned State Government when market price of these farm produce goes below the MSP. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. The details of quantum of crops purchased at MSP alongwith its percentage crop-wise and State-wise including Chhattisgarh are given in the enclosed Statement I and IV.

(c) and (d) Government issues circular to all State Governments for Kharif and Rabi crops while requesting to take necessary action for providing price support operations as well as for wide dissemination of related information regarding MSP. Further, Government has taken several steps for awareness of MSP among farmers through use of print, audio and visual media, dedicated television channels, Kisan Call Centre and SMS to farmers etc.

Statement – I

Details of Quantum of Pulses & Oilseeds Procured at MSP Under PSS and its Perctange in 2017-18

States	Pulse/oilseed	Commodities	Estimated production (In MT)	Procurement* (in MT)	% of Procurement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	Oil Seed	Mustard	903500	36940.18	4%
	Oil Seed	Sunflower	12500	4358.71	35%
Madhya Pradesh	Pulses	Moong	163800	111000	68%
	Pulses	Urad	21000	15747.65	75%
Odisha	Pulses	Moong	61400	1405.99	0.02
	Oil Seed	Sunflower	21100	177.00	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	30500	947.77	0.03
Rajasthan	Pulse	Moong	776800	262203.85	34%
	Pulse	Urad	327200	130855.44	40%
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	1131500	146286.96	13%
	Oil Seed	Soyabean	1047700	11620.62	1%
Maharashtra	Oil Seed	Soyabean	4210300	26283.64	1%
	Pulse	Moong	164000	5434.15	3%
	Pulse	Tur	983600	74070.29	8%
	Pulse	Chana	1880900	0	0%
	Pulse	Urad	177100	58663.95	33%
Telangana	Oil Seed	Sunflower	6000	112.10	2%
	Oil Seed	Groundnut	281000	0	0%
	Pulse	Moong	59000	3329.26	6%
	Pulse	Tur	219400	75300	34%
	Pulse	Urad	26000	11717	45%
	Pulse	Chana	125000	4449.95	4%
	Oil Seed	Soyabean	240000	34724.15	14%
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	50000	0	0%
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	252000	0	0%
Karnataka	Pulse	Moong	83000	21902.14	26%
	Pulse	Urad	40000	13183.00	33%
	Pulse	Tur	729200	256753.73	35%
	Pulse	Chana	825000	7082.65	1%
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	232000	11934.24	5%
Gujarat	Oil Seed	Mustard	336000	0	0%
	Pulse	Moong	62000	0	0%
	Pulse	Urad	82000	19550.58	24%
	Pulse	Tur	314000	0	0%
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	3206000	809660.61	25%
Andhra Pradesh	Pulse	Moong	11000	2471.40	22%
	Pulse	Urad	32000	13,600.00	43%

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pulse	Chana	549000	2,452.05	0%
	Pulse	Tur	139000	13,749.56	10%
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	802000	60664.55	8%
Uttar Pradesh	Pulse	Moong	18000	0	0%
	Pulse	Urad	283000	22578.26	8%
West Bengal	Oil Seed	Sesamum	217500	3419.81	2%
	Oil Seed	Ground nut	178000	0	0%
	Pulse	Urad	47600	0	0%

* as on 06.03.2018

Statement – II*Production, Procurement and Percentage Procurement of Rice*

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	2017-18		
	Prod.#	Proc.##	% Proc
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Andhra Pradesh	80.51	25.94	32.21
Telangana	58.25	12.23	21.00
Assam	51.58	0.16	0.32
Bihar	72.96	4.90	6.71
Chandigarh		0.14	
Chhatisgarh	69.11	32.07	46.40
Delhi			
Gujarat	17.62	0.01	0.04
Haryana	39.47	39.67	100.50
Himachal Pradesh	1.31		0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	5.96	0.13	2.14
Jharkhand	37.75	0.98	2.58
Karnataka	23.59		0.00
Kerala	4.19	1.22	29.21
Madhya Pradesh	39.08	10.96	28.03

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	26.61	1.51	5.67
Nagaland			
Odisha	76.19	22.77	29.89
Puducherry			
Punjab	122.83	118.33	96.33
Rajasthan	4.29		0.00
Tamil Nadu	63.96	2.95	4.61
Uttar Pradesh	133.46	28.61	21.44
Uttarakhand	6.63	0.38	5.77
West Bengal	149.90	0.20	0.13
Others	24.83		
All India Total:	1110.08	303.15	27.31

#As per Second Advance Estimates

As on 08.03.2018

\$ Kharif Crop only

Statement – III*Production, Procurement and Percentage Procurement of Wheat*

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	2017-18		
	Prod.	Proc. \$	% Proc
1	2	3	4
Punjab	164.41	117.06	71.20
Haryana	115.47	74.32	64.36
Uttar Pradesh	300.56	36.99	12.31
Uttarakhand	8.82	0.02	0.23
Madhya Pradesh	179.39	67.25	37.49
Gujarat	27.37	0.07	0.26
Rajasthan	89.85	12.45	13.86
Bihar	51.11		0.00
Jharkhand	4.25		0.00
Karnataka	1.71		0.00

1	2	3	4
Delhi			
Jammu and Kashmir	4.76		0.00
Maharashtra	18.75		0.00
Odisha			
Himachal Pradesh	7.04		0.00
Chandigarh		0.08	
West Bengal	8.63		0.00
Chhattisgarh	1.60		0.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.00		
Assam	0.24		0.00
Telangana	0.07		0.00
Others	1.09		0.00
All India Total:	985.10	308.24	31.29

Statement – IV*Production, Procurement and Percentage Procurement of Cotton*

State	Production of cotton As per CAB (in lakh bales)	2017-18 as on 6th March 2018	
		Qty in lakh bales	% of total production
Punjab	12.00	--	--
Haryana	25.00	--	--
Rajasthan	22.00	--	--
Gujarat	104.00	0.79	0.8%
Maharashtra	85.00	0.15	0.2%
Madhya Pradesh	20.00	0.08	0.4%
Telangana	57.00	2.64	4.6%
Andhra Pradesh	22.00	0.06	0.3%
Karnataka*	19.00	--	--
Tamil Nadu	6.00	--	--
Orissa	3.00	0.02	0.7%
West Bengal and Others*	2.00	--	--
Total	377.00	3.74	1.0%

* Cotton production in Chhattisgarh is Nil.

*[English]***Ban on Indian Basmati Rice**

2854. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that European countries have banned Basmati rice imports from India;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to discourage the use of insecticides/ pesticides in food articles; and

(c) the total quantum of Basmati Rice production in India during the last three years, year- wise, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Madam. However, as per information available, European Union has notified new Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for tricyclazole. New MRLs have become applicable to Basmati rice after 30 December 2017.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India"

(SMPMA) Scheme through 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) established across the country with an aim to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecological approach which aims to keep pest population below economic thresholds level by employing available alternate pest control strategies and techniques viz. preventive measures, cultural, mechanical and biological control with greater emphasis on usage of bio-pesticides and pesticides of plant-origin like Neem formulation etc. CIPMCs inter alia, produce biological agents for release in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocate judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort. In addition, these CIPMCs organizes Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. In addition, Package of practices for control of pests and diseases in 87 crops have been revised to include techniques to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides and encourage use of bio-pesticides and other alternative plant protection measures.

(c) The details of rice production during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of Rice Production*

State/ UT	Season	Production ('000 Tonnes)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Kharif	4241.2	4105.3	4855.0
	Rabi	2992.7	3383.3	2597.4
	Total	7233.9	7488.7	7452.4
Arunachal Pradesh	Kharif	285.0	203.2	
	Rabi		0.8	
	Total	285.0	204.0	
Assam	Kharif	3998.6	3983.8	3595.5
	Rabi	1224.1	1141.3	1131.9

	1	2	3	4	5
		Total	5222.7	5125.1	4727.4
Bihar		Kharif	6175.2	6601.2	8014.9
		Rabi	181.6	201.0	224.3
		Total	6356.7	6802.2	8239.3
Chattisgarh		Kharif	6322.1	5789.4	8048.4
Goa		Kharif	81.3	78.5	
		Rabi	39.2	36.6	
		Total	120.5	115.1	
Gujarat		Kharif	1733.9	1592.0	1750.0
		Rabi	97.0	110.0	180.0
		Total	1830.9	1702.0	1930.0
Haryana		Kharif	4006.0	4145.0	4453.0
Himachal Pradesh		Kharif	125.2	129.9	146.6
Jammu and Kashmir		Kharif	517.2	646.4	572.2
Jharkhand		Kharif	3361.9	2882.2	3819.6
		Rabi	0.0		22.2
		Total	3361.9	2882.2	3841.8
Karnataka		Kharif	2573.0	2642.0	2342.8
		Rabi	968.0	379.0	262.0
		Total	3541.0	3021.0	2604.8
Kerala		Kharif	415.9	406.7	323.5
		Rabi	146.2	142.6	113.6
		Total	562.1	549.3	437.1
Madhya Pradesh		Kharif	3625.3	3546.7	4226.8
Maharashtra		Kharif	2835.0	2517.0	2947.5
		Rabi	111.0	76.0	162.0
		Total	2946.0	2593.0	3109.5
Manipur		Kharif	79.0	112.1	
		Rabi	255.1	226.6	
		Total	334.1	338.8	
Meghalaya		Kharif	235.6	238.2	

	1	2	3	4	5
		Rabi	62.7	62.9	
		Total	298.2	301.1	
Mizoram		Kharif	59.6	60.8	
		Rabi	1.1	1.3	
		Total	60.7	62.1	
Nagaland		Kharif	443.5	310.7	
		Rabi	10.7	8.1	
		Total	454.2	318.8	
Odisha		Kharif	7291.3	5092.2	7532.3
		Rabi	1006.9	783.2	793.7
		Total	8298.2	5875.4	8325.9
Punjab		Kharif	11107.0	11823.0	11586.2
Rajasthan		Kharif	366.7	369.8	452.7
Sikkim		Kharif	20.1	13.1	
Tamil Nadu		Kharif	5110.2	6706.6	2114.0
		Rabi	617.6	810.4	255.4
		Total	5727.8	7517.1	2369.4
Telangana		Kharif	2750.8	2197.0	
				2659.9	
		Rabi	1690.0	850.0	2513.6
		Total	4440.8	3047.0	5173.4
Tripura		Kharif	550.1	575.8	
		Rabi	196.8	219.0	
		Total	747.0	794.8	
Uttar Pradesh		Kharif	12092.9	12433.0	13680.0
		Rabi	75.0	68.0	74.0
		Total	12167.9	12501.0	13754.0
UttaraKhand		Kharif	560.1	585.9	573.0
		Rabi	43.6	53.2	57.0
		Total	603.7	639.1	630.0
West Bengal		Kharif	10321.2	11523.9	10942.5
		Rabi	4356.0	4430.0	4360.0

	1	2	3	4	5
		Total	14677.2	15953.9	15302.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Kharif	13.1	13.4	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Kharif	25.2	36.8	
		Rabi	0.7		
		Total	25.9	36.8	
Delhi		Kharif	25.9	17.3	
Daman and Diu		Kharif	4.3	2.0	
Puducherry		Kharif	38.2	31.8	
		Rabi	14.5	12.0	
		Total	52.7	43.9	
Others		Kharif			1735.7
		Rabi			579.2
		Total			2314.9
All India		Kharif	91391.6	91412.8	96302.8
		Rabi	14090.5	12995.4	13395.6
		Total	105482.1	104408.2	109698.4

Others include States & U.T.s where production is insignificant

Training to Police Force

2855. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is extending specialized training to police forces to deal with terrorists/naxalites/ Maoists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other effective steps taken by the Government to modernize Police Forces in this regard; and

(d) the details of compensation given to police personnel who fall prey to Maoist attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) Yes, Madam. "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibility of providing training including

specialized training rests primarily with the State Government. However, the Central Government supplements the States by providing assistance in both training and modernization of police forces.

(b) The Central Government, through the National Police Academy, is organizing tactical training of Police officers at the foundation level, functional level and directional level. The Five Central Detective Training Institutes under the BPR&D also provide specialist training to State Police Forces. The Army, NSG and Greyhounds, Hyderabad are providing specialized pre-induction, commando, counter-naxal and counter-IED training to both CAPF and State Police personnel. Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools in States are providing specialized anti-terrorist/naxal training to State Police personnel. In addition, all CAPF and State Police Forces have developed inherent capabilities for providing specialized training at their respective training institutes.

(c) The Central Government is providing funds to State Governments under the 'Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme' for modernization of Police Forces. The focus is to strengthen mobility, weapons, equipment, training infrastructure, computerization and forensic science and Mega City Policing (MCP).

(d) Ex-gratia compensation of Rs 35 lakh is paid to the next of kin of personnel of CAPF killed in Left Wing Extremist violence. In addition, ex- gratia payment with a maximum ceiling of Rs 20 lakh is paid to the families of next of kin of police personnel under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme which is reimbursed to the State Governments by the Central Government. In addition, compensation for incapacitation with a maximum ceiling of Rs 5 lac and for property damage with a maximum ceiling of Rs 3 lac is also reimbursed to the States under the SRE Scheme.

Storage Capacity for Milk

2856. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects related to the dairy sector out of the 236 cold chain projects in the country, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the total number of dairy milk storage capacity in the country at present; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the milk processing capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industry (MoFPI) has informed that MoFPI has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure under which 56 projects related to Dairy sector out of 232 Integrated Cold Chain Projects in the country. State-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been implementing Central Sector Schemes namely National Dairy Plan-I and National Programme for Dairy Development under which 189 and 35 sub-projects respectively have been approved for installation of bulk milk coolers at village level till 31.12.2017. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II and II respectively.

(b) Altogether, the total installed capacity of bulk milk coolers, milk chilling plants and milk processing plants with the cooperative sector in the country is 1213.21 lakh litres per day as on 31.03.2017.

(c) This Department has been implementing following schemes to enhance the milk processing capacity in the country:

- a. National Programme for Dairy Development
- b. Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund

Statement – I

State-wise Details of Integrated Cold Chain Projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries with Dairy Sector Project, Total Capacity of Cold Storages/Deep Freezer and Milk Processing Capacity Including Maharashtra Under the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure

State	Total No. of project approved by Ministry	No. of Dairy Sector project	Total Capacity of Cold Storage/Deep Freezer (Lakh MT)	Milk Processing (Lakh Litre Per Day)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8	2	0.011	4.80
Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0
Assam	2	0	0	0
Bihar	3	1	0.0	1.30
Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0
Gujarat	19	8	0.073	26.20
Haryana	9	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	12	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	6	1	0.00	0.48
Karnataka	9	4	0.049	2.26
Kerala	4	1	0.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	8	3	0.002	3.50
Maharashtra	52	15	0.069	34.05
Manipur	2	0	0	0
Mizoram	2	0	0	0
Nagaland	2	0	0	0
Odisha	2	0	0	0
Punjab	16	5	0.018	6.10
Rajasthan	10	4	0.001	3.60
Tamil Nadu	8	2	0.007	2.50
Telangana	7	2	0.00	3.30
Uttar Pradesh	23	6	0.011	9.40
Uttarakhand	16	2	0.00	2.0
West Bengal	8	0	0	0
Total	232	56	0.241	100.49

Statement – II

State-wise Bulk Milk Coolers with Capacities Approved Under National Dairy Plan-I (upto 31.12.2017)

S. No.	State	No. of Projects	Bulk Milk Coolers	
			Number	Capacity ('000 litres)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	36	135
2.	Bihar	12	30	150

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	18	31
4.	Gujarat	17	695	2616
5.	Haryana	12	8	20
6.	Jharkhand	1	30	68
7.	Karnataka	22	569	1945
8.	Kerala	5	21	79
9.	Maharashtra	25	313	717
10.	Odisha	11	8	28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6	22	58
12.	Punjab	15	352	637
13.	Rajasthan	17	632	1153
14.	Telangana	3	15	71
15.	Tamil Nadu	12	45	222
16.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	13	0	0
18.	West Bengal	10	4	20
Total		189	2798	7950

Statement – III

State-wise Bulk Milk Coolers with Capacities Approved Under National Programme for Dairy Development (upto 31.12.2017)

S. No.	State	No. of projects	Bulk Milk Coolers	
			Number	Capacity ('000 litres)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	13	9.5
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	13	26
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3	130	122.5
4.	Nagaland	1	10	5
5.	Odisha	1	8	16
6.	Punjab	3	216	248
7.	Sikkim	2	42	13.9
8.	Tamil Nadu	2	214	238

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Telangana	2	87	81.5
10.	Rajasthan	5	222	188
11.	Uttarakhand	1	2	2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	10	5
13.	Jharkhand	1	48	108
14.	Assam	1	8	14
15.	Bihar	3	44	37.5
16.	Goa	1	57	43.5
17.	Gujarat	1	77	63.5
18.	Haryana	1	50	39
19.	Meghalaya	1	21	10.5
20.	Pondicherry	1	15	14.5
21.	West Bengal	2	4	2.0
Total		35	1291	1287.9

APIs from China

2857. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI B.V. NAIK:

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

(a) whether China supplies 70 per cent of the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) for manufacturing of drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that interrupted imports from China may lead to a plausible scenario of drugs shortage in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for production of APIs in 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) and (b) As per DGCIS Kolkata, during the year 2016-17, the share of China in the total bulk drugs imported into the country was approximately

66 per cent. The details of India's imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients are as under:

Years	Total import (Rs. cr)	Imports from China (Rs. cr)
2014-15	19833.19	12757.96
2015-16	21225.97	13853
2016-17	18372.54	12254.97

(c) The imports are mainly done for economic consideration and there are various manufacturers who could substitute in case of interrupted supply from China.

(d) The policies formulated by government from time to time are made so that the country's dependence from imports are minimized. In this direction, the Government had on 29.01.2016 notified the withdrawal of exemption in customs duties which were earlier given to certain categories of drugs and bulk drugs to provide a boost to the domestic manufacturers. Further, the government has removed bottlenecks in environment clearance etc. which the manufacturers are facing, in order to give a boost to domestic manufacturing of bulk drugs. Further, the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) has approved on 07.02.2018, the Scheme for

'Development of Pharmaceutical Industry' under which one of the components is for financing common facilities in Bulk Drug Parks. This would help in reducing the cost of production and would result in better availability of cheaper medicines for the patients.

Weapons for CAPF

2857. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a bid to cut down the time taken to procure latest weapons and equipment for Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) the Government has clubbed two of the three stages of procurements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated the process to fast-track procurement and delegation of powers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (d): Yes, Madam. The following actions have been taken to fast-track the procurement procedure in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the current financial year:

- (i) Clubbing of Provisioning Sanction with Authorization. Now there are only two stages *i.e.* authorization-cum-provisioning sanction and expenditure sanction against earlier three stages for procurement.
- (ii) Power of approving Qualitative Requirements (QRs)/Trial Directives(TDs) has been delegated to Directors General of Nodal(DsG), CAPFs.
- (iii) Trial of samples once conducted during the tender process for technical evaluation will have validity of 1-2 years to avoid recurrent trials.
- (iv) Delegated financial power of DsG, CAPFs has been enhanced from Rs. 1 Crore to Rs. 5 Crore under budget head Information Technology (IT)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, in the recent period, is not in receipt of such reports from the Coastal State Governments and Union Territories.

(b) No, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries(DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) at present has no such proposal.

(c) and (d) Does not arise, as the coastal protection is not falling under the purview of the DADF, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Rehabilitation of New Citizens

2860. SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the rehabilitation of the new citizens of India after exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh;

(b) whether the allocated funds are disbursed and utilised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of citizens who have come to India after exchange of Enclaves

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (c) A scheme namely "Rehabilitation Package and up-gradation of infrastructure of the Bangladeshi Enclaves and Cooch Behar District after transfer of enclaves between India and Bangladesh" has been approved by Government at a cost of Rs. 1005.99 crore for a period of five years commencing from 2015-16. Out of this amount, Rs. 423 crore has been released to State Government of West Bengal upto 28.02.2018. The Government of West Bengal has submitted utilization certificate for Rs. 260 crore. The scheme has provision for creation of infrastructure in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal and former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and also for providing temporary and permanent rehabilitation of returnees from the former Indian enclaves in Bangladesh.

(d) 922 persons comprising 201 families have returned from former Indian enclaves in Bangladesh.

Rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis

2861. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decrease in the number of insanitary latrines cleaned by safai

karamcharis in the country and if so, the details thereof indicating the numbers of insanitary latrines during each of the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government plans to dislodge dry latrines, and undertaken efforts to provide safai karamcharis with sufficient training for alternate sources of employment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether under the aegis of National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, safai karamcharis are given sufficient financial assistance in order to rise above the poverty line, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether despite financial rehabilitation, the safai karamcharis still face discrimination and if so, the steps taken to deal with this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have been implementing schemes from time to time including Swachh Bharat Mission for conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines and construction of new sanitary latrines in rural and urban areas respectively. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have informed that 2,76,920 insanitary latrines were found during the survey of which 2,67,914 have been converted into sanitary toilets upto 08.03.2018, state-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs which implements Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) urban have informed that the guidelines of the mission provide for

construction of sanitary toilets and upgradation of existing insanitary latrine to sanitary toilets. A total 44.54 lakh individuals household latrines and 2.92 lakh community/public toilets have been constructed in urban areas upto 31.01.2018. However, the data of conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrine is not maintained by that Ministry.

(b) and (c) Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) mandates every local authority to carry out survey of insanitary latrines existing within its jurisdiction and give a notice to the occupier to either demolish convert it into sanitary latrines within the time schedule prescribed under the Act. Under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) willing and eligible identified manual scavengers and their dependents are provided skill development training with monthly stipend of Rs.3,000/- each for undertaking alternative employment. Proposals to provide skill development training to 13,587 manual scavengers/ safai karamcharis and their dependents have been sanctioned upto 28.02.2018

(d) Safai karamcharis and their dependents are provided bank loans upto Rs. 25 lakh at concessional rate of interest ranging from 4% to 6% per annum for undertaking self employment projects.

(e) Traditionally a majority of safai karamcharis belong to scheduled castes and are protected from discrimination and exploitation under various provisions of "The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955" and "The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989".

Statement

State/UT-wise Number of Insanitary Latrines Found and Converted

S. No.	State/UT name	No. of Insanitary latrines found	No. of Insanitary latrines converted into sanitary latrines	%
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicbar Islands	0	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2002	2002	100.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16638	7746	46.56

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	9527	9519	99.92
5.	Bihar	128	128	100.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00
10.	Goa	0	0	0.00
11.	Gujarat	36	36	100.00
12.	Haryana	281	281	100.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	210	210	100.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	10304	10304	100.00
15.	Jharkhand	82	82	100.00
16.	Karnataka	5576	5571	99.91
17.	Kerala	2686	2686	100.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	51003	51003	100.00
19.	Maharashtra	327	327	100.00
20.	Manipur	11524	11524	100.00
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00
22.	Mizoram	1	1	100.00
23.	Nagaland	436	436	100.00
24.	Odisha	4	4	100.00
25.	Puducherry	0	0	0.00
26.	Punjab	10	10	100.00
27.	Rajasthan	534	433	81.09
28.	Sikkim	42	42	100.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.00
30.	Telangana	1	1	100.00
31.	Tripura	0	0	0.00
32.	Uttar Pradesh	164142	164142	100.00
33.	Uttarakhand	1317	1317	100.00
34.	West Bengal	109	109	100.00
Total			276920	267914

[Translation]

Attack of Bollworm on Cotton Crops

2862. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 per cent of cotton crops has been damaged and the farmers have suffered huge losses due to the attack of bollworm in cotton crops in various districts of Maharashtra including Ahmednagar and Yavatmal districts and if so, the details thereof along with the relief provided to the cotton growers who have suffered losses; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union and State Governments to protect the cotton crops from bollworm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Agriculture Department of the Maharashtra State, outbreak of Pink Boll Worm has been reported on about 34 Lakh ha. from 21 major cotton growing districts. Timely advisories are being issued by the Ministry to the State Government disseminating, inter alia management strategies to curb the spread of pink boll worm. In addition, awareness and training programs have been organized to sensitize famers about pink boll worm. The State Agriculture Department is imparting training to the farmers to adopt preventive measures for control of Pink Boll Worm through their extension functionaries. In addition, Agriculture Department of the Maharashtra State has informed that a memorandum has been submitted under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for cotton crop affected by pink boll worm and also action has been initiated against seed companies for compensation under provision of Maharashtra Cotton Seed Act, 2009.

Projects Under National Livestock Mission

2863. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEEANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whiter the Stat-Government of Rajasthan has made a request to the Government to approve National

Livestock Mission(NLM) and Sub-Missions on Fodder and Feed Project;

(b) if so, the time by which the above Mission and project are likely to be approved by the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, the State-Government of Rajasthan had made a request to the Government to approve National Livestock Mission (NLM) and Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Project.

(b) Following are the approved and sanctioned amounts (Including Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development) for the State of Rajasthan.

S. No	Financial Year	Amounts (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	2014-2015	Nil
2.	2015-2016	438.817
3.	2016-2017	872.15
4.	22017-2018	1500.00

(c) Nil

[English]

Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration

2864. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received, sanctioned, rejected and pending along with the financial assistance and incentives provided under the Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration in the year 2017, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the scheme has consistently failed to extend financial assistance for the set target of 500 couples every year since its inception;

(c) whether the awareness about the scheme is very low and most of the proposals come from a few States and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to address the issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The "Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inte-Caste Marriages" was formulated/introduced during the year 2013-14 on pilot basis for a period of one year, with the target to incentivize 500 inter-caste marriages as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II. After the period of one year, keeping in view the response of the scheme and its awareness among the masses, it was decided to

continue the same on all India basis. The details regarding the achievements made under the above scheme from 2015-16 till date State/UT wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

To popularize the scheme, steps have taken through various means such as sending letters from time to time to all the State Principal Secretaries, Secretaries of SC and ST Development Departments in the State and District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners. The scheme is also published on the website of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation.

Statement – I

Applicants During the Year 2017

S. No.	State/ UT	No. of proposal Received	Sanctioned	Amt. (Rs.lakh)	Pending	Rejected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	5	-	-	5 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	96	30	75.00	66 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
3.	Bihar	3	2	5.00	letter issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
4.	Chhattisgarh	15	-	-	15 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
5.	Delhi	37	7	17.00	30 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
6.	Gujarat	3		-	3 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
7.	Haryana	10	4	10.00	6 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	6	30.00	2 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
9.	Jharkhand	1	1	2.50	Nil	Nil
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	5.00	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	10	1	2.50	9 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
12.	Karnataka	5	1	2.50	4 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	73	15	37.50	58 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	5.00	3 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
15.	Odisha	5	-		5 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
16.	Punjab	11	-	-	11 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
17.	Puducherry	1	1	2.50	Nil	Nil
18.	Rajasthan	10	6	15.00	4 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
19.	Sikkim	1	-	-	letter issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
20.	Telangana	98	33	82.50	65 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
21.	Tamilnadu	156	15	37.50	141 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
22.	Uttar Pradesh	15	8	20.00	7 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttarakhand	12			12 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
24.	West Bengal	4	2	5.00	2 letters issued for furnishing necessary documents	Nil
Total		582	136	354.50		

Statement – II

Annual State-wise Physical Target: Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration Through Inter-Caste Marriages

S. No.	Name of the State	% Share of SC to Total SC Population in India	No. of Inter-Caste Marriages to be incentivized
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	4.400	22
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.859	5
3.	West Bengal	10.658	54
4.	Uttar Pradesh	20.537	102
5.	Haryana	2.539	13
6.	Tamil Nadu	7.170	36
7.	Chandigarh	0.099	1
8.	Uttarkhand	0.940	4
9.	Rajasthan	6.069	30
10.	Tripura	0.325	2
11.	Karnataka	5.202	26
12.	Odisha	3.570	18
13.	Delhi	1.397	7
14.	Andhra Pradesh	4.196	21
15.	Telangana	2.697	13
16.	Bihar	8.227	41
17.	Puducherry	0.097	1
18.	Madhya Pradesh	5.632	28
19.	Chattisgarh	1.626	8
20.	Jharkhand	1.979	10

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	6.593	33
22.	Kerala	1.509	7
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.459	2
24.	Assam	1.108	5
25.	Gujarat	2.023	10
26.	Sikkim	0.014	0
27.	Manipur	0.048	0
28.	Daman and Diu	0.003	0
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.003	0
30.	Goa	0.013	0
31.	Meghalaya	0.009	1
32.	Mizoram	0.001	0
Total		100.000	500

Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands & Lakshadweep do not have SC population.

Statement – III

Financial Year 2015-16			
S.No.	Name of the State	Proposals approved	Grant released (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05	6.25
2.	Delhi	03	3.75
3.	Kerala	01	1.25
4.	Karnataka	02	2.50
5.	Rajasthan	01	1.25
6.	Telangana	34	42.50
7.	Uttar Pradesh	01	1.25
8.	West Bengal	04	5.00
Total		51	63.75
Financial Year 2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	7.50

1	2	3	4
2.	Delhi	04	10.00
3.	Rajasthan	01	2.50
4.	Telangana	53	132.50
5.	Uttar Pradesh	05	12.50
6.	Bihar	01	2.50
Total		67	167.50
Financial Year 2017-18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	75.00
2.	Bihar	2	5.00
3.	Delhi	7	17.00
4.	Haryana	4	10.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6	30.00
6.	Jharkhand	1	2.50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5.00
8.	Kerala	1	2.50
9.	Karnataka	1	2.50

1	2	3	4
10.	Maharashtra	15	37.50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5.00
12.	Puducherry	1	2.50
13.	Rajasthan	6	15.00
14.	Telangana	33	82.50
15.	Tamilnadu	15	37.50
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8	20.00
17.	West Bengal	2	5.00
Total		136	354.50

Youth Exchange Programme

2865. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had recently organized Youth Exchange Programme- Watan Ko Jano Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the programme aims to give exposure to the youth and children of J&K on the cultural and socio-economic development taking place in other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details regarding participants, collaborating agencies and expenditure incurred therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs has been conducting "Watan Ko Jano" and other similar programmes with various agencies to expose the youth of J&K on the cultural and socio-economic development taking place in other parts of the country. The project is aimed at psychological rehabilitation of children affected by militancy so that they do not feel isolated and depressed. This year more than 3000 youths is being brought under this programme from the State of J&K to various parts of the country.

(e) In the current year 700 children are being brought by J&K State Rehabilitation to various parts of the country at a cost of Rs.1.42 crore. Another 1100 children are being brought by J&K Police at a cost of Rs.1.82 crore and around 1200 children are being brought by the CAPFs from different districts of J&K at a cost of Rs.2.54 crore.

FCI Centres in Uttar Pradesh

2866. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate number of FCI centres are available in Uttar Pradesh for procurement of paddy and wheat, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of such FCI centres in the country including Uttar Pradesh in future; and

(c) 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) Food Corporation of India (FCI) in association with the State Government carries out procurement of paddy and wheat in Uttar Pradesh. Private Players are also engaged for procurement of paddy in the State. The centres to be operated by various agencies are decided mutually by the State Government and various procuring agencies.

The number of paddy and wheat procurement centres operated by FCI, State Agencies and Private Players in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

Paddy:

	KMS	FCI	State Agencies	Private Player	Total
2015-16		115	2428	153	2696
2016-17		115	2335	209	2659
2017-18		144	3060	216	3420

KMS- Kharif Marketing Season

Wheat:

RMS	FCI	State Agencies	Total
2015-16	138	5025	5163
2016-17	132	4753	4885
2017-18	167	4938	5105

RMS- Rabi Marketing Season

(b) and (c) Procurement centres are decided and opened in mutual consultation between respective State Government and Food Corporation of India (FCI), taking into account the production, marketable surplus in the catchment area, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics / infrastructure such as storage, transportation and milling facilities etc.

Large numbers of temporary purchase centres are also established for the convenience of the farmers.

Around 40,000 procurement centres for rice and around 17,000 for wheat operation in a crop season are operated for Central Pool.

in case of Uttar Pradesh, number of paddy purchase centres operated by FCI has increased from 115 during KMS 2016-17 to 144 during KMS 2017- 18. it is decided to open around 200 procurement centres for wheat by FCI during RMS 2018-19 as compared to 167 opened during RMS 2017-18.

Bilateral Agreement on Cyber Crime

2867. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is currently working towards bilateral agreements with around 15 countries for exchange of information on cyber crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken several steps to check cyber crime such as legal, policy and institutional measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) to b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has no such proposal at present.

(c) to d) Government has taken various measures for preventing cyber crime in the country which inter-alia includes:

- (i) The Ministry of Home Affairs has recently setup a Cyber & Information Security Division to look into relevant matters relating to cyber-crime & information security.
- (ii) Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children' (CCPWC) from NIRBHAYA funds during the period 2017-2020, under which Rs 82.8 crore as Grants- in-Aid have been disbursed to the States/UTs for setting up of one cyber forensic training laboratory in each State/UT.
- (iii) Various steps are taken by MHA as well as States to modernize the preventive setup and equip police personnel with knowledge and skills for prevention and control of crime through various national and state police academies/institutes. CCPWC scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs aims to train 27500 police personnel across the country in the field of cyber domain.
- (iv) Information Technology Act, 2000 has adequate deterrent provisions for cyber threats and cyber attacks.
- (v) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications is to be conducted on a regular basis after hosting.
- (vi) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is regularly tracking the hacking of websites and alerts the website owners concerned to take actions to secure the websites to prevent recurrence.
- (vii) Government has formulated Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
- (viii) CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers/servers on regular basis.

- (ix) Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors.
- (x) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for key stakeholders.
- (xi) Government has initiated setting up of National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC).
- (xii) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre).
- (xiii) NIC which provides IT/E-Governance related services to Government Departments protects the cyber resources from possible compromises through a layered security approach in the form of practices, procedures and technologies.

Pest Attacks on Crops

2868. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after an erratic Monsoon, farmers in nine States are reeling under severe pest attacks and if so, the names of the affected States;

(b) whether most States in the country lose 5 to 10 per cent of crops to pest attacks every year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether pest outbreaks are more severe now because of the use of Hybrid Paddy along with fertilizers with high urea and ammonia content and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that climate change, along with the indiscriminate use of pesticides and breaking away from the traditional farming practices have also increased pest outbreaks in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken / being taken to control sudden surge in pest attacks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per the Scientific literature, healthy plants having sufficient

nutritional requirement & moisture requirement generally show some level of resistance to pests & diseases. Plants predisposed to moisture stress will be vulnerable to pest & disease attack. During 2017 severe attack of following pests were reported:

- (i) Pink bollworm was reported in Cotton crop from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh & Gujarat.
- (ii) Armyworm (*Mythimna separata*) attack in paddy was reported from Odisha & Assam and in Maize crop from Karnataka.
- (iii) Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) attack was reported from Odisha in Rice crop.

In other states, no major pest outbreaks were reported.

(b) Estimations suggest that on an average, crop losses vary from 10-30% annually due to weeds, pests and diseases across the country (according to various reports/ publications). However, losses due to pest and diseases are not static and vary from year to year depending upon the prevailing agro-climatic conditions (temperature, humidity, rainfall) and other predisposing factors such as susceptible crop variety, Agronomic practices etc.

(c) In case of paddy, it is well documented that use of high Nitrogen fertilizers leads to exposure & succulent vegetative growth of plants which are favourable for Brown Plant Hopper (BPH). Hence for the management of BPH, it is recommended to use low nitrogenous fertilizers or slow releasing nitrogenous fertilizers.

(d) Increased pest outbreak can be attributed to various factors. Indiscriminate use of pesticides is one of them, as pest develops resistance against the pesticide and may cause resurgence of pest. Indiscriminate use of pesticides also affects the environment, beneficial organisms such as pollinators, predators & parasitoids found in the crop, non-target vegetation, soil & air.

(e) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" (SMPMA) Scheme through 35 Central Integrated Pest

Management Centres (CIPMCs) established across the country with an aim to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecological approach which aims to keep pest population below economic thresholds level by employing available alternate pest control strategies and techniques viz. preventive measures, cultural, mechanical and biological control with greater emphasis on usage of bio-pesticides and pesticides of plant-origin like Neem formulation etc. CIPMCs inter alia, produce biological agents for release in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocate judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort. In addition, these CIPMCs organizes Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. In addition, Package of practices for control of pests and diseases in 87 crops have been revised to include techniques to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides and encourage use of bio-pesticides and other alternative plant protection measures. Timely advisories are being issued by the Ministry to the State Government disseminating, inter alia management strategies to prevent pests attack. Furthermore, the State Governments through various forums such as Zonal Conferences and National Conference are requested to exhort their extension functionaries to educate and impart training to farmers on efficacious and sustainable pest management strategies /approaches and to maintain constant surveillance.

[Translation]

Service Charge

2869. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the companies, hotels and restaurants located in States to display easily visible and comprehensible information that service charge is voluntary;

(b) whether the Government has set up any agency to ensure its compliance in Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of complaints received so far by the Government in this regard?

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) In December, 2016, the Department of Consumer Affairs issued an advisory to State Governments to advise the hotels and restaurants to disseminate information through display at the appropriate place in hotels/restaurants that the service charges are discretionary/ voluntary and a consumer dissatisfied with the services can have it waived off. Further, the Department issued guidelines on service charge to all the State Governments/UTs vide circular No. J-24/9/2014-CPU dated 21.4.2017 which is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) 591 complaints from April 2017 till 20th February 2018 with regard to service charges have been received in National Consumer Helpline run by the Department.

Statement

Statement Referred in Reply to Part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.2869 for 13.03.2018 Regarding Service Charge.

No.J-24/9/2014-CPU (Pt)

Government of India

*Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
(Department of Consumer Affairs)*

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi

The 21st. April, 2017

To,

The Secretary/Principal Secretary

Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection of All State Governments/UT Administrations

Subject: - Issuance of guidelines on fair trade practices related to charging of service charge from consumers by the hotels/restaurants

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter of even number dated 14th December, 2016, wherein an

advisory was issued to the State Governments for sensitizing the companies, restaurants in the state regarding the provisions in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 relating to unfair trade practices and the provision for making a complaint by the consumer against unfair trade practices to the appropriate consumer forum and also to advise the hotels and restaurants to disseminate information through display at the appropriate place in hotels/restaurants that the service charges are discretionary/voluntary and a consumer dissatisfied with the services can have it waived off.

2. With a view to bring clarity on the matter, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India, hereby issues guidelines on 'fair trade practices related to charging of service charge from consumers by the hotels/restaurants', as enclosed.
3. The State Governments are requested to give wide publicity to these guidelines for educating the consumers of their rights to be heard and get their disputes redressed through the Consumer Fora, and also to circulate these guidelines among the hotels/restaurants in the State for bringing about clarity on fair trade practices on the subject and their liability thereto.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-
(G C Rout)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India
Telfax:-011-23389936

No.J-24/9/2014-CPU (Pt)

Government of India

*Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
(Department of Consumer Affairs)*

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
The 21st. April, 2017

*Guidelines on Fair Trade Practices Related to Charging
of Service Charge from Consumers by
Hotels/Restaurants*

Whereas, the Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of India is mandated to ensure that

consumers are protected as per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (hereinafter referred as 'The Act');

Whereas, a customer visiting a hotel or restaurant for availing its hospitality, which includes buying the food & beverages and availing services connected therewith or incidental thereto for consideration, falls under the definition of consumer as per the Act;

Whereas, it has come to the notice of this Department that some hotels and restaurants are charging tips/gratuities from the customers without their express consent in the name of service charges;

Whereas, it has also come to the notice of this Department that some customers have been paying tips to waiters in addition to service charges under the mistaken impression that service charge is a part of taxes;

Whereas, it has also come to the notice of this Department that in some cases hotels/restaurants are restraining customers from entering the premises if they are not in prior agreement to pay the mandatory service charge;

Whereas, public interest has arisen due to a number of grievances reported against mandatory levy of service charges by the hotels and restaurants;

Now therefore, the Government considers it appropriate to clearly distinguish between the fair and unfair trade practices in respect of service charges, charged by the hotels/restaurants, and issues the following guidelines:

- (1) A component of service is inherent in provision of food and beverages ordered by a customer. Pricing of the product therefore is expected to cover both the goods and service components.
- (2) Placing of an order by a customer amounts to his/her agreement to pay the prices displayed on the menu card along with the applicable taxes. Charging for anything other than the afore-mentioned, without express consent of the customer, would amount to unfair trade practice as defined under the Act.
- (3) Tip or gratuity paid by a customer is towards hospitality received by him/her, beyond the

basic minimum service already contracted between him/her and the hotel management. It is a separate transaction between the customer and the staff of the hotel or restaurant, which is entered into, at the customer's discretion.

- (4) The point of time when a customer decides to give a tip/gratuity is not when he/she enters the hotel/restaurant and also not when he places his/her order. It is only after completing the meal that the customer is in a position to assess quality of service and decide whether or not to pay a tip/gratuity and if so, how much. Therefore, if a hotel/restaurant considers that entry of a customer to a hotel/restaurant amounts to his/her implied consent to pay a fixed amount of service charge, it is not correct. Further, any restriction of entry based on this amounts to a trade practice which imposes an unjustified cost on the customer by way of forcing him/her to pay service charge as condition precedent to placing order of food and beverages, and as such it falls under restrictive trade practice as defined under section 2(1)(nnn) of the Act.
- (5) In view of the above, the bill presented to the customer may clearly display that service charge is voluntary and the service charge column of the bill may be left blank for the customer to fill up before making the payment.
- (6) A customer is entitled to exercise his/her rights as a consumer, to be heard and redressed under provisions of the Act in case of unfair/restrictive trade practices, and can approach a Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission/Forum of appropriate jurisdiction.

Sd/-

(G.C. Rout)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Aadhaar Cards for Disabled, Leprosy Patients and Senior Citizens

2869. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Aadhaar Cards for disabled, leprosy patients and senior citizens of the country are not being issued;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to make any arrangement to ensure that Aadhaar Cards are issued to such persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which Aadhaar Cards are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) As per information provided by Unique Identification Authority of India, Regulation 6 of Aadhaar (Enrolment & Update) Regulation, 2016 provides special mechanism to enrol such persons with biometric exception. Accordingly, enrolment for Aadhaar is done for all residents of the country including persons with disability, missing biometrics or poor quality finger prints or missing/ amputated limbs etc.

[English]

Property of Delhi Police

2870. SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police is in possession of a number of properties in the NCT of Delhi for which it is neither the owner nor the tenant; and

(b) 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) and (b) Delhi Police is in possession of properties which belong to it either as owner or tenant. In some cases it is in possession of properties inherited from Punjab Police or those belonging to Government including Delhi Development Authority and Land & Development Office. There are a few other properties

where Delhi Police is in historical possession in order to maintain peace and public order in the area.

[*Translation*]

National Overseas Scholarship for SCs

2872. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/norms adopted by the Government for the National Overseas Scholarship for studying abroad;

(b) the categories apart from the Scheduled Caste students to whom the benefits of the said scheme have been provided;

(c) the target set regarding the number of the scholarships to be provided under the said scheme during the last three years and the number of scholarships provided so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the said scheme more popular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Based on the extant guidelines of the scheme, the candidates are selected under the scheme for studying abroad. The important eligibility criteria is as follows:-

- (i) Age of the candidate should be less than 35 years.
- (ii) Annual Income of the family from all sources should not exceed Rs.6.00 Lakh.
- (iii) Minimum 55% of marks in Masters Degree for pursuing courses in Ph.D.
- (iv) Minimum 55% of marks in Bachelor Degree for pursuing course in Master Degree.

(b) Apart from SCs, the benefits of the above said scheme have been provided to Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes & Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans

(c) The details are as follows:-

Selection Year	No. of Slots	Number of awardees selected
2014-15	100	59
2015-16	100	50
2016-17	100+91*	108
2017-18	100 +83*	83\$

*Vacant slots carried forwarded from previous year.

\$ Selection as on 8th March, 2018.

(d) The advertisement is published in the leading Newspapers and Employment News twice in a year. The first advertisement is published at the beginning of the year and the other one during the Financial Year for publicity. The details of the scheme are also uploaded on the website of the Department.

Apart from above, the features of the scheme are also broadcast by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment through radio channels of All India Radio on the programme 'Sawarati Jaye Jeewan ki Rahen'.

National Register of Citizens

2873. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Register of Citizens (NRC) is being updated in Assam as per the directions of the Supreme Court;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any action to deport illegal migrants living in bordering States including Rajasthan after their identification/counting and investigation on the same lines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Madam; the NRC, Assam is being updated as per the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. A part Draft National Register of Citizens (NRC), Assam covering 1.90 crore persons out of 3.29 crore applicants

has been published on 31st December, 2017 including names of those applicants in respect of whom the entire process of verification has been completed. The remaining applicants are under various stages of scrutiny and after their verification is completed, another draft NRC will be published.

(c) and (d) Detection and deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process. The powers for deportation / repatriation of a foreigner, vested in the Central Government under Section 3(2)(c) and 3(2)(e) of the Foreigner Act, 1946 and the Foreigner Order, 1948, have also been entrusted to the State Governments, UT Administrations and the Joint Director, Bureau of Immigration. Accordingly, all the State Governments / UT Administrations have full powers to deport any foreign national under the powers delegated to them. All States / UT Administrations have also been advised to sensitize the law enforcement agencies for identifying the illegal migrants and taking action against them as per law.

[English]

Parking Problems

2874. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the parking problem has worsened in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government during the last three years to construct multi-level parkings in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The parking facilities in Delhi / NCR are constructed and managed by respective urban local bodies. To address the parking problems, East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) has informed that construction of conventional multi-level car parking at Krishna Nagar for 200 Equivalent Car Space (ECS) is underway and is likely to be completed by June, 2018. Further, it has identified 39 locations for construction of multi-level car parking out of which tenders for construction of car parking at 04 locations have been invited and the process for

inviting tenders for other 05 locations is in progress. In addition, tenders for feasibility study for remaining 30 sites have also been invited by EDMC. South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has informed that 03 conventional underground multi-level car parkings have been made operational in Hauz Khas, Munirka and Kalkaji. The construction of 05 underground multi-level car parkings at Jangpura, New Friends Colony, Rajouri Garden, Subhash Nagar 10-Block and Subhash Nagar 6-Block, is likely to be completed and made operational by June, 2018. Further, SDMC has identified 40 sites for construction of automated multi-level parking / stack parking, which are at various stages of award of work. North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NrDMC) has informed that it has identified 13 new sites for multilevel parking and 15 sites for multilevel stack parking which are at different stages of processing. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that no new multi-level parking has been constructed during the last three years.

[Translation]

Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA)

2875. SHRI NAGAR RODMAL: Will the Minister SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the allocation made for implementation of the said scheme in Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year; and

(c) the details of the assistance provided under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) Under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA), assistance is provided to State Governments/UTs and to Autonomous Organizations/Institutions under Central and State Governments, for various activities relating to the Act,

particularly for creation of barrier free environment for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan).

The number of persons benefitted under the beneficiary oriented components under the Scheme viz.

Year	No. of beneficiaries under skill development programme	No. of Divyangjan provided rehabilitation services by CRCs	e-UDID cards generated
2014-15	9,000	1,35,503	-
2015-16	28,042	1,52,702	-
2016-17	44,276	3,58,731	-
2017-18 (as on 7.3.2018)	40,575	2,26,671	5,50,000

(b) The allocation of funds is not done to State/UT Governments under the Scheme. Funds are released based on receipt of complete proposals in all respects.

Funds amounting to Rs. 1012.30 lakhs have been released to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the current year (as on 07.3.2018) for various activities under the Scheme.

(c) Under the SIPDA Scheme assistance has been provided mainly for the following activities during the last 3 years and current year:-

- (i) Creation of barrier free environment in Government buildings.
- (ii) Making Govt, websites accessible.
- (iii) Skill Training Programme for Persons with Disabilities.
- (iv) Funding of Composite Regional Centres (CRCs)/District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs).
- (v) Identification and Survey/Universal ID of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan).
- (vi) Establishment of early diagnostic and intervention centres at District Headquarters for hearing impaired infants and young children.
- (vii) One time grant for strengthening the Office of the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan).

Skill Development Training Programme, Funding to Composite Regional Centres(CRCs) and Unique Disability Identification project (UDID) during the last 3 years and the current year is given below:

(viii) Construction of special recreation centres for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan).

Chaman Yojana

2876. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Chaman Yojana;
- (b) whether the above said project was launched by the Government through the remote sensing technique three years back, if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it has achieved its targets;
- (c) the manner in which the aforesaid scheme is taking the horticulture farming to the new heights;
- (d) the details of the benefits of the scheme reaped so far by agriculture sector and farmers; and
- (e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in all the States of the country, 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) CHAMAN (Coordinated Assessment and Management using Geoinformatics) is a Central Sector Scheme, launched on pilot basis in few States in September 2014 with two components - (i) The Remote Sensing Component and (ii) the Sample Survey Component. The main objective of the scheme is to

develop a scientific methodology for reliable estimation of area and production under horticulture crops.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Remote Sensing component of the project CHAMAN was launched with the following objectives.

- Area assessment and production forecasting of 7 major horticulture crops, *i.e.*, onion, potato, tomato, banana, mango, citrus and chilli, in selected 185 districts of major States.
- Six Geospatial Studies for Horticultural Development, Planning and Management.
- Detailed scientific research studies for developing technology for other crops identification, yield modeling, disease assessment and precision farming.

The following targets have been achieved:-

- The inventory of 140 out of 185 districts has been completed.
- 1-2 pilot studies of each of the six geospatial components have been completed. In North Eastern States, the site suitability plan for horticultural expansion in 1 district of each State has been completed.
- Under R&D study, the precision farming and spectral signature study work have been carried out.

(c) The project though at pilot level in this phase, has standardized methodology for early estimation of Area & Production of Horticulture crops, horticulture expansion and infrastructure planning. All these activities will provide, in long term, a big boost to horticulture sector.

(d) The benefits of the scheme for farmers and development of horticulture sector are in the following aspects.

1. A more accurate and early estimate of horticultural crops is helpful for making better planning for pricing, export & import and storage.
2. The geospatial studies help in horticulture expansion and horticulture infrastructure development.

3. The precision farming studies help in improving the resource use efficiency of horticulture farming.

(e) As of now, the horticulture inventory study is limited to 12 major horticulture producing States. In addition, the horticulture development study is carried out in 8 North Eastern States. In Phase-II, it is proposed to extend to more states in the country.

[English]

Violation of Human Rights

2877. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) examines the cases of violation of human rights in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that NHRC recommendations are not binding on the concerned authorities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NHRC has no backing for Protection of Human Rights Act;

(d) if so, the rationale behind setting up this body;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give some powers to NHRC to enforce its recommendations or orders;

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

(g) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to give some more powers to NHRC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (f) Government of India set up the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) under Section 3(1) of the Protection of Human Rights (PHR) Act, 1993 for better protection and promotion of human rights. The Commission in exercise of the powers conferred upon it under Section 12 to 19 of the Protection of Human Rights (PHR) Act, 1993 inquires/ investigates and make recommendations in the cases of violation of human rights in the country.

Under the Section 12(a) of the Act, NHRC inquire, suo-motu or on a petition presented to it by a victim or

any person on his behalf into complaint of (i) violation of human rights or abetment thereof or; (ii) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant. In cases, where the allegations are prima facie substantiated, and the concerned authorities have not taken appropriate action in the matter, the Commission makes recommendations as deemed appropriate in the light of the facts and the circumstances of each case. The recommendations broadly include appropriate action to protect human rights, grant of monetary relief to the victims of human rights, or the next of the kin of the deceased victim, and /or departmental/ disciplinary action of prosecution against the guilty public servant under Section 18 (a) of the Act.

Under Section 18(b) of PHR Act, the Commission has power to approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such direction/ orders or writs as the Court may deem necessary. Further Section 20(2) of the Act, stipulates that the Central Government and the State Government, as the case may be, shall cause the annual report and special reports of the Commission to be laid before each House of Parliament or the State Legislature respectively, as the case may be, along with a memorandum of action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Commission and the reasons for non-acceptance of the recommendations, if any.

Under Section 12(d) of the PHR, Act, it has been mentioned that the Commission review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.

(g) Keeping in view the changes in the social realities and emerging dimensions in the nature of crime and violence, Government of India time to time reviews the existing laws, procedures and system of administration including powers of the Commission.

Appointment of Women Executives in PSUs

2878. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a new human resource policy for appointing women executives in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

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

(c) the time by which the new policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Appointment to below Board level posts in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are made by the management of the respective CPSEs. The Department of Public Enterprises has already requested administrative Ministries to issue suitable instructions to their CPSEs to deliberate, at the Board level, the subject of enhancing representation of women in CPSEs for taking suitable affirmative measures as a part of their human resource initiatives. It has also been provided that empowerment, skill upgradation and career counselling of the women workforce in CPSEs should be an integral part of the human resource policy of CPSEs and their management should be sensitive in providing equal opportunities to their women workforce for skill upgradation and career progression at all levels so as to increase their participation and contribution in the growth of CPSEs.

Categorisation of OBCs

2879. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up/announced a Commission headed by Justice G. Rohini for sub-categorisation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of Members nominated for this commission and the number of OBC Members nominated; and

(d) the time by which the said commission is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Commission on 02.10.2017 to

examine sub-categorisation of Other Backward Classes with the objective

- (i) 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;
- (ii) To work out the mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters in a scientific approach for sub-categorisation within such Other Backward Classes; and
- (iii) 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.

(c) The four-member Commission is headed by Justice(Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court with the other three members being (a) Dr. J.K. Bajaj, Director, Centre for Policy Studies, New Delhi (b) Director, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata(ex-officio Member) (c) Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. (ex-officio Member). Justice G. Rohini, Chairperson of the Commission belongs in OBC community.

(d) The Government has mandated that the Commission shall present its report by 27.03.2018.

Revision of Mandi Labour Charges

2880. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the State Government of Odisha's request to revise mandi labour charges;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to revise the same; and

(c) whether the Government is aware of the mandi labour charges per quintal in Odisha, 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) Yes, Madam

(b) No decision is taken.

(c) Yes, Madam. Office of the Director of Agricultural Marketing, Odisha vide Notification No. 109 dated 14.02.2017 has notified the rate @ Rs. 15 per quintal.

CORRUPTION IN PDS

2880. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the working of Public Distribution System (PDS) in the States has been severely affected by corruption in the system leading to diversion, black marketing and supply of poor quality foodgrains, if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported, the number of persons held responsible and the corrective steps taken thereon along with the punitive action taken against those held responsible and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken a project for computerisation of PDS and introduce techniques like smart card, thumb impression, etc. and if so, the details and the present status thereof indicating the nature of assistance provided by the Government to the States;

(c) whether the guidelines issued by the Government for implementation of the computerisation project have been followed by the States and if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch a nation-wide network system for tracking of the movement of PDS items to check diversion and pilferage and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken to strengthen PDS?

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) Public Distribution System

(PDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Govt. is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the FCI. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government. As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. A State/UT-wise statement showing the number of complaints on TPDS received in year 2015 - 2017 and forwarded to States/UTs for further necessary action is given in the enclosed Statement. Besides, this Department has also issued instructions to State/UTs and Food Corporation of India to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains under PDS.

(b) to (e) With an aim to bring reforms in the functioning of Public Distribution system (PDS), Government is implementing a scheme on 'End-to- End Computerization of PDS Operations' in collaboration with all States/UTs. The scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals

and grievance redressal mechanisms in all States/UTs. The Scheme also includes automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) by installation of electronic Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices at FPSs for biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries, electronic capturing of sale transactions at FPSs, etc. Administrative Approval for the scheme was conveyed to all States/UTs in December 2012 and time to time instructions and guideline are being issued to States/UTs through letters. At present, Digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries has been completed in all States/UTs and 2.95 lakh of 5.27 lakh FPSs have ePoS devices in the country. Further, to identify and weed out duplicate/ ineligible beneficiaries from PDS, and to enable rightful targeting of food subsidies - States/UTs have been asked to seed available Aadhaar numbers of eligible beneficiaries/ households in their ration cards. At present about 82% ration cards under NFSA at the national level have been seeded with Aadhaar numbers of at least one member of the household. Due to uneven progress of Computerization in States/UTs, validity of the scheme has been extended up to 31st March 2019.

A new central sector scheme - Integrated Management of PDS (IM- PDS) has been approved to be implemented in years 2018-19 and 2019-20 for de-duplication and portability of ration cards/beneficiaries.

Statement

Complaints on TPDS Received in the Department from Individuals, Organisations & Through Media Reports etc from 2015 TO 2017.

S. 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	114	91	98
7.	Goa	-	1	2
8.	Gujarat	8	12	9

S. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
9.	Haryana	35	34	47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	32	29	35
13.	Karnataka	16	22	28
14.	Kerala	17	23	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17	25	21
16.	Maharashtra	49	63	77
17.	Manipur	6	4	2
18.	Meghalaya	7	9	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	2	2
21.	Odisha	22	43	22
22.	Punjab	10	7	5
23.	Rajasthan	33	59	82
24.	Sikkim	-	1	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	22	33	31
26.	Telangana	10	1	4
27.	Tripura	-	1	1
28.	Uttarakhand	24	21	22
29.	Uttar Pradesh	197	462	445
30.	West Bengal	32	29	49
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	1	-
32.	Chandigarh	6	2	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	1
Total		822	1111	1213

Use of Glyphosate in Cotton Cultivation

2881. SHRI NARAMALLI SIVAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether controversial herbicide Glyphosate is being used illegally on cotton crop in India due to the illegal cultivation of HT cotton, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted studies on the human and ecological toxicity of Glyphosate, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that other countries have banned or severely restricted Glyphosate due to its adverse impacts and whether Anupam Verma Committee has reviewed the chemical for a similar ban in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No specific information is available with Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage.

(b) The Registration Committee under section 5 of the Insecticides Act registers the pesticides only after evaluating their efficacy and safety to human health and environment. While evaluating the safety of pesticides toxicity data is obtained on acute toxicity, repeated dose toxicity, chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, reproductive toxicity, genotoxicity, neurotoxicity and toxicity to some environmental components like birds, fish, honey-bees etc. Glyphosate is registered for use in the country on Tea and non-Crop area.

(c) As per the information available on Rotterdam Convention (UNEP) website, Glyphosate is not banned in any country. Further, the Anupam Verma Committee constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare did not review this chemical for its continued use or otherwise in the country because this pesticide was not banned in any other country.

National Centre for Universal Design Principles

2883. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Centre for Development of Universal Design Principles to promote a barrier free environment has been established as prescribed by the First Country Report 2015;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken requisite measures to make all Government websites accessible to disabled persons under the National Policy on Universal Electronic Accessibility;

(d) whether disabled-friendly websites are still accessible as other content when new content is added; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry proposes to establish National Institute for Inclusive and Universal Design (NIUD) on the Inclusive Agenda of Universal Design which will focus on environmental access to everyone. The Institute will address the issue of Universal Design and Barrier-Free Environment so as to facilitate mobility and make life of Persons with Disabilities easier and at par with their non-disabled counterparts. The Institute will take up research, training, policy, development, service and advocacy issues to ensure accessible environment for all products, buildings, transportation, education etc. The proposed Institute is first of its kind to be set up in the country.

The process of setting up the Centre involves consultations with various Ministries/Departments/Organizations and discussions with different stakeholders.

(c) (i) Under Section 42 (i) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the appropriate Government shall take measures to ensure that all contents available in audio, print and electronic media are in accessible format. Already rules under RPwD Act, 2016 have been notified on 15th June, 2017. The website standard as specified in the guidelines for Indian Government websites has been adopted under Section 15(c) (i) of Rules notified under RPwD Act,

2016. Under Section 15 (c) (ii), documents to be placed on websites shall be in Electronic Publication (ePUB) or Optical Character Reader (OCR) based pdf format.

Further, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has constituted a Committee of Experts and Stakeholders to formulate accessibility standards for Persons with Disabilities keeping in view the provisions of the RPwD Act, 2016.

(d) If new contents are added as per 15(c)

(ii) above, then websites will be accessible.

(e) Question does not arise in view of (d) above.

[*Translation*]

Climate Resilient Crop Varieties

2884. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the continuous drought and unavailability of climate resilient crop varieties and drip irrigation have adversely affected the agriculture sector in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government for the betterment of agriculture sector in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Maharashtra is reported to have been witnessing water scarcity due to predominance of dry land areas in the State. For conservative and efficient use of water, much emphasis is given for adoption of Micro Irrigation technologies like Drip and Sprinkler irrigation systems in the State. Higher priority is given for allocation of funds under 'Per Drop More Crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) for promoting Micro Irrigation. 2.70 lakh hectares of land have been covered under Micro Irrigation in Maharashtra since 2015-16.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) launched a major project '*National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture*' (NICRA) in February 2011.

Presently, this project is referred as '*National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture*' (NICRA). The project is aimed to enhance resilience of Indian agriculture through strategic research, capacity building and technology demonstrations. The objective of NICRA is to minimize the crop yield losses due to extreme weather events such as droughts etc. and to improve the livelihoods of the farmers by demonstrating the technologies across the country.

Technology Demonstration Component (TDC) under NICRA is being implemented across 151 climatically vulnerable districts across the country, including Maharashtra. The climate vulnerabilities addressed are drought, flood, cyclone, heat / cold wave, frost and high temperature stress. Under TDC, context- and location-specific climate resilient practices and technologies, including Climate Resilient Crop Varieties are demonstrated in farmer participatory mode to address current climatic variability faced in one cluster of villages in each district. Climate resilient crop varieties suitable for cultivation under drought stress in Maharashtra have been developed for wheat, maize, finger millet, sugarcane, sorghum, blackgram, chickpea, horsegram, pigeonpea, groundnut, safflower, sunflower, cotton, fodder crops, pearl millet-napier (fodder) and niger.

In addition, the government initiated preparation of district agriculture contingency plans. The District Agricultural Contingency Plans (DACP) are technical documents aimed to be ready reckoner for line departments and farming community on prevailing farming systems and technological interventions to manage various weather aberrations, such as, droughts, floods, cyclones, hailstorms, heat and cold waves, addressing different sectors of agriculture, including horticulture, livestock, poultry, fisheries. The contingency plans are useful for preparedness and real time implementation towards sustainability of agriculture production system in the events of weather aberrations and extreme climatic events. 623 contingency plans have been prepared so far and hosted on ICAR / DAC websites (<http://farmer.gov.in/>, <http://agricoop.nic.in/acp.html>, <http://crida.in/>). The plans are circulated to all state agriculture departments.

Training on Farming Sector

2885. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people trained by the Government in agriculture, horticulture, dairy and fishery sectors;

(b) whether the Government proposes to devise new courses for training on the above sectors as per the requirements of the Himalayan States including Uttarakhand and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the training courses related to organic farming, floriculture, production of herbs, fruits processing and horticulture are being offered and if so, the details thereof along with the number of people benefitted from the said courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) About 19.98 lakh persons/farmers/farm women/rural youth in the country including Uttarakhand state have been provided training during 2017-18 in the field of agriculture, horticulture, dairy and fishery.

(b) The need based training courses for training of farmers/stakeholders are being devised continuously by the ICAR institutes, KVKs in agriculture, horticulture,

dairy and fishery considering the requirement of all Himalayan states including Uttarakhand. Further courses on Advances in Horticultural Production Technology, Model training module on soil, water and plant sample testing and Integrated Nutrient Management in horticultural cropping systems, Mushroom cultivated of different types of mushrooms, trainings on Subtropical Fruits for the farmers of subtropical regions of Himalayan States, Orchid cultivation, Improved production technologies of flowers and value addition, Vegetable crops production, Fruit crops production, Ornamental crops production, Horticultural crops production, Protected cultivation/Hi Tech nursery, Organic /Eco friendly farming, Post-Harvest handling, Plant protection, Irrigation methods, Seed production etc. are devised for the training of farmers.

(c) Training courses on organic farming, floriculture, production of herbs, fruits processing and horticulture are being conducted from time to time by ICAR institutes and KVKs as per the requirement of farmers/stakeholders. Similarly institute and regional research centres of institutes working in the Himalayan States including Uttarakhand are being organised training programmes as per the needs of farmers/stakeholders.

The training courses offered and numbers of benefitted farmers particularly for Northern Himalayan States are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Training Courses Offered and Farmers Benefitted During 2017-18*

S. No.	Activities	Himanchal Pradesh		Uttarakhand		Jammu and Kashmir	
		No. of training courses	Farmers benefitted	No. of training courses	Farmers benefitted	No. of training courses	Farmers benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Organic Farming	19	577	8	175	37	1500
2.	Floriculture	14	168	5	122	26	520
3.	Production of Herbs	1	27	2	36	3	41
4.	Fruit processing and value addition	32	645	76	1570	26	783

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Horticultural	102	3874	156	3559	128	3780
	Total	168	5291	247	5462	220	6624

[English]

Protection of Vital Installations

2886. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

SHRI P. R. SENTHIL NATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sriharikota Space Centre (SHAR) and other vital installations in the country are adequately protected from any security threats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to boost security and surveillance by installing Thermal cameras to these vital installations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the safety and security measures taken by the Government to identify and thwart any threats emanating from the sea, air and ground; and

(f) the funds allocated for carrying out the safety, security and surveillance of these vital and strategically important installations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) to (e) Security arrangements of Sriharikota Space Centre (SHAR) and other vital installations in the country are being constantly reviewed and beefed up with necessary augmentation, whenever there is any specific security threat/alert from security /intelligence agencies. Various safety gadgets as advised by security agencies are installed in various vital installations, including SHAR. For additional security of highly sensitive installation like Nuclear Power Plants, Space stations, Defence production units, Refineries, Research facilities etc. Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) of CISF have been formed and Air Defence cover by Air Force/Army Air Elements are also available. Waterfront

security of the installations located in the coastal areas is being provided by State Marine Police. Besides, some of the sensitive installations are provided with dedicated boat patrolling by marine trained CISF Personnel.

(f) MHA has no separate fund allocated for safety and security of vital and strategically important installations. The necessary funds are allocated by the Ministry/ Department/ PSUs concerned with the Vital/strategic installations.

[Translation]

Pension to Freedom Fighters

2887. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters and their dependents who are receiving pension under the Central Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme along with the details of facilities and amount of pension granted to them separately, State-wise; and

(b) the number of families of those martyrs who have not been provided any facilities in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) The number of freedom fighters and dependents getting pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The facilities other than pension being provided to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The amount of Central Freedom Fighter pension (Statement-III) granted to the Freedom Fighters and their dependents is uniform across the country for a particular category of freedom fighters.

(b) Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana pension/facilities are granted only to those living freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who apply for

Central Samman pension and fulfill the eligibility conditions/ evidentiary requirements and produce requisite documents duly recommended by the state Governments prescribed in the scheme.

Statement – I

State Wise List of Central Freedom Fighters and their Eligible Dependents Drawing Pension Under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana

S. No.	State	Number of Central Freedom fighter pensioners	Number of dependent spouse pensioners	Number of dependent daughter pensioners	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	15	1	0	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1903	2986	48	4937
3.	Assam	134	464	138	736
4.	Bihar	1858	1791	6	3655
5.	Chandigarh	15	17	0	32
6.	Chhattisgarh	38	102	3	143
7.	Daman and Diu	7	6	0	13
8.	Delhi	156	241	20	417
9.	Goa	443	363	11	817
10.	Gujarat	249	250	20	519
11.	Haryana	214	496	11	721
12.	Himachal Pradesh	259	315	5	579
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	161	497	75	733
14.	Jharkhand	95	158	7	260
15.	Karnataka	542	1578	129	2249
16.	Kerala	187	1191	106	1484
17.	Madhya Pradesh	168	320	12	500
18.	Maharashtra	1646	3028	64	4738
19.	Manipur	8	11	2	21
20.	Meghalaya	3	17	3	23
21.	Mizoram	1	0	1	2
22.	Nagaland	1	1	0	2
23.	Odisha	178	553	25	756
24.	Puducherry	26	87	11	124

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Punjab	571	676	18	1265
26.	Rajasthan	291	65	6	362
27.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1
28.	Tamil Nadu	557	1658	37	2252
29.	Telangana	1065	1396	11	2472
30.	Tripura	18	150	42	210
31.	Uttar Pradesh	522	1203	27	1752
32.	Uttarakhand	122	503	3	628
33.	West Bengal	1203	3003	731	4937
Grand total		12657	23127	1572	37356

Statement – II*Facilities Provided to Central Freedom Fighter Pensioners*

1. Free Railway Passes for Freedom Fighters and their spouses, along with a companion, for life to travel anywhere across the country for any number of times.
2. Free medical facilities under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and free medical treatment in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Department of Public Enterprises have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;
3. Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges and on payment of only half the rental.
4. Provision of 4% reservation under Combined Category” for Physically Handicapped

Personnel(PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighters (FF) in the normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.

5. General Pool Residential Accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to the freedom fighters in Delhi. Spouse of a Freedom Fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighter.
6. There is a fully furnished and old age friendly Freedom Fighters’ Home at New Delhi providing transit accommodation (stay and meal) for freedom fighters/their eligible dependents; and
7. In addition to the above facilities, Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters/their spouses have been allowed to also avail free air travel facility to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, alongwith a companion.

Statement – III*Monthly Amount of Pension Provided Under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana*

S. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 (per month)	Total amount of pension including DR (per month)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/spouses	Rs.30,000/-	Rs.30,900/-

1	2	3	4
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	Rs.28,000/-	Rs.28,840/-
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA	Rs.26,000/-	Rs.26,780/-
4.	Dependent parents/eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter <i>i.e.</i> in the range of Rs.13,000/- to Rs.15,000/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter <i>i.e.</i> in the range of Rs.13,390/- to Rs.15,450/-

[English]

Municipal Waste in Indian Cities

2888. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that several tonnes of municipal waste (garbage) that Indian cities and towns generate per day goes to landfill sites or dumping yards untreated;

(b) if so, the facts and the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is also aware that there is no uniform mechanism for maintenance, sweeping and lifting of garbage across urban areas in the country;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to properly dispose of the municipal waste along with the assistance and technical know-how to be provided to State Governments to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per available information, the total municipal waste generated in the urban areas is 1.43 Lakh MT per day, of which around 24 % is being processed.

(c) and (d) Maintenance, sweeping and lifting of garbage is being done by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) using technologies and methods best suited to them

depending upon their population, geographic expanse, topography and climate.

(e) Scientific disposal of municipal waste is required to be done by ULBs as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Various steps taken by Government include financing 35% of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) project cost, handholding of ULBs by issuing of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/Guidelines/ Compendiums, model Request for Proposals (RFPs) (for procurement of technologies, equipment, consultancy etc), conducting capacity building workshops on SWM, making it mandatory for the State Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to purchase power generated by Municipal Solid Waste based Waste to Energy plants at the generic tariff notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, providing Market Development Assistance by Department of Fertilisers @ Rs. 1,500/- per MT of compost sold by fertiliser companies/ Waste to Compost manufacturers.

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

2889. SHRI PONGULETI SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, the State Governments are required to constitute the Tribunals on subdivision level headed by SDM to adjudicate matters related to this law;

(b) if so, whether all the State Governments have complied with the same and constituted Tribunals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the number of States that are yet to constitute the Tribunals and the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. According to section 7 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007, the State Governments shall constitute Maintenance Tribunals at sub-divisional level, presided over by an officer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer of a State. Further, as per section 15 of the said Act, State Government may constitute one Appellate Tribunal for each District to hear the appeal against the order of the Maintenance Tribunal and such Tribunals shall be presided over by an officer not below the rank of District Magistrate. As per the information available, such Tribunals, under the MWPSA Act, 2007, have been constituted by all the State Governments and UT Administrations. Details are placed in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Notification of Tribunals Under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Date of Notification of Maintenance Tribunal	Date of Notification of Appellate Tribunal
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
2.	Bihar	09.11.2011	09.11.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	24.01.2009	24.01.2009
4.	Goa	24.09.2009	24.09.2009
5.	Gujarat	19.05.2009	19.05.2009

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	23-11-2010	23-11-2010
7.	Himachal Pradesh	The State has its own Act	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	MWPSA Act, 2007 not applicable	
9.	Jharkhand	14.02.2009	14.02.2009
10.	Karnataka	19.02.2009	19.02.2009
11.	Kerala	17.08.2009	17.08.2009
12.	Madhya Pradesh	02.07.2009	02.07.2009
13.	Maharashtra	04.05.2010	28.09.2010
14.	Odisha	01.10.2009	01.10.2009
15.	Punjab	27.08.2008	27.08.2008
16.	Rajasthan	19.09.2008	19.09.2008
17.	Tamil Nadu	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
18.	Telangana	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
19.	Uttar Pradesh	20.10.2014	20.10.2014
20.	Uttarakhand	07.08.2012	07.08.2012
21.	West Bengal	20.01.2009	20.01.2009
North-eastern States:			
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.06.2012	19.06.2012
23.	Assam	02.08.2008	02.08.2008
24.	Manipur	06.07.2012	14.09.2012
25.	Meghalaya	08.05.2014	08.05.2014
26.	Mizoram	01.12.2014	01.12.2014
27.	Nagaland	07.02.2014	07.02.2014
28.	Sikkim	18.12.2011	18.12.2011
29.	Tripura	15.08.2008	15.08.2008
Union Territories:			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	04.03.2010	04.03.2010
31.	Chandigarh	22.12.2008	22.12.2008
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	07.04.2010	07.04.2010

1	2	3	4
33.	Daman and Diu	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
34.	Delhi	01.10.2009	11.02.2011
35.	Lakshadweep	16.03.2015	16.03.2015
36.	Puducherry	27.10.2011	27.10.2011

Lithium-Ion Battery for Electric Vehicles

2890. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee headed by Cabinet Secretary has recommended commercial use of ISRO's lithium-ion battery technology for electric vehicles;

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of the said committee along with the benefits likely to accrue to the electric vehicles sector; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the cost of battery in electric vehicles and increase its life time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Committee of Secretaries (CoS) in its meeting held on 8 January 2018, inter-alia, recommended that

"ISRO may consider transferring its Li-ion battery technology to interested parties on a non-discriminatory basis for commercialization with 'Make in India' condition, after obtaining approval of the Space Commission and the competent authority".

(c) Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) has informed that assembly/ manufacturing of battery packs is now happening in the country through import of Lithium ion cells. Further, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MEITY) have a scheme titled Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) which, inter alia, includes support for manufacturing of electronic/telecom products covering advance storage batteries such as lithium. This may help increase in local production of batteries and thereby resulting into reduction in the cost of battery.

[Translation]

Operation of Delhi Airport Metro Line

2891. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the operation of Delhi Metro Airport line was suspended for more than six months;

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

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted and accountability fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that operation on Delhi Metro Airport Line was suspended from 08.07.2012 to 20.01.2013. This was on account of dispute between DMRC and the concessionaire i.e. M/s Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited, regarding damage in civil structures. The line was opened on 21.01.2013 after conducting trial runs and obtaining safety certificate from the commissioner of Metro Rail Safety.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. DMRC has informed that accountability was fixed on the consultant, the civil contractor and DMRC officials who were involved in the execution of the project. As an outcome, the consultant, who was the Engineer for the project, forfeited the performance security of Rs. 5.80 crore. The civil contractor was disqualified for participating in DMRC tenders. The Assistant Engineer and Deputy Chief Engineer for the project were taken up under Discipline and Appeal Rules.

[English]

Batteries for Electric Vehicles

2892. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised any action plan to ensure availability of batteries for electric vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any private company has shown interest in manufacturing the batteries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) has informed that assembly / manufacturing of battery packs is already happening in the country through import of Lithium ion cells. Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MEITY) have a scheme titled Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) which, inter alia, includes support for manufacturing of electronic/telecom products covering advance storage batteries such as lithium.

(c) Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers Association (SIAM) has further informed that Toshiba alongwith Suzuki and Denso has already started setting-up a battery and cell manufacturing unit in Gujarat. The estimated project cost is around Rs. 1200 crore.

Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

2893. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the most stringent penal provisions in the law against manual scavenging, it continues to be practiced in various parts of the country and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has reduced funds under "Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers" due to underutilisation and if so, the funds allocated during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of cases of death of manual scavengers reported during the said period while cleaning septic tanks and sewers, State-wise;

(d) the details of cases filed in this regard, conviction achieved, action taken against the guilty persons and compensation paid to the families of the victims during the said period, State-wise;

(e) the details of manual scavengers identified and rehabilitation benefits provided to them and their dependents during the above period, State-wise;

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to complete the process of identification of manual scavengers who are still engaged in manual scavenging and for total eradication of manual scavenging in the country including awareness in this regard; and

(g) whether the Indian Railways continues to be the largest employer of manual scavengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (f) Yes Madam, manual scavenging is still reported from some parts of the country. Government reviews the implementation of various provisions of "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013" (MS Act, 2013) including identification of manual scavengers and their rehabilitation from time to time. In order to eliminate the need for manual scavenging, insanitary latrines are identified and converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

(b) The budget allocation under "Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers" (SRMS) during 2014-15 to 2016-17 is as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crore)
1.	2014-15	448
2.	2015-16	470.19
3.	2016-17	10
4.	2017-18	5

Keeping in view the corpus of funds available with the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, the implementing agency of Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) the budget allocation for 2016-17 and 2017-18 was reduced. Details of the rehabilitation

benefits provided to the identified manual scavengers till date are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d): Details of deaths in sewers and septic tanks reported by the States and compensation paid are given in the enclosed Statement-II. In addition, the State Government of Karnataka has reported filing of First Information Reports (FIRs) in 55 cases and the Government of NCT Delhi has reported that concerned officers of Delhi Jal Board and Public Works

Department have been placed under suspension and Delhi Police has initiated investigation into the death of persons in sewers/septic tanks that had occurred in NCT Delhi during July, 2017.

(e) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) Reply given against part (a)

(g) Ministry of Railways have denied engagement of manual scavengers.

Statement – I

Number of Manual Scavengers Provided Rehabilitation Benefits Under Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (Upto February, 2018)

S. No.	State	No. Of Manual Scavengers reported on MS Website*	Onetime cash assistance provided @Rs. 40,000/- per beneficiary (Number of beneficiaries)					Total
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	0	45	0	8	3	56
2.	Assam	154	0	0	0	0	147	147
3.	Bihar	137	0	0	131	0	0	131
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
5.	Karnataka	732	125	18	79	17	307	546
6.	Madhya Pradesh	36	0	0	36	0	0	36
7.	Odisha	237	0	0	174	47	1	222
8.	Punjab	91	0	0	87	0	2	89
9.	Rajasthan	338	0	0	194	113	26	333
10.	Tamilnadu	363	0	0	170	120	46	336
11.	Uttar Pradesh	11230	35	1083	7622	1261	723	10724
12.	Uttarakhand	137	0	0	134	1	0	135
13.	West Bengal	104	0	95	0	0	0	95
Total		13640	163	1241	8627	1567	1255	12853

S. No	State	No. Of Manual Scavengers reported on MS Website*	Training Sanctioned (Number of beneficiaries)				Total
			upto 2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	154	0	0	0	10	10
3.	Bihar	137	0	91	0	0	91
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	732	0	0	223	0	223
6.	Madhya Pradesh	36	0	100	0		100
7.	Odisha	237	0	56	12	0	68
8.	Punjab	91	0	100	246	0	346
9.	Rajasthan	338	0	98	0	10	108
10.	Tamilnadu	363	0	250	0	0	250
11.	Uttar Pradesh	11230	0	1480	10348	350	12178
12.	Uttarakhand	137	0	116	0	0	116
13.	West Bengal	104	97	0	0	0	97
Total		13640	97	2291	10829	370	13587

S. No	State	No. Of Manual Scavengers reported on MS Website*	Capital Subsidy sanctioned (Number of beneficiaries)				Total
			upto 2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	154	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	137	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	732	0	190	0		190
6.	Madhya Pradesh	36	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Odisha	237	0	83	0	0	83
8.	Punjab	91	0	21	14		35
9.	Rajasthan	338	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19
10.	Tamilnadu	363	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	11230	0	0	182	151	333
12.	Uttarakhand	137	0	71	0	0	71
13.	West Bengal	104	97	0	0	0	97
Total		13640	97	365	196	151	809

Statement – II*Details of Deaths in Sewers and Septic Tanks Reported by the States and Compensation Paid*

S. No.	State	Number of cases identified/ reported	Compensation paid	
			Full Compensation of Rs.10 lakh each	Partial compensation
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Punjab	32	32	0
3.	Karnataka	59	14	8
4.	Haryana	5	3	0
5.	Kerala	12	0	2
6.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
7.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35
8.	Delhi	12	10	0
Total		323	204	47

States Affected by Flood

2894. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States affected by flood in 2017;

(b) the number of persons who lost their lives or become homeless due to heavy floods, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Various parts of States in the country have been affected by natural calamities including floods during 2017. This Ministry does not centrally maintain the details of homeless persons, since it comes under the

purview of State concerned. The details of the losses to lives due to natural calamities including flood during the current year, as reported by the State Governments/ Union Territories, are given in the enclosed Statement.

As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State level in the country to develop appropriate preparedness, and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disasters including taking necessary measures to educate people at the time of natural calamities which include increasing awareness/ forewarning/ mock drills on various calamities I sensitising people involving the stake holders at the State/ District and local Governments level including

rural areas and reduce/ minimize the losses during/ impending natural disasters in States of the country. The rehabilitation of persons who become homeless due to flood is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/ Plan funds and to solve the issue as per its existing land policy.

Statement

State-wise Details of Live Lost Due to Cyclonic Storms/ Heavy Rains/ Floods/Landslides etc. During 2017-18

(Provisional)

S. No.	State	lives lost (No.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60
3.	Assam	160
4.	Bihar	649
5.	Chhattisgarh	52
6.	Goa	01
7.	Gujarat	229
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7
10.	Jharkhand	12
11.	Karnataka	70
12.	Kerala	119
13.	Maharashtra	134
14.	Manipur	19
15.	Meghalaya	11
16.	Mizoram	13
17.	Nagaland	22
18.	Odisha	8
19.	Punjab	4
20.	Rajasthan	80
21.	Sikkim	11

1	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	72
23.	Tripura	17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	121
25.	Uttarakhand	57
26.	West Bengal	197
27.	Lakshadweep	—
Total:		2231

[Translation]

Nomadic Women and Children

2895. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the number of nomadic women and children in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such women and children residing in different parts of the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to bring these women and children into the mainstream of society; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) No Sir.

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

(c) Due to peripatetic nature of the nomadic communities and absence of clear definition of nomadic communities, no exhaustive survey has materialized.

(d) and (e) The Government is already implementing the following schemes for the welfare of DNTs namely:

(i) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched w.e.f. 2014-15 for the welfare of those

DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC. The income ceiling for eligibility is Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum. The scheme is implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations. The expenditure is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

The rate of Scholarship for Pre-Matric is:

Class I to VIII	Rs. 1000 per student for 10 months
Class IX to X	Rs. 1500 per student for 10 months

The rate of Scholarship for Post-Matric is:

Hostellers	Rs. 380 to Rs. 1000 per student for 10 months
Day Scholars	Rs. 230 to Rs. 550 per student for 10 months

Details of funds allocated under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries is given in the enclosed Statement.

- (ii) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls.

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched w.e.f. 2014-15 is implemented through State Governments/ UT Administrations/ Central

Universities. The aim of the scheme is to provide hostel facilities to those DNT students; who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC; to enable them to pursue higher education. The income ceiling for eligibility is Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum.

The Central Government provides a maximum of 500 seats per annum throughout the country. The cost norm is Rs. 3.00 lakh per seat plus Rs. 5000/-per seat for furniture. The expenditure is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

Since the launch of the scheme, only the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached for funds for construction of hostels for DNTs.

- (iii) In addition to above, from the year 2017-18, the scheme "Assistance to Voluntary Organization working for the Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)" has been extended for DNTs and EBCs as "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of Backward Classes (OBCs)/ De-notified, Nomadic and Semi- Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)/ Economic Backward Classes (EBCs)".

Statement

Details of Funds Released and the Number of Beneficiaries Under the Scheme "Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students" from 2014-15 Onwards (as on 06.03.2018)

(Amount and No. of Beneficiaries in lakh)

S. No	States/UTs	2014-15			
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	500.00.	400.00	0.00	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh			0.00	0
3.	Jammu and Kashmir			0.00	0
4.	Karnataka			200.00	\$
5.	Maharashtra			150.00	3.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Rajasthan			0.00	0
7.	Chandigarh			0.00	0
Total		500.00	400.00	350.00	3.76

Note-1: '\$' indicate, figures awaited.

Note-2: Budget is allocated jointly for the scheme "Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs" and "Nanaji Deshkumh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNTs' Boys and Girls".

Sl. No	States/UTs	2015-16			
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Gujarat	500.00.	400.00.	0.00	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh			0.00	0
3.	Jammu and Kashmir			0.00	0
4.	Karnataka			0.00	0
5.	Maharashtra			378.11	2.56
6.	Rajasthan			71.89	\$
7.	Chandigarh			0.00	0
Total		500.00	450.00	450.00	2.56

Note-1: '\$' indicate, figures awaited.

Note-2: Budget is allocated jointly for the scheme "Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs" and "Nanaji Deshkumh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNTs' Boys and Girls".

Sl. No	States/UTs	2016-17			
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Gujarat	500.00.	450.00.	0.00	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh			178.35	\$
3.	Jammu and Kashmir			47.55	\$
4.	Karnataka			0.00	0
5.	Maharashtra			224.10	\$
6.	Rajasthan			0.00	0

1	2	11	12	13	14
7.	Chandigarh			0.00	0
	Total	500.00	450.00	450.00	0

Note-1: '\$' indicate, figures awaited.

Note-2: Budget is allocated jointly for the scheme "Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs" and "Nanaji Deshkumh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNTs' Boys and Girls".

Sl. No	States/UTs	2017-18			
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	15	16	17	18
1.	Gujarat	600.00.	600.00.	539.25	Number of Beneficiaries are provided by the States/ UTs With The Subsequent year's proposal
2.	Himachal Pradesh			0.00	
3.	Jammu and Kashmir			0.00	
4.	Karnataka			0.00	
5.	Maharashtra			0.00	
6.	Rajasthan			0.00	
7.	Chandigarh			0.75	
	Total	600.00	600.00	540.00	

Note-1: '\$' indicate, figures awaited.

Note-2: Budget is allocated jointly for the scheme "Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs" and "Nanaji Deshkumh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNTs' Boys and Girls".

Minimum Support Price

2896. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the Minimum Support Price for Kharif crops by 1.5 times of the cost price, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include tail of farmers along with the expenditure incurred in crops as input cost and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the formula being used in determining MSP are different leading to difficulties in calculation of actual cost;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any measures to tackle the anomaly in the interest of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops for 2017-18 on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). Out of 22 mandated crops (14 kharif crops, 6 rabi crops, copra and jute), the MSPs fixed by the Government for 2017-18 for 3 kharif crops viz. bajra, tur and urad; 5 rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur and

rapeseed/mustard; and jute provide returns of more than 50% over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL).

The Union Budget for 2018-19 has announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half time the cost of production for kharif crops also in the lines of that already implemented for rabi crops in October 2017.

Cost of production is one of the important factors taken into account by CACP in recommending the MSPs. The estimates of cost of cultivation/cost of production are made available to the CACP through the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops, operated by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. These data are collected with the help of State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Institutions located in various states. The CACP uses all-India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) in recommending MSPs.

(c) and (d) The CACP takes into account the cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of productive resources like land and water while recommending MSPs. The MSPs recommended by CACP considers all paid out costs, which includes those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour and rent paid for leased in land, expenses on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges including cost of diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets and imputed value of wages of family labour and depreciation of farm machinery & building. Cost of production varies in different States on account of difference in levels of irrigation, resource endowment, farm mechanization, land holding size, yield of crops etc. CACP uses all India weighted average cost of production while making its recommendations on MSP and recommends uniform MSP which is applicable for all States. Even though there is variation in cost of production among States, the MSP fixed by Central

Government for 2017-18 season provides adequate returns over weighted average cost of production(A2+FL).

(e) Government has taken several initiatives to raise the levels of productivity, production and thereby the income of farmers which 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.

[English]

Price Capping of Cardiac Stents

2897. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that research and innovation in stents technology and development of improved stents is adversely affected due to the capping in prices of cardiac stents;

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

(c) whether due to the price cap of cardiac stents, hospitals are preferring imported stents which is adversely impacting the indigenous manufacturers of stents;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether hospitals are off setting the reduction in stent prices by increasing the cost of angioplasty and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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) During the Stakeholders' consultations held recently, some cardiac care experts and the industry associations like CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI, PHDCC and others expressed their opinions that capping the price of cardiac stents may affect research and innovation in stents technology. The group of importers insisted on 'generational incremental improvements' within Drug Eluting Stent (DES) and strongly favored differential pricing based on these incremental innovations for the sake of rewarding investment in R&D and innovation. However, there is lack of evidence to support this claim. On the contrary, Indian coronary stent manufacturers and civil society representatives claimed that the India made stents are not inferior in any manner to imported stents and these are also being exported to different countries.

(c) and (d) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) does not maintain data related to domestic /imported stents used by hospitals during angioplasty. However, data received from the stent manufacturers and importing companies for the years 2016 and 2017 reveal that there was a clear overall 5% growth in case of stents made in India during the year 2017.

(e) The 'procedure charges' and 'doctors fees' which the hospitals are billing to the patients for angioplasty is said to have increased as per feedback. Notices have been issued to some hospitals.

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Old Currency Notes

2898. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police is recovering old currency notes to the tune of crores of rupees on a daily basis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the persons found involved so far in exchanging old currency notes; and

(d) the action being taken/likely to be taken against the persons involved in money laundering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per the available information, cases of seizures of demonetized currency notes have come to notice from various parts of the country. In two important seizures, the Uttar Pradesh Police seized around Rs.96 Crores of demonetized currency notes at Kanpur and around Rs.25 crores of demonetized currency notes at Meerut in January 2018. In another important seizure, the NIA seized demonetized currency notes to the tune of Rs.36.34 Crores in November 2017. Suitable action is taken by Law Enforcement Agencies on any reported violation of law.

[*English*]

National Bamboo Mission

2899. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the National Bamboo Mission (NBM) implemented by the Government in the country;

(b) the details of the area of bamboo forestations in the country, Statewise; and

(c) the various steps taken by the Government to promote National Bamboo Mission 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) National Bamboo Mission was launched in 2006-07 with the objective inter alia to increase the coverage of bamboo in the country and establish convergence and synergy among stakeholders for development of bamboo sector based on a regionally differentiated strategy.

(b) State-wise details of bamboo bearing area in recorded forest area is placed at enclosed Statement-I and Zone wise bamboo estimation outside forest area is placed in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been announced in the Budget 2018-19 with an allocation of Rs.1290 crore for addressing the complete value chain and holistic development of bamboo sector.

Statement – I

State-wise Details of Bamboo Bearing Area in Recorded Forest Area

State/ UT	Bamboo bearing area* (in ha)
Andhra Pradesh	757800
Arunachal Pradesh	1512500
Assam	895500
Bihar	100400
Chhattisgarh	1106000
Goa	38200
Gujarat	354400
Haryana	2100
Himachal Pradesh	54000
Jharkhand	447000
Karnataka	1044200
Kerala	348400
Madhya Pradesh	1816700
Maharashtra	1592700
Manipur	1068700
Meghalaya	594300
Mizoram	326700
Nagaland	602500
Orissa	1210900
Punjab	4400
Rajasthan	197600
Sikkim	55300
Tamil Nadu	415400
Telangana	477800
Tripura	361700

State/ UT	Bamboo bearing area* (in ha)
Uttar Pradesh	93600
Uttarakhand	107800
West Bengal	94200
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5800
Total	15686600

*Information of bamboo bearing area for A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, J&K and Puducherry is not given due to inadequate data

Source: Table 7.3 of India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India

Statement – II

Zone Wise Bamboo Estimation Outside Forest Area (Rural)

S. No.	Physiographic Zone	Area (in ha)
1.	Western Himalayas	32895200
2.	Eastern Himalayas	8175200
3.	North East	12785700
4.	Northern Plains	29590900
5.	Eastern Plains	22236500
6.	Western Plains	32050700
7.	Central Highlands	37128100
8.	North Deccan	36571100
9.	East Deccan	33382400
10.	South Deccan	29131700
11.	Western Ghats	7368100
12.	Eastern Ghats	19206800
13.	West Coast	11361100
14.	East Coast	16863400
Total		328746900

Source: Table 7.7 of India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India

Fair Price for Farmer's Produce

2900. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is of the opinion that the farmers are not getting fair and remunerative prices for their produce and their income is not growing, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any pending recommendations in this regard, if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Government has any institutional mechanism for price stabilization in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is aware that the real issue is that while the cost of production is constantly going up despite subsidies, the farmers are unable to get proper price for their produce, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Government has taken several steps to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce which include fixing Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural crops, undertaking procurement through designated procurement agencies, implementing e-National Agriculture Market, enacting the Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 and promoting Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs).

The MSPs fixed by the Government provide adequate return over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL). The return over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) for MSPs fixed by Government for 2017-18 has been in excess of 50% with return of 112.4% for wheat, 88.4% for rapeseed/mustard, 79.6% for masur, 78.8% for gram, 66.9% for barley, 65.4% for urad, 64.3% for tur, 62.0% for jute and 50.2% for bajra.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 has announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half time the cost of production for kharif crops also

in the lines of that already implemented for rabi crops in October 2017.

The low level of income of farmers is attributable to low or marginal agricultural land holdings, traditional methods of farming, non-use of quality seeds, poor soil health, low irrigation facilities, inadequate access to institutional credit etc, which result in lower productivity & output; to poor farm gate prices realization owing to inadequate access to marketing facilities & post-harvest support services; and inadequate income supplementation from allied sectors. In view of this, Government set up a Committee in 2016-17 to frame policies and strategies for doubling farmers' income by 2022 through various initiatives of Government.

(c) The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was set up in 2014-15 under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) to reduce the volatility in prices of important agricultural/horticultural commodities like onion, potatoes and pulses. The scheme was transferred to the Department of Consumer Affairs w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. Department of Consumer Affairs is monitoring prices of selected essential commodities and calibrating policies for price stabilization.

(d) While the MSPs fixed by the Government provides adequate returns over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL), in certain States the returns may be lower on account of low yield of crops and higher cost relative to the average. Government has taken several initiatives to reduce the cost of production, raise the yield levels and provide remunerative price to farmers which include Soil Health Card, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), neem-coated urea (NCU), bio pesticides for promoting Integrated Pest Management, Production and supply of quality seeds, promoting water saving devices like sprinkler sets, drip irrigation systems etc.

Exploitation of Tribal Girls

2900. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that tribal young girls of Jharkhand are being taken to other States for domestic works and they are being sold by gangs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported, guilty arrested and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to safeguard the girls working as domestic helps from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) and (b) As informed by the State Government of Jharkhand, reports regarding tribal girls being taken from Jharkhand to other places for domestic work, when received from different sources, are promptly acted upon by the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) functioning under supervision and direction of Criminal Investigation Department, Jharkhand, Ranchi. The AHTUs are dedicated Units in the districts, for investigation of cases, arresting of accused and rehabilitation of the victim with the help of CWC and district administration. As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), specific information, on tribal young girls of Jharkhand being taken to other States for domestic works and being sold by gangs, is not available. However, 412 victims (including girls) of Human Trafficking for domestic servitude and 10509 victims (including girls) trafficked for forced labour in the country were rescued during 2016, which included 18 victims trafficked for domestic servitude and 20 victims trafficked for forced labour from the State of Jharkhand during 2016. Details of State/UT-wise victims of Human Trafficking rescued for the purpose of forced labour and domestic servitude during 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of State/UT-wise persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted, persons convicted for human trafficking during 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) '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. In this

regard, Government of Jharkhand have informed that AHTUs are established in affected districts of Jharkhand apart from Child Protection Homes, Special Juvenile Police Units, Child Welfare Committees and Women and Child Helpline to deal with the problem in the State.

The Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the States and UTs by providing them regular guidance through various advisories issued from time to time. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also provided financial assistance to all States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units in various districts of States. Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued Advisories for combating crimes against SCs/STs, women and children. These Advisories are available on www.mha.gov.in.

Statement – I

State/UT-wise Victims of Human Trafficking Rescued for the Purpose of Forced Labour and Domestic Servitude During 2016

S. No.	State/UT	Forced Labour	Domestic Servitude
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	36	5
4.	Bihar	193	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	191	31
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	125	16
8.	Haryana	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	20	18
12.	Karnataka	317	4
13.	Kerala	346	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1539	157

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	73	3
16.	Manipur	17	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	457	11
21.	Punjab	31	0
22.	Rajasthan	5099	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1200	0
25.	Telangana	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	687	39
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1

1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	23	4
Total State(S)		10357	335
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	152	76
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
Total UT(S)		152	77
Total (All India)		10509	412

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT Police Note: The information is based on statement of rescued victims/accused

Statement – II

Disposal of Persons Arrested Under Human Trafficking - 2016

S. No.	State/UT	Persons Arrested	Persons charge sheeted	Persons convicted	Persons Aquitted/ Discharged
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	599	265	2	286
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0
3.	Assam	98	37	0	0
4.	Bihar	114	114	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	193	46	0	0
6.	Goa	76	60	0	0
7.	Gujarat	554	82	6	0
8.	Haryana	281	105	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	223	-	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	16
11.	Jharkhand	83	75	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1273	16	0	0

1	2	3	4	1	2
13.	Kerala	157	79	0	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	170	6	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1173	328	6	4
16.	Manipur	5	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	14	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	5	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	150	120	0	0
21.	Punjab	28	37	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1087	950	47	42
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1725	1242	72	173
25.	Telangana	591	113	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	172	101	11	0
28.	Uttarakhand	37	-	0	5
29.	West Bengal	1847	1795	11	224
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	7	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	3	3	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	38	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	106	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		10815	5581	159	753

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking Data received from AHT Units of State/UT Police

Note: Data is under clarification from Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (-)

Interview of Prisoners

2901. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from private individuals/media persons/NGOs to access prisons or interview prisoners after the 'Guidelines for allowing visit inside jails by individuals/NGOs/Company/Press for the purposes of undertaking research, making documentary or

interviewing inmates, etc.' were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 24th July, 2015, State-wise; and

(b) the total number of such permissions granted, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Processing requests from private individuals/media persons/NGOs etc. to access prisons for interviewing prisoners is the responsibility of respective State / UT Governments. The competent authority to grant permission in such cases is the Home/ Prison Department of the concerned State/UT. Information about such applications and permissions granted is not maintained centrally.

Roadmap for Emission Standards

2903. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PAUL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought the comments of stakeholders on a draft National Auto Policy to promote clean and safe mobility and adopt a longterm roadmap to harmonise emission standards with global benchmarks by 2028 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to adopt long-term roadmap for emission standards beyond Bharat Stage VI and harmonise the same with global standards by 2028 and to create a nodal body with a two-tier structure:

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the nodal body is likely to be created;

(d) whether the country's automotive sector has the potential to become one of the largest employment generation engines and for India to become a global hub for research and development; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to develop the potential of the automotive sector and to facilitate India to become a global hub for research and development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Madam, Draft National Automotive Policy Feb 2018 is hosted on MoHI&PE website (www.dhi.nic.in) and the concerned stakeholders comments are invited.

(b) and (c) Presently, Euro-VI emission standards are applicable worldwide and India has aligned the same as Bharat Stage VI norms. Post-Euro VI norms are still under discussion at global level. India will certainly study those recommendations in future so that national emission regulations could be further tightened. Draft National Auto Policy proposes harmonization of auto standards over the next 5 years. Emission regulations at the moment are developed and notified under the leadership of MoRTH. The creation of a Nodal Body is one of the proposals contained in the draft National Automotive Policy which is under consultation with various stakeholders.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam, the automotive sector has the potential to become one of the largest employment generation engines and for India to become a global hub for research and development; At present as per Industry estimates the automotive sector accounts for 49% of the manufacturing GDP of the country and provides direct and indirect employment to 30-32 million people.

The Department of Heavy Industry has sanctioned several R&D projects from the funds available to it under the FAME-India scheme as also other grants available. Department of Heavy Industry also support the Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana(UAY) and Impacting Research Innovation and Technology(IMPRINT) scheme for promotion of R&D by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, some of those projects involve close partnership with industry and technical institutions of Academic-excellence such as IITs etc. The Draft National Auto Policy proposes promotion of R&D by providing suitable fiscal and financial incentives.

Property on Lease

2904. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

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

(a) Whether the Government's property worth thousands crores of rupees is on lease at nominal rates in the country since the British regime;

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

(c) Whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy for regularization of the lease rents/rates; and

(d) If so, the details and status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a to d) The Central Government is administering leases in respect of thousands of residential, commercial and institutional properties all over India which were leased out at various points in time at the rates prevailing at that time. The lease rent/rates are as per terms and conditions of the Lease Agreement.

[English]

Bio-Metric Identification in Ration Shops

2905. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ration shops have started using Bio-metric Identification;

(b) the details of the number of people who took rations during the last three months before the introduction of Aadhaar Bio-Metric Identification and the changes in the number of such people after the introduction of Aadhaar Bio-metric Identifications; and

(c) the number of fake ration card holders detected after the introduction of Aadhaar Bio-metric identification, 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) 2.95 lakh out of 5.26 lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) across the country have ePoS devices and facility for biometric identification has been enabled in most of the ePoS devices. However, Central Government has issued instructions dated 24-10-2017 that no beneficiary/household should be denied of entitled foodgrains even if their biometric authentication is not successful. ePoS devices have been installed in different States at different point of time and in some States, the process is still on or yet to be started. Given the uneven pace of Aadhaar seeding and installation of ePoS devices in States/UTs, foodgrains are being distributed electronically through ePoS devices at the FPSs including biometric authentication and non-biometric authentication. As per the latest figure available, about 50% of ePoS based transactions were based on bio-metric authentication.

(c) As reported by States/UTs, a total of 2.75 crore bogus/ineligible ration cards have been deleted/cancelled during the years 2013 to 2017.

Human Rights

2906. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major issues concerning human rights plaguing the country;

(b) the status of accountability of Union Carbide Corporation towards the victims and survivors of the 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy; and

(c) the details of the efforts made so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) National Human Rights Commission has intimated that the major issues concerning human rights are deaths in custody, torture by police, atrocities on SC/STs, atrocities on other weaker section of society including women, children and minorities, bonded labour, child labour, protection of environment and protection of the rights of elderly and disabled.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers has intimated that a large number of civil and criminal cases were filed against Union Carbide Corporation by individuals and groups. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its orders and settlement dated 14th and 15th

February, 1989 finally settled the litigation on the compensation amount payable to Bhopal Gas Victims. Under the settlement, the Union Carbide Corporation was directed to pay a compensation of US \$ 470 million, which was deposited by the Company with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of India, in February 1989. The said compensation is awarded/ disbursed by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas victims, Bhopal to the survivors and families of the victims of the Bhopal Gas Leak disaster.

Thereafter, on the direction of the Cabinet, a Curative Petition No. 345-347 was filed in December 2010 by Union of India V/s Union Carbide Corporation (UCC), USA, Dow Chemicals, USA and Others claiming enhanced compensation from UCC and/ or successor companies of UCC, by seeking a review of the Court's earlier judgment of 1989, settling the compensation amount at US \$470 million. The compensation claimed in the Curative Petition is due to the difference between the number of cases assumed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court at the time of passing the orders for settlement in 1989 and the actual number of cases awarded by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas victim, Bhopal. The petition also claims reimbursement of costs incurred by the Government of India for various rehabilitation measures for victims and the amount required for environmental remediation. The matter is sub-judice.

Interest Subsidy to Farmers

2906. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:

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

(a) the quantum of interest subsidy provided to the farmers in the country including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, State and District-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to gauge the impact of this subsidy on the productivity of foodgrains and to establish a correlation between the size of farm holdings and repayment discipline among farmers, if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the amount of loan burden on each farmer doing agricultural work in the country during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the details of action plan of the Government to waive off/reduce the burden of loan on farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Government since 2006-07 has been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) under which Short Term Crop Loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh are provided to the farmers at subvented interest rate of 7 percent per annum. Further, in case of timely repayment of loans, an additional interest subvention of 3 percent as prompt repayment incentive is also provided to the farmers. Thus, in case of prompt payee farmers, the Short Term Crop Loan is effectively made available at 4 percent per annum. The Scheme is continued in 2017-18. The quantum of interest subsidy towards payment of both pending claims on account of 2% interest subvention to banks and 3% prompt repayment incentives to farmers released to National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by the Government during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. crore)			
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Amount Released	6,000	13,000	13,397.13

The data on State/District-wise release of interest subsidy under ISS is not available.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during its 70th round (January-December, 2013) in the rural areas of the country with reference to the agricultural year (July, 2012-June, 2013). Among various indicators related to the agricultural households, the survey also collected information about the amount of outstanding loans of the agricultural households at the time of the survey and the sources from which they were taken. These loans included all kind of loans taken by the agricultural households irrespective of the purpose for which such loans were taken. As per the results obtained from the survey, the average amount of outstanding loans per agricultural household was approximately Rs.47000/-.

The State-wise figures of average amount of outstanding loans per agricultural household, percentage of outstanding loan amount taken from agricultural/ professional money lender, number and percentage of agricultural households having outstanding loans from agricultural/ professional money lenders as obtained from SAS 2013 given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The Government is not in favour of loan waiver, as it negatively impacts credit and recovery climate and has severe systemic consequences. However towards reducing the debt burden of farmers and increasing availability of institutional credit to farmers, following major initiatives have been taken:

- (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. In 2017-18, the Short Term Crop Loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh have been made available to farmers at a subvented interest rate of 7 percent per annum. Further, additional subvention of 3 percent has been provided on prompt repayment, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4 percent per annum for such farmers. 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.
- (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.

Statement

Average Amount of Outstanding Loan Per Agricultural Household, Percentage of Outstanding Loans from 'Agricultural/ Professional Money Lender, Number and Percentage of Agricultural Households Having Outstanding Loans as per the Results of Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households of NSS 70th Round (January -December 2013)

State/ Group of UTs	average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household (Rs.'00)	percentage of outstanding loan amount taken from agricultural/ professional money lender (%)	estimated number ('00) of agricultural households having outstanding loans from		estimated number ('00) of agricultural households	percentage of agricultural households with outstanding loan from	
			agricultural/ professional money lender	any source		agricultural/ professional money lender (col.4/col.6)	any source (col.5/ col.6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1234	49.4	12292	33421	35968	34.2	92.9
Arunachal Pradesh	54	5.6	19	206	1080	1.8	19.1
Assam	34	3.7	409	5995	34230	1.2	17.5
Bihar	163	51.2	13492	30156	70943	19.0	42.5
Chhattisgarh	102	23.2	686	9538	25608	2.7	37.2
Gujarat	381	6.6	1619	16743	39305	4.1	42.6
Haryana	790	21.3	1159	6645	15693	7.4	42.3
Himachal Pradesh	280	1.5	56	2457	8811	0.6	27.9
Jammu and Kashmir	122	3.2	80	3463	11283	0.7	30.7
Jharkhand	57	26.1	1747	6464	22336	7.8	28.9
Karnataka	972	20.7	8000	32775	42421	18.9	77.3
Kerala	2136	2.2	395	10908	14043	2.8	77.7
Madhya Pradesh	321	24.2	6643	27414	59950	11.1	45.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	547	5.0	2498	40672	70970	3.5	57.3
Manipur	61	19.9	97	421	1762	5.5	23.9
Meghalaya	14	2.3	11	84	3544	0.3	2.4
Mizoram	29	0.0	0	47	758	0.0	6.2
Nagaland	6	0.0	0	65	2621	0.0	2.5
Odisha	282	9.5	4785	25830	44935	10.6	57.5
Punjab	1195	15.0	1223	7499	14083	8.7	53.2
Rajasthan	705	43.9	15784	40055	64835	24.3	61.8
Sikkim	99	0.0	0	97	674	0.0	14.4
Tamil Nadu	1159	25.5	6943	26780	32443	21.4	82.5
Telangana	935	60.3	8280	22628	25389	32.6	89.1
Tripura	50	2.3	19	559	2445	0.8	22.9
Uttarakhand	356	6.5	532	5387	10608	5.0	50.8
Uttar Pradesh	273	22.4	13107	79081	180486	7.3	43.8
West Bengal	178	17.7	5062	32787	63624	8.0	51.5
Group of UTs	477	7.0	43	267	717	6.0	37.2
All-India	470	25.8	104948	468481	902011	11.6	51.9

Source. Table 14 and 15 of Appendix A, NSS Report No.576: Income, Expenditure. Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India The outstanding amount is pertaining to all kind of loans taken by the agricultural household irrespective of the purpose for which it was taken.

The figures correspond to the amount of outstanding loan at the time of the survey

[English]

Fertilizer Plants

2908. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fertilizer plants operating in private and cooperative sectors along with the quantity of fertilizers produced and supplied by them;

(b) whether the production of indigenous fertilizers is adequate to maintain the ratio of NPK and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether fertilizers produced by the said plants are insufficient to meet the demand of fertilizers in the country; and

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

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 details of fertilizer plants operating in Private and Cooperative Sectors along with the quantity of fertilizers produced during 2017-18 (upto February, 2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The indigenous production in Nutrient Terms during 2017-18 (upto February, 2018), i.e. N=122.20 LMT and P=43.76 LMT and during the current year, the requirement, availability and sales (estimated) of fertilizers during 2017-18 (as on 07.03.2018) are as follows:

(Figures in 'LMT')

Requirement, Availability & Estimated Sales of Fertilizers During 2017-18 (as on 07.03.2018)

Urea			DAP			MOP			NPK		
Req.	Avail.	Sales	Req.	Avail.	Sales	Req.	Avail.	Sales	Req.	Avail.	Sales
298.52	293.66	285.22	97.39	88.23	83.26	33.90	32.78	30.32	98.19	92.87	81.67

It can be seen from the above table fertilizer in adequate quantity is available across the country against the sales. The indigenous production of fertilizers is less than the annual requirement (demand). The gap between requirement and domestic availability of fertilizers is being met through imports.

Government has announced NIP -2008 dated 4th September, 2008, NIP- 2012 dated 2nd January, 2013,

MNPS-III dated 2nd April, 2014 and NUP-2015 dated 25th May, 2015 to encourage urea production in the country. Government has also been encouraging Indian Companies to establish Joint Ventures abroad in Countries which are rich in fertilizer resources for production facilities with buy back arrangements for supply of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs to India.

Statement*Details of Major Fertilizer Producing Plants Operating in the Country in Cooperative & Private Sector and Quantum of Fertilizers Being Produced by them During 2017-18 (upto February, 2018)*

(Fig. In 'LMT')

S. No.	Name of the Company	Name of Fertilizers produced	Fertilizer produced 2017-18 (upto February, 2018)
1	2	3	4
Cooperative Sector			
1.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Kalol	Urea	5.50

1	2	3	4
2.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Anola-I	Urea	7.92
3.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Anola-II	Urea	8.30
4.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Phulpur-I	Urea	6.60
5.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. Phulpur- II	Urea	8.52
6.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Kandla	DAP & Complex	19.22
7.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Paradeep	DAP & Complex	15.48
8.	Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.- Hazira	Urea	20.54
Tota Cooperative Sector			92.06

Private Sector

1.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Vadodara	Urea, Complex & A/S	8.65
2.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Sikka	DAP & Complex	5.96
3.	Coromandal International Ltd.- Vizag	DAP & Complex	10.16
4.	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Kota	Urea	3.76
5.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd., Goa	Urea, DAP & Complex	10.47
6.	Southern Petrochemical Inds.Corn.Ltd- Tuticorin	Urea	5.99
7.	Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd., Tuticorin	DAP & Complex	4.86
8.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Manglore	Urea, DAP & Complex	6.21
9.	Coromandal International Ltd., Ennore	Complex	1.47
10.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Ltd., Bharuch	Urea & Complex	7.91
11.	Tata Chemicals Ltd., Haldia	DAP & Complex	3.83
12.	YARA/Tata Chemicals Ltd. Babrala	Urea	11.81
13.	Smartchem / Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.- Taloja	Complex	5.22
14.	Hindalco Industries Ltd., Dahej	DAP	2.05
15.	Coromandal International Ltd.- Kakinada	DAP & Complex	15.82
16.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Kakinada I	Urea	7.32
17.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Kakinada II	Urea	7.26
18.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Gadepan-I	Urea	10.42
19.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Gadepan- II	Urea	8.63
20.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd., Paradeep	DAP & Complex	11.46
21.	GRASIM/Indo-Gulf Fertilizer, Jagdishpur	Urea	10.84

1	2	3	4
22.	KFL/Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd., Shahjahanpur	Urea	8.09
23.	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Ltd., Kanpur	Urea	6.77
24.	Matix Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.	Urea	0.11
Total Private Sector			175.07
Total Cooperative & Private Sector			267.13

Source: mfms.nic.in as on 06.03.2018

[English]

Food Baskets Under PDS

2909. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to expand the food basket under the subsidised Public Distribution System (PDS) to include pulses, millets and other nutrients given the increase in our food intake as a nation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) The Public Distribution System (PDS) is now implemented as per provisions of the National Food Security Act, under which upto 75% of the rural and upto 50% of the urban population is entitled to receive highly subsidized foodgrains, *i.e.* rice, wheat and coarsegrains or any combination thereof. Coarsegrains therefore is already included under PDS. Pulses are not included under NFSA, though some States Governments are distributing it out of their own resources. For nutritional support to pregnant women & lactating mothers and children upto 14 years of age, the Act provides for meal, free of charge, as per prescribed nutritional standard, under the Integrated Child Development Services and Mid Day Meal Schemes.

Expenditure Incurred on Prisoners

2910. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred on each prisoner lodged in different jails in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a huge discrepancy in the expenditure incurred on jail inmates by various States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps on the direction of Supreme Court to have the accounts of prisons audited with the assistance of C&AG, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which a decision in the matter is likely to be taken;

(d) whether the Government has circulated to all States/UTs the Model Prison Manual 2016 which encompasses various aspects of prison administration/ reforms for their guidance and to ensure uniformity in basic principles governing prisons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto along with the steps taken to maintain a minimum expenditure per jail inmate and ensure better medical services in the jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) to (e) State/UT wise details of expenses on prison inmates during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17, as maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau, are given in the enclosed Statement.

The expenditure on prison inmates varies from State to State. Some of the major reasons for this variation include different density of population of inmates in prisons, nature of welfare schemes initiated for prisoners by different states and budget allotted by States for such welfare schemes and rate of diet fixed for prison inmates by different States.

'Prisons' is a State subject. However, on the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for having the accounts of prisons audited through C&AG, the Ministry of Home Affairs had consulted the C&AG who had informed that C&AG is already conducting audit of various jails. The States were also advised to carry out audits and inspection through State/ Central audit agencies to ensure that the benefit of funds allotted for prison inmates reach the beneficiaries. The States have also been advised to devise appropriate schemes for

carrying out such audits in consultation with audit authorities on a regular basis to ensure that there is no wasteful expenditure.

For maintaining minimum expenditure per jail inmate, the States have been advised to ensure that funds allotted for food, clothing and welfare of prison inmates are diligently and optimally utilized for the purpose for which the same have been ear-marked.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated the Model Prison Manual 2016 to all States and UTs for their guidance to ensure uniformity in rules and regulations governing the administration of prisons and management of prisoners all over the country. Since Prisons is a 'State' subject, the State Governments have to take appropriate measures to prepare their Jail Manual in accordance with the guidance provided in the Model Manual.

For providing better medical services in jails, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been providing regular guidance to States and UTs by way of various advisories issued from time to time and a dedicated chapter on 'Medical Care' has been provided in the Model Prison Manual circulated to all States and UTs.

Statement

State/UT-wise Details of Expenses on Inmates During 2014-2016

Year 2014-2015									
S. No.	State/UT	Inmate Population as on 31st December 2014	Expenses ('In Lakh)						Total
			Food	Clothing	Medical	Vocational/Educational	Welfare Activities	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7964	1773.7	96.4	62.6	238.8	34.7	813.5	3019.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	127	24.6	62.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.3
3.	Assam	8346	1113.2	45.3	25.8	19.7	15.0	1123.2	2342.1
4.	Bihar	31295	4505.2	40.6	201.0	10.0	3.4	13236.8	17997.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	16525	3360.0	48.7	375.0	500.0	0.0	671.8	4955.4
6.	Goa	527	65.1	0.5	7.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	73.8
7.	Gujarat	11948	1474.3	47.3	39.5	0.0	193.5	489.7	2244.2
8.	Haryana	18642	2493.6	16.3	93.9	6.0	14.4	3369.0	5993.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2120	288.0	9.8	53.9	10.3	1.0	51.0	414.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2284	813.3	30.3	78.7	21.9	17.2	10.6	972.0
11.	Jharkhand	17688	4304.8	240.1	133.5	3.6	69.9	1181.6	5933.5
12.	Karnataka	14221	3309.8	29.4	39.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	3383.5
13.	Kerala	7078	1673.6	41.6	55.0	27.7	349.5	294.2	2441.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36433	5382.7	299.7	487.2	18.5	6.5	3650.3	9845.0
15.	Maharashtra	27868	3100.7	55.2	165.1	0.4	1.5	2990.6	6313.4
16.	Manipur	644	158.0	7.0	14.0	0.0	3.3	35.9	218.1
17.	Meghalaya	813	120.1	0.5	5.6	0.4	1.1	8.5	136.2
18.	Mizoram	1054	200.0	29.0	30.0	4.5	5.5	20.0	289.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	443	261.5	60.0	5.5	3.9	5.0	0.3	336.2
20.	Odisha	14840	3334.9	52.9	205.1	114.8	195.4	238.5	4141.6
21.	Punjab	26007	4393.8	66.8	271.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4732.4
22.	Rajasthan	20359	2537.9	224.7	142.9	0.0	0.0	93.9	2999.4
23.	Sikkim	264	84.9	0.9	11.0	2.2	4.7	0.0	103.7
24.	Tamilnadu	15874	3088.4	43.9	44.8	1.9	25.7	679.7	3884.4
25.	Telangana	6005	958.4	75.5	32.1	114.4	2.4	3714.3	4897.1
26.	Tripura	909	162.7	0.0	39.9	5.0	1.7	0.0	209.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88221	13200.0	194.7	900.0	44.3	56.5	1043.4	15438.9
28.	Uttarakhand	4055	497.9	1.1	42.9	0.0	8.0	195.0	744.9
29.	West Bengal	20069	5235.5	98.2	938.9	4.6	6.0	722.9	7006.2
Total (States)		402623	67916.6	1919.0	4506.4	1158.1	1022.6	34634.6	111157.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	769	325.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	327.1
31.	Chandigarh	702	169.5	12.6	24.3	13.8	1.7	3.6	225.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	199	30.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2
33.	Daman and Diu	79	12.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.0	18.6
34.	Delhi	13850	1663.0	0.3	1031.8	0.0	0.2	9104.0	11799.3
35.	Lakshadweep	28	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.1
36.	Puducherry	286	67.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.2
Total(UTs)		15913	2268.3	13.9	1057.2	14.3	2.5	9114.8	12470.9
Total (All-India)		418536	70184.9	1932.9	5563.5	1172.5	1025.0	43749.4	123628.2

Source: Prison Statistics India

Note: It has been calculated on the basis of expenditure incurred during the financial year 2014-15 divided by total number of inmates in various jails as on 31st December 2014,

Year 2015-2016

S. No.	State/UT	Inmate Population as on 31st December 2014	Expenses ('In Lakh)						Total
			Food	Clothing	Medical	Vocational/ Educational	Welfare Activities	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7897	1583.5	90.2	71.2	486.2	48.4	1071.4	3350.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	184	40.0	6.5	4.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	53.4
3.	Assam	9097	1214.9	12.1	45.5	0.0	0.0	726.4	1998.9
4.	Bihar	28418	8034.6	75.9	364.1	6.6	0.0	15302.3	23783.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	17662	3746.6	41.1	390.1	600.0	0.0	562.2	5340.0
6.	Goa	423	50.7	1.2	15.0	0.0	20.0	0.2	87.0
7.	Gujarat	11778	1521.2	23.7	47.4	0.0	9.8	1081.3	2683.5
8.	Haryana	18269	2886.3	62.8	121.2	4.0	11.9	1578.0	4664.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1979	301.0	7.3	57.5	18.3	1.6	60.6	446.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2338	941.6	4.1	9.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	960.7
11.	Jharkhand	17613	4274.0	265.4	153.3	3.7	207.3	1210.5	6114.4
12.	Karnataka	13473	3774.9	51.7	63.4	6.3	5.0	0.0	3901.3
13.	Kerala	7325	2139.5	46.8	69.1	32.3	337.2	91.5	2716.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38458	7449.0	291.3	540.6	6.8	14.5	3968.8	12271.0
15.	Maharashtra	29657	3704.5	50.1	180.2	0.8	8.7	4531.7	8476.0
16.	Manipur	651	149.5	72.4	13.9	0.0	3.3	39.0	278.1
17.	Meghalaya	943	341.0	2.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	349.6
18.	Mizoram	1244	200.0	28.0	31.0	4.0	2.0	15.0	280.0
19.	Nagaland	490	249.0	60.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	0.3	320.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Odisha	15965	3912.2	73.4	235.0	7.7	30.0	492.0	4750.3
21.	Punjab	23645	3572.0	74.4	295.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3941.5
22.	Rajasthan	20086	205.6	95.5	91.9	0.0	0.0	211.1	604.1
23.	Sikkim	251	74.0	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.8	0.0	87.7
24.	Tamilnadu	14122	3377.3	46.7	56.9	5.8	15.5	924.5	4426.7
25.	Telangana	6201	1081.4	94.3	35.4	0.2	37.7	1.7	1250.6
26.	Tripura	1039	190.5	2.9	47.3	5.0	1.7	0.0	247.2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88747	16792.2	250.6	1000.0	48.7	67.2	1302.1	19460.8
28.	Uttarakhand	4348	649.9	5.0	68.0	12.3	5.7	471.2	1212.0
29.	West Bengal	21523	5811.5	109.0	1042.2	0.8	6.7	802.4	7772.5
Total (States)		403826	78268.2	1946.5	5066.0	1255.0	847.8	34445.6	121829.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	499	133.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	134.7
31.	Chandigarh	688	177.6	16.7	28.6	1.6	2.6	4.3	231.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	166	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
33.	Daman and Diu	46	14.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	11.0	27.0
34.	Delhi	14183	1621.3	1.4	2671.6	0.0	11.5	6124.9	10430.7
35.	Lakshadweep	24	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
36.	Puducherry	191	68.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.6
Total(UTs)		15797	2024.8	22.2	2701.0	2.1	14.4	6140.5	10904.9
Total (All-India)		419623	80293.0	1968.7	7766.9	1257.1	862.2	40586.1	132734.1

Source: Prison Statistics India

Note : "" It has been calculated on the basis of expenditure incurred during the financial year 2015-16 divided by total number of inmates in various jails as on 31st December 2015.

State/UT-wise Details of Expenses on Inmates During 2016-2017 (Provisional) (Additional Details)

S. No.	State/UT	Total Inmates (Inmates at Beginning of 2016 + Admitted during 2016)	Expenses (Rs. In Lakhs)							Total Expenses (Rs. In Lakhs)	Estimated Expenditure Per Inmate (in Rs. Only)*
			Food	Clothing	Medical	Vocational/ Educational	Welfare Activities	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71319	1387.7	88.1	61.7	120.8	33.3	1186.3	2877.9	4035.3	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	650	50.0	7.0	5.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	65.8	10123.1	
3.	Assam	NA	1929.4	51.4	90.0	0.0	0.0	489.3	2560.1	-	
4.	Bihar	152058	9426.3	282.1	331.4	5.5	888.5	564.2	11498.0	7561.6	
5.	Chhattisgarh	70258	4336.3	96.0	465.7	625.0	0.0	622.7	6145.7	8747.3	
6.	Goa	1356	144.9	1.6	56.3	0.0	1.0	230.0	433.8	31991.2	
7.	Gujarat	53298	2235.9	38.4	53.3	0.0	6.8	752.0	3086.4	5790.8	
8.	Haryana	NA	2749.0	3.2	126.6	45.0	14.0	0.0	2937.8	-	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	329.3	1.2	65.1	36.4	0.4	60.3	492.7	-	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8864	597.1	6.2	63.0	8.9	10.7	61.2	747.1	8428.5	
11.	Jharkhand	57354	3841.2	231.8	130.5	1.0	347.1	793.8	5345.4	9320.0	
12.	Karnataka	NA	4044.5	58.6	79.5	1.3	5.1	0.0	4189.0	-	
13.	Kerala	18450	2179.1	52.4	84.5	72.0	461.0	110.8	2959.8	16042.3	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	176490	6617.0	660.3	705.9	6.1	1390.6	6212.6	15592.5	8834.8	
15.	Maharashtra	141650	3604.2	52.8	229.7	0.8	9.5	4606.9	8503.9	6003.5	
16.	Manipur	1733	150.5	6.5	8.0	0.0	1.9	64.8	231.7	13369.9	
17.	Meghalaya	2539	256.2	1.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	271.2	10681.4	
18.	Mizoram	4509	220.0	28.1	38.1	4.5	3.0	12.0	305.7	6779.8	
19.	Nagaland	2823	249.0	20.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	286.4	10145.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Odisha	98389	3689.9	59.0	214.6	0.0	0.0	517.0	4480.5	4553.9
21.	Punjab	117760	3569.0	199.1	340.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4108.6	3489.0
22.	Rajasthan	73919	2522.6	70.5	80.1	0.0	150.0	164.6	2987.8	4042.0
23.	Sikkim	915	113.1	4.4	11.4	2.0	0.1	0.0	131.0	14316.9
24.	Tamil Nadu	74305	3258.6	38.5	269.0	5.4	0.0	716.4	4287.9	5770.7
25.	Telangana	70232	1132.0	95.3	62.4	0.4	53.5	59.0	1402.6	1997.1
26.	Tripura	5292	215.9	4.8	43.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	267.4	5052.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	360813	15000.0	19.3	1000.0	11.1	84.6	8668.2	24783.2	6868.7
28.	Uttarakhand	17399	929.8	7.8	68.7	0.0	7.0	328.4	1341.7	7711.4
29.	West Bengal	NA	6392.6	119.9	1146.4	0.9	7.4	882.6	8549.8	-
Total (States)		1582375	81171.1	2305.8	5848.2	953.7	3485.1	27107.5	120871.4	7638.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	919	55.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	57.1	6213.3
31.	Chandigarh	3020	321.1	4.9	37.8	60.7	3.9	14.3	442.7	14658.9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	146	15.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	11643.8
33.	Daman and Diu	114	16.0	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	17.6	36.6	32105.3
34.	Delhi	69520	2069.4	152.6	1755.2	0.6	15.1	3338.4	7331.3	10545.6
35.	Lakshadweep	42	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1190.5
36.	Puducherry	NA	85.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	86.9	-
Total (UTs)		73761	2563.1	163.0	1793.2	62.0	19.5	3371.3	7972.1	10808.0
Total (All-India)		1656136	83734.2	2468.8	7641.4	1015.7	3504.6	30478.8	128843.5	7779.8

Source: Prison Statistics India NA: Data not received

Note: It has been calculated on the basis of expenditure incurred during the financial year 2016-17 divided by total number of inmates (inmates at beginning of 2016 + admitted during 2016) in various jails during the calendar year 2016.

Fertilizer Supply in Gujarat

2910. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate fertilizers has been supplied to Gujarat in comparison to the demand during 2015 and 2016;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken to ensure adequate supply of fertilizers as per the demand?

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. The supply of fertilizers in Gujarat during 2015-16 and 2016-17 was adequate. The requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are indicated in the table below:

<Figures in 000MT>

Gujarat	Projected requirement	Availability	Sales
2015-16	3250	3404.22	3331.65
2016-17	3090	3306.23	3256.86

It can be seen from the table above that availability of fertilizers in Gujarat was more than the projected requirement and sales. It is pertinent to mention that 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 within the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Performance of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

2912. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) launched during the 11th Five Year Plan has not been doing well since the funding pattern was changed from 2015-16; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the funds allocated, released and utilized during the 12th Plan period year-wise along with the Government's reaction to the poor implementation of the programme?

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) No adverse effect is reported in the implementation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) due to change in the funding pattern of the scheme from 2015-16. The year wise details of state-wise fund allocation, release and utilization reported by the States under the scheme during the 12th Plan period is given the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Allocation, Release and Utilization of the States Under RKVY During XIIth Plan as on 08.03.2018

S. No.	Name of the State	2012-13			2013-14		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	601.98	577.79	577.79	483.23	456.87	456.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.31	24.94	24.94	33.04	33.04	33.04
3.	Assam	399.57	399.57	399.57	440.03	218.87	218.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	724.01	700.20	700.20	527.67	254.26	254.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	581.12	571.22	571.22	407.63	233.82	233.82
6.	Goa	62.43	35.27	35.27	21.91	10.43	10.43
7.	Gujarat	586.87	610.87	610.87	557.04	476.89	476.89
8.	Haryana	199.49	179.88	179.62	318.57	159.29	159.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73.48	59.27	59.27	77.40	77.40	77.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.08	103.22	102.01	148.04	88.52	86.87
11.	Jharkhand	241.55	219.38	219.14	294.18	147.10	136.95
12.	Karnataka	586.52	549.15	549.15	794.58	467.29	466.53
13.	Kerala	282.26	253.03	253.03	270.78	256.24	256.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	448.13	448.13	448.13	545.15	276.25	276.25
15.	Maharashtra	1025.81	1050.81	1050.81	1154.93	959.69	959.69
16.	Manipur	52.94	47.97	47.97	40.96	23.66	23.66
17.	Meghalaya	105.34	22.68	22.68	60.89	37.98	37.95
18.	Mizoram	200.91	184.73	184.73	132.01	77.41	77.41
19.	Nagaland	85.75	85.75	85.75	52.59	30.07	30.07
20.	Orissa	503.10	468.28	468.28	508.42	529.42	529.42
21.	Punjab	146.93	86.83	86.83	448.24	229.44	229.44
22.	Rajasthan	363.09	348.18	348.18	735.24	735.24	735.24
23.	Sikkim	29.47	15.21	15.21	20.20	10.20	10.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	659.68	613.27	613.27	301.53	269.96	269.96
25.	Telengana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	56.43	56.43	56.43	74.28	70.50	70.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	432.26	294.52	294.52	746.69	561.09	560.90
28.	Uttarakhand	44.36	8.21	8.21	88.02	44.03	44.03
29.	West Bengal	464.81	374.58	374.58	508.14	265.08	265.08
Total States		9110.68	8389.37	8387.66	9791.39	7000.04	6987.26
30.	Delhi						
31.	Puducherry						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Andaman and Nicobar				Done by MHA		
33.	Chandigarh						
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
35.	Daman and Diu						
36.	Lakshadweep						
Grand Total		9110.68	8389.37	8387.66	9791.39	7000.04	6987.26

*Fund could not be utilized by A&N. May be treated as surrendered

S. No.	Name of the State	2014-15			2015-16		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267.07	263.54	263.54	197.79	192.66	192.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.83	13.92	13.92	31.55	31.55	31.55
3.	Assam	483.53	267.71	267.00	128.07	94.10	93.49
4.	Bihar	564.55	545.73	508.83	164.86	111.20	103.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	385.44	341.75	341.75	150.11	145.07	145.07
6.	Goa	25.63	0.00	0.00	43.40	21.70	21.70
7.	Gujarat	593.55	290.03	290.03	182.09	174.55	174.55
8.	Haryana	372.03	254.68	254.27	143.10	141.55	124.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.11	86.11	86.11	28.30	28.30	28.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.50	78.25	73.95	74.72	37.36	35.55
11.	Jharkhand	306.94	153.15	124.51	87.68	78.32	61.22
12.	Karnataka	884.17	632.22	632.22	359.94	346.93	346.93
13.	Kerala	321.40	300.70	300.70	91.86	90.48	90.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	547.55	511.78	511.78	264.57	264.09	263.60
15.	Maharashtra	1013.49	942.09	942.09	438.11	438.00	438.00
16.	Manipur	43.00	43.00	43.00	20.46	20.46	20.46
17.	Meghalaya	68.77	60.64	60.64	16.52	8.26	8.26
18.	Mizoram	113.92	113.92	113.92	16.61	19.39	19.39

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Nagaland	52.75	52.75	52.75	25.25	25.25	25.25
20.	Orissa	504.13	482.07	482.07	299.67	292.36	286.97
21.	Punjab	508.71	413.71	397.53	215.94	107.97	107.97
22.	Rajasthan	740.55	695.28	695.28	342.47	325.97	325.97
23.	Sikkim	18.98	9.49	9.49	24.35	4.07	4.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	298.95	298.95	298.95	259.94	259.74	259.74
25.	Telangana	195.27	179.64	179.64	142.30	135.91	135.91
26.	Tripura	80.27	80.27	80.27	21.54	21.54	21.54
27.	Uttar Pradesh	704.93	589.47	584.13	358.16	177.41	177.41
28.	Uttarakhand	95.39	80.70	80.70	40.03	36.20	36.20
29.	West Bengal	598.61	582.34	582.19	285.26	284.56	284.56
	Total States	9864.02	8363.89	8271.26	4454.65	3914.95	3864.86
30.	Delhi		Done by MHA		1.50	0.00	*
31.	Puducherry				1.51	0.76	
32.	Andaman and Nicobar				4.70	2.35	
33.	Chandigarh				0.31	0.00	
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				5.43	0.00	
35.	Daman and Diu				0.94	0.00	
36.	Lakshadweep				0.63	0.00	
	Grand Total	9864.02	8363.89	8271.26	4469.67	3918.06	3864.86

*Fund could not be utilized by A&N. May be treated as surrendered

S. No	Name of the State	2016-17		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization
1	2	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	228.35	222.59	222.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.82	11.92	9.00
3.	Assam	279.75	210.45	174.61
4.	Bihar	258.22	90.61	75.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	200.30	193.04	193.03

1	2	15	16	17
6.	Goa	20.69	10.35	10.35
7.	Gujarat	315.27	155.31	155.31
8.	Haryana	152.40	126.85	117.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	52.76	52.76	51.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	88.90	38.49	38.49
11.	Jharkhand	155.27	72.72	40.74
12.	Karnataka	247.04	242.31	240.81
13.	Kerala	157.71	92.76	92.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	454.89	293.49	291.06
15.	Maharashtra	396.29	250.91	250.91
16.	Manipur	29.77	12.83	11.86
17.	Meghalaya	20.19	10.63	10.63
18.	Mizoram	25.95	20.58	20.58
19.	Nagaland	36.94	34.94	34.94
20.	Orissa	342.59	334.91	316.12
21.	Punjab	260.50	95.81	70.99
22.	Rajasthan	262.28	261.98	261.68
23.	Sikkim	14.71	14.40	7.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	147.39	204.87	204.68
25.	Telengana	427.85	256.99	171.74
26.	Tripura	34.41	34.41	34.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	321.98	201.89	149.92
28.	Uttarakhand	46.87	46.57	36.08
29.	West Bengal	352.47	280.78	271.10
Total States		5355.56	3876.15	3565.86
30.	Delhi	1.50		
31.	Puducherry	1.51		
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	4.69	2.35	2.33
33.	Chandigarh	0.33		
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.42		
35.	Daman and Diu	0.94		

1	2	15	16	17
36.	Lakshadweep	0.63		
Grand Total		5370.58	3892.04	3568.19

*Fund could not be utilized by A&N. May be treated as surrendered

Meeting with Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2913. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted a meeting with Chief Secretaries of Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) No, Madam. A meeting of Dispute Resolution Committee, of which Chief Secretaries of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are members, was scheduled to be held on 05.03.2018, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs. However, this meeting could not take place. Further, Union Home Secretary reviewed the Status of project/institutions mentioned in Schedule XIII of A.P. Reorganisation Act with Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh, representatives of various concerned ministries & State Government officials of A.P. & Telangana.

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

PDS Scams in Arunachal Pradesh

2914. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent PDS scams ranging up to Rs. one thousand crore occurred in Arunachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to overcome this problem and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has implemented IT in PDS, if so, the details thereof, States/UTs-wise; and

(d) whether it is a fact that IT has not yet been implemented in PDS in Arunachal Pradesh, if so, 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) to (b) The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has informed that the alleged Public Distribution System scams are said to have occurred during the years 2001 to 2004 and after that no such case have occurred in the State. The major reason for above scams was due to operation of Headload in most of the districts of State. After implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 in the State, the Headload has been completely banned.

(c) to (d) With an aim to bring reforms in the functioning of Public Distribution system (PDS), Government has implemented a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' in collaboration with all States/UTs including Arunachal Pradesh. The scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries, computerization of supply-chain management, installation of e-PoS machine at Fair Price Shops, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms[GRM] in all States/UTs. A State/UT wise statement including Arunachal Pradesh showing the status of implementation of End to End Computerisation of PDS operations as on 27/2/18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The State/UT Wise Status of implementation of End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations (as on 27.02.2018)

S. 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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	373
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	45%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1,731	0
4.	Assam	100%	0%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	38,238	109
5.	Bihar	100%	83%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	41,483	59
6.	Chandigarh	100%	100%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	100%	99%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	12,309	11,900
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	2,217
11.	Goa	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	446	42
12.	Gujarat	100%	97%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,210	17,210
13.	Haryana	100%	89%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	9,491	9,491
14.	Himachal Pradesh	100%	93%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	4,924	4,904
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100%	59%	Up to TSOs*	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	5,970	551

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Jharkhand	100%	97%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	23,356	23,115
17.	Karnataka	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	20,319	18,051
18.	Kerala	100%	98%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	14,335	0
19.	Lakshadweep	100%	98%	-	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	39	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100%	91%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	22,469	22,469
21.	Maharashtra	100%	87%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	52,147	51,987
22.	Manipur	100%	31%	Partial*	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,154	0
23.	Meghalaya	100%	0%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	4,651	0
24.	Mizoram	100%	75%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,247	0
25.	Nagaland	100%	45%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,691	0
26.	Odisha	100%	91%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	12,601	12,601
27.	Puducherry	100%	100%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0
28.	Punjab	100%	97%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	16,657	35
29.	Rajasthan	100%	96%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	26,215	26,080
30.	Sikkim	100%	86%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,421	44
31.	Tamil Nadu	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	34,773	34,773
32.	Telangana	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,027	17,027
33.	Tripura	100%	98%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,807	25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	100%	88%	implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	80,982	13,186
35.	Uttarakhand	100%	90%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	9,212	8
36.	West Bengal	100%	63%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	20,278	0
		100%	82.07%	30	20	36	35	36	5,26,695	2,95,037

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

2915. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount insured under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territorywise including Gujarat;

(b) whether some States have capped the insurance benefit of land at seven hectares and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the loanee and non-loanee farmers who have availed benefits under the PMFBY scheme, State/Union Territory including Gujarat; and

(d) the total number of States which have opted for PMFBY scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Pradhan Mantri

Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was introduced from Kharif 2016 season. State-wise details of sum insured under PMFBY since 2016-17 and under erstwhile crop insurance schemes before that during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per the scheme provisions, crop insurance is available to both loanee and non-loanee farmers from all categories including sharecroppers, tenants etc. irrespective of their land holding status. In Rajasthan during 2016-17, to benefit maximum number of farmers and to ensure judicious use of the subsidy, the State Government capped the premium subsidy towards all eligible farmers for upto a maximum insured area of 7 hectares only for the notified crops in notified areas under the scheme. However, from Kharif 2017 season onwards, the said limit has been removed.

(c) and (d) 26 States and Union Territories implemented the scheme, so far. State-wise details of loanee and non-loanee farmer applicants who availed benefit of PMFBY during 2016- 17 and 2017-18 (both Kharif and Rabi) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I*State/UT Wise Details of Amount Insured Under PMFBY During Last Three Years and the Current Year*

S. No.	States	SUM INSURED (Rs. In lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	460.32	634.10	46.84	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	205420.29	807640.51	860882.63	1027902.60
3.	Assam	17277.33	16992.11	23559.43	12603.80
4.	Bihar	968084.05	1102886.94	1172428.36	991919.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	361422.90	327563.73	723141.15	727883.75
6.	Goa	26.17	51.58	579.83	449.23
7.	Gujarat	430544.91	354481.94	1232375.98	1231128.79
8.	Haryana	28.43	0.00	1178293.97	1179034.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47026.95	56165.19	89766.50	11507.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	461.26	0.00	0.00	21049.65
11.	Jharkhand	66947.74	100540.89	200043.21	139751.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	304247.30	372425.65	1129738.68	914498.53
13.	Kerala	16426.05	23046.05	33247.68	22093.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1858895.55	2136541.19	3530194.94	4405682.43
15.	Maharashtra	812419.59	1406905.72	2447348.20	1985250.28
16.	Manipur	1720.97	4505.95	3693.96	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	798.55	456.40	47.13	90.67
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	570933.83	760126.75	726234.75	795968.17
20.	Puducherry	631.99	790.64	3398.78	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	704627.27	975656.00	1718984.78	1413075.10
22.	Sikkim	12.60	85.32	45.93	230.21
23.	Tamil Nadu	288218.29	471292.75	637144.62	679800.42
24.	Telangana	542213.04	725845.81	548942.47	752339.14
25.	Tripura	74.82	319.28	2957.70	1810.08
26.	Uttar Pradesh	491698.86	1340994.43	2512590.53	2030674.89
27.	Uttarakhand	28553.31	54110.29	92139.49	29599.21
28.	West Bengal	484057.46	469778.98	1234547.59	789137.92
Grand Total		8203229.84	11509838.23	20102375.12	19163481.85

Statement – II*State Wise Tentative Details of Loanee and Non Loanee Farmers who Availed Benefits Under PMFBY*

S. No.	STATES	2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of Farmers Insured			No. of Farmers Insured		
		Loanee	Non loanee	Total	Loanee	Non loanee	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	324	0	324		0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1637887	133670	1771557	1637078	61594	1698672
3.	Assam	60229	36	60265	26528	65	26593
4.	Bihar	2672627	40551	2713178	2239812	37408	2277220
5.	Chhattisgarh	1352433	196731	1549164	1279785	218224	1498009
6.	Goa	757	0	757	542	0	542

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	1970507	4685	1975192	2547	1231067	1233614
8.	Haryana	1332922	3062	1335984	1348632	2987	1351619
9.	Himachal Pradesh	318642	60411	379053	188931	1647	190578
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	64553	328	64881
11.	Jharkhand	200681	677073	877754	158279	847592	1005871
12.	Karnataka	1589762	1526672	3116434	653942	791593	1445535
13.	Kerala	53211	24194	77405	38471	3471	41942
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6483990	509137	6993127	6618096	280540	6898636
15.	Maharashtra	4089619	7916713	12006332	2113915	7698713	9812628
16.	Manipur	5928	2438	8366		0	
17.	Meghalaya	89	0	89	146	0	146
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0		0	
19.	Odisha	1787620	32616	1820236	1745785	159835	1905620
20.	Puducherry	44	8493	8537		0	
21.	Rajasthan	9242326	45610	9287936	8017230	359	8017589
22.	Sikkim	0	574	574	312	518	830
23.	Tamil Nadu	326698	1123438	1450136	385941	994725	1380666
24.	Telangana	903544	72278	975822	980851	33559	1014410
25.	Tripura	3179	9349	12528	5042	5217	10259
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6648660	21594	6670254	5356183	68875	5425058
27.	Uttarakhand	228915	32656	261571	50934	15532	66466
28.	West Bengal	2789072	1346117	4135189	1997916	546732	2544648
Grand Total		43699666	13788098	57487764	34911451	13000581	47912032

Black Marketing of Foodgrains

2916. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding black marketing of foodgrains, diversion of foodgrains, poor quality and high pricing of foodgrains, if so, the details thereof during the last three years; State-wise;

(b) the details of action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether punitive action has been taken/proposed against the officers involved/responsible for the above irregularities/malpractices, 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) to (c) Public Distribution System (PDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Govt. is responsible for procurement, allocation and

transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the FCI. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government. Instructions have been issued to State/UTs and Food Corporation of India (FCI) to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains under PDS. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are sent to

State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. A statement indicating State-wise number of complaints on TPDS received in the department from 2015 to 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

An offence committed in violation of the provisions of TPDS (C) Order, 2015 is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Thus, the Order empower State/UT Governments to take punitive action in case of contravention of relevant provisions of these Orders.

Statement

Complaints on TPDS Received in the Department from Individuals, Organisations and Through Media Reports etc from 2015 TO 2017.

S. 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	114	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	6	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	32	29	35
13.	Karnataka	16	22	28
14.	Kerala	17	23	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17	25	21
16.	Maharashtra	49	63	77
17.	Manipur	6	4	2
18.	Meghalaya	7	9	
19.	Mizoram	-	-	2
20.	Nagaland	-	2	2

S. No.	State/UT	2015	2016	2017
21.	Odisha	22	43	22
22.	Punjab	10	7	5
23.	Rajasthan	33	59	82
24.	Sikkim	-	1	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	22	33	31
26.	Telangana	10	1	4
27.	Tripura	-	1	1
28.	Uttarakhand	24	21	22
29.	Uttar Pradesh	197	462	445
30.	West Bengal	32	29	49
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		1	-
32.	Chandigarh	6	2	-
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	1
TOTAL		822	1111	1213

Lower Dividend in PSUs

2917. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are paying lower dividend in comparison to the period, 2009-14;

(b) if so, the average dividends paid during 2009-14 and in consecutive years since 2015; and

(c) the impact on the Government exchequer as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Based on the information available in Public Enterprises Surveys, the details of dividend paid by the CPSEs to the Central Government and their total contribution to Central Exchequer during the period 2009-10 to 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement. The average dividend paid by the CPSEs during the period 2009-14 is Rs.

28,937,67 crore and for the period 2014-17 is Rs.42,727.99 crore. The average dividend paid to the Central Government during the period 2014-17 is more than the average dividend of 2009-14.

Statement

Details of Total Dividend Paid by the CPSEs to the Central Government and their Total Contribution to Central Exchequer During the Year 2008-09 to 2016-17.

(Rs. in lakh)

Years	Dividend paid to Central Government	Total contribution to the Central Exchequer
1	2	3
2009-10	1991059	13991792
2010-11	2186576	15675094
2011-12	2852443	16240224

1	2	3
2012-13	2886438	16321178
2013-14	4552318	22098152
2014-15	3816551	20059300
2015-16	4202670	27584126
2016-17	4799175	38557876

[Translation]

Income of Farmer

2918. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:

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

(a) whether the income from farming is insufficient or meagre for most of the farmers;

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

(c) whether climate change is one of the major reasons for insufficient/meagre income of the farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the farmers are moving towards other professions due to non-profitability of agriculture in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise

(e) whether Swaminathan committee has given any suggestion/recommendation to ameliorate the financial condition of farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make farming a profitable profession and to increase the income of the farmers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) According to the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2013, the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources is

estimated to be Rs. 6426. Moreover, as per the survey results, the average monthly receipts from crop production per agricultural household exceeded their average monthly paid out expenses by Rs. 3350 for selected crops.

The survey has not specified any reason for the low income of farmers.

(d) As per the Census conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of agricultural workers in the country, comprising of cultivators and agricultural labourers, have increased from 234.1 million (127.3 million cultivators and 106.8 million agricultural labourers) in 2001 to 263.1 million (118.8 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers) in 2011. State/UT-wise details of number of cultivators and agricultural labourers as per Census 2001 and 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan has made several recommendations for improving the financial conditions of farmers in 2006, which have been incorporated in the 'National Policy for Farmers, 2007' (NPF 2007).

The 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) timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; (vi) support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; (vii) use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension; (viii) effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) across the country and establishing community foodgrain banks; (ix) development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture; (x) special categories of farming like organic farming and contract farming; (xi) rural non-farm employment initiative for farm households, etc.

(f) Various new schemes/ programmes are being implemented for increasing profitability in the farming sector, including, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Neem Coated Urea, National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), etc. The Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of major agricultural commodities have also been progressively increased to ensure remunerative price to the farmers.

Moreover, Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on 13.04.2016 to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve the same by the year 2022. The Committee has so far uploaded ten Volumes of the draft Report on the website of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

Statement

Number of Agricultural Workers in India (in Million)

S. No.	State/ UT	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Total	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All India	127.31	118.81	106.78	144.33	234.09	263.14
1.	Jammu and kashmir	1.59	1.25	0.25	0.55	1.84	1.80
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.95	2.06	0.09	0.18	2.04	2.24
3.	Punjab	2.07	1.93	1.49	1.59	3.56	3.52
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Uttarakhand	1.57	1.58	0.26	0.40	1.83	1.98
6.	Haryana	3.02	2.48	1.28	1.53	4.30	4.01
7.	Delhi	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.07
8.	Rajasthan	13.14	13.62	2.52	4.94	15.66	18.56
9.	Uttar Pradesh	22.17	19.06	13.40	19.94	35.57	39.00
10.	Bihar	8.19	7.20	13.42	18.35	21.61	25.55
11.	Sikkim	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.15
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	0.30	0.02	0.04	0.30	0.34
13.	Nagaland	0.55	0.54	0.03	0.06	0.58	0.60
14.	Manipur (Excl. 3 sub-divisions)	0.38	0.57	0.11	0.11	0.49	0.69
15.	Mizoram	0.26	0.23	0.03	0.04	0.29	0.27
16.	Tripura	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.35	0.59	0.65
17.	Meghalaya	0.47	0.49	0.17	0.20	0.64	0.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Assam	3.73	4.06	1.26	1.85	4.99	5.91
19.	West bengal	5.65	5.12	7.36	10.19	13.01	15.31
20.	Jharkhand	3.89	3.81	2.85	4.44	6.74	8.25
21.	Orissa	4.25	4.10	5.00	6.74	9.25	10.84
22.	Chhattisgarh	4.31	4.00	3.09	5.09	7.40	9.09
23.	Madhya Pradesh	11.04	9.84	7.40	12.19	18.44	22.03
24.	Gujarat	5.80	5.45	5.16	6.84	10.96	12.29
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05
27.	Maharashtra	11.81	12.57	10.82	13.49	22.63	26.06
28.	Andhra Pradesh	7.86	6.49	13.83	16.97	21.69	23.46
29.	Karnataka	6.88	6.58	6.23	7.16	13.11	13.74
30.	Goa	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.06
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Kerala	0.72	0.67	1.62	1.32	2.34	1.99
33.	Tamil Nadu	5.12	4.25	8.64	9.61	13.76	13.86
34.	Puducherry	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0 02

Note: The Census 2001 figures for India and Manipur exclude that of Mao Param, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Source: PCA, Census of India, 2011

[English]

Supply of Fertilizers

2919. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to promote the manufacturing and supply of organic fertilizers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the adverse effect of chemical fertilizers on the health of human beings and on the environment and if so, the details thereof;

(c) The details of subsidy provided by the Government for chemical and organic fertilizers during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the farmers engaged in organic

farming are facing scarcity in availability of fertilizers; and

(e) If so, the action taken/being taken by the Government to supply adequate quantity of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under the Soil Health Management (SHM) component of National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Government is encouraging the establishment of fruit/vegetable market/agro waste compost production unit (3000 Ton Per Annum (TPA) capacity), under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The financial assistance is provided @33% of project cost of maximum limited to Rs 63.lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies and 100% financial assistance to state Governments/ Government Agencies.

(b) As such, there is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers on soil health/degradation on balanced and judicious use. However, imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may cause multi-nutrient deficiencies and nutrient disorders in plants. There is also possibility of nitrate contamination in groundwater above the permissible limit of 10 mg N03-N/L due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers particularly in light textured soils that has consequence on human/animal health if used for drinking purpose.

(c) The Government of India gives subsidies to the manufacturers/importers of chemical fertilizers to provide fertilizers to farmers at a subsidized rate and not to the State governments directly. The details of subsidy provided by the Government for chemical fertilizers during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Government is also promoting the use of Organic manures/fertilizer under the schemes Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Soil Health Management to enhance the traditional agriculture. The details are given below:

- (i) Financial assistance is provided under the component Integrated Manure Management of PKVY for Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) @ Rs. 1000/acre for procuring and application of PROM to soil to meet phosphorus/Zinc deficiency in soil.
- (ii) Financial Assistance is provided for vermi-compost (size 7'x3'x1') @ Rs. 5,000/- unit.
- (iii) Assistance is provided for Vermi-compost, Bio-fertilizers (Liquid/solid), Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc. including PROM @ 50 % of cost subject to a limit of Rs. 5000/- per ha and maximum Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary.

The fund allocated under PKVY for vermin compost till date is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No such case is reported.

Statement – I

Expenditure on Fertilizer Subsidy in the Last Three Years (2014-15 to 2017-18)

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Imported Urea	Imported P&K	Indigenous P&K	Indigenous Urea
2014-15	16,200.00	8667.30	12,000.00	38,200.01
2015-16	16,400.00	9968.56	11,969.00	38,200.00
2016-17	11,256.59	6,999.99	11,842.88	40,000.00
2017-18 (upto 28.2.2018)	9,220.60	7,714.37	12,093.00	33,803.42

Statement – II*Funds Allocated Under PKVY Scheme for Vermi Compost till Date*

S. No.	Name of the State	Total no of clusters	Vermi compost (size 7'x3'x1') @Rs. 5000/unit x 50 (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1300	3250.00
2.	Bihar	427	1067.50
3.	Chhattisgarh	200	500.00
4.	Gujarat	100	250.00
5.	Goa	4	10.00
6.	Haryana	20	50.00
7.	Jharkhand	250	625.00
8.	Karnataka	545	1362.50
9.	Kerala	619	1547.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1380	3450.00
11.	Maharashtra	1258	3145.00
12.	Odisha	320	800.00
13.	Punjab	250	625.00
14.	Rajasthan	1150	2875.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	280.00
16.	Telangana	690	1725.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	620	1550.00
18.	West Bengal	120	300.00
19.	Assam	220	550.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	47.50
21.	Mizoram	34	85.00
22.	Manipur	30	75.00
23.	Nagaland	24	60.00

1	2	3	4
24.	Sikkim	150	375.00
25.	Tripura	50	125.00
26.	Meghalaya	45	112.50
27.	Himachal Pradesh	210	525.00
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	70.00
29.	Uttarakhand	585	1462.50
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	68	170.00
31.	Daman and Diu	55	137.50
32.	Dadar Nagar	500	1250.00
33.	Delhi	500	1250.00
34.	Puducherry	8	20.00
Total		11891.00	29727.50

*[English]***DRIP Irrigation**

2920. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated special drip irrigation system to save water and electricity crisis in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidy to farmers of all the States including Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement the project in all the States to save water and electricity and for increasing agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) To address the water use efficiency, a Centrally Sponsored

Scheme on Micro Irrigation, to promote Drip & Sprinkler Irrigation system, was launched in 2005-06, which was implemented as National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) from 2010-11. This was thereafter subsumed under 'On Farm Water Management' (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) during 2014-15. From 2015-16, Micro Irrigation is being assisted under 'Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), operational throughout the country. An impact evaluation study has revealed that use of micro irrigation reduces irrigation costs by an average of 32% and electricity consumption by about 31%. Use of drip irrigation increases water use efficiency by about 90% and sprinkler irrigation by about 70%.

Under PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop, financial assistance is available to farmers of all States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh, for installation of micro irrigation systems (Drip and Sprinkler) up to 55% for Small & marginal farmers and up to 45 % for other farmers. Besides, some States provide additional incentives for encouraging farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation.

[English]

**Claim Settlement Under Pradhan Mantri
Fasal Bima Yojana**

2921. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is facing a number of challenges that are delaying claim settlements for farmers and conduct of crop cutting experiments which many States are unable to do in a short window of time, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are gaps in many States in implementing the guidelines of the scheme in letter and spirit, if so, whether the Government plans to launch a new portal to ensure transparency and end-to end implementation of the scheme from communication between the States and the companies to claim settlement;

(c) if so, whether the Government is going to issue a revised set of guidelines to address the current challenges and for setting up of a dispute resolution mechanism to resolve the conflicts between the State Governments and the companies; 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) Keeping in view the welfare of farmers and to protect them against consequences of crop failure due to non-preventable natural calamities, Government of India launched the new improved scheme of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from April, 2016. PMFBY has been able to address most of the shortcomings of the erstwhile schemes and is more simple and easy to comprehend. However, the scheme is implemented by the States and 2016-17 and 2017-18 being the first two years of scheme implementation there were many teething challenges that the States faced at the grass root level, mostly due to issues posed by the need to adopt new technologies, lack of infrastructure and manpower, stricter timelines for different activities including loss assessment through conduct of crop cutting experiments etc. To integrate all the stakeholders and to facilitate end-to-end implementation of the scheme from communication between the States and the companies to settlement of claims, a National Crop Insurance Portal has been developed.

(c) and (d) As a result of experience in implementation of the crop insurance schemes, the operational guidelines are reviewed on periodic basis and suitable changes are made wherever found necessary. To resolve the technical matters/ conflicts between States and insurance companies provision of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) already exists.

Price for Agricultural Produce

2922. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:

SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether Indian farmers are getting maximum prices for their produce despite excessive import of agriculture/food products and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide incentive to the farmers for producing good quality crops in abundance in order to promote export of rice, spices, vegetables, fruits produced in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The prices of agricultural produce are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day to day basis. The prices of Agricultural produce tend to fall after the harvest season due to increase in market arrival of new crop in a lumpy manner. Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) to protect farmers from distress sale. Government has increased the MSPs for both Kharif & Rabi crops for 2017-18 seasons on the basis of the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The MSPs fixed by the Government provide adequate returns over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) as estimated by the CACP. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers cost of production, trends in

market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 has announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times the cost of production for Kharif crops also as already implemented for Rabi crops in October 2017. The MSPs and all India average monthly wholesale prices of major agricultural commodities are given in the enclosed Statement.

As a proportion of overall agricultural production, imports of agricultural produce is not significantly high or excessive. However, as there was an observed shortfall over demand in pulses prior to 2016-17 and this was leading to sharp uptick in prices, tariffs were lowered and imports of 6.61 million tonnes in 2016-17 and 5.33 million tonnes were there. However, as the availability position in pulses improved considerably in 2016-17 and 2017-18, imports duties were revised and other measures taken in 2017-18 to modulate the levels of imports of pulses. Exports of pulses were made free without any quantitative restrictions.

(b) and (c) To offset freight cost and make Indian exports more competitive in international markets, Government is providing rewards ranging from 4% to 7% under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) on export of spices, vegetables and fruits.

Statement

MSP and Monthly All India Average Wholesale Prices of Major Agricultural Commodities from January 2017 to December 2017

Rs/Quintal

Commodities	2017-18		2017										
	MSP	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Paddy (Common)	1550	1647	1673	1682	1653	1646	1694	1715	1721	1725	1718	1737	1716
Rice	-	3253	3342	3361	3345	3363	3362	3392	3348	3380	3409	3354	3340
Bajra	1425	1712	1688	1696	1715	1686	1614	1661	1638	1521	1504	1492	1472
Gram	4400@	7695	6552	6119	6154	6131	5818	5792	5978	6130	5861	5666	5317
Jowar	1700	2186	2210	2184	2152	2182	2211	2225	2262	2070	2038	2051	2188
Maize	1425	1581	1605	1575	1592	1628	1614	1558	1587	1507	1472	1461	1473
Wheat	1735	2112	2047	1952	1946	1923	1923	1920	1895	1897	1901	1912	1924
Arhar Whole	5450	5240	4891	4927	4766	4452	4270	4182	4510	4354	4283	4266	4357
Masur Whole	4250	5613	5233	5309	5080	4940	4668	4443	4593	4540	4400	4361	4273
Moong Whole	5575*	5558	5475	5534	5517	5426	5132	4976	5230	5137	5145	5153	5329
Urad Whole	5400*	7690	6921	6795	6620	6576	6252	5999	6228	5889	5599	5442	5396
Groundnut	4450*	4995	4945	5286	5304	5228	4731	4754	4610	4311	4237	4391	4367
Mustard Seed	4000**	4240	4057	3896	3943	3932	3870	3942	3992	3977	3993	4024	4106
Soyabean	3050*	2929	2868	2877	2898	2905	2925	2987	2961	2910	2888	2976	3079
Sunflower Seed	4100**	3248	3124	3013	2967	2964	2905	2845	2877	2871	2854	2949	2881
Cotton (Medium Staple)	4020	5489	5383	5362	5072	4805	4498	4834	4955	4406	4390	4530	4975

Jute Raw	3500	4094	4117	3794	3576	3506	3528	3298	3414	3423	3414	3321	3265
Potato	-	730	692	674	771	843	872	958	918	865	977	905	834
Onion	-	1191	1284	1320	1478	1682	2089	1846	2825	2478	3303	4360	3581
Tomato	-	1032	1137	1254	895	970	2943	5576	3866	1822	3244	3686	1349

* plus bonus Rs. 200 per quintal

** plus bonus Rs. 100 per quintal

@plus bonus Rs. 150 per quintal

[*Translation*]

Inclusion of Languages

2923. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prescribed norms for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India has not been complied with and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the manner in which the Government differentiates between a vernacular and a new language before granting it the status of language;

(c) the details of the languages included so far in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, State-wise; and

(d) the details of advantages to be extended to the language after its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As the evolution of dialects and languages is dynamics, influenced by socio-eco-political development, it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages, whether to distinguish them from dialects, for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, both the earlier attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committee to evolve such fixed criteria have not borne fruit.

(b) "Language" is a socio-cultural-geographical construct in the sense that all languages begin as dialects/varies/mother tongues but due to various socio-economic-political reasons one of the varieties of any language develops into or acquires the status of a standard variety; "language" may thus be defined as the standard variety, so that mother tongue of those speaking related varieties may be deemed to be the standard variety. There are no linguistic criteria for differentiating between a language and a dialect/vernacular. Socially, a dialect/vernacular may gradually evolve into a language and acquire the status of a language.

(c) There are 22 languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. These are as under:

(1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Konkani, (8) Malayalam,

(9) Manipuri, (10) Marathi, (11) Nepali, (12) Odia, (13) Punjabi, (14) Sanskrit, (15) Sindhi, (16) Tamil, (17) Telugu, (18) Urdu (19) Bodo, (20) Santhali, (21) Maithili and (22) Dogri.

Several of these languages are spoken in several States, and their use is not restricted by State boundaries.

(d) The benefits flow from the Official Language Resolution, 1968, that "all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and higher Central Services examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission". In addition, related Sahitya Akademies may institute awards, special promotion programmes etc. at their discretion.

Cost of Production of Agricultural Produce

2924. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms fixed by the Government regarding cost of production while determining the support prices for rice, wheat, soyabean and other kharif and rabi crops in 2017-18;

(b) whether the Government has announced new support prices for rabi and kharif crops by increasing the cost of production by one and a half time during the budget session of 2017-18; and

(c) if so, the details regarding projected cost of production of kharif and rabi crops and likely minimum support price to be determined by the Government in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Government has fixed Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 20 mandated crops including rice, wheat, soyabean and other kharif and rabi crops for 2017-18 on the basis of recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP). CACP considers all paid out cost and imputed value of wages of family labour and depreciation of farm machinery & building in recommending MSPs.

The estimates of cost of cultivation/cost of production are made available to the CACP through the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops, operated by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. These data are collected with the help of State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)/Institutions located in various states.

Cost of production varies in different States on account of difference in levels of irrigation, resource endowment, farm mechanization, land holding size, yield of crops etc. CACP uses all India weighted average cost of production while making its recommendations on MSP and recommends uniform MSP which is applicable for all States.

(b) and (c) The Government has already announced the MSPs for 2017-18 of kharif crops on 7th

June, 2017 and of rabi crops on 24th October, 2017 on the basis of all-India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) projected by CACP. The MSPs fixed by Government, projected cost of production (A2+FL) and returns over A2+FL of kharif and rabi crops for 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Out of 20 mandated kharif and rabi crops (14 kharif crops and 6 rabi crops), the MSPs fixed by the Government for 2017-18 for 3 kharif crops viz. bajra, tur and urad; 5 rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur and rapeseed/mustard; provide returns of more than 50 per cent over weighted average projected cost of production (A2+FL).

The Union Budget for 2018-19 has announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half time the cost of production for kharif crops also in the lines of that already implemented for majority of rabi crops in October 2017.

Statement

Minimum Support Prices (MSPs), Projected Cost of Production (A2+FL) and Return Over A2+FL of Kharif and Rabi Crops for 2017-18

(Rs.per quintal)

S. No.	Crops	2017-18		
		A2+FL	MSP	% Return over A2+FL
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PADDY	1117	1550	38.76
2.	JOWAR	1556	1700	9.25
3.	BAJRA	949	1425	50.16
4.	MAIZE	1044	1425	36.49
5.	RAGI	1861	1900	2.10
6.	ARHAR(Tur)	3318	5450	64.26
7.	MOONG	4286	5575	30.07
8.	URAD	3265	5400	65.39
9.	COTTON (Medium Staple)	3276	4020	22.71
	(Long Staple)	3276	4320	31.87
10.	GROUNDNUT IN SHELL	3159	4450	40.87

1	2	3	4	5
11.	SUNFLOWER SEED	3481	4100	17.78
12.	SOYABEEN	2121	3050	43.80
13.	SESAMUM	4067	5300	30.32
14.	NIGERSEED	3912	4050	3.53
	RABI CROPS			
1.	WHEAT	817	1735	112.36
2.	BARLEY	845	1410	66.86
3.	GRAM	2461	4400	78.79
4.	MASUR (LENTIL)	2366	4250	79.63
5.	RAPESEED/MUSTARD	2123	4000	88.41
6.	SAFFLOWER	3125	4100	31.20

Study on Farmers Debt

2924. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of huge debt burden on farmers in the country including Punjab;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to ascertain the quantum of farmers' debt and the reasons for the rising debt burden on the farmers and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering a debt waiver scheme for the farmers including any settlement scheme on the lines of one tenth settlement for the corporate; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during its 70th round (January- December, 2013) in the rural areas of the country with reference to the agricultural year (July, 2012-June, 2013). As per the results obtained from the survey, the average amount of outstanding loans per agricultural household was approximately Rs.47000. The State wise amount of debt burden per agricultural household is given in the enclosed Statement. These loans included all kind of loans taken by the agricultural households.

To reduce the debt burden of farmers and to increase availability of institutional credit to farmers, following major initiatives have been taken by the 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 which Short Term Crop Loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh have been made available to farmers at a subvented interest rate of 7 percent per annum. Further, additional subvention of 3 percent has been provided on prompt repayment, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4 percent per annum for such

- farmers. The scheme is continued in 2017-18. 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.
- (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.

(d) and (e) The Government at present is not considering any debt waiver scheme for farmers as such loan/debt waivers may impact the credit culture of a State by incentivizing the defaulters even if they are in a position to repay the loan and create/amplify the moral hazard by discouraging those borrowers who have been regular in repaying their loans.

Statement

State Wise Average Amount of Debt Burden Per Agricultural Household

States/UTs	Average Amount of Debt per Cultivator Household (Rural) Rs
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	130599
Arunachal Pradesh	4386
Assam	7856
Bihar	48674
Chhattisgarh	16810

1	2
Delhi	8801
Goa	21959
Gujarat	53717
Haryana	99212
Himachal Pradesh	91682
Jammu and Kashmir	17176
Jharkhand	9250
Karnataka	83987
Kerala	441589
Madhya Pradesh	48723
Maharashtra	68532
Manipur	5849
Meghalaya	2872
Mizoram	6915
Nagaland	3800
Odisha	25389
Punjab	216524
Rajasthan	72453
Sikkim	78878
Tamil Nadu	100266
Telangana	84423
Tripura	386
Uttarakhand	40573
Uttar Pradesh	69794
West Bengal	10333
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17114
Chandigarh	43133
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46317
Puducherry	205675
All-India	70580

Source: NSSO 70th Round, Key Indicators of Debt and Investment in India (2014)

[English]

Allotment of Land

2926. DR.THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has allotted land to the political parties in the Capital (Delhi) outside the Lutyens Bungalow Zone (LBZ) for construction of their offices.

(b) if so, the details thereof, location/party wise;

(c) whether there is any criteria for the allocation of land to political parties in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The list of all allotments of Land to Political Parties, location wise, outside Lutyens Bungalow Zone (LBZ) by the Government is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The criteria for the allocation of land to political parties in Delhi is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I

Details of Allotment of Land to Political Parties Location Wise

S. No.	Name of Party	Location
1.	Communist Party of India	Kotla Road, Plot No. 15
2.	All India Congress Committee of Indian National Congress	Kotla Road, Pocket 9-A
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Market Road, Plot Nos. 27, 28 & 29
		Kotla Road, Plot Nos. 10, 11, 12 & 13 (R-10,11,12)
		Pocket-3, DDU Marg in lieu of Plot No. 13

S. No.	Name of Party	Location
4.	Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee	Rouse Avenue, Plots Nos. 2
5.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Kotla Road, Plot Nos. 34, 57, 58 & 59
6.	Samajwadi Party	Vasant Vihar, Plot No. 1
7.	Bharatiya Janata Party (National Level)	Pocket 6-A, DDU Marg, New Delhi Pocket 3, DDU Marg, New Delhi
8.	Janata Dal (United)	Vasant Vihar, Plot No. 4
9.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)	Plot No. 13 & 25, Pushp Vihar, M.B. Road, Saket
10.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	Plot No. 6, Pocket-4, DDU Marg, N. Delhi
11.	All India Trinamool Congress	Plot No. 4 & 5, Pocket-4, DDU Marg, N. Delhi
12.	Bhartiya Janata Party (Delhi State)	Pocket-V, DDU Marg, N. Delhi
13.	Telugu Desam Parliamentary Party	Sector-VI, M.B. Road

Statement – II

No. 24(401)/2001-CDN/
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development
Land & Development Office

New Delhi, the.9-11-2012

Office Memorandum

Sub: Amended policy guidelines for allotment of land to political parties.

In continuation of the guidelines issued vide OM of even number dated 13.07.2006, it has been decided to carry out some modifications in the existing guidelines. Accordingly, the salient features of the amended policy for allotment of land to political parties are as under:-

- (i) National Political Parties which have been recognized as such by the Election Commission of India and the State recognized parties having at least 7 MPs (in both the Houses of Parliament together) shall be considered for allotment of land for construction of office building in Delhi;
- (ii) Political Parties should furnish a certificate from the Election Commission of India confirming their status and recognition as a National/State recognized political party;
- (iii) In case political parties are in occupation of Govt. bungalow(s)/suite(s) in Vithalbhai Patel House for the purpose of their office, they should vacate the same immediately on construction of their office building on the plot of land allotted to them, or within 3 years from the date of taking over vacant possession of the plot, whichever is earlier;
- (iv) The building constructed on the allotted land shall be utilized by the political parties for their National level political unit as well as other wings/organization of the parties. These premises shall be utilised only for office purpose and the ancillary activities which support the functioning of this office. Sub-letting of the plots shall be governed by the instructions/restrictions issued in this regard. for institutional plots;
- (v) Premises shall not be used for residential / commercial purpose;
- (vi) The land shall be allotted on leasehold basis and the allotment shall be made on, payment of premium at zonal variant institutional rate prevailing on the date of allotment. The allottee party shall also pay the annual ground rent amounting to 2.5 per cent of the premium. These allotments would not be permitted to be converted into freehold;
- (vii) The quantum of land that would be considered for allotment to political parties, according to the strength of their MPs in both the Houses, shall be as follows:-
 - (a) 500 Sq.m. for total strength of MPs upto 15.

- (b) 1000 Sq.m. for total strength of MPs between 16 to 25.
- (c) 2000 Sq.m. for total strength of MPs between 26 to 50.
- (d) One acre for total strength of MPs between 51 to 100.
- (e) Two acres for total strength of MPs between 101 to 200.
- (f) Four acres for total strength of MPs being 201 or more.
- (viii) The land allotted to political parties may comprise of one or more plots;
- (ix) In case a political party has been allotted land earlier, fresh allotment of land in accordance with the above norms shall be considered, after deducting the quantum of land already allotted;
- (x) In the case of Delhi State units of various National/State recognized parties, allotment of land upto 500 sq.m. would be considered, for the following two categories:-
- (a) Delhi State Unit of National political parties having representation in the legislative assembly of Delhi; and
- (b) Delhi State Units of State recognized parties having a minimum of seven (7) legislators in the legislative assembly of Delhi.
- (xi) Other recognized State political parties, having a minimum of 4 MPs (both the houses taken together) shall be considered for allotment of office space in Vithal Bhai Patel House:
- (xii) When a political party ceases to exist, the land shall be resumed. However, whenever a political party is divided, the leased land shall pass on to the faction(s) of the party, determined as successor by the Court of Law/the Election Commission. Any other unforeseen situation arising from such an eventuality will be dealt with on case to case basis;
- (xiii) The allottees shall construct the building only after getting the building plans approved from the local body, L&DO and DUAC;
- (xiv) Removal of encroachments/structures, if any, on the allotted land, shall be the responsibility of the allottee;
- (xv) , Trees, if any standing on the plot will be the Govt. property and shall not be removed without prior approval of the competent authority;
- (xvi) The allottees shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and a Lease Deed, at their own cost;
- (xvii) The vacant possession of the plot will be handed over to the political party.
- (xviii) The possession of land shall be initially given on licence basis on receipt of the premium and advance ground rent for the first half year and on execution of a Memorandum of Agreement. The money deposited as premium shall be treated as security for due performance of the Agreement and when the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement are successfully completed within the stipulated time, land will be given on lease and the security will become the, premium and the licence fee shall become the ground rent;
- (xix) The political party to whom land has been allotted will furnish the building plans to the local body within a period of six months after taking over possession of the vacant plot.
- (xx) The allotment shall be liable to be resinded/cancelled in the following circumstances:-
- (a) If the allottee fails to make the payment of premium and ground rent or any other Govt. dues, in accordance with the terms of allotment/MOA/Lease Deed;
- (b) If the party fails to construct the building within the period of three years after the sanctioning of building plans by the local body;
- (c) If the premises are put to a use other than the use for which land is allotted/leased;
- (d) If the allottee violates the building bye-laws/other statutory guidelines including the Master Plan; and

- (e) For violation of any of the conditions specified in the allotment letter or the Memorandum of Agreement or the Lease Deed, which is to be executed subsequently.

(Mahmood Ahmed)

Land & Development Officer

To

1. The Director of Estates, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi with the request to advise the recognized political parties in occupation of Govt. bungalows/suites in the V.P. House to apply for allotment of land and also for action to get the Bungalows/suites vacated in accordance with the policy.
2. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Parliament House, New Delhi
3. Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New-Delhi.
4. Lok Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
5. Election Commission of India, Nirvachan Sadan, New Delhi. It is requested that the list of all recognized National and State political parties be furnished to this office and to keep this office informed of the changes as and when made in the list.
6. Cabinet Sectt., Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.
8. Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
9. Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs (Department of Legal Affairs), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
10. Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), North Block, New Delhi.
11. PS to UDM/MoS (UD).
12. PS to Secretary(UD)/AS(UD)/JS(L&W)

13. Principal Information Office, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
14. All National/State recognized parties (as per list).
15. Dy.L&DO-VI
16. L-II-B Section

Dialogue with Separatists

2927. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed interlocutors for dialogue with separatists in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Kashmiris thereto;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any framework for talks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken to resolve the Kashmir issue and bring peace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Government of India has appointed Shri Dineshwar Sharma, former Director of Intelligence Bureau, as its Representative to initiate and carry forward a dialogue with the elected representatives, various organizations and concerned individual in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The response from people of J&K has been very positive. A large number of delegations and individuals representing various sections of society and particularly youth have already interacted with Government of India representative.

(e) Government of India is committed to bring peace in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and ready to hold dialogue with all the sections of society who shun the path of violence within the framework of Constitution of India.

The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and

necessary directions are given from time to time. In order to prevent activities of militants, numerous steps have been taken including strengthening of operational grid with enhanced human intelligence and use of technical intelligence grid. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy. Rs. 80,068 crore has been announced under the PM Development Package, 2015.

Crop Loss Due to Weeds, Insects and Diseases

2928. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that weeds, insects and diseases are the three main biological factors responsible for losing crop yield and causing economic losses to the farmers across the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of agriculture crops losses annually due to weeds, insects and diseases across the country;

(c) whether the Government has since taken or proposes to take any effective steps to protect farmer's produce from weeds, insects and diseases; 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. Estimations suggest that on an average, crop losses vary from 10-30% annually due to weeds, pests and diseases across the country (according to various reports/ publications). However, losses due to pest and diseases are not static and vary from year to year depending upon the prevailing agro-climatic conditions (temperature humidity, rainfall) and other predisposing factors such as susceptible crop variety, Agronomic practices etc.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" (SMPMA) Scheme through 35 Central Integrated Pest

Management Centres (CIPMCs) established across the country with an aim to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. CIPMCs inter alia, produce biological agents for release in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocate judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort. In addition, these CIPMCs organizes Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. In addition, Package of practices for control of pests and diseases in 87 crops have been revised to include techniques to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides and encourage use of bio-pesticides and other alternative plant protection measures. Timely advisories are being issued by the Ministry to the State Government disseminating, inter alia management strategies to prevent pests attack. Furthermore, the State Governments through various forums such as Zonal Conferences and National Conference are requested to exhort their extension functionaries to educate and impart training to farmers on efficacious and sustainable pest management strategies /approaches and to maintain constant surveillance.

Upgradation of Infrastructure on Border

2929. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upgradation of infrastructure on the Indo-Pak border to control smuggling of narcotics has been completed;

(b) whether the infrastructure upgrade of Border Observation Posts (BOPs) has helped in seizure of illegally smuggled narcotics so far;

(c) whether the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs for expedited construction of lateral and axial roads in Punjab has been accepted; and

(d) if so, the details and status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Upgradation of infrastructure work on Indo-Pakistan border is a continuous process. The infrastructure

upgrade of Border Observation Posts (BOPs) has helped in seizure of illegally smuggled narcotics.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. A draft note seeking approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security for construction of lateral and axial roads in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan is under process.

Metro Rail Network

2930. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

SHRI D. S. RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to connect the metro rail network to all the airports in the capitals of all the States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not connecting Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Bengaluru airports with metro rail network?

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. Therefore, respective state governments are responsible for initiating and developing 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 the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned state governments.

(c) Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation has informed that Mumbai metro line-3 has connectivity to domestic and international airports of Mumbai. Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited which is a company implementing Ahmedabad metro rail project has informed that, at present, there is no plan to connect airport due to inadequate traffic projections. Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) has informed that airport connectivity is provided in the plan for Phase-2B of Bangalore metro rail project.

Supply of Fertilizers at MRP

2931. SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the chemical fertilizers under the subsidy regime are made available to the farmers at the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) fixed by the Government for the farmers and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fertilizers are not being provided by the agents at the price fixed for farmers;

(c) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to provide economic benefits to the farmers in the country;

(d) whether the fertilizer companies including the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai are under-performing as against their installed capacity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) At present, urea is provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). An extra MRP of 5 % is charged by fertilizer manufacturing entities on Neem Coated Urea.

However, in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers, the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy is being implemented by the Government w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidized P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level.

(b) The Government of India has declared Fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 & Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act. State Governments have been adequately empowered to ensure selling of fertilizers at MRP besides stopping black marketing/smuggling of fertilizers and no state

government has reported selling of fertilizers above MRP.

(c) As the prices of P&K fertilizers came down in the International market, the fertilizer companies reduced the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of DAP, MOP and NPK Complex fertilizers by Rs. 2500/MT, Rs. 5000/MT and Rs. 1000/MT respectively during the month of June 2016 again Rs. 1300/MT for DAP in the month of December 2016.

Moreover, urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The difference between the delivered cost of urea at farm gate and MRP payable by the farmer is given as subsidy to the fertilizer manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

(d) and (e) The details regarding the annual reassessed capacity and indigenous production of Urea, DAP and Complex Fertilizers for the 2015-16 to 2017-18 (upto February, 2018) is placed at enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

Out of 30 urea manufacturing units, only 5 urea units viz., GSFC-Baroda, BVFCL Namrup- II, BVFCL Namrup-III, MFL-Manali and SPIC-Tuticorin had produced urea below their production capacity during the year 2016-17 due to technical reasons/other constraints. The main reason for low capacity utilization of Ammonium Sulphate by Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) is Direct neutralization method and the financial crunch during 2015-16 which adversely affected procurement of essential raw materials.

Statement – I

Plant-wise Actual Production of Urea (Fig. in LMT)

NAME OF PLANTS	Annual Reassessed Capacity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto February, 2018)
		Actual	Actual	Actual
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC SECTOR:				
NFL:Nangal-II	4.79	5.46	5.02	4.97
NFL:Bhatinda	5.12	5.48	5.68	5.11
NFL:Panipat	5.12	5.67	5.43	5.09
NFL:Vijaipur	8.65	9.90	10.58	9.51
NFL:Vijaipur Expn.	8.65	11.46	11.39	9.81
Total (NFL):	32.31	37.98	38.10	34.48
BVFCL:Namrup-II	2.40	0.66	0.60	0.51
BVFCL:Namrup-III	3.15	2.56	2.50	1.84
Total (BVFCL):	5.55	3.23	3.11	2.35
RCF:Trombay-V	3.30	4.52	4.08	4.02
RCF:Thal	17.07	20.98	21.44	18.70
Total (RCF):	20.37	25.50	25.52	22.72

1	2	3	4	5
MFL:Chennai	4.87	4.09	4.68	3.70
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR:	63.09	70.80	71.41	63.25
COOP. SECTOR:				
IFFCO:Kalol	5.45	6.01	6.02	5.50
IFFCO:Phulpur	5.51	7.58	6.32	6.60
IFFCO:Phulpur Expn.	8.65	10.54	9.92	8.52
IFFCO:Aonla	8.65	11.33	10.69	7.92
IFFCO:Aonla Expn.	8.65	11.23	10.34	8.30
Total (IFFCO):	36.89	46.68	43.27	36.83
KRIBHCO:Hazira	17.29	22.68	23.53	20.54
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR:	54.19	69.36	66.81	57.37
Total (Pub.+Coop.)	117.28	140.15	138.21	120.62
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
GSFC:Vadodara	3.71	3.61	3.59	2.87
SFC:Kota	3.80	4.01	3.94	3.76
KFCL (DIL):Kanpur	7.23	7.17	7.23	6.77
ZACL:Goa	3.99	4.00	4.65	4.30
SPIC:Tuticorin	6.20	6.20	5.63	5.99
MCF:Mangalore	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
GNFC:Bharuch	6.37	6.91	6.90	5.95
Grasim/IGF:Jagdishpur	8.65	12.08	11.61	10.84
NFCL:Kakinada-I	5.97	6.31	7.88	7.32
NFCL:Kakinada-II	5.97	7.11	7.10	7.26
CFCL:Gadepan-I	8.65	10.91	9.66	10.42
CFCL:Gadepan-II	8.65	10.35	10.36	8.63
TCL:Babrara	8.65	12.31	12.14	11.81
KFL/KSFL:Shahjhanpur	8.65	9.83	9.32	8.09
Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.				0.11
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	90.26	104.60	103.79	97.91
TOTAL(PUB.+COOP.+PVT.):	207.54	244.75	242.01	218.53

Sources: mfms.nic.in as on 07/12/2017

Statement – II*Plant-wise Actual Production of DAP*

NAME OF PLANTS	Installed Capacity as on 01.04.2017	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto February, 2018)
COOP. SECTOR:				
IFFCO:Kandla	12.00	6.20	- 9.18	6.46
IFFCO:Paradeep	15.00	10.53	8.69	11.31
TOTAL CO-OP SECTOR	27.00	16.73	17.87	17.78
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
GSFC:Vadodara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ZACL:Goa	3.30	1.36	1.51	2.15
GFL:Tuticorin	3.47	2.66	3.20	2.68
MCF:Mangalore	2.20	1.10	1.60	1.65
TCL:Haldia	6.70	0.57	1.46	1.04
GSFC:Sikka-I	3.26	2.02	1.74	4.63
GSFC:Sikka-II	3.96	1.69	2.38	
Total (Sikka-I&II):	7.22	3.70	4.12	4.63
CIL:Kakinada	19.25	2.88	3.43	5.15
CIL: Vizag	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00
Hindalco Indus:Dahej	4.00	3.24	3.00	2.05
PPL:Paradeep	7.20	5.62	6.28	5.89
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	53.34	21.14	25.78	25.24
TOTAL(CO-OP.+PVT.):	80.34	37.87	43.65	43.01

Statement – III*Plant-wise Production of Complex Fertilizer*

(Fig. in LMT)

Name of Company/Unit	Product Name	Production capacity 01.04.2017	2015-16	2016-17.	2017-18 (upto February, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Sector:					
FACT:Udyogamandal	20:20:0:13	1.49	1.20	1.65	1.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
FACT: Cochin-II	20:20:0:13	4.85	4.08	4.93	4.57
Total FACT		6.34	5.28	6.58	6.26
RCF:Trombay	15:15:15	4.20	4.61	4.65	4.40
	10:26:26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RCF:Trombay-IV	20.8:20.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	20:20:0:13	2.70	1.75	0.00	0.00
Total RCF		6.90	6.36	4.65	4.40
MFL:Chennai	17:17:17	8.40	0.35	0.49	0.62
	20:20:0:13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total MFL		8.40	0.35	0.49	0.62
Total Public Sector:		21.64	12.00	11.72	11.29
Cooperative Sector:					
IFFCO:Kandla	10:26:26	5.15	6.48	7.20	6.32
	12:32:16	7.00	9.88	8.67	6.44
	20:20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total(IFFCO / Kandla):		12.15	16.36	15.87	12.76
IFFCO: Paradeep	20:20:0:13	1.00	5.92	5.79	4.03
	10:26:26	1.60	0.41	1.10	0.00
	12:32:16	1.60	0.24	0.74	0.13
Total(IFFCO): Paradeep		4.20	6.58	7.62	4.16
TOTAL (IFFCO)		16.35	22.94	23.50	16.92
Private Sector					
GSFC:Vadodara	20:20:0:13	2.00	3.10	2.72	2.38
CIL:Vizag	28:28	10.00	3.46	3.94	4.46
	14:35:14		0.00	0.01	0.00
•	20:20:0:13		5.85	5.86	5.43
	10:26:26		0.00	0.10	0.00
	17:17:17			0.04	0.00
	.24:24		0.12	0.11	0.27
Total (CIL):		10.00	9.42	10.06	10.16
ZIL:Goa	19:19:19	3.30	0.69	0.68	0.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
	10:26:26	0.00	3.21	3.02	3.01
	12:32:16	0.00	1.18	0.63	0.43
Total (ZIL):		3.30	5.08	4.33	4.02
GFL:Tuticorin	20:20:0:13	2.59	2.50	2.32	2.18
Total (SPIC):		2.59	2.50	2.32	2.18
MCF: Mangalore	20:20:0:13	0.40	0.93	1.02	0.76
	16:20	0.00	0.02	0.00	
	10:26:26	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total (MCF):		0.40	0.95	1.02	0.76
CIL:Ennore	16:20	3.30	1.20	0.98	1.25
	20:20:0:13		0.37	0.45	0.23
Total (CIL Ennore):		3.30	1.77	1.43	1.47
GNFC:Bharuch	20:20:0:13	1.43	2.07	2.21	1.97
Total (GNFC):		1.43	2.07	2.21	1.97
TCL:Haldia	12:32:16	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.38
	10:26:26	0.00	2.52	2.11	2.41
	20:20:0:13	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00
Total (TCL):		0.00	4.14	2.11	2.79
GSFC:Sikka-I	20:20:0:13	0.00	0.18	0.42	0.19
	10:26:26	0.00	0.20	0.23	0.26
	12:32:16	0.00	0.28	0.15	0.89
GSFC:Sikka-II	12:32:16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CIL:Kakinada	20:20:0:13	0.00	3.55	2.88	3.43
	14:35:14	0.00	2.68	2.44	3.04
	17:17:17	0.00	0.37	0.16	0.17
	12:32:16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10:26:26	0.00	2.51	2.27	3.19
	14:28:14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
	.24:24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	28:28	0.00	0.79	0.29	0.82
Total (CIL):		0.00	9.91	8.05	10.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindalco Ind:Dahej	10:26:26	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	12:32:16	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	20:20	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Smarchem/DFPCL:Taloja	24:24 /23:23,	3.00	0.89	2.18	1.82
	10:26:26	0.00	•	0.22	1.70
	20:20	3.00		0.00	0.82
	12:32:16	0.00		0.14	0.88
	16:16:16,	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total : DFPCL:Taloja		6.00	0.89	2.54	5.22
PPL.Paradeep	20:20	0.00	6.28	5.40	4.40
	28:28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	16:20	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	14:35:14	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	12:32:16	0.00	0.30	0.45	0.44
	10:26:26	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.74
	15:15:15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (PPL):		0.00	7.58	6.86	5.58
PPL-CFCL	12:32:16				0.03
Total Private Sector:		29.02	48.07	44.44	48.55

Open Jails

2932. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently discussed the feasibility of establishing open jails in the country with Director General or Inspectors General of prisons of all the States and Union Territories and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether open prisons already existed in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the number of inmates therein, gender and State- wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on the concept of open prison and its potential to reduce the problem of overcrowding in the jails and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has directed the jail authorities to ensure the safety of prisoners and ensure that the jail inmates do not face any torture amid reports of torture of Kashmiri prisoners in Tihar Jail, New Delhi and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government for prison reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) 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 in their jurisdictions. The Ministry of Home Affairs had also sought a written response from all States and UTs. Based on the response received from States and UTs, it is noted that States and UTs are broadly in agreement with the proposal of setting up Open Jails in their jurisdictions and are of the view that the concept of Open Jails is a good reformative endeavor and a step in right direction.

(b) Details of Open Jails, their capacity, number of inmates therein, gender-wise, in various States and UTs of the country, as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2016, are given in Annexure.

(c) The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) had arranged for an in-depth study of open prison system in their State, through an independent researcher specializing on prison studies, and had published a report on Open Prisons. The findings of RSLSA report on Open Prisons were deliberated upon in the meeting of DG/IG Prisons held on 13.2.2018. The Ministry of Home Affairs has shared this report with all States and UTs for their guidance in establishing open prisons in their jurisdiction.

The report, inter alia, indicates that establishment of open prisons leads to reduction in overcrowding in prisons.

In the Model Prison Manual 2016 shared with all States and UTs, there is a dedicated chapter on 'Open Institutions' which provides detailed guidance to States on establishing Open Prisons. The States and UTs have been informed that transferring prisoners in open prisons restores the dignity of the individual and develops in him self-reliance, self-confidence and social responsibility which are necessary for his rehabilitation in society. The States have also been provided guidance on the provisions which need to be followed in establishing and managing such open institutions.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs provides regular guidance to States on the safety, security and welfare of prison inmates through various advisories issued from time to time. Various other aspects of prison reforms and best practices have also been

shared with the States and UTs in the form of advisories issued to States and UTs. These advisories are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The States and UTs have been advised to organize special training courses to bring attitudinal change in the behavior of prison officials in dealing with prison inmates for ensuring that prison inmates are not subjected to any torture or cruelty. The States have also been advised to fill up existing vacancies of all categories of prison staff, through special recruitment drives, including Counselors, Psychiatrists, Welfare Officers etc. to allay the anxiety of prison inmates and provide them better care.

The States have been advised to set up CCTV cameras at appropriate places in prisons for better surveillance and supervision. They have also been advised to evolve a system where NGOs with relevant expertise can work in tandem with prison authorities for the welfare of prison inmates.

The States and UTs have been advised to ensure regular oversight over prisons through internal inspection by prison authorities, and external inspection by Board of Visitors, Human Rights Commissions and Legal Aid authorities etc. with a view to ensuring welfare of prison inmates. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also shared the Nelson Mandela Rules -United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of prisoners - with all States and UTs and have advised them to have these rules translated in local language and disseminate the guidance contained therein to all prison officials to ensure that these rules are followed by the concerned officials in dealing with prison inmates.

The Ministry of Home Affairs had convened meetings of DG/IG Prisons of all States and UTs in November 2017 and in February 2018 to discuss various issues related to prison reforms with the State representatives. The DG/IG Prisons were requested to share best practices in their prisons which can be replicated in other States/UTs, thus bringing a positive change in the functioning of prison administration, leading to wellbeing and welfare of prison inmates.

[Translation]

Shortage of Bullet Proof Jackets

2933. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are facing shortage of bulletproof jackets;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for providing high quality bullet proof jackets in a time bound manner;

(d) whether the Bureau of Police Reserach and Development (BPRD) has recommended for light weight, high quality bullet proof jackets;

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government for providing such jackets in a time bound manner to CAPF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) and (b) The requirement of CAPFs changes with time and as per their deployment pattern. CAPFs are holding sufficient number of bullet proof jackets presently and have also initiated procurement process for acquiring additional quantity as per their operational requirement.

(c) to (e) Government has enhanced the protection level of bullet proof jackets for CAPFs as per the technology and safety parameters of bullet proof jacket available globally and operational requirement of CAPFs. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has issued revised Qualitative Requirements/Specifications on 07.03.2018 of bullet resistance jackets.

(f) CAPFs procure items such as light weight bullet resistant jackets as per their operational requirements. However, to provide these items in a time bound manner to CAPFs following measures/steps have been taken by this Ministry:

(i) Clubbing of Provisioning Sanction with Authorization sanction. Now there are only two stages *i.e.* authorization-cum-provisioning sanction and expenditure sanction against the earlier three stages of procurement process.

(ii) Power of approving Qualitative Requirements (QRs)/Trial Directives (TDs) has been delegated to Directors General of nodal CAPFs.

(iii) Trial of samples once conducted during the tender process for technical evaluation will have validity of 1-2 years to avoid recurrent trials.

Rain Water Harvesting

2934. SHRI JANAK RAM:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) Whether the Ministry has conducted/proposes to conduct any assessment of rain water harvesting capacity, existing infrastructure, volume of accumulated water and quality of water harvested in various cities in the country;

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

(c) Whether the States have proposed different rules for rain water harvesting where rooftop sizes for mandatory structures range from 100 sq. mts. to 300 mts; and

(d) If so, the manner in which the Ministry proposes to measure the effectiveness of such rules for different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Madam, there is no such proposal. Monitoring of Rain Water Harvesting comes within the purview of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. However, various advisories in this regard have been issued to States /UTs by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) and the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development &

Ganga Rejuvenation has issued advisories on the subject.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Housing Urban Affairs has released Model Building Bye Laws 2016 which advocates for a plot size of 100 sq. meter or more to have Rain Water Harvesting provision. All the State Governments, barring Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim, have incorporated the provision of rainwater harvesting in their respective Bye Laws. However, the minimum size of the plot varies from state to state depending on local conditions. Further, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs under its flagship scheme, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) mandates the State Governments to formulate the policy and the action plan for having the rain water harvesting structures in all commercial, public and new buildings on plots of 300 sq. meters and above.

[English]

New Projects of DDA

2935. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any timeline has been fixed for execution of the new project to develop an integrated city with smart features in Dwarka by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any further specifications of this plan has been made concerning Dwarka and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any mechanism will be made available to the current residents of Dwarka, to put forth their views/concerns/grievances and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that there is no new project in pipeline to develop/redevelop existing Dwarka sub city with smart features. However, there is a proposal to engage a consultant to provide consultancy services to evolve city level development

plan for high density mix land use hubs in DDA's vacant land in Dwarka. The scope of the work of the consultant includes, inter-alia, discussions with welfare association and all stake holders at conceptual design stage.

Sand Mafia

2936. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether killings by the sand mafia are on the increase despite making best efforts by the Government machinery to curb such killings;

(b) if so, the total number of Government officers including Police officers killed by said mafia during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of guilty persons arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has analyzed the reasons for the failure to contain such activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to enforce the relevant laws and contain such illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Minor minerals which include sand are defined under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. Section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957 vests powers with the State Governments to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. Under this provision, regular operations to curb and eliminate illegal mining and to take action against those involved in illegal mining are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Government of India does not maintain information about cases of illegal mining or killings by sand mafia.

Further, '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. The onus of defending the officers involved in prevention of heinous crimes including prevention of activities of sand mafia rests with the respective State Governments. Further, States/ UT administrations are competent to take action in their area of jurisdiction to protect the interests of their citizens.

Killing of CRPF Personnel

2937. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of policemen including Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel injured and killed in various protests during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure better protection of the forces; and

(c) the funds spent on procuring protective equipment for CISF and CRPF jawans during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The number of CAPFs personnel including CRPF personnel injured and killed in various protests in the States, during the last two years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement. Law & Order being the State subject, information/data relating to State Police personnel injured and killed in various protests rests with the States.

(b) The forces are upgraded with sophisticated weaponry and the personnel are provided protective gears like Bullet Resistant Jackets, Bullet Resistant Helmets, full body protector, Bullet Proof Vehicles for better protection. Further, specialised training and theatre specific pre-induction training is given to troops deployed for dealing with Naxalites/Maoists/terrorists and protesters.

(c) During the said period, an amount of Rs. 23,98,45,269/- has been incurred for procuring protective equipment for CISF and CRPF jawans.

Statement

Force	States	No. of Personnel injured in Protests			No. of personnel killed in protests		
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
CRPF	Jammu and Kashmir	2739	847	22	0	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	0	15	0	0	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Haryana	9	8	0	0	0	0
	Delhi	1	0	0	0	0	0
ITBP	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0
BSF	Jammu and Kashmir	38	16	0	0	0	0
	Haryana	7	0	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0
CISF		0	0	0	0	0	0
AR		0	0	0	0	0	0
SSB	Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana	135	60	0	0	0	0
Total		2933	946	22	0	0	0

LTV to Minorities from Afghanistan

2938. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently cleared the proposal for granting Long Term Visa (LTV) to minorities from Afghanistan especially sikhs seeking refuge in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such relaxation will be given to minorities from Pakistan, who fled the country owing to religious persecution;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received requests from Hindus and Muslims who wanted to return to India; and

(f) if so, the number of such persons and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Central Government has extended the facility of Long Term Visa (LTV) to the members of minority communities in Afghanistan, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians seeking permanent settlement in India with a view to acquire Indian citizenship. If found eligible, such persons may be granted Long Term Visa (LTV) for a period of 5 years at a time, which is further extendable. Similar facility of Long Term Visa (LTV) is already available to such members of minority communities of Pakistan.

(e) and (f) No such specific request has been received by the Central Government. However, existing regulations also permit grant of LTV to the following categories of Afghanistan and Pakistan nationals; -

(i) Afghanistan nationals married to Indian nationals in India and staying in India or Pakistani women married to Indian nationals and staying in India.

(ii) Indian origin women holding Afghanistan or Pakistan nationality married to Afghanistan or Pakistan nationals respectively and returning to India due to widowhood/ divorce and having no

male members to support them in Afghanistan or Pakistan.

(iii) Cases involving extreme compassion.

Issuance of Soil Health Card

2939. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

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

(a) the salient features of the Soil Health Card Scheme along with the criterion laid down under the scheme for issuance of Soil Health Cards (SHCs) to the farmers;

(b) the number of SHCs issued to the farmers across the country under the scheme since inception, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the funds provided by the Government to the States along with its utilisation reported by the States thereunder;

(d) whether the Government has set up Soil Testing Laboratories across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the number of farmers who have availed benefits of such laboratories, so far;

(e) whether a lot of soil testing laboratories are shut down due to shortage of equipment and manpower and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to improve the service; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Government has introduced Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme to assist State Governments to provide Soil Health Cards to all farmers across the country once in a cycle of 2 years. Soil Health Cards provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to

be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. The criteria followed for soil sampling is in grids of 2.5 ha in irrigated areas and 10 ha grid in rainfed areas. Sample testing is to be done for 12 parameters namely pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Organic Carbon (OC), macronutrients [Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) & Potash (K)], secondary nutrients [Sulphur (S)] and micronutrients micro-nutrients [Zinc (Zn), Iron (Fe), Copper (Cu), Manganese (Mn) & Boron (B)].

(b) During the first cycle (2015-2017), 10.60 crore soil health cards issued to farmers. In the first year of Second Cycle (2017-18); 1.59 crore soil health cards issued till 06.03.2018. The State-wise detailed Statement is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of the funds provided by the Government to the States along with its utilization

reported by the States is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) State-wise Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) sanctioned/ strengthened is placed at given in the enclosed Statement-III. 10.60 crore and 1.59 crore farmers are benefitted from the soil health Card scheme during the 1st cycle and 2nd cycle respectively through the soil testing laboratories.

(e) and (f) None of the State Governments have reported shutting down of soil testing labs due to shortage of equipment and manpower. Maintenance and keeping functional of STLs are the responsibility of respective State Governments. Government of India is providing financial assistance for strengthening of soil testing labs on demand of State Governments.

Statement – I

State-wise and Cycle-wise Target and Achievement of Soil Health Card Distribution Under Soil Health Card Scheme (As on 06.03.2018)

S. No.	State	First Cycle (2015-17)		Second Cycle (2017-19)	
		Target	SHCs printed & distributed	Target	SHCs printed & distributed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	16991000	16581748	11662730	1074766
2.	Maharashtra	12977232	12977232	6488616	2699184
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8872377	8872377	4436189	2183000
4.	Rajasthan	6886000	6886000	3443000	1198000
5.	Karnataka	7832189	7832204	3916095	1492780
6.	Gujarat	5108923	5108923	2554462	0
7.	Andhra Pradesh	7455204	7455204	3727602	1011863
8.	Bihar	6469650	6469650	3618117	1038883
9.	West Bengal	5040510	5040510	2520255	834000
10.	Tamil Nadu	7000000	7000000	3500000	966951
11.	Telangana	5720737	5720737	2860369	494482
12.	Punjab	1053000	948634	2309811	0
13.	Haryana	4227238	4227238	2180278	47625

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Chhattisgarh	3890709	3890709	1945355	1640830
15.	Odisha	2374233	2374233	1848441	410726
16.	Kerala	705420	705420	2852208	0
17.	Goa	25000	25000	12500	4223
18.	Uttarakhand	750494	750494	375247	241992
19.	Himachal Pradesh	385011	385011	480383	333657
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	692062	692062	457022	71281
21.	Jharkhand	637507	637507	318754	96367
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	20532	20532	56762	0
23.	Assam	1540968	750086	770484	0
24.	Manipur	114522	114522	57261	0
25.	Meghalaya	209561	209561	104781	35904
26.	Mizoram	11986	11986	5993	73
27.	Nagaland	184797	184797	92399	0
28.	Sikkim	46000	46000	23000	0
29.	Tripura	117723	117723	58862	12343
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	10000	10000	3900	0
31.	Dadar Nagar and Haveli	2162	2162	6000	0
32.	Puducherry	19594	19594	9797	0
Total		107372341	106067856	62696665	15888930

Statement – II

State-wise Fund Released and Utilized Under Soil Health Card Scheme

(Rs in lakh)

S. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Released	Fund Utilized	Released	Fund Utilized	Released	Fund Utilized	Released	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.08	124.08	457.75	457.75	1394.47	1394.47	919.26	910.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1223	12.23	17.18	17.18	37.37	37.37	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	50.85	50.85	142.07	142.07	365.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	253.39	243.15	488.17	433.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	66.04	66.04	281.03	281.03	342.72	342.72	888.12	362.77
6.	Goa	11.51	0.00	12.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	80.76	80.76	603.46	603.46	528.69	528.69	1990.36	0.00
8.	Haryana	34.13	34.13	288.22	288.22	0.00	0.00	1065.05	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.08	24.08	47.34	47.34	29.42	29.42	136.34	101.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.79	13.72	77.16	75.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	50.69	35.58	53.97	38.12	64.18	56.57	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	127.02	127.02	650.25	650.25	1029.80	1029.80	1135.63	562.19
13.	Kerala	112.62	62.83	60.93	60.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	142.86	142.86	888.05	888.05	1373.54	1373.54	2464.47	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	215.96	215.96	932.30	932.30	1910.73	1743.53	1066.77	0.00
16.	Manipur	12.80	0.00	17.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	13.62	13.62	20.60	20.60	0.00	0.00	40.26	0.00
18.	Mizoram	11.98	11.98	13.79	13.79	6.15	6.15	12.25	0.00
19.	Nagaland	13.18	13.18	22.46	22.46	17.55	17.55	0.00	0.00

20.	Odisha	80.23	80.23	269.89	269.89	304.48	304.48	451.33	0.00
21.	Punjab	25.81	25.81	304.98	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	143.42	143.42	875.79	89.89	1108.29	868.05	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	11.75	11.75	11.81	11.81	0.00	0.00	13.51	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	131.91	131.91	469.51	469.51	644.92	644.92	868.91	0.00
25.	Telangana	93.48	93.48	352.92	352.92	468.25	468.25	705.39	0.00
26.	Tripura	18.38	18.38	22.71	22.71	59.21	59.21	33.15	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	354.47	354.47	1716.42	1579.33	2442.05	2246.68	2256.36	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	23.40	23.40	65.19	65.19	144.70	144.70	92.54	0.00
29.	West Bengal	117.14	117.14	480.12	480.12	1094.96	1094.96	591.01	0.00
30.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.64	0.00
Total		2389.58	2272.06	9644.07	8338.52	13366.49	12391.04	14744.34	1936.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	1	0	47	48
26.	Telangana	0	3	0	3	0	0	24	24
27.	Tripura	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	10	0	10	0	0	50	50
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
30.	West Bengal	1	4	0	5	11	0	10	21
31.	ICAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		10	69	7	86	93	8	262	363

STL - Soil Testing Lab

MSTL- Mobile Soil Testing Lab

Str- Strengthening

S. No.	States	2016-17					2017-18				
		New STLs'	MSTL	Str STLs	Mini STLs	Total	New STLs	MSTL	Str STLs	Mini STLs	Total
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	21	0	23	0	0	0	1328	1328
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3
3.	Assam	0	0	0	200	200	0	0	4	0	4
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	0	0	111	122	0	0	4	0	4
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	230	241
8.	Haryana	1	0	11	50	62	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	69	69	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1300	1300	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	6	0	15	2	23	0	0	66	4	70
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	152	152	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265	0	0	626	891	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15.	Maharashtra	25	0	19	1318	1362	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	128
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Telangana	0	0	0	600	600	0	0	12	1450	1462
27.	Tripura	0	1	2	100	103	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	ICAR	0	0	0	1076	1076	0	0	0	0	0
Total		308	3	75	5612	5998	0	0	103	3140	3243

STL - Soil Testing Lab

MSTL- Mobile Soil Testing Lab

Str- Strengthening

S. No.	States	Total				
		New STLs	MSTL	Str STLs	Mini STLs	Grand Total
1	2	21	22	23	24	25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	9	58	1328	1395
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	8	0	8
3.	Assam	2	2	4	200	208
4.	Bihar	0	6	14	0	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	20	0	4	111	135
6.	Goa	1	1	0	0	2

1	2	21	22	23	24	25
7.	Gujarat	0	2	11	230	243
8.	Haryana	1	0	11	50	62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	0	69	75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	6	0	0	11
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	1300	1301
12.	Karnataka	6	1	117	6	130
13.	Kerala	0	2	1	152	155
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265	10	0	626	901
15.	Maharashtra	38	10	29	1318	1395
16.	Manipur	0	0	3	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	2	8	10
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	1
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	3	6	0	0	9
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	0	0	0	128	128
23.	Rajasthan	55	0	32	0	87
24.	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	48	0	49
26.	Telangana	0	3	36	2050	2089
27.	Tripura	1	2	2	100	105
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	10	50	0	60
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	4	0	4
30.	West Bengal	12	4	10	0	26
31.	ICAR	0	0	0	1076	1076
Total		411	80	447	8752	9690

STL - Soil Testing Lab

MSTL- Mobile Soil Testing Lab

Str- Strengthening

Fire Safety

2940. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations to provide funds to State Governments to improve fire safety and allied services, particularly in urban areas, in view of rapid urbanization and financial crunch in local self Governments;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) the total funds allocated to the States and the amount utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Gujarat; and

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to open a branch of National Fire Service College, Nagpur in Gujarat to meet the growing demand for trained manpower in this field, if so, the time by which such branch is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Fire Services have been included as a Municipal function under the XII Schedule of the Constitution of India Article 243 (W). Therefore, it is the primary responsibility of the municipal bodies themselves and the State Governments to allocate sufficient resources for improving fire safety in the areas of their jurisdiction.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing technical advice and financial assistance from time to time by providing funds under different Central Schemes.

Under the Scheme of "Modernization of Fire Services in the country", Rs. 34.00 Crore was released to 17 states/UTs during 2014-16 for equipping fire stations with modern equipment. The details of funds released to States during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the Scheme of "Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services", is given in the enclosed Statement. The scheme has been subsumed in State Plan after adoption of 14th Finance Commission recommendations.

At present, there is no Central Scheme under the Ministry of Home Affairs for providing financial assistance to the States for improving fire safety.

(d) No Madam.

Statement*State-wise Releases Under the Scheme of "Modernization of Fire Services in the Country"*

Name of the States	Year	
	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Assam	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Bihar	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Goa	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Gujarat	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Karnataka	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Maharashtra	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Manipur	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Meghalaya	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Mizoram	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Nagaland	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Orissa	Rs. 2.00 Cr.	—
Delhi	—	Rs. 2.00 Cr.
Puducherry	—	Rs. 2.00 Cr.
Total	Rs.30.00 Cr.	Rs. 4.00 Cr.

[Translation]

Expenditure Incurred on Caste Based Census

2941. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted caste based census in the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on caste based census;

(d) whether the data on the caste based census is proposed to be made public; and

(e) the reasons for non-disclosure of caste based census to the public so far?

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), 2011 was conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in rural areas and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) in urban areas.

(c) The SECC-2011 was conducted with the approved cost of Rs. 4893.60 crore.

(d) and (e) The SECC data excluding the caste data has been finalized and published by MoRD and HUPA in 2016. The caste data has been handed over to ORGI for processing, whereafter it is to be submitted to the Expert Group to be formed under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog for classification and categorization. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment being the nodal Ministry is taking further action in the matter.

Security to Officers

2942. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of man-handling of officers belonging to Indian Administrative Service and other All India Services, interrupting such officers in discharging their public duties and lodging cases against such officers have come to light in the country especially in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any information has been collected by the Government in respect of such incidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to punish the guilty persons by taking speedy action and to provide security to the said victims/officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) '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 citizens including officers of Indian Administrative Service and other All India Services in discharge of their public duties. Central Government takes appropriate action when such incidents come to notice.

Delhi police has informed that on a complaint of Shri Anshu Prakash, Chief Secretary, Delhi, a case has been registered on 20.02.2018 against certain persons. Two Members of Legislative Assembly were arrested in the case on 21.02.2018; one of whom has been granted conditional bail by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi Investigation of the case is in progress.

[English]

Linguistic Data

2943. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the linguistic/ language data of Census, 2011 are not made available to the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to make the said data available to the public soon and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any increase in the number of languages officially recorded in 2011; and

(e) if so, the details of the data of all the Indian languages and dialects listed by the Census, language and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Madam; the linguistic / language data of Census 2011 has been finalized and will be released after the approval of the competent authority.

Terrorist Attacks on Security Camps

2944. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the militants have once again made an attempt to enter CRPF camp at Karan Nagar area in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir recently which was foiled by the security forces;

(b) if so, whether the militants later took shelter in the building under construction and located near the CRPF camp;

(c) if so, the details of CRPF personnel killed/injured due to the attempt made by militants on CRPF camp;

(d) whether NIA has since investigated the same; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect para-military bases, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) On 12.02.2018, terrorists tried to enter CRPF camp in Karan Nagar, Srinagar which was repulsed by the alert sentry and terrorists took refuge in a nearby under construction multi-storied building. During searches an encounter broke out in which 1 CRPF jawan lost his life and 2 terrorists were killed.

(d) NIA has not taken up this case for investigation.

(e): in order to address the issue of attack on security forces camps, the following measures have been taken: -

- (i) Security arrangements are periodically revised based on emerging threats and intelligence inputs.
- (ii) The security situation of J&K is regularly reviewed in the Unified Command meeting headed by Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir apart from reviews taken by MHA.
- (iii) Strengthening of perimeter / boundary wall

Establishment of FMTTI

2945. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for finalization of the site and establishment of Farm

Machinery Training and Testing Institute (FMTTI) in Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Team have visited the State for the selection of the site for FMTTI and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said FMTTI is likely to be set up and made functional?

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 already established four numbers of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (FMTTI) in the country at Budni (M.P.), Hisar (Haryana), Anantapur (A.P.) and Biswanath Chariali (Assam). The existing infrastructure of FMTTIs does not cope-up with the increased demand of Training and Testing. Accordingly, based on the request from various State Governments, it was decided to establish more number of FMTTIs. However later on Government dropped the proposal and decided to strengthen the existing FMTTIs and other Testing Institutes available in the country.

Accordingly, at present there is no proposal for establishment of new Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (FMTTI).

[Translation]

Migration to Urban Areas

2846. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether large scale migration to urban areas from rural areas is the main reason for urban employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development of economic opportunities in urban areas is not at par with the extent of migration; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to create employment opportunities and to improve the capacity of urban areas through rapid development of urban manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Migration from rural areas to urban areas is not the main reason for urban unemployment. According to World Migration Report 2015, migrants help in growth and capital accumulation. This report also suggests that migration decisions have a positive and significant impact on livelihood patterns of rural migrants.

(d) The flagship Scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) aims at eliminating poverty and vulnerability among urban poor by imparting skill training for self-employment and also placement in jobs. Also, the Mission provides for interest subvention on loans availed by individuals and groups for setting up of micro-enterprises.

Implementation of PMAY

2947. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) along with the number of people to whom houses have already been allotted, city-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the implementation of this project in Maharashtra is not as per the time limit prescribed for its completion;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has taken appropriate steps to create awareness among people regarding PMAY in Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) City-wise and State-wise details of houses constructed and occupied by the beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Under PMAY(U), the States/Union Territories (UTs) frame the project proposals based on

the demand for housing assessed by them, get them approved from the concerned State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) and submit the proposals to the Ministry Of Housing & Urban Affairs for central assistance.

Based on the project proposals submitted by Government of Maharashtra, 94 projects for construction 1,70,465 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY(U) for the State of Maharashtra and out of the sanctioned houses 25,222 houses have been completed.

(d) and (e) The awareness on PMAY(U) amongst all stakeholders is being carried out by this Ministry across the country including Maharashtra through various mediums viz. Radio, TV, Cinema, Newspaper, Social Media, Nukkad Natak, etc since the launch PMAY(U) Mission. Apart from these, the following steps have also been taken:

- (i) National/ Regional/State/city Level workshops are being conducted at a 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.
- (ii) Workshops are also being conducted by Central Nodal Agencies *i.e.*, National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to disseminate information on Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) to all stakeholders including Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs).
- (iii) A quarterly Newsletter titled 'Ashraya' is being circulated for creating awareness about the Scheme.
- (iv) Installation of Ministry's stall with information about its various schemes by way of brochures, posters, banners etc. in events across India like IITF, 2016, Vibrant Gujarat, etc.
- (v) The States/UTs also carry out Information Education & Communication (IEC) activities under PMAY(U) which is fully funded by this Ministry.

In addition, the Government of Maharashtra has also conducted capacity building regional workshops at Thane, Pune, Nashik, Jalgaon and Nagpur. National Housing Bank (NHB) has also held a workshop at

Mumbai to spread awareness among Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) on CLSS component.

Statement

State and City Wise Details for Status of Housing Construction Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

S. No.	State	City	Houses Completed	Houses Occupied
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	2	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Palakonda	2	2
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellimarla	232	232
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsipatnam	2	2
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Jangareddigudem	2	2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandigama	1	1
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Vuyyuru	4	4
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandikoturu	2	2
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Paiaasa Kasibugga	192	-
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajam	1	1
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Amadalavalasa	512	-
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	206	14
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram	374	374
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Bobbili	195	195
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Salur	314	314
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	2,363	1,811
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	9,554	6,004
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle	3	3
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Tuni	699	699
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram	2	2
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	49	49
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota	1	1
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	2	2
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	27	27

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram	13	13
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaiapuram	1	1
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Kowur	1	1
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalligudem	215	215
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	502	502
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Tanuku	4	4
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhimavaram	2	2
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasapur	1	1
33.	Andhra Pradesh	Palacole	130	130
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Jaggaihpeta	2	2
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	183	183
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudivada	5	5
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Pedana	1	1
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	620	620
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalle	2	2
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	2	2
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalli	2	2
42.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet	8	8
43.	Andhra Pradesh	Chilakaluripet	2	2
44.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	2,244	2,244
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali	4	4
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	1	1
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Markapur	1	1
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	182	182
49.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	274	274
50.	Andhra Pradesh	Kandukur	1	1
51.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	356	356
52.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1,000	1,000
53.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur	5	5
54.	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur	5	5
55.	Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendla	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	716	716
57.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti	231	231
58.	Andhra Pradesh	Raja m pet	2	2
59.	Andhra Pradesh	Yemmiganur	3	3
60.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	37	37
61.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	7	7
62.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	307	307
63.	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	1	1
64.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg	350	350
65.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	381	381
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadpatri	2	2
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	588	588
68.	Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram	794	794
69.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadiri	335	335
70.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur	195	195
71.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasti	112	112
72.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	565	565
73.	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle	171	171
74.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	636	636
75.	Andhra Pradesh	Palamaneru	3	3
76.	Andhra Pradesh	Mydukur	218	218
Andhra Pradesh Total			26,170	21,172
77.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	15	15
78.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koloriang	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh Total			16	16
79.	Assam	Kokrajhar	2	2
80.	Assam	Dhubri	4	4
81.	Assam	Bilasipara	4	4
82.	Assam	Barpeta Road	2	2
83.	Assam	Barpeta	3	3
84.	Assam	Howli	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
85.	Assam	Pathsala	9	9
86.	Assam	Nagaon	2	2
87.	Assam	Raha	1	1
88.	Assam	Tezpur	4	4
89.	Assam	North Lakhimpur	6	6
90.	Assam	Dhakuakhana	1	1
91.	Assam	Tinsukia	5	5
92.	Assam	Dibrugarh	9	9
93.	Assam	Chabua	2	2
94.	Assam	Naharkatiya	1	1
95.	Assam	Sivasagar	1	1
96.	Assam	Moranhat	2	2
97.	Assam	Jorhat	25	25
98.	Assam	Teok	2	2
99.	Assam	Titabor Town	2	2
100.	Assam	Mariani	5	5
101.	Assam	Dergaon	1	1
102.	Assam	Golaghat	1	1
103.	Assam	Bokajan	1	1
104.	Assam	Silchar	3	3
105.	Assam	Bongaigaon	5	5
106.	Assam	Abhayapuri	2	2
107.	Assam	Basugaon	1	1
108.	Assam	North Guwahati	1	1
109.	Assam	Guwahati	56	56
110.	Assam	Tihu	2	2
111.	Assam	Mangaldoi	4	4
Assam Total			170	170
112.	Bihar	Mohania	2	2
113.	Bihar	Narkatiaganj	2	2
114.	Bihar	Raxaul Bazar	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
115.	Bihar	Sugauli	31	31
116.	Bihar	Dhaka	86	86
117.	Bihar	Motihari	8	8
118.	Bihar	Areraj	3	3
119.	Bihar	Kesaria	14	14
120.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	50	50
121.	Bihar	Dumra	53	53
122.	Bihar	Jainagar	5	5
123.	Bihar	Madhubani (Nagar Parishad)	71	71
124.	Bihar	Ghoghardiha	3	3
125.	Bihar	Araria	1	1
126.	Bihar	Kishanganj	50	50
127.	Bihar	Banmankhi Bazar	1	1
128.	Bihar	Purnia	674	573
129.	Bihar	Katihar	214	87
130.	Bihar	Darbhanga	478	349
131.	Bihar	Benipur (Nagar Parishad)	1	1
132.	Bihar	Motipur	5	5
133.	Bihar	Kanti	2	2
134.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	50	50
135.	Bihar	Maharajganj	171	171
136.	Bihar	Mairwa	1	1
137.	Bihar	Lalganj	21	21
138.	Bihar	Hajipur (Nagar Parishad)	16	16
139.	Bihar	Mahnar	3	3
140.	Bihar	Samastipur (Nagar Parishad + OG)	3	3
141.	Bihar	Rosera	1	1
142.	Bihar	Teghra	4	4
143.	Bihar	Begusarai	61	61
144.	Bihar	Bakhri	3	3
145.	Bihar	Balia	9	9

1	2	3	4	5
146.	Bihar	Khagaria (Nagar Parishad)	9	9
147.	Bihar	Gogri Jamalpur	90	90
148.	Bihar	Nawghachiya	27	27
149.	Bihar	Sultanganj	1	1
150.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	10	10
151.	Bihar	Banka	1	1
152.	Bihar	Munger	1	1
153.	Bihar	Jamalpur (Nagar Parishad)	28	28
154.	Bihar	Kharagpur	9	9
155.	Bihar	Barahiya	27	27
156.	Bihar	Lakhisarai (Nagar Parishad)	1	1
157.	Bihar	Biharsharif	5	5
158.	Bihar	Rajgir	48	48
159.	Bihar	Silao	1	1
160.	Bihar	Maner	3	3
161.	Bihar	Dinapur Nizamat (Nagar Parishad)	6	6
162.	Bihar	Khagaul (Nagar Parishad)	1	1
163.	Bihar	Patna	174	107
164.	Bihar	Phulwari Sharif (Nagar Parishad)	10	10
165.	Bihar	Bihta	2	2
166.	Bihar	Masaurhi	3	3
167.	Bihar	Arrah	3	3
168.	Bihar	Buxar (Nagar Parishad)	3	3
169.	Bihar	Dehri (Nagar Parishad)	1	1
170.	Bihar	Daudnagar	19	19
171.	Bihar	Rafiganj	27	27
172.	Bihar	Aurangabad (Nagar Parishad)	36	36
173.	Bihar	Tikari	1	1
174.	Bihar	Gaya	1,392	1,331
175.	Bihar	Bodh Gaya	38	38
176.	Bihar	Nawada	34	34

1	2	3	4	5
177.	Bihar	Warisaliganj	29	29
178.	Bihar	Hisua	12	12
179.	Bihar	Jhajha	26	26
180.	Bihar	Jehanabad (Nagar Parishad)	2	2
181.	Bihar	Makhdumpur	3	1
182.	Bihar	Arwal	1	1
Bihar Total			4,181	3,696
183.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	37	37
Chandigarh Total			37	37
184.	Chhattisgarh	Wadrafnagar	3	3
185.	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur	18	18
186.	Chhattisgarh	Rajpur	1	1
187.	Chhattisgarh	Bagicha	3	3
188.	Chhattisgarh	Jasipur	95	95
189.	Chhattisgarh	Pathalgaon	2	2
190.	Chhattisgarh	Kirodimalnagar	4	4
191.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	31	31
192.	Chhattisgarh	Pusaur	1	1
193.	Chhattisgarh	Sarangarh	1	1
194.	Chhattisgarh	Baramkela	1	.1
195.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	19	19
196.	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara	3	3
197.	Chhattisgarh	Baloda	2	2
198.	Chhattisgarh	Champa	1	1
199.	Chhattisgarh	Chandrapur	5	5
200.	Chhattisgarh	Kota	17	17
201.	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	1	1
202.	Chhattisgarh	Takhatpur	1	1
203.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	364	348
204.	Chhattisgarh	Tifra	3	3
205.	Chhattisgarh	Bodri	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
206.	Chhattisgarh	Bilha	5	5
207.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	13	13
208.	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh	1	1
209.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh	3	3
210.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	313	77
211.	Chhattisgarh	Nawagarh	1	1
212.	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	9	9
213.	Chhattisgarh	Kumhari	19	19
214.	Chhattisgarh	Jamul	7	7
215.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Charoda	72	72
216.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar	176	64
217.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	153	153
218.	Chhattisgarh	Patan	22	22
219.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	21	21
220.	Chhattisgarh	Simga	4	4
221.	Chhattisgarh	Bhatapara	22	22
222.	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	24	24
223.	Chhattisgarh	Tundra	1	1
224.	Chhattisgarh	Bhatgaon	2	2
225.	Chhattisgarh	Arang	153	153
226.	Chhattisgarh	Abhanpur	11	11
227.	Chhattisgarh	Birgaon	8	8
228.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1,372	1,050
229.	Chhattisgarh	Mana-Camp	1	1
230.	Chhattisgarh	Rajim	1	1
231.	Chhattisgarh	Tilda Newra	3	3
232.	Chhattisgarh	Saraipali	2	2
233.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	22	22
234.	Chhattisgarh	Bagbahara	2	2
235.	Chhattisgarh	Kurud	1	1
236.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	14	14

1	2	3	4	5
237.	Chhattisgarh	Charama	1	1
238.	Chhattisgarh	Bhanupratappur	1	1
239.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	155	21
240.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdaipur	2	2
241.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	9	9
242.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	20	-
Chhattisgarh Total			3,223	2,383
243.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	278	278
Dadra and Nagar Haveli Total			278	278
244.	Daman and Diu	Daman	37	37
Daman and Diu Total			37	37
245.	Delhi	South Delhi MCD	896	896
246.	Delhi	NDMC	90	90
247.	Delhi	Delhi Cantonment Board	455	455
Delhi Total			1,441	1,441
248.	Goa	Mapusa	23	23
249.	Goa	Panaji	7	7
250.	Goa	Ponda	7	7
251.	Goa	Mormugao	20	20
252.	Goa	Margao	8	8
Goa Total			65	65
253.	Gujarat	Bopal	13	13
254.	Gujarat	Sachin	1	1
255.	Gujarat	Kadodara	25	25
256.	Gujarat	Rapar	1	1
257.	Gujarat	Bhachau	10	10
258.	Gujarat	Anjar	217	217
259.	Gujarat	Bhuj	117	117
260.	Gujarat	Mandvi	10	10
261.	Gujarat	Gandhidham	52	52
262.	Gujarat	Tharad	8	8

1	2	3	4	5
263.	Gujarat	Dhanera	11	11
264.	Gujarat	Palanpur		79
265.	Gujarat	Deesa	117	117
266.	Gujarat	Bhabhar	31	31
267.	Gujarat	Radhanpur	38	38
268.	Gujarat	Sidhpur	17	17
269.	Gujarat	Patan	132	132
270.	Gujarat	Harij	16	16
271.	Gujarat	Chanasma	1	1
272.	Gujarat	Kheraiu	11	11
273.	Gujarat	Unjha	16	16
274.	Gujarat	Visnagar	88	88
275.	Gujarat	Vadnagar	3	3
276.	Gujarat	Vijapur	46	46
277.	Gujarat	Mehsana	469	469
278.	Gujarat	Kadi	424	424
279.	Gujarat	Khedbrahma	22	22
280.	Gujarat	Idar	39	39
281.	Gujarat	Himatnagar	64	64
282.	Gujarat	Prantij	5	5
283.	Gujarat	Talod	3	3
284.	Gujarat	Modasa	146	146
285.	Gujarat	Bayad	26	26
286.	Gujarat	Chhatrai INA(INA)	274	274
287.	Gujarat	Kalol	643	643
288.	Gujarat:	Mansa	118	118
289.	Gujarat	Pethapur	13	13
290.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	377	377
291.	Gujarat	Dehgam	14	14
292.	Gujarat	Viramgam	99	99
293.	Gujarat	Sanand	191	191

1	2	3	4	5
294.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Cantonment (CB)	13	13
295.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	21,088	15,755
296.	Gujarat	Bareja	10	10
297.	Gujarat	Dholka	64	64
298.	Gujarat	Bavla	151	151
299.	Gujarat	Dhandhuka	6	6
300.	Gujarat	Halvad	63	63
301.	Gujarat	Dhrangadhra	62	62
302.	Gujarat	Patdi	3	3
303.	Gujarat	Surendranagar Dudhrej	104	104
304.	Gujarat	Wadhwan	89	89
305.	Gujarat	Thangadh	27	27
306.	Gujarat	Chotila	104	104
307.	Gujarat	Limbdi	4	4
308.	Gujarat	Morvi	47	47
309.	Gujarat	Wankaner	7	7
310.	Gujarat	Rajkot	5,705	5,464
311.	Gujarat	Lodhika (INA)	10	10
312.	Gujarat	Jasdan	49	49
313.	Gujarat	Gondai	260	260
314.	Gujarat	Bhayavadar	1	1
315.	Gujarat	Upleta	23	23
316.	Gujarat	Dhoraji	15	15
317.	Gujarat	Jetpur Navagadh	24	24
318.	Gujarat	Okha	2	2
319.	Gujarat	Dwarka	4	4
320.	Gujarat	Khambhalia	120	120
321.	Gujarat	Sikka	1	1
322.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	2,386	1,630
323.	Gujarat	Dhrol	8	8
324.	Gujarat	Kalavad	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
325.	Gujarat	Porbandar	187	187
326.	Gujarat	Chhaya	44	44
327.	Gujarat	Ranavav	6	6
328.	Gujarat	Kutiyana	1	1
329.	Gujarat	Manavadar	2	2
330.	Gujarat	Vanthali	2	2
331.	Gujarat	Junagadh	371	371
332.	Gujarat	Visavadar	2	2
333.	Gujarat	Keshod	14	14
334.	Gujarat	Mangrol	3	3
335.	Gujarat	Talala	66	66
336.	Gujarat	Veraval	72	72
337.	Gujarat	Sutrapada	2	2
338.	Gujarat	Kodinar	10	10
339.	Gujarat	Una	15	15
340.	Gujarat	Babra	21	21
341.	Gujarat	Lathi	4	4
342.	Gujarat	Damnagar	2	2
343.	Gujarat	Amreli	140	140
344.	Gujarat	Bagasara	4	4
345.	Gujarat	Savarkundli	15	15
346.	Gujarat	Rajula	35	35
347.	Gujarat	Botad	51	51
348.	Gujarat	Gadhada	1	1
349.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	1..872	366
350.	Gujarat	Sihor	13	13
351.	Gujarat	Gariadhar	1	1
352.	Gujarat	Palitana	7	7
353.	Gujarat	Talaja	1	1
354.	Gujarat	Mahuva	15	15
355.	Gujarat	Umreth	18	18

1	2	3	4	5
356.	Gujarat	Anand	216	216
357.	Gujarat	Valiabh Vidyanagar	8	8
358.	Gujarat	Kararnsad	28	28
359.	Gujarat	Petlad	26	26
360.	Gujarat	Khambhat	7	7
361.	Gujarat	Borsad	7	7
362.	Gujarat	Kapadvanj	19	19
363.	Gujarat	Balasinor	7	7
364.	Gujarat	Kathial	1	1
365.	Gujarat	Mehmedabad	268	12
366.	Gujarat	Kheda	8	8
367.	Gujarat	Nadiad	125	125
368.	Gujarat	Kanjari	1	1
369.	Gujarat	Thasra	3	3
370.	Gujarat	Dakor	2	2
371.	Gujarat	Lunawada	5	5
372.	Gujarat	Shehera	15	15
373.	Gujarat	Godhra	145	145
374.	Gujarat	Halol	85	85
375.	Gujarat	Jhalod (Zaiod)	26	26
376.	Gujarat	Dohad	112	112
377.	Gujarat	Savli	17	17
378.	Gujarat	Vadodara	6,178	4,173
379.	Gujarat	Por-Ramangamdi (INA)	2	2
380.	Gujarat	Vaghodia (INA)	55	55
381.	Gujarat	Chhota Udaipur	1	1
382.	Gujarat	Dabhoi	28	28
383.	Gujarat	Padra	21	21
384.	Gujarat	Karjan	21	21
385.	Gujarat	Rajpipla	10	10
386.	Gujarat	Bharuch (INA)	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
387.	Gujarat	Bharuch	374	246
388.	Gujarat	Anklesvar	397	397
389.	Gujarat	Anklesvar (INA)	127	127
390.	Gujarat	Panoli (INA)	2	2
391.	Gujarat	Valia - Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA)	1	1
392.	Gujarat	Navsari	230	230
393.	Gujarat	Vijalpor	118	118
394.	Gujarat	Gandevi	1	1
395.	Gujarat	Valsad	314	314
396.	Gujarat	Valsad (INA)	4	4
397.	Gujarat	Dharampur	1	1
398.	Gujarat	Pardi	72	72
399.	Gujarat	Vapi	936	936
400.	Gujarat	Vapi (INA)	23	23
401.	Gujarat	Sarigam (INA)	28	28
402.	Gujarat	Umbergaon	314	314
403.	Gujarat	Umbergaon (INA)	10	10
404.	Gujarat	Tarsadi	17	17
405.	Gujarat	Surat	9,081	8,498
406.	Gujarat	Hajira (INA)	11	11
407.	Gujarat	Magdalla (INA)	47	47
408.	Gujarat	Sachin (INA)	26	26
409.	Gujarat	Kansad	6	6
410.	Gujarat	Bardoli	40	40
411.	Gujarat	Songadh	31	31
412.	Gujarat	Vyara	23	23
Gujarat Total			57,121	46,313
413.	Haryana	Barara	1	1
414.	Haryana	Kalka	9	9
415.	Haryana	Pinjore	11	11

1	2	3	4	5
416.	Haryana	Panchkula	12	12
417.	Haryana	Naraingarh	2	2
418.	Haryana	Ambala	149	149
419.	Haryana	Ambala Cantt. (CB)	12	12
420.	Haryana	Jagadhri	7	7
421.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	55	55
422.	Haryana	Shahbad	3	3
423.	Haryana	Pehowa	1	1
424.	Haryana	Thanesar	24	24
425.	Haryana	Ladwa	2	2
426.	Haryana	Cheeka	3	3
427.	Haryana	Kaithal	15	15
428.	Haryana	Pundri	3	3
429.	Haryana	Nilokheri	4	4
430.	Haryana	Karnal	48	48
431.	Haryana	Nissing	1	1
432.	Haryana	Assandh	1	1
433.	Haryana	Gharaunda	3	3
434.	Haryana	Panipat	32	32
435.	Haryana	Samalkha	3	3
436.	Haryana	Gohana	1	1
437.	Haryana	Ganaur	4	4
438.	Haryana	Sonipat	65	65
439.	Haryana	Narwana	2	2
440.	Haryana	Jind	12	12
441.	Haryana	Ratia	1	1
442.	Haryana	Fatehabad	3	3
443.	Haryana	Mandi Dabwali	1	1
444.	Haryana	Sirsa	3	3
445.	Haryana	Ellenabad	1	1
446.	Haryana	Barwala	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
447.	Haryana	Hisar	463	463
448.	Haryana	Narnaund	4	4
449.	Haryana	Hansi	4	4
450.	Haryana	Bhiwani	3	3
451.	Haryana	Rohtak	442	442
452.	Haryana	Sampia	2	2
453.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh	10	10
454.	Haryana	Jhajjar	2	2
455.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	1	1
456.	Haryana	Dharuhera	10	10
457.	Haryana	Rewari	41	41
458.	Haryana	Hailey Mandi	23	23
459.	Haryana	Pataudi	1	1
460.	Haryana	Gurgaon	319	319
461.	Haryana	Sohna	38	38
462.	Haryana	Faridabad	359	359
463.	Haryana	Palwal	8	8
464.	Haryana	Hodal	1	1
Haryana Total			2,227	2,227
465.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	3	3
466.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmsala	1	1
467.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1	1
468.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	5	5
469.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	8	8
470.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	2	2
471.	Himachal Pradesh	Daulatpur	1	1
472.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	30	30
473.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur 117	117	
474.	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	2	2
475.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	t-	2
476.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
477.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajgarh	1	1
478.	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib	1	1
479.	Himachal Pradesh	Rampur	2	2
480.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimia	12	12
481.	Himachal Pradesh	Theog	1	1
Himachal Pradesh Total			194	194
482.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	4	4
483.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh Ladakh	62	62
484.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir Total			67	67
485.	Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara	2	2
486.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	1	1
487.	Jammu and Kashmir	Watra Gam	7	7
488.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	20	20
489.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipore	3	3
490.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hajan	1	1
491.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal	2	2
492.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	12	12
493.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badami Bagh (CB)	1	1
494.	Jammu and Kashmir	Khansahib	10	10
495.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	6	6
496.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chadura	6	6
497.	Jammu and Kashmir	Charar-i-Sharief	3	3
498.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	4	4
499.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shupiyan	9	9
500.	Jammu and Kashmir	Aishmuquam	2	2
501.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bijbehara	3	3
502.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	3	3
503.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	2	2
504.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	1	1
505.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
506.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	2	2
507.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	3	3
508.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	1	1
509.	Jammu and Kashmir	Thanamandi	1	1
510.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	3	3
511.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	1	1
512.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	14	14
513.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ghomanhasan	1	1
514.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	1	1
Jammu and Kashmir Total			126	126
515.	Jharkhand	Nagar Uttari	43	43
516.	Jharkhand	Majhion	355	355
517.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	941	941
518.	Jharkhand	Chatra	194	194
519.	Jharkhand	Koderma	197	197
520.	Jharkhand	Jhumri Tilaiya	723	723
521.	Jharkhand	Giridih (Nagar Parishad)	1,017	1,017
522.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	2,755	2,755
523.	Jharkhand	Madhupur	311	311
524.	Jharkhand	Godda	647	647
525.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	481	481
526.	Jharkhand	Rajmahal	442	442
527.	Jharkhand	Pakur	352	352
528.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2,176	2,024
529.	Jharkhand	Chirkunda	277	277
530.	Jharkhand	Phusro (Nagar Parishad)	186	186
531.	Jharkhand	Chas (Nagar Parishad)	2,538	2,245
532.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga (Nagar Parishad)	1,130	1,130
533.	Jharkhand	Mango	263	263
534.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	299	299
535.	Jharkhand	Jugsalai	11	11

1	2	3	4	5
536.	Jharkhand	Chakulia	407	407
537.	Jharkhand	Hussainabad	70	70
538.	Jharkhand	Bishrampur	401	401
539.	Jharkhand	Medininagar	722	722
540.	Jharkhand	Latehar	436	436
541.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	783	783
542.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh Cantonment	452	452
543.	Jharkhand	Basukinath	343	343
544.	Jharkhand	Dumka	194	194
545.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	323	323
546.	Jharkhand	Mihijam	40	40
547.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	3,713	2,770
548.	Jharkhand	Bundu	158	158
549.	Jharkhand	Khunti	378	378
550.	Jharkhand	Gumla	836	836
551.	Jharkhand	Simdega	1,253	1,253
552.	Jharkhand	Chakardharpur	607	607
553.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	333	333
554.	Jharkhand	Adityapur (Nagar Parishad)	403	403
555.	Jharkhand	Seraikela	130	130
Jharkhand Total			27,320	25,932
556.	Karnataka	Naganur	21	21
557.	Karnataka	Boragaon	52	52
558.	Karnataka	Examba	45	45
559.	Karnataka	Kabbur	42	42
560.	Karnataka	Ugar Khurd	37	37
561.	Karnataka	Shedbal	62	62
562.	Karnataka	Ainapur	45	45
563.	Karnataka	Chinchali	202	202
564.	Karnataka	Kankanawadi	17	17
565.	Karnataka	Harugeri	127	127

1	2	3	4	5
566.	Karnataka	Mugalkhod	113	113
567.	Karnataka	Kallolli	50	50
568.	Karnataka	Mallapur (P.G.)	39	39
569.	Karnataka	Arabhavi	120	120
570.	Karnataka	M.K.Hubli	15	15
571.	Karnataka	Kittur	2	2
572.	Karnataka	Manolli (Munavalli)	15	15
573.	Karnataka	Belagali	104	104
574.	Karnataka	Kamatgi	182	182
575.	Karnataka	Aminagad	106	106
576.	Karnataka	Chadchan	131	131
577.	Karnataka	Almel	140	140
578.	Karnataka	Devara Hippargi	241	241
579.	Karnataka	Kolhar(Old)	137	137
580.	Karnataka	Nidagundi	38	38
581.	Karnataka	Managuli	51	51
582.	Karnataka	Naiatawad	55	55
583.	Karnataka	Maski	145	145
584.	Karnataka	Sirwar	128	128
585.	Karnataka	Turvihal	73	73
586.	Karnataka	Balganur	70	70
587.	Karnataka	Kuknoor	66	66
588.	Karnataka	Kanavgiri	50	50
589.	Karnataka	Karatgi	110	110
590.	Karnataka	Tawargera	109	109
591.	Karnataka	Jali	9	9
592.	Karnataka	Guttal	75	75
593.	Karnataka	Hagaribommanahalli	86	86
594.	Karnataka	Mariyammanahalli	172L	173
595.	Karnataka	Kurugodu	100	100
596.	Karnataka	Kudathini	61	61

1	2	3	4	5
597.	Karnataka	Kurekuppa	48	48
598.	Karnataka	Nayakanahatti	5	5
599.	Karnataka	Malebennur	59	59
600.	Karnataka	Kaapu	29	29
601.	Karnataka	Chandapura	9	9
602.	Karnataka	Hebbagodi	79	79
603.	Karnataka	Bommasandra	15	15
604.	Karnataka	Attibele	70	70
605.	Karnataka	Jigani	54	54
606.	Karnataka	Kotekara	6	6
607.	Karnataka	Vittal	36	36
608.	Karnataka	Kembhavi	35	35
609.	Karnataka	Kekkera	84	84
610.	Karnataka	Bidadi	8	8
611.	Karnataka	Nipani	47	47
612.	Karnataka	Sadalgi	156	166
613.	Karnataka	Chikodi	111	131
614.	Karnataka	Athni	34	84
615.	Karnataka	Kudchi	44	44
616.	Karnataka	Raybag	43	43
617.	Karnataka	Mudalgi	70	70
618.	Karnataka	Konnur	57	57
619.	Karnataka	Gokak	187	187
620.	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	69	69
621.	Karnataka	Hukeri	108	108
622.	Karnataka	Belgaum	993	419
623.	Karnataka	Belgaum Cantonment (CB)	1	1
624.	Karnataka	Khanapur	47	47
625.	Karnataka	Bail Hongal	144	144
626.	Karnataka	Saundatti-Yellamma	104	104
627.	Karnataka	Ramdurg	175	175

1	2	3	4	5
628.	Karnataka	Mahalingpur	128	128
629.	Karnataka	Terdal	273	273
630.	Karnataka	Jamkhandi	143	143
631.	Karnataka	Rabkavi Banhatti	208	208
632.	Karnataka	Bilgi	290	290
633.	Karnataka	Mudhol	124	124
634.	Karnataka	Kerur	61	61
635.	Karnataka	Badami	54	54
636.	Karnataka	Guledgudda	81	81
637.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	97	97
638.	Karnataka	Hungund	89	89
639.	Karnataka	likai	108	108
640.	Karnataka	Bijapur	495	495
641.	Karnataka	Indi	64	64
642.	Karnataka	Sindgi	61	61
643.	Karnataka	Basavana Bagevadi	37	37
644.	Karnataka	Muddebihal	32	32
645.	Karnataka	Talikota	17	17
646.	Karnataka	Basavakalyan	209	209
647.	Karnataka	Bhalki	160	160
648.	Karnataka	Aurad	95	95
649.	Karnataka	Bidar	53	53
650.	Karnataka	Homnabad	106	106
651.	Karnataka	Chitgoppa	9	9
652.	Karnataka	Mudgal	28	28
653.	Karnataka	Lingsugur	212	212
654.	Karnataka	Devadurga	92	92
655.	Karnataka	Raichur	591	591
656.	Karnataka	Manvi	148	148
657.	Karnataka	Sindhur	511	511
658.	Karnataka	Yelbarga	75	75

1	2	3	4	5
659.	Karnataka	Kushtagi	119	119
660.	Karnataka	Gangawati	63	63
661.	Karnataka	Koppal	110	110
662.	Karnataka	Nargund	96	96
663.	Karnataka	Ron	20	20
664.	Karnataka	Gajendragarh	51	51
665.	Karnataka	Naregal	22	22
666.	Karnataka	Gadag-Betigeri	1,160	1,160
667.	Karnataka	Mulgund	255	255
668.	Karnataka	Shirhatti	78	78
669.	Karnataka	Lakshmeshwar	250	250
670.	Karnataka	Mundargi	52	52
671.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	1,752	1,710
672.	Karnataka	Alnavar	26	26
673.	Karnataka	Navalgund	76	76
674.	Karnataka	Annigeri	46	46
675.	Karnataka	Kalghatgi	53	53
676.	Karnataka	Kundgol	151	151
677.	Karnataka	Dandeli	12	12
678.	Karnataka	Karwar	19	19
679.	Karnataka	Haliyal	9	9
680.	Karnataka	Yellapur	91	91
681.	Karnataka	Mundgod	25	25
682.	Karnataka	Sirsi	32	32
683.	Karnataka	Ankola	33	33
684.	Karnataka	Kumta	19	19
685.	Karnataka	Siddapur	24	24
686.	Karnataka	Honavar	4	4
687.	Karnataka	Bhatkal	7	7
688.	Karnataka	Shiggaon	46	46
689.	Karnataka	Bankapura	44	44

1	2	3	4	5
690.	Karnataka	Savanur	65	65
691.	Karnataka	Hangal	80	80
692.	Karnataka	Haveri	254	254
693.	Karnataka	Byadgi	195	195
694.	Karnataka	Hirekerur	53	53
695.	Karnataka	Ranibennur	150	150
696.	Karnataka	Hoovina Hadagalli	82	82
697.	Karnataka	Hospet	146	146
698.	Karnataka	Kamalapuram	50	50
699.	Karnataka	Kampli	73	73
700.	Karnataka	Siruguppa	94	94
701.	Karnataka	Tekkalakote	296	296
702.	Karnataka	Bellary	881	881
703.	Karnataka	Sandur	130	130
704.	Karnataka	Kudligi	200	200
705.	Karnataka	Kotturu	84	84
706.	Karnataka	Molakalmuru	109	109
707.	Karnataka	Challakere	348	348
708.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	1,554	1,554
709.	Karnataka	Holalkere	26	26
710.	Karnataka	Hosadurga	98	98
711.	Karnataka	Hiriyur	293	293
712.	Karnataka	Harihar	44	44
713.	Karnataka	Harapanahalli	163	163
714.	Karnataka	Jagalur	127	127
715.	Karnataka	Davangere	764	375
716.	Karnataka	Honnali	173	173
717.	Karnataka	Channagiri	120	120
718.	Karnataka	Jog Kargal	6	6
719.	Karnataka	Sagara	116	116
720.	Karnataka	Sorab	42	42

1	2	3	4	5
721.	Karnataka	Siralkoppa	36	36
722.	Karnataka	Shikarpur	50	50
723.	Karnataka	Hosanagara	16	16
724.	Karnataka	Tirthahalli	3	3
725.	Karnataka	Shiva mogga	315	315
726.	Karnataka	Bhadravati	229	229
727.	Karnataka	Kundapura	34	34
728.	Karnataka	Saligram	38	38
729.	Karnataka	Udupi	203	203
730.	Karnataka	Karkal	59	59
731.	Karnataka	Tarikere	24	24
732.	Karnataka	Birur	33	33
733.	Karnataka	Kadur	36	36
734.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	23	23
735.	Karnataka	Mudigere	5	5
736.	Karnataka	Chiknayakanhalli	48	48
737.	Karnataka	Sira	13	13
738.	Karnataka	Pavagada	70	70
739.	Karnataka	Madhugiri	38	38
740.	Karnataka	Koratagere	55	55
741.	Karnataka	Tumkur	2,480	1,349
742.	Karnataka	Gubbi	21	21
743.	Karnataka	Tiptur	75	75
744.	Karnataka	Turuvekere	16	16
745.	Karnataka	Kunigal	41	41
746.	Karnataka	BBMP	6,814	5,577
747.	Karnataka	Anekal	162	162
748.	Karnataka	Krishnarajpet	16	16
749.	Karnataka	Nagamangala	17	17
750.	Karnataka	Pandavapura	24	24
751.	Karnataka	Shrirangapattana	104	104

1	2	3	4	5
752.	Karnataka	Mandya	62	62
753.	Karnataka	Maddur	92	92
754.	Karnataka	Malavalli	159	159
755.	Karnataka	Sakleshpur	74	74
756.	(arnataka	Belur	54	54
757.	Karnataka	Arsikere	75	75
758.	Karnataka	Hassan	82	82
759.	Karnataka	Alur	19	19
760.	Karnataka	Arkalgud	66	66
761.	Karnataka	Hole Narsipur	304	304
762.	Karnataka	Channarayapatna	82	82
763.	Karnataka	Mulki	13	13
764.	Karnataka	Mudbidri	13	13
765.	Karnataka	Mangalore	157	157
766.	Karnataka	Ullal	98	98
767.	Karnataka	Bantval	54	54
768.	Karnataka	Beltangadi	11	11
769.	Karnataka	Puttur	43	43
770.	Karnataka	Sulya	29	29
771.	Karnataka	Madikeri	22	22
772.	Karnataka	Somvarpet	25	25
773.	Karnataka	Kushalnagar	60	60
774.	Karnataka	Vi raj pet	46	46
775.	Karnataka	Piriyapatna	85	85
776.	Karnataka	Hunsur	18	18
777.	Karnataka	Krishnarajanagara	296	296
778.	Karnataka	Mysuru	229	229
779.	Karnataka	Heggadadevankote	9	9
780.	Karnataka	Saragur	1	1
781.	Karnataka	Nanjangud	98	98
782.	Karnataka	Bannur	32	32

1	2	3	4	5
783.	Karnataka	Tirumakudai Narsipur	77	77
784.	Karnataka	Gundiupet	65	65
785.	Karnataka	Chamarajnagar	102	102
786.	Karnataka	Yelandur	67	67
787.	Karnataka	Kollegal	112	112
788.	Karnataka	Hanur	110	110
789.	Karnataka	Aland	89	89
790.	Karnataka	Afzalpur	268	268
791.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	2,661	1,637
792.	Karnataka	Chincholi	162	162
793.	Karnataka	Sedam	112	112
794.	Karnataka	Chitapur	223	223
795.	Karnataka	Shahabad	165	165
796.	Karnataka	Wadi	101	101
797.	Karnataka	Jevargi	66	66
798.	Karnataka	Shorapur	97	97
799.	Karnataka	Shahpur	43	43
800.	Karnataka	Gurmatkal	18	18
801.	Karnataka	Yadgir	173	173
802.	Karnataka	Srinivasapur	49	49
803.	Karnataka	Kolar	678	550
804.	Karnataka	Malur	111	111
805.	Karnataka	Bangarapet	114	114
806.	Karnataka	Robertsonpet	68	68
807.	Karnataka	Mulbagal	61	61
808.	Karnataka	Gauribidanur	79	79
809.	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	277	277
810.	Karnataka	Gudibanda	16	16
811.	Karnataka	Bagepalli	37	37
812.	Karnataka	Sidlaghatta	161	161
813.	Karnataka	Chinthamani	85	85

1	2	3	4	5
814.	Karnataka	Nelamangala	67	67
815.	Karnataka	Dod Ballapur	204	204
816.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	61	61
817.	Karnataka	Devanahalli	178	178
818.	Karnataka	Hosakote	62	62
819.	Karnataka	Magadi	33	33
820.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	158	158
821.	Karnataka	Channapatna	218	218
822.	Karnataka	Kanaka pura	40	40
Karnataka Total			43,637	39,112
823.	Kerala	Nileswaram	2	2
824.	Kerala	Sreekandapuram	7	7
825.	Kerala	Panoor	1	1
826.	Kerala	Mananthavady	3	3
827.	Kerala	Sulthanbathery	1	1
828.	Kerala	Koduvally	27	27
829.	Kerala	Kondotty	2	2
830.	Kerala	Nilambur	18	18
831.	Kerala	Thanur	1	1
832.	Kerala	Pattambi	7	7
833.	Kerala	Mannarkad-I	4	4
834.	Kerala	Eloor	4	4
835.	Kerala	Thrikakara	22	22
836.	Kerala	Maradu	38	38
837.	Kerala	KOOTH ATU KU LAM	4	4
838.	Kerala	Kattappana	4	4
839.	Kerala	Kanhangad	1	1
840.	Kerala	Payyannur	8	8
841.	Kerala	Taliparamba	11	11
842.	Kerala	Kannur	33	33
843.	Kerala	Kannur Cantonment (CB)	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
844.	Kerala	Mattannur	14	14
845.	Kerala	Koothuparamba	36	36
846.	Kerala	Thalassery	7	7
847.	Kerala	Kalpetta	59	59
848.	Kerala	Vadakara	7	7
849.	Kerala	Quilandy	9	9
850.	Kerala	Kozhikode	89	89
851.	Kerala	Manjeri	10	10
852.	Kerala	Malappuram	52	52
853.	Kerala	Perinthalmanna	9	9
854.	Kerala	Tirur	3	3
855.	Kerala	Ponnani	10	10
856.	Kerala	Shoranur	4	4
857.	Kerala	Ottappalam	43	43
858.	Kerala	Palakkad	67	67
859.	Kerala	Chittur-Thathamangalam	5	5
860.	Kerala	Kunnamkulam	22	22
861.	Kerala	Guruvayoor	25	25
862.	Kerala	Chavakkad	26	26
863.	Kerala	Thrfssur	140	122
864.	Kerala	Kodungallur	2	2
865.	Kerala	Irinjalkuda	25	25
866.	Kerala	Chalakydy	18	18
867.	Kerala	Perumbavoor	23	23
868.	Kerala	Angamaly	9	9
869.	Kerala	Aluva	26	26
870.	Kerala	Paravur- North	11	11
871.	Kerala	Kochi	293	277
872.	Kerala	Kalamassery	25	25
873.	Kerala	Thrippunithura	63	63
874.	Kerala	Muvattupuzha	22	22

1	2	3	4	5
875.	Kerala	Kothamangalam	9	9
876.	Kerala	Thodupuzha	135	135
877.	Kerala	Vaikom	4	4
878.	Kerala	Kottayam	20	20
879.	Kerala	Changanassery	11	11
880.	Kerala	Cherthala	13	13
881.	Kerala	Alappuzha	70	70
882.	Kerala	Kayamkulam	20	20
883.	Kerala	Chengannur	3	3
884.	Kerala	Mavelikkara	15	15
885.	Kerala	Thiruvalla	17	17
886.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	35	35
887.	Kerala	Adoor	2	2
888.	Kerala	Kollam	238	238
889.	Kerala	Punalur	22	22
890.	Kerala	Paravoor-South	78	78
891.	Kerala	Varkala	12	12
892.	Kerala	Attingal	37	37
893.	Kerala	Nedumangad	177	177
894.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	275	273
895.	Kerala	Neyyattinkara	12	12
896.	Kerala	Anthoor	2	2
897.	Kerala	Irritty	2	2
898.	Kerala	Mukkom	1	1
Kerala Total			2,563	2,527
899.	Madhya Pradesh	Makronia Buzurg	1	1
900.	Madhya Pradesh	Athana	5	5
901.	Madhya Pradesh	Nayagaon	12	12
902.	Madhya Pradesh	Sarwaniya Maharaj	15	15
903.	Madhya Pradesh	Paankhedhi	3	3
904.	Madhya Pradesh	Nemawar	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
905.	Madhya Pradesh	Kurawar	5	5
906.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	12	-
907.	Madhya Pradesh	Bankhedi	41	41
908.	Madhya Pradesh	Bichua	34	34
909.	Madhya Pradesh	Chand	2	2
910.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	41	41
911.	Madhya Pradesh	Shadora	24	24
912.	Madhya Pradesh	Meghnagar	24	24
913.	Madhya Pradesh	Vijaypur	2	2.
914.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	33	33
915.	Madhya Pradesh	Badoda	12	12
916.	Madhya Pradesh	Ambah	12	12
917.	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	18	18
918.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	125	125
919.	Madhya Pradesh	Bamor	22	22
920.	Madhya Pradesh	Joura	6	6
921.	Madhya Pradesh	Kailaras	2	2
922.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhundpura	8	8
923.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	22	22
924.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	41	41
925.	Madhya Pradesh	Akoda	12	12
926.	Madhya Pradesh	Mehgaon	2	2
927.	Madhya Pradesh	Gormi	3	3
928.	Madhya Pradesh	Gohad	22	22
929.	Madhya Pradesh	Mau	22	22
930.	Madhya Pradesh	Mihona	22	22
931.	Madhya Pradesh	Lahar	3	3
932.	Madhya Pradesh	Da boh	15	15
933.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior- Revised	875	195
934.	Madhya Pradesh	Morar Cantt (CB)	3	3
935.	Madhya Pradesh	Pichhore	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
936.	Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	2	2
937.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhitarwar	9	9
938.	Madhya Pradesh	Antari	3	3
939.	Madhya Pradesh	Indergarh	110	110
940.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	367	367
941.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhander	2	2
942.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	362	266
943.	Madhya Pradesh	Narwar	51	51
944.	Madhya Pradesh	Karera	2	2
945.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolaras	43	43
946.	Madhya Pradesh	Badarwas	17	17
947.	Madhya Pradesh	Khaniyadhana	4	4
948.	Madhya Pradesh	Tarichar Kalan	2	2
949.	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari	15	15
950.	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha	3	3
951.	Madhya Pradesh	Jeron Khalsa	5	5
952.	Madhya Pradesh	Prithvipur	12	12
953.	Madhya Pradesh	Lidhora Khas	4	4
954.	Madhya Pradesh	Jatara	5	5
955.	Madhya Pradesh	Palera	1	1
956.	Madhya Pradesh	Baldeogarh	1	1
957.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargapur	32	32
958.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	201	
959.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandla	5	
960.	Madhya Pradesh	Nowgong	30	30
961.	Madhya Pradesh	Garhi-malhera	1	1
962.	Madhya Pradesh	Maharajpur	23	23
963.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattarpur	233	233
964.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajnagar	18	18
965.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajurano	187	187
966.	Madhya Pradesh	Ghuwara	10	11

1	2	3	4	5
967.	Madhya Pradesh	Bijawar	25	25
968.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	70	70
969.	Madhya Pradesh	Kakarhati	12	12
970.	Madhya Pradesh	Pawai	28	28
971.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina- Etawa	117	117
972.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	217	117
973.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1,933	1,725
974.	Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	5	5
975.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehli	224	224
976.	Madhya Pradesh	Hatta	4	4
977.	Madhya Pradesh	Patharia	64	64
978.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindoria	1	1
979.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	1,390	718
980.	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	57	57
981.	Madhya Pradesh	Kothi	6	6
982.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	433	121
983.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	12	12
984.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaitwara	18	18
985.	Madhya Pradesh	Nagod	45	45
986.	Madhya Pradesh	Unchehara	3	3
987.	Madhya Pradesh	Rampur Baghelan	24	24
988.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarpatan	3	3
989.	Madhya Pradesh	Sirmour	1	1
990.	Madhya Pradesh	Baikunthpur	12	12
991.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	52	52
992.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	13	13
993.	Madhya Pradesh	Pali	3	3
994.	Madhya Pradesh	Diken	32	32
995.	Madhya Pradesh	Jawad	22	22
996.	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	2	2
997.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratangarh	12	12

1	2	3	4	5
998.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	167	167
999.	Madhya Pradesh	Jiran	53	53
1000.	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	11	11
1001.	Madhya Pradesh	Manama	129	129
1002.	Madhya Pradesh	Kukdeswar	28	28
1003.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhanpura	31	31
1004.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	37	37
1005.	Madhya Pradesh	Narayangarh	18	18
1006.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplya Mandi	26	26
1007.	Madhya Pradesh	Garoth	24	24
1008.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamgarh	18	13
1009.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	632	632
1010.	Madhya Pradesh	Nagri	16	16
1011.	Madhya Pradesh	Sitamau	46	46
1012.	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	10	10
1013.	Madhya Pradesh	Piploda	1	1
1014.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	131	131
1015.	Madhya Pradesh	Alot	15	15
1016.	Madhya Pradesh	Sailana	50	50
1017.	Madhya Pradesh	Namli	45	45
1018.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	216	216
1019.	Madhya Pradesh	Khacharod	15	15
1020.	Madhya Pradesh,	Nagda	623	623
1021.	Madhya Pradesh	Unhel	1	1
1022.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	7	7
1023.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	3,051	3,051
1024.	Madhya Pradesh	Badnagar	2	2
1025.	Madhya Pradesh	Soyatkalan	12	12
1026.	Madhya Pradesh	Badagaon	6	5
1027.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar	171	171
1028.	Madhya Pradesh	Kanad	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
1029.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	68	68
1030.	Madhya Pradesh	Maksi	3	3
1031.	Madhya Pradesh	Shujaipur	11	11
1032.	Madhya Pradesh	Akodia	2	2
1033.	Madhya Pradesh	Tonkkhurd	5	5
1034.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhaurasa	7	7
1035.	Madhya Pradesh	Sonkatch	16	16
1036.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipalrawan	20	20
1037.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	990	806
1038.	Madhya Pradesh	Kannod	3	3
1039.	Madhya Pradesh	Loharda	23	23
1040.	Madhya Pradesh	Kantaphod	12	12
1041.	Madhya Pradesh	Satwas	34	34
1042.	Madhya Pradesh	Bagli	21	21
1043.	Madhya Pradesh	Hatpiplya	2	2
1044.	Madhya Pradesh	Khategaon	24	24
1045.	Madhya Pradesh	Badnawar	44	44
1046.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	27	27
1047.	Madhya Pradesh	Sardarpur	12	12
1048.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	172	172
1049.	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur	57	57
1050.	Madhya Pradesh	Kukshi	12	12
1051.	Madhya Pradesh	Dahi	41	41
1052.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	344	344
1053.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhamnood	18	18
1054.	Madhya Pradesh	Dharampuri	16	16
1055.	Madhya Pradesh	Runji-Gautampura	5	5
1056.	Madhya Pradesh	Depalpur	76	76
1057.	Madhya Pradesh	Betma	5	5
1058.	Madhya Pradesh	Sawer	32	32
1059.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1,538	1,538

1	2	3	4	5
1060.	Madhya Pradesh	Rau	39	39
1061.	Madhya Pradesh	Mhow Cantt (CB)	20	20
1062.	Madhya Pradesh	Mhowgaon	216	216
1063.	Madhya Pradesh	Manpur	44	44
1064.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwaha	12	12
1065.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanawad	1	1
1066.	Madhya Pradesh	Maheshwar	23	23
1067.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	37	37
1068.	Madhya Pradesh	Kasrawad	11	11
1069.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhikangaon	6	6
1070.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	290	290
1071.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	654	654
1072.	Madhya Pradesh	Anjad	3	3
1073.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajpur	3	3
1074.	Madhya Pradesh	Palsud	15	15
1075.	Madhya Pradesh	Pansemal	17	17
1076.	Madhya Pradesh	Khetia	18	18
1077.	Madhya Pradesh	Sendhwa	466	466
1078.	Madhya Pradesh	Machalpur	8	8
1079.	Madhya Pradesh	Khilchipur	5	5
1080.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhapiheda	11	11
1081.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	12	12
1082.	Madhya Pradesh	Khujner	1	1
1083.	Madhya Pradesh	Suthaliya	2	2
1084.	Madhya Pradesh	Biaora	27	27
1085.	Madhya Pradesh	Sarangpur	37	37
1086.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghgarh	62	62
1087.	Madhya Pradesh	Boda	12	12
1088.	Madhya Pradesh	Pachore	8	8
1089.	Madhya Pradesh	Talen	35	35
1090.	Madhya Pradesh	Lateri	7	7

1	2	3	4	5
1091.	Madhya Pradesh	Sironj	29	29
1092.	Madhya Pradesh	Kurwai	7	7
1093.	Madhya Pradesh	Basoda	75	75
1094.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamshabad	23	23
1095.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	79	79
1096.	Madhya Pradesh	Berasia	28	28
1097.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1,697	988
1098.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolar	14	14
1099.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	32	32
1100.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashta	346	346
1101.	Madhya Pradesh	Kothri	12	12
1102.	Madhya Pradesh	Nasrullaganj	184	184
1103.	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	156	6
1104.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	1	1
1105.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	260	260
1106.	Madhya Pradesh	Gairatganj	5	5
1107.	Madhya Pradesh	Begamganj	4	4
1108.	Madhya Pradesh	Sultanpur	52	52
1109.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandideep	86	86
1110.	Madhya Pradesh	Obedullaganj	4	4
1111.	Madhya Pradesh	Baraily	1	1
1112.	Madhya Pradesh	Silwani	43	43
1113.	Madhya Pradesh	Udaipura	2	2
1114.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhainsdehi	5	5
1115.	Madhya Pradesh	Athner	14	14
1116.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	733	733
1117.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul-Bazar	44	44
1118.	Madhya Pradesh	Chicholi	205	205
1119.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	6	6
1120.	Madhya Pradesh	Amla	6	6
1121.	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	20	20

1	2	3	4	5
1122.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	13	13
1123.	Madhya Pradesh	Timarni	1	1
1124.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni-Malwa	252	252
1125.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	13	13
1126.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	847	847
1127.	Madhya Pradesh	Babai	52	52
1128.	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	23	23
1129.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	36	36
1130.	Madhya Pradesh	Murwara (Katni)	98	98
1131.	Madhya Pradesh	Barhi	40	40
1132.	Madhya Pradesh	Kymore	13	13
1133.	Madhya Pradesh	Sihora	16	16
1134.	Madhya Pradesh	Majholi	23	23
1135.	Madhya Pradesh	Patan	1	1
1136.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura	1	1
1137.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur Cantt (CB)	1	1
1138.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	2,017	1,837
1139.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhedaghai	4	4
1140.	Madhya Pradesh	Panagar	2	2
1141.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara	18	18
1142.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	89	89
1143.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	2	2
1144.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura	14	14
1145.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	29	29
1146.	Madhya Pradesh	Niwas	24	24
1147.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	7	7
1148.	Madhya Pradesh	Bamhani	3	3
1149.	Madhya Pradesh	Bichhiya	31	31
1150.	Madhya Pradesh	Nainpur	1	1
1151.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	36	36
1152.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	44	44

1	2	3	4	5
1153.	Madhya Pradesh	Jamai	3	3
1154.	Madhya Pradesh	Datnua	61	61
1155.	Madhya Pradesh	Neuton-chikhli kalan	19	19
1156.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta-butaria	40	40
1157.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	2,337	1,287
1158.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	59	59
1159.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	4	4
1160.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikheda	12	12
1161.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanarayanwar	30	30
1162.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	16	16
1163.	Madhya Pradesh	Lakhnadon	47	47
1164.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	43	43
1165.	Madhya Pradesh	Barghat	14	14
1166.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	10	10
1167.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	24	24
1168.	Madhya Pradesh	Baihar	12	12
1169.	Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	2	2
1170.	Madhya Pradesh	Lanji	31	31
1171.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	81	81
1172.	Madhya Pradesh	Raghogarh -Vijaypur	37	37
1173.	Madhya Pradesh	Kumbhraj	21	21
1174.	Madhya Pradesh	Aron	1	1
1175.	Madhya Pradesh	Chachaura-Binaganj	51	51
1176.	Madhya Pradesh	Isagarh	14	14
1177.	Madhya Pradesh	Chanderi	8	8
1178.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar	98	98
1179.	Madhya Pradesh	Mungaoli	100	100
1180.	Madhya Pradesh	Khand	52	52
1181.	Madhya Pradesh	Beohari	1	1
1182.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaisinghnagar	77	77
1183.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	24	24

1	2	3	4	5
1184.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhar	41	41
1185.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhanpuri	51	51
1186.	Madhya Pradesh	Kotma	1	1
1187.	Madhya Pradesh	Pasan	4	4
1188.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	262	262
1189.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	43	43
1190.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1	1
1191.	Madhya Pradesh	Thandla	79	79
1192.	Madhya Pradesh	Petlawad	36	36
1193.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	130	130
1194.	Madhya Pradesh	Ranapur	8	8
1195.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhavra	8	8
1196.	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat	46	46
1197.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	268	268
1198.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhanera	38	38
1199.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	277	277
1200.	Madhya Pradesh	Omkareshwar	74	74
1201.	Madhya Pradesh	Mundi	3	3
1202.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhana	1	1
1203.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	1,575	1,575
1204.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpur	113	113
1205.	Madhya Pradesh	Nepanagar	6	6
Madhya Pradesh Total			33,765	29,412
1206.	Maharashtra	Shahade	1	1
1207.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	23	23
1208.	Maharashtra	Nawapur	2	2
1209.	Maharashtra	Shirpur-Warwade	12	12
1210.	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Warwade	2	2
1211.	Maharashtra	Dhule	90	90
1212.	Maharashtra	Chopda	25	25
1213.	Maharashtra	Yawal	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
1214.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal	51	51
1215.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	460	460
1216.	Maharashtra	Erandol	5	5
1217.	Maharashtra	Dharangaon	3	3
1218.	Maharashtra	Amalner	26	26
1219.	Maharashtra	Parola	17	17
1220.	Maharashtra	Bhadgaon	5	5
1221.	Maharashtra	Chalisingaon	29	29
1222.	Maharashtra	Pachora	24	24
1223.	Maharashtra	Jamner	17	17
1224.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon (Jamod)	1	1
1225.	Maharashtra	Nandura	2	2
1226.	Maharashtra	Khamgaon	4	4
1227.	Maharashtra	Mehkar	8	8
1228.	Maharashtra	Chikhli	11	11
1229.	Maharashtra	Buldhana	41	41
1230.	Maharashtra	Akot	12	12
1231.	Maharashtra	Balapur	5	5
1232.	Maharashtra	Akola	138	138
1233.	Maharashtra	Murtijapur	8	8
1234.	Maharashtra	Patur	1	1
1235.	Maharashtra	Karanja	3	3
1236.	Maharashtra	Washim	11	11
1237.	Maharashtra	Anjangaon	1	1
1238.	Maharashtra	Achalpur	3	3
1239.	Maharashtra	Morshi	2	2
1240.	Maharashtra	Warud	1	1
1241.	Maharashtra	Amravati	105	105
1242.	Maharashtra	Chandur Railway	3	3
1243.	Maharashtra	Arvi	4	4
1244.	Maharashtra	Ward ha	78	78

1	2	3	4	5
1245.	Maharashtra	Deoli	2	2
1246.	Maharashtra	Hinganghat	10	10
1247.	Maharashtra	Narkhed	1	1
1248.	Maharashtra	Katol	7	7
1249.	Maharashtra	Kalameshwar	2	2
1250.	Maharashtra	Mohpa	1	1
1251.	Maharashtra	Khapa	1	1
1252.	Maharashtra	Ramtek	2	2
1253.	Maharashtra	Kamptee	4	4
1254.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	469	469
1255.	Maharashtra	Umred	1	1
1256.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	14	14
1257.	Maharashtra	Tirora	3	3
1258.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	5	5
1259.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	4	4
1260.	Maharashtra	Warora	9	9
1261.	Maharashtra	Bhadravati	9	9
1262.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	68	68
1263.	Maharashtra	Mul	1	1
1264.	Maharashtra	BaNarpur	4	4
1265.	Maharashtra	Rajura	2	2
1266.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	103	103
1267.	Maharashtra	Darwha	1	1
1268.	Maharashtra	Digras	11	11
1269.	Maharashtra	Pusad	5	5
1270.	Maharashtra	Pandharkaoda	3	3
1271.	Maharashtra	Wani	18	18
1272.	Maharashtra	Nanded Waghala	51	51
1273.	Maharashtra	Bhokar	4	4
1274.	Maharashtra	Dharmabad	1	1
1275.	Maharashtra	Mukhed	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
1276.	Maharashtra	Deglur	9	9
1277.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	25	25
1278.	Maharashtra	Kalamnuri	3	3
1279.	Maharashtra	Basmath	5	5
1280.	Maharashtra	Sailu	25	25
1281.	Maharashtra	Jintur	3	3
1282.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	27	27
1283.	Maharashtra	Manwath	9	9
1284.	Maharashtra	Pathri	2	2
1285.	Maharashtra	Garsgakhed	2	2
1286.	Maharashtra	Purna	2	2
1287.	Maharashtra	jalna	107	107
1288.	Maharashtra	Ambad	7	7
1289.	Maharashtra	Partur	7	7
1290.	Maharashtra	Kannad	22	22
1291.	Maharashtra	Sillod	3	3
1292.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	836	836
1293.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad(CB)	9	9
1294.	Maharashtra	Vaijapur	120	120
1295.	Maharashtra	Gangapur	36	36
1296.	Maharashtra	Paithan	6	6
1297.	Maharashtra	Satana	12	12
1298.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	50	50
1299.	Maharashtra	Nandgaon	2	2
1300.	Maharashtra	Trimbak	1	1
1301.	Maharashtra	Nashik	3,045	3,045
1302.	Maharashtra	Deolali (CB)	37	37
1303.	Maharashtra	Bhagur	9	9
1304.	Maharashtra	Sinnar	119	119
1305.	Maharashtra	Yevla	20	20
1306.	Maharashtra	Dahanu	68	68

1	2	3	4	5
1307.	Maharashtra	Paighar	1,040	1,040
1308.	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar City	977	977
1309.	Maharashtra	Mira-Bhayandar	151	151
1310.	Maharashtra	Thane	2,135	2,135
1311.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	526	526
1312.	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi Nizampur	305	305
1313.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivli	1,624	1,624
1314.	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar	17	17
1315.	Maharashtra	Badlapur	921	921
1316.	Maharashtra	Ambarnath	633	633
1317.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	661	661
1318.	Maharashtra	Uran	13	13
1319.	Maharashtra	Panvel	673	673
1320.	Maharashtra	Matheran	4	4
1321.	Maharashtra	Karjat	32?	322
1322.	Maharashtra	Khopoli	77	77
1323.	Maharashtra	Pen	32	32
1324.	Maharashtra	Alibag	10	10
1325.	Maharashtra	Roha Ashtami	15	15
1326.	Maharashtra	Shrivardhan	2	2
1327.	Maharashtra	Mahad	86	86
1328.	Maharashtra	Junnar	35	35
1329.	Maharashtra	Shirur	51	51
1330.	Maharashtra	Alandi	59	59
1331.	Maharashtra	Talegaon Dabhade	186	186
1332.	Maharashtra	Lonavala	4	4
1333.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	694	694
1334.	Maharashtra	Dehu Road (CB)	46	46
1335.	Maharashtra	Pune(CB)	74	74
1336.	Maharashtra	Pune	4,795	4,795
1337.	Maharashtra	Daund	28	28

1	2	3	4	5
1338.	Maharashtra	Sasvad	7	7
1339.	Maharashtra	Bhor	21	21
1340.	Maharashtra	Baramati	84	84
1341.	Maharashtra	Indapur	2	2
1342.	Maharashtra	Sangamner	15	15
1343.	Maharashtra	Kopergaon	24	24
1344.	Maharashtra	Shirdi	1	1
1345.	Maharashtra	Rahta Pimplas	1	1
1346.	Maharashtra	Shrirampur	13	13
1347.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	483	483
1348.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar (CB)	11	11
1349.	Maharashtra	Rahuri	2	2
1350.	Maharashtra	Shrigonda	9	9
1351.	Maharashtra	Georai	25	25
1352.	Maharashtra	Manjlegaon	2	2
1353.	Maharashtra	Bid	85	85
1354.	Maharashtra	Ambejogai	1	1
1355.	Maharashtra	Latur	142	142
1356.	Maharashtra	Ahmadpur	2	2
1357.	Maharashtra	Ausa	11	11
1358.	Maharashtra	Nilanga	1	1
1359.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	14	14
1360.	Maharashtra	Tuljapur	6	6
1361.	Maharashtra	Karmala	1	1
1362.	Maharashtra	Kurduvadi	1	1
1363.	Maharashtra	Barshi	3	3
1364.	Maharashtra	Solapur	111	111
1365.	Maharashtra	Pandharpur	6	6
1366.	Maharashtra	Sangole	9	9
1367.	Maharashtra	Mahabaleshwar	1	1
1368.	Maharashtra	Wai	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
1369.	Maharashtra	Phaltan	25	25
1370.	Maharashtra	Satara	369	369
1371.	Maharashtra	Karad	15	15
1372.	Maharashtra	Malkapur	31	31
1373.	Maharashtra	Dapoli Camp	9	9
1374.	Maharashtra	Khed	17	17
1375.	Maharashtra	Chiplun	52	52
1376.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	65	65
1377.	Maharashtra	Kankavli	8	8
1378.	Maharashtra	Vengurla	1	1
1379.	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi	1	1
1380.	Maharashtra	Vadgaon Kasba	5	5
1381.	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	24	24
1382.	Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	1	1
1383.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	233	233
1384.	Maharashtra	Kagal	6	6
1385.	Maharashtra	Murgud	1	1
1386.	Maharashtra	Gadhinglaj	14	14
1387.	Maharashtra	Uran Islampur	14	14
1388.	Maharashtra	Vita	7	7
1389.	Maharashtra	Tasgaon	3	3
1390.	Maharashtra	Sangli Miraj Kupwad	209	209
Maharashtra Total			25,091	25,091
1391.	Manipur	Mambol	1	1
1392.	Manipur	Oinam	1	1
1393.	Manipur	Bishnupur	4	4
1394.	Manipur	Ningthoukhong (MCI)	1	1
1395.	Manipur	Moirang	3	3
1396.	Manipur	Kwakta	36	36
1397.	Manipur	Heirok	2	2
1398.	Manipur	Wangjing-Lamding	18	18

1	2	3	4	5
1399.	Manipur	Thoubal	7	7
1400.	Manipur	Sugnu	1	1
1401.	Manipur	Kakching Khunou	9	9
1402.	Manipur	Kakching	13	13
1403.	Manipur	Lamsang	5	5
1404.	Manipur	Imphal	27	27
1405.	Manipur	Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar	22	22
1406.	Manipur	Lilong (Imphal West)	1	1
1407.	Manipur	Jiribam	1	1
1408.	Manipur	Lamlai	40	40
Manipur Total			192	192
1409.	Meghalaya	Tura	4	4
1410.	Meghalaya	Williamnagar	1	1
1411.	Meghalaya	Nongstoin	5	5
1412.	Meghalaya	Mairang	2	2
1413.	Meghalaya	Nongpoh	2	2
1414.	Meghalaya	Shillong (CB)	15	15
1415.	Meghalaya	Shillong	15	15
1416.	Meghalaya	Jowai	4	4
Meghalaya Total			48	48
1417.	Mizoram	Mamit	7	7
1418.	Mizoram	Kolasib	5	5
1419.	Mizoram	Aizawl	76	76
1420.	Mizoram	Champhai	35	35
1421.	Mizoram	Serchhip	19	19
1422.	Mizoram	Lunglei	30	30
1423.	Mizoram	Hnahthial	13	13
1424.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	34	34
1425.	Mizoram	Saiha	38	38
Mizoram Total			257	257
1426.	Nagaland	Dimapur	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
1427.	Nagaland	Chumukedima	129	1
1428.	Nagaland	Medziphema	135	-
1429.	Nagaland	Tseminyu	192	-
1430.	Nagaland	Kohima	3	3
Nagaland Total			464	9
1431.	Odisha	Attabira	1	1
1432.	Odisha	Ranapur	5	5
1433.	Odisha	Baliguda	10	10
1434.	Odisha	Bargarh	7	7
1435.	Odisha	Brajarajnar	7	7
1436.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	21	21
1437.	Odisha	Kochinda	9	9
1438.	Odisha	Redhakhol	1	1
1439.	Odisha	Sambalpur	33	33
1440.	Odisha	Debagarh	22	22
1441.	Odisha	Sundargarh	40	40
1442.	Odisha	Rajagangapur	8	8
1443.	Odisha	Biramitrapur	11	11
1444.	Odisha	Rourkela	35	35
1445.	Odisha	Raurkela	1	1
1446.	Odisha	Barbil	6	6
1447.	Odisha	Joda	1	1
1448.	Odisha	Keonjargarh	5	5
1449.	Odisha	Rairangpur	29	29
1450.	Odisha	Karanjia	22	22
1451.	Odisha	Udala	20	20
1452.	Odisha	Baripada	5	5
1453.	Odisha	Jaleshwar	24	24
1454.	Odisha	Nilagiri	9	9
1455.	Odisha	Soro	15	15
1456.	Odisha	Baleshwar	43	43

1	2	3	4	5
1457.	Odisha	Bhadrak	99	99
1458.	Odisha	Basudebpur	86	86
1459.	Odisha	Pattamundai	23	23
1460.	Odisha	Kendrapara	8	3
1461.	Odisha	Paradip	7	7
1462.	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	27	27
1463.	Odisha	Banki	12	12
1464.	Odisha	Athagad	9	9
1465.	Odisha	Choudwar	1	1
1466.	Odisha	Cuttack	416	416
1467.	Odisha	Vyasanagar	8	8
1468.	Odisha	Jajpur	596	596
1469.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	41	41
1470.	Odisha	Talcher	52	52
1471.	Odisha	Angul	42	42
1472.	Odisha	Athmallik	7	7
1473.	Odisha	Khandapada	3	3
1474.	Odisha	Nayagarh	1	1
1475.	Odisha	Khordha	4	4
1476.	Odisha	Banapur	12	12
1477.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	610	330
1478.	Odisha	Nimapada	1	1
1479.	Odisha	Puri	102	102
1480.	Odisha	Buguda	17	17
1481.	Odisha	Bhanjanagar	2	2
1482.	Odisha	Bellaguntha	18	18
1483.	Odisha	Surada	5	5
1484.	Odisha	Asika	4	4
1485.	Odisha	Kabisurjanagar	4	4
1486.	Odisha	Polasara	16	16
1487.	Odisha	Rambha	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
1488.	Odisha	Ganjam	9	9
1489.	Odisha	Purusottampur	12	12
1490.	Odisha	Hinjilicut	1	1
1491.	Odisha	Gopalpur	6	6
1492.	Odisha	Digapahandi	9	9
1493.	Odisha	Chikiti	18	18
1494.	Odisha	Brahmapur	254	254
1495.	Odisha	Paralakhemundi	51	51
1496.	Odisha	Phulabani	9	9
1497.	Odisha	G. Udayagiri	3	3
1498.	Odisha	Baudhgarh	2	2
1499.	Odisha	Sonapur	4	4
1500.	Odisha	Tarbha	1	1
1501.	Odisha	Balangir	16	16
1502.	Odisha	Titlagarh	8	8
1503.	Odisha	Khariar	5	5
1504.	Odisha	Kesinga	6	6
1505.	Odisha	Bhawanipatna	14	14
1506.	Odisha	Junagarh	1	1
1507.	Odisha	Rayagada	80	80
1508.	Odisha	Umarkote	4	4
1509.	Odisha	Koraput	1	1
1510.	Odisha	Jeypur	1	1
1511.	Odisha	Sunabeda	30	30
1512.	Odisha	Malkangiri	2	2
Odisha Total			3,174	2,894
1513.	Puducherry	Puducherry	31	31
1514.	Puducherry	Ozhukarai	2	2
1515.	Puducherry	Karaikal	10	10
Puducherry Total			43	43
1516.	Punjab	Nadala	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
1517.	Punjab	Kot Ise Khan	2	2
1518.	Punjab	Mamdot	3	3
1519.	Punjab	ArniwalaShekSubhan	1	1
1520.	Punjab	Maluka	6	6
1521.	Punjab	Kotha Guru	1	1
1522.	Punjab	Lehra Mohabat	1	1
1523.	Punjab	Bhikhiwind	2	2
1524.	Punjab	Lalru	26	26
1525.	Punjab	Sujanpur	5	5
1526.	Punjab	Pathankot	5	5
1527.	Punjab	Dina Nagar	2	2
1528.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	33	33
1529.	Punjab	Dhariwal	1	1
1530.	Punjab	Batala	3	3
1531.	Punjab	□era Baba Nanak	2	2
1532.	Punjab	Kapurthala	4	4
1533.	Punjab	Suitanpur	12	12
1534.	Punjab	Phagwara	1	1
1535.	Punjab	Shahkot	1	1
1536.	Punjab	Nakodar	3	3
1537.	Punjab	Goraya	1	1
1538.	Punjab	Phillaur	9	9
1539.	Punjab	Nurmahal	1	1
1540.	Punjab	Jalandhar	127	127
1541.	Punjab	Alawalpur	5	5
1542.	Punjab	Adampur	3	3
1543.	Punjab	Kartarpur	1	1
1544.	Punjab	UrmarTanda	2	2
1545.	Punjab	Gardhiwala	3	3
1546.	Punjab	Mukerian	2	2
1547.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
1548.	Punjab	Mahilpur	1	1
1549.	Punjab	Garhshankar	2	2
1550.	Punjab	Banga	1	1
1551.	Punjab	Nawanshahr	5	5
1552.	Punjab	Bassi Pathana	1	1
1553.	Punjab	Sirhind Fatehgarh Sahib	3	3
1554.	Punjab	Gobindgarh	1	1
1555.	Punjab	Machiwara	2	2
1556.	Punjab	Samrala	1	1
1557.	Punjab	Khanna	1	1
1558.	Punjab	Sahnewal	1	1
1559.	Punjab	Ludhiana	121	121
1560.	Punjab	Raikot	2	2
1561.	Punjab	Jagraon	5	5
1562.	Punjab	Firozpur	3	3
1563.	Punjab	Guru Har Sahai	3	3
1564.	Punjab	Jalalabad	2	2
1565.	Punjab	Abohar	1	1
1566.	Punjab	Kot Kapura	1	1
1567.	Punjab	Rampuraphul	2	2
1568.	Punjab	Bhucho Mandi	1	1
1569.	Punjab	Goniana	7	7
1570.	Punjab	Bathinda	54	54
1571.	Punjab	Kot Fatta	3	3
1572.	Punjab	Raman	6	6
1573.	Punjab	Talwandi Sabo	4	4
1574.	Punjab	Sardulgarh	11	11
1575.	Punjab	Bareta	8	8
1576.	Punjab	Mansa	2	2
1577.	Punjab	Samana	3	3
1578.	Punjab	Patran	71	71

1	2	3	4	5
1579.	Punjab	Nabha	1	1
1580.	Punjab	Patiala	27	27
1581.	Punjab	Sanaur	4	4
1582.	Punjab	Rajpura	9	9
1583.	Punjab	Ajnala	7	7
1584.	Punjab	Majitha	6	6
1585.	Punjab	Amritsar Cantt. (CB)	6	6
1586.	Punjab	Amritsar	70	70
1587.	Punjab	Rayya	2	2
1588.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	2	2
1589.	Punjab	Khem Karan	4	4
1590.	Punjab	Nangal	1	1
1591.	Punjab	Rupnagar	22	22
1592.	Punjab	Chamkaur Sahib	3	3
1593.	Punjab	Morinda	8	8
1594.	Punjab	Kurali	23	23
1595.	Punjab	Kharar	82	82
1596.	Punjab	NayaGaon	31	31
1597.	Punjab	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	130	130
1598.	Punjab	Zirakpur	110	110
1599.	Punjab	DeraBassi	74	74
1600.	Punjab	Bhawanigarh	25	25
1601.	Punjab	Sangrur	4	4
1602.	Punjab	Longowal	58	58
1603.	Punjab	Cheema	1	1
1604.	Punjab	Dirba	34	34
1605.	Punjab	Khanauri	19	19
	Punjab Total		1,366	1,366
1606.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	97	97
1607.	Rajasthan	Sadulshahar	4	4
1608.	Rajasthan	Padampur	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
1609.	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	2	2
1610.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh	1	1
1611.	Rajasthan	Sangaria	3	3
1612.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	11	11
1613.	Rajasthan	Pilibanga	2	2
1614.	Rajasthan	Rawatsar	5	5
1515.	Rajasthan	Nohar	2	2
1616.	Rajasthan	Bhadra	2	2
1617.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	25	25
1618.	Rajasthan	Nokha	2	2
1619.	Rajasthan	Dungargarh	1	1
1620.	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	2	2
1621.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	90	90
1622.	Rajasthan	Khetri	1	1
1623.	Rajasthan	Nawalgarh	1	1
1624.	Rajasthan	Behror	7	7
1625.	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi	210	210
1626.	Rajasthan	Tijara	115	115
1627.	Rajasthan	Alwar	1,088	134
1628.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	20	20
1629.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	1	1
1630.	Rajasthan	Bandikui	1	1
1631.	Rajasthan	Dausa	8	8
1632.	Rajasthan	Kotputli	47	47
1633.	Rajasthan	Chomu	3	3
1634.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh Renwal	4	4
1635.	Rajasthan	Phulera	3	3
1636.	Rajasthan	Bagru	11	11
1637.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	10,217	5,973
1638.	Rajasthan	Chaksu	49	49
1639.	Rajasthan	Fatehpur	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
1640.	Rajasthan	Sikar	17	17
1641.	Rajasthan	Neem-Ka-Thana	1	1
1642.	Rajasthan	Didwana	1	1
1643.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	37	37
1644.	Rajasthan	Merta City	3	3
1645.	Rajasthan	Parbatsar	2	2
1646.	Rajasthan	Makrana	1	1
1647.	Rajasthan	Kuchaman City	207	207
1648.	Rajasthan	Phalodi	4	4
1649.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	240	240
1650.	Rajasthan	Bilara	3	3
1651.	Rajasthan	Balotra	74	26
1652.	Rajasthan	Barmer	2	2
1653.	Rajasthan	Jalor	2	2
1654.	Rajasthan	Sheoganj	1	1
1655.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	11	11
1656.	Rajasthan	Pindwara	14	14
1657.	Rajasthan	Jaitaran	2	2
1658.	Rajasthan	Pali	28	28
1659.	Rajasthan	Rani	3	3
1660.	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	2	2
1661.	Rajasthan	Falna	1	1
1662.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	11	11
1663.	Rajasthan	Pushkar	1	1
1664.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	87	87
1665.	Rajasthan	Beawar	20	20
1666.	Rajasthan	Vijainagar	4	4
1667.	Rajasthan	Kekri	5	5
1668.	Rajasthan	Niwai	2	2
1669.	Rajasthan	Bundi	4	4
1670.	Rajasthan	Gulabpura	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
1671.	Rajasthan	Shahpura	1	1
1672.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	168	168
1673.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	3	3
1674.	Rajasthan	Nathdwara	1	1
1675.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	4	4
1676.	Rajasthan	Sagwara	1	1
1677.	Rajasthan	Banswara	12	12
1678.	Rajasthan	Begun	1	1
1679.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	490	10
1680.	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	167	11
1681.	Rajasthan	Kota	2,059	115
1682.	Rajasthan	Sangod	1	1
1683.	Rajasthan	Baran	1	1
1684.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	3	3
1685.	Rajasthan	Jhalrapatan	1	1
1686.	Rajasthan	Bhawani Mandi	3	3
1687.	Rajasthan	Fatehnagar	241	17
1688.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	841	233
1689.	Rajasthan	Bhinder	1	1
1690.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	369	9
Rajasthan Total			17,199	8,181
1691.	Sikkim	Gangtok	2	2
Sikkim Total			2	2
1692.	Tamil Nadu	Singampunari	26	26
1693.	Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	62	62
1694.	Tamil Nadu	Gummidipoondi	10	10
1695.	Tamil Nadu	Ponneri	17	17
1696.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	15	15
1697.	Tamil Nadu	Minjur	12	12
1698.	Tamil Nadu	Uthukkottai	12	12
1699.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruttani	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
1700.	Tamil Nadu	Pallipattu	11	11
1701.	Tamil Nadu	Pothatturpettai	30	30
1702.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	210	210
1703.	Tamil Nadu	Avadi	23	23
1704.	Tamil Nadu	Thirunindravur	38	38
1705.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruverkadu	10	10
1706.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumazhisai	13	13
1707.	Tamil Nadu	Poonamallee	71	71
1708.	Tamil Nadu	Ambattur	54	54
1709.	Tamil Nadu	Maduravoyal	9	9
1710.	Tamil Nadu	Valasaravakkam	3	3
1711.	Tamil Nadu	Porur	6	6
1712.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvottiyur	6	6
1713.	Tamil Nadu	Manali	5	5
1714.	Tamil Nadu	Naravarikuppam	10	10
1715.	Tamil Nadu	Puzhal	5	5
1716.	Tamil Nadu	Madavaram	14	14
1717.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	5,448	3,816
1718.	Tamil Nadu	Mangadu	20	20
1719.	Tamil Nadu	Kundrathur	27	27
1720.	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	45	45
1721.	Tamil Nadu	Chitlapakkam	42	42
1722.	Tamil Nadu	Perungalathur	24	24
1723.	Tamil Nadu	Tambaram	41	41
1724.	Tamil Nadu	Sembakkam	6	6
1725.	Tamil Nadu	Peerkanaranai	16	16
1726.	Tamil Nadu	Madambakkam	15	15
1727.	Tamil Nadu	St. Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram (CB)	3	3
1728.	Tamil Nadu	Alandur	8	8
1729.	Tamil Nadu	Anakaputhur	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
1730.	Tamil Nadu	Pammal	22	22
1731.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruneermalai	12	12
1732.	Tamil Nadu	Pallavaram	18	18
1733.	Tamil Nadu	Puzhithivakkam (Ullagaram)	6	6
1734.	Tamil Nadu	Perungudi	3	3
1735.	Tamil Nadu	Pallikaranai	10	10
1736.	Tamil Nadu	Sholinganallur	47	47
1737.	Tamil Nadu	Nandivaram-Guduvancheri	22	22
1738.	Tamil Nadu	Maraimalainagar	4	4
1739.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruporur	31	31
1740.	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	33	33
1741.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	126	126
1742.	Tamil Nadu	Sevilimedu	2	2
1743.	Tamil Nadu	Walajabad	27	27
1744.	Tamil Nadu	Uthiramerur	26	26
1745.	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	27	27
1746.	Tamil Nadu	Tirukalukundram	27	27
1747.	Tamil Nadu	Karunguzhi	13	13
1748.	Tamil Nadu	Madura nthakam	2	2
1749.	Tamil Nadu	Acharapakkam	20	20
1750.	Tamil Nadu	Edakalinadu	10	10
1751.	Tamil Nadu	Gudiyatham	2	2
1752.	Tamil Nadu	Pernampattu	1	1
1753.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvalam	43	43
1754.	Tamil Nadu	Katpadi	7	7
1755.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapadavedu	2	2
1756.	Tamil Nadu	Kalinjur	1	1
1757.	Tamil Nadu	Sholingur	7	7
1758.	Tamil Nadu	Ammoor	10	10
1759.	Tamil Nadu	Walajapet	2	2
1760.	Tamil Nadu	Ranipettai	108	108

1	2	3	4	5
1761.	Tamil Nadu	Arakonam	4	4
1762.	Tamil Nadu	Thakkolam	7	7
1763.	Tamil Nadu	Nemili	5	5
1764.	Tamil Nadu	Kaveripakkam	35	35
1765.	Tamil Nadu	Panapakkam	6	6
1766.	Tamil Nadu	Arcot	1	1
1767.	Tamil Nadu	Vilapakkam	73	73
1768.	Tamil Nadu	Timiri	7	7
1769.	Tamil Nadu	Kalavai	18	18
1770.	Tamil Nadu	Sathuvachari	5	5
1771.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	470	278
1772.	Tamil Nadu	Pallikonda	11	11
1773.	Tamil Nadu	Pennathur	17	17
1774.	Tamil Nadu	Odugathur	16	16
1775.	Tamil Nadu	Vaniyambadi	1	1
1776.	Tamil Nadu	Alangayam	39	39
1777.	Tamil Nadu	Uthayendram	39	39
1778.	Tamil Nadu	Natrampalli	29	29
1779.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	3	3
1780.	Tamil Nadu	Kannamangalam	7	7
1781.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	5	5
1782.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvethipuram	1	1
1783.	Tamil Nadu	Peranamallur	34	34
1784.	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	4	4
1785.	Tamil Nadu	Desur	9	9
1786.	Tamil Nadu	Kalambur	10	10
1787.	Tamil Nadu	Polur	14	14
1788.	Tamil Nadu	Chetpet	12	12
1789.	Tamil Nadu	Pudupalayam	16	16
1790.	Tamil Nadu	Chengam	14	14
1791.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	13	13

1	2	3	4	5
1792.	Tamil Nadu	Kilpennathur	13	13
1793.	Tamil Nadu	Vettavalam	28	28
1794.	Tamil Nadu	Gingee	46	46
1795.	Tamil Nadu	Ananthapuram	12	12
1796.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam	17	17
1797.	Tamil Nadu	Marakkanam	36	36
1798.	Tamil Nadu	Kottakuppam	41	41
1799.	Tamil Nadu	Vikravandi	19	19
1800.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	50	50
1801.	Tamil Nadu	Valavanur	20	20
1802.	Tamil Nadu	Manalurpet	13	13
1803.	Tamil Nadu	Arakandanallur	18	18
1804.	Tamil Nadu	Tirukoilur	39	39
1805.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvonnainallur	25	25
1806.	Tamil Nadu	Sankarapuram	27	27
1807.	Tamil Nadu	Vadakkanandal	46	46
1808.	Tamil Nadu	Thiagadurgam	8	8
1809.	Tamil Nadu	Kallakkurichi	16	16
1810.	Tamil Nadu	Chinnasalem	19	19
1811.	Tamil Nadu	Ulundurpettai	35	35
1812.	Tamil Nadu	Kolathur	26	26
1813.	Tamil Nadu	Mecheri	28	28
1814.	Tamil Nadu	Veerakkalpudur	21	21
1815.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	17	17
1816.	Tamil Nadu	P.N.Patti	17	17
1817.	Tamil Nadu	Nangavalli	26	26
1818.	Tamil Nadu	Vanavasi	28	28
1819.	Tamil Nadu	Jalakandapuram	30	30
1820.	Tamil Nadu	Kadayampatti	42	42
1821.	Tamil Nadu	Omalur	39	39
1822.	Tamil Nadu	Karuppur	14	14

1	2	3	4	5
1823.	Tamil Nadu	Tharamangalam	15	15
1824.	Tamil Nadu	Poolampatti	29	29
1825.	Tamil Nadu	Edappadi	4	4
1826.	Tamil Nadu	Konganapuram	96	96
1827.	Tamil Nadu	Edaganasalai	88	88
1828.	Tamil Nadu	Arasiramani	45	45
1829.	Tamil Nadu	Thevur	15	15
1830.	Tamil Nadu	Sankari	17	17
1831.	Tamil Nadu	Kannankurichi	20	20
1832.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	2,032	2,032
1833.	Tamil Nadu	Ilampillai	11	11
1834.	Tamil Nadu	Panaimarathupatti	27	27
1835.	Tamil Nadu	Mallur	17	17
1836.	Tamil Nadu	Attayampatti	14	14
1837.	Tamil Nadu	Belur	14	14
1838.	Tamil Nadu	Vazhapadi	41	41
1839.	Tamil Nadu	Ayothiappattinam	17	17
1840.	Tamil Nadu	Pethanaickenpalayam	34	34
1841.	Tamil Nadu	Ethapur (Yethapur)	11	11
1842.	Tamil Nadu	Attur	4	4
1843.	Tamil Nadu	Narasingapuram	21	21
1844.	Tamil Nadu	Keeripatti	33	33
1845.	Tamil Nadu	Veeraganur	30	30
1846.	Tamil Nadu	Thedavur	114	114
1847.	Tamil Nadu	Gangavalli	24	24
1848.	Tamil Nadu	Thammampatti	9	9
1849.	Tamil Nadu	Sentharapatti	24	24
1850.	Tamil Nadu	Mallasamudram	105	105
1851.	Tamil Nadu	Kumarapalayam	18	18
1852.	Tamil Nadu	Padaiveedu	27	27
1853.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchengode	9	9

1	2	3	4	5
1854.	Tamil Nadu	Alampalayam	54	54
1855.	Tamil Nadu	Pallipalayam	14	14
1856.	Tamil Nadu	Vennanthur	105	105
1857.	Tamil Nadu	Athanur	17	17
1858.	Tamil Nadu	R.Pudupatti	50	50
1859.	Tamil Nadu	Namagiripettai	46	46
1860.	Tamil Nadu	Seerapalli	15	15
1861.	Tamil Nadu	Pattinam	19	19
1862.	Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram	3	3
1863.	Tamil Nadu	Pillanallur	21	21
1864.	Tamil Nadu	Kalappanaickenpatti	14	14
1865.	Tamil Nadu	Senthamangalam	21	21
1866.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	535	103
1867.	Tamil Nadu	Erumaipatti	96	96
1868.	Tamil Nadu	Mohanur	73	73
1869.	Tamil Nadu	Paramathi	110	110
1870.	Tamil Nadu	Velur	112	112
1871.	Tamil Nadu	Pothanur	55	55
1872.	Tamil Nadu	Venkarai	39	39
1873.	Tamil Nadu	Pandamangalam	25	25
1874.	Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalam	15	15
1875.	Tamil Nadu	Kembainaickenpalayam	11	11
1876.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyappampalayam	20	20
1877.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavanisagar	9	9
1878.	Tamil Nadu	Punjaipuliampatti	2	2
1879.	Tamil Nadu	Nerunjipettai	12	12
1880.	Tamil Nadu	Ammapettai (Erode)	20	20
1881.	Tamil Nadu	Anthiyur	10	10
1882.	Tamil Nadu	Olagadam	28	28
1883.	Tamil Nadu	Athani	11	11
1884.	Tamil Nadu	Jambai	10	10

1	2	3	4	5
1885.	Tamil Nadu	Appakudal	15	15
1886.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani	12	12
1887.	Tamil Nadu	Salangapalayam	11	11
1888.	Tamil Nadu	Periyakodiveri	10	10
1889.	Tamil Nadu	Vaniputhur	9	9
1890.	Tamil Nadu	Lakkampatti	14	14
1891.	Tamil Nadu	Kasipalayam (G)	1	1
1892.	Tamil Nadu	Gobichettipalayam	19	19
1893.	Tamil Nadu	Kuhalur	10	10
1894.	Tamil Nadu	P.Mettupalayam	11	11
1895.	Tamil Nadu	Elathur	9	9
1896.	Tamil Nadu	Kolappalur	33	33
1897.	Tamil Nadu	Nambiyur	23	23
1898.	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam	1	1
1899.	Tamil Nadu	Kanjikoil	13	13
1900.	Tamil Nadu	Nallampatti	20	20
1901.	Tamil Nadu	Pethampalayam	23	23
1902.	Tamil Nadu	Karumandi Chellipalayam	21	21
1903.	Tamil Nadu	Perundurai	28	28
1904.	Tamil Nadu	Chennimalai	13	13
1905.	Tamil Nadu	Suriyampalayam	3	3
1906.	Tamil Nadu	Chithode	22	22
1907.	Tamil Nadu	Brahmana Periya Agraharam	1	1
1908.	Tamil Nadu	Periyasemur	3	3
1909.	Tamil Nadu	Nasiyanur	12	12
1910.	Tamil Nadu	Veerappanchatiram	2	2
1911.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	342	86
1912.	Tamil Nadu	Surampatti	2	2
1913.	Tamil Nadu	Kasipalayam (G)	27	27
1914.	Tamil Nadu	Avalpoondurai	6	6
1915.	Tamil Nadu	Modakurichi	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
1916.	Tamil Nadu	Pasur	31	31
1917.	Tamil Nadu	Kilampadi	7	7
1918.	Tamil Nadu	Vellottamparappu	7	7
1919.	Tamil Nadu	Vadugapatti (Erode)	12	12
1920.	Tamil Nadu	Arachalur	19	19
1921.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagiri (Erode)	52	52
1922.	Tamil Nadu	Unjalur	18	18
1923.	Tamil Nadu	Kollankoil	12	12
1924.	Tamil Nadu	Vengampudur	19	19
1925.	Tamil Nadu	Kodumudi	8	8
1926.	Tamil Nadu	Chennasamudram	5	5
1927.	Tamil Nadu	Nelliyalam	6	6
1928.	Tamil Nadu	Devarshola	10	10
1929.	Tamil Nadu	Sholur	15	15
1930.	Tamil Nadu	Naduvattam	23	23
1931.	Tamil Nadu	Udhagamandalam	113	113
1932.	Tamil Nadu	Kotagiri	34	34
1933.	Tamil Nadu	Jagathala	31	31
1934.	Tamil Nadu	Kethi	15	15
1935.	Tamil Nadu	Adikaratti	32	32
1936.	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	6	6
1937.	Tamil Nadu	Huligal	20	20
1938.	Tamil Nadu	Bikketti	14	14
1939.	Tamil Nadu	Kilkunda	12	12
1940.	Tamil Nadu	Keeranur	87	87
1941.	Tamil Nadu	Neikkarapatti	6	6
1942.	Tamil Nadu	Palani	8	8
1943.	Tamil Nadu	Ayakudi	27	27
1944.	Tamil Nadu	Balasangamudram	14	14
1945.	Tamil Nadu	Oddanchatram	24	24
1946.	Tamil Nadu	Palayam	13	13

1	2	3	4	5
1947.	Tamil Nadu	Vedasandur	13	13
1948.	Tamil Nadu	Eriodu	21	21
1949.	Tamil Nadu	Ayyalur	32	32
1950.	Tamil Nadu	Vadamadurai	45	45
1951.	Tamil Nadu	Natham	25	25
1952.	Tamil Nadu	Sriramapuram	27	27
1953.	Tamil Nadu	Agaram	14	14
1954.	Tamil Nadu	Thadikombu	55	55
1955.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	292	292
1956.	Tamil Nadu	Kannivadi (Dindigul)	40	40
1957.	Tamil Nadu	Sithayankottai	25	25
1958.	Tamil Nadu	Chinnaiapatti	23	23
1959.	Tamil Nadu	Ayyampalayam	14	14
1960.	Tamil Nadu	Pannaikadu		19
1961.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal	41	41
1962.	Tamil Nadu	Sevugampatti	33	33
1963.	Tamil Nadu	Ammainaickanur	17	17
1964.	Tamil Nadu	Nilakkottai	74	74
1965.	Tamil Nadu	Pattiveeranpatti	14	14
1966.	Tamil Nadu	Vathalagundu (Batlagundu)	15	15
1967.	Tamil Nadu	Aravakurichi	33	33
1968.	Tamil Nadu	Paiiapatti	13	13
1969.	Tamil Nadu	TNPL Pugalur	81	81
1970.	Tamil Nadu	Punjaipugalur	14	14
1971.	Tamil Nadu	Punjai Thottakurichi	8	8
1972.	Tamil Nadu	Inam Karur	9	9
1973.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	29	29
1974.	Tamil Nadu	Puliyur	16	16
1975.	Tamil Nadu	Thanthoni	13	13
1976.	Tamil Nadu	Uppidcimangalam	75	75
1977.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnarayapuram	9	9

1	2	3	4	5
1978.	Tamil Nadu	P.J. Cholapuram	22	22
1979.	Tamil Nadu	Kulithalai	8	8
1980.	Tamil Nadu	Marudur	22	22
1981.	Tamil Nadu	Nangavaram	24	24
1982.	Tamil Nadu	Kattuputhur	11	11
1983.	Tamil Nadu	Thottiyam	16	16
1984.	Tamil Nadu	Thafhaiyangarpet	28	28
1985.	Tamil Nadu	rViusin	12	12
1986.	Tamil Nadu	Uppiliapuram	26	26
1987.	Tamil Nadu	Baiakrishnampatti	13	13
1988.	Tamil Nadu	Thuraiyur	5	5
1989.	Tamil Nadu	S.Kannanur	19	39
1990.	Tamil Nadu	Manachanallur	20	20
1991.	Tamil Nadu	Kallakudi	32	32
1992.	Tamil Nadu	Puilampadi	15	15
1993.	Tamil Nadu	Puvalur	15	15
1994.	Tamil Nadu	Lalgudi	21	21
1995.	Tamil Nadu	Sirugamani	9	9
1996.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2,229	1,717
1997.	Tamil Nadu	Koothappa**	65	65
1998.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruverumbur	11	11
1999.	Tamil Nadu	Thuvakudi	16	16
2000.	Tamil Nadu	Manapparai	60	60
2001.	Tamil Nadu	Ponnampatti	18	18
2002.	Tamil Nadu	Poolambadi	31	31
2003.	Tamil Nadu	Arumbavur	35	35
2004.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	3	3
2005.	Tamil Nadu	Kurumbalur	28	28
2006.	Tamil Nadu	Labbaikudikadu	10	10
2007.	Tamil Nadu	Varadarajanpettai	46	46
2008.	Tamil Nadu	Jayankondam	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
2009.	Tamil Nadu	Udayarpalayam	24	24
2010.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	5	5
2011.	Tamil Nadu	Thorapadi	26	26
2012.	Tamil Nadu	Melpattampakkam	14	14
2013.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	87	87
2014.	Tamil Nadu	Kurinjjipadi	82	82
2015.	Tamil Nadu	Vadalur	38	38
2016.	Tamil Nadu	Parangipettai	41	41
2017.	Tamil Nadu	Sethiathoppu	36	36
2018.	Tamil Nadu	Bhuvanagiri	81	81
2019.	Tamil Nadu	Killai	44	44
2020.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	9	9
2021.	Tamil Nadu	Annamalai Nagar	39	39
2022.	Tamil Nadu	Srimushnam	46	46
2023.	Tamil Nadu	Lalpet	76	76
2024.	Tamil Nadu	Kattumannarkoil	89	89
2025.	Tamil Nadu	Mangalampet	96	96
2026.	Tamil Nadu	Gangaikondan	61	61
2027.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhachalam	3	3
2028.	Tamil Nadu	Pennadam	42	42
2029.	Tamil Nadu	Tittakudi	39	39
2030.	Tamil Nadu	Sirkali	8	8
2031.	Tamil Nadu	Vaitheeswarankoil	17	17
2032.	Tamil Nadu	Manalmedu	39	39
2033.	Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	11	11
2034.	Tamil Nadu	Kuthalam	25	25
2035.	Tamil Nadu	Tharangambadi	37	37
2036.	Tamil Nadu	Tittacheri	35	35
2037.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	48	48
2038.	Tamil Nadu	Kilvelur	17	17
2039.	Tamil Nadu	Velankanni	20	20

1	2	3	4	5
2040.	Tamil Nadu	Thalainayar	80	80
2041.	Tamil Nadu	Vedaranyam	27	27
2042.	Tamil Nadu	Valangaiman	23	23
2043.	Tamil Nadu	Kodavasal	18	18
2044.	Tamil Nadu	Koradacheri	15	15
2045.	Tamil Nadu	Peralam	43	43
2046.	Tamil Nadu	Nannilam	19	19
2047.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	6	6
2048.	Tamil Nadu	Needamangalam	35	35
2049.	Tamil Nadu	Mannargudi	7	7
2050.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruthuraipoondi	2	2
2051.	Tamil Nadu	Muthupet	25	25
2052.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruppanandal	58	58
2053.	Tamil Nadu	Aduthurai <i>alias</i> Maruthuvakudi	20	20
2054.	Tamil Nadu	Veppathur	32	32
2055.	Tamil Nadu	Thirupuvanam (Thanjavur)	9	9
2056.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvudaimarudur	66	66
2057.	Tamil Nadu	Cholapuram	31	31
2058.	Tamil Nadu	Thirunageswaram	16	16
2059.	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam	25	25
2060.	Tamil Nadu	Swamimalai	35	35
2061.	Tamil Nadu	Dharasuram	8	8
2062.	Tamil Nadu	Papanasam	52	52
2063.	Tamil Nadu	Ayyampettai	27	27
2064.	Tamil Nadu	Melattur	46	46
2065.	Tamil Nadu	Ammappettai (Thanjavur)	29	29
2066.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvaiyaru	19	19
2067.	Tamil Nadu	Melathiruppanthuruthi	12	12
2068.	Tamil Nadu	Thirukkattupalli	27	27
2069.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	275	19
2070.	Tamil Nadu	Vallam	15	15

1	2	3	4	5
2071.	Tamil Nadu	Orathanadu	25	25
2072.	Tamil Nadu	Madukkur	13	13
2073.	Tamil Nadu	Pattukkottai	4	4
2074.	Tamil Nadu	Adiramapattinam	25	25
2075.	Tamil Nadu	Peravurani	54	54
2076.	Tamil Nadu	Perumagalur	27	27
2077.	Tamil Nadu	Illuppur	84	84
2078.	Tamil Nadu	Annavasal	21	21
2079.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	70	70
2080.	Tamil Nadu	Arimalam	37	37
2081.	Tamil Nadu	Ponnamaravathi	13	13
2082.	Tamil Nadu	Alangudi	43	43
2083.	Tamil Nadu	Keeramangalam	34	34
2084.	Tamil Nadu	Karambakkudi	23	23
2085.	Tamil Nadu	Aranthangi	1	1
2086.	Tamil Nadu	Nerkuppai	9	9
2087.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	35	35
2088.	Tamil Nadu	Kanadukathan	28	28
2089.	Tamil Nadu	Pallathur	22	22
2090.	Tamil Nadu	Kottaiyur	8	8
2091.	Tamil Nadu	Kandanur	19	19
2092.	Tamil Nadu	Puduvayal	14	14
2093.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikkudi	8	8
2094.	Tamil Nadu	Devakottai	5	5
2095.	Tamil Nadu	Nattarasankottai	33	33
2096.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	43	43
2097.	Tamil Nadu	Thirupuvanam (Sivagangai)	17	17
2098.	Tamil Nadu	Manamadurai	39	39
2099.	Tamil Nadu	Ilayangudi	21	21
2100.	Tamil Nadu	A.Vellalapatti	32	32
2101.	Tamil Nadu	Melur	56	56

1	2	3	4	5
2102.	Tamil Nadu	Anaiyur	6	6
2103.	Tamil Nadu	Paravai	54	54
2104.	Tamil Nadu	Vilangudi	9	9
2105.	Tamil Nadu	Vadipatti	44	44
2106.	Tamil Nadu	Palamedu	32	32
2107.	Tamil Nadu	Sholavandan	28	28
2108.	Tamil Nadu	Alanganallur	32	32
2109.	Tamil Nadu	Usilampatti	29	29
2110.	Tamil Nadu	Elumalai	28	28
2111.	Tamil Nadu	T.Kallupatti	100	100
2112.	Tamil Nadu	Peraiyur	25	25
2113.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumangalam	51	51
2114.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	1,778	1,702
2115.	Tamil Nadu	Avaniapuram	11	11
2116.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruparankundram	4	4
2117.	Tamil Nadu	Boothipuram	46	46
2118.	Tamil Nadu	Bodinayakanur	65	65
2119.	Tamil Nadu	Melachokkanathapuram	51	51
2120.	Tamil Nadu	B. Meenakshipuram	33	33
2121.	Tamil Nadu	Ganguvarpatti	42	42
2122.	Tamil Nadu	Devadanapatti	63	63
2123.	Tamil Nadu	Vadugapatti (Theni)	46	46
2124.	Tamil Nadu	Thamaraikulam	52	52
2125.	Tamil Nadu	Periyakulam	8	8
2126.	Tamil Nadu	Thenkarai (Theni)	59	59
2127.	Tamil Nadu	Theni Allinagaram	240	240
2128.	Tamil Nadu	Palani Chettipatti	60	60
2129.	Tamil Nadu	Veerapandi (Theni)	60	60
2130.	Tamil Nadu	Thevaram	65	65
2131.	Tamil Nadu	Kuchanur	33	33
2132.	Tamil Nadu	Markayankottai	39	39

1	2	3	4	5
2133.	Tamil Nadu	Pannaipuram	45	45
2134.	Tamil Nadu	Kombai	57	57
2135.	Tamil Nadu	Chinnamanur	15	15
2136.	Tamil Nadu	Odaipatti	47	47
2137.	Tamil Nadu	Uthamapalayam	91	91
2138.	Tamil Nadu	Hanumanthampatti	39	39
2139.	Tamil Nadu	Pudupatti (C)	40	40
2140.	Tamil Nadu	Kamayagoundanpatti	65	65
2141.	Tamil Nadu	Kambam	21	21
2142.	Tamil Nadu	Gudalur	21	21
2143.	Tamil Nadu	Highways	1	1
2144.	Tamil Nadu	Andipatti Jakkampatti	91	91
2145.	Tamil Nadu	Rajapalayam	8	8
2146.	Tamil Nadu	Seithur	25	25
2147.	Tamil Nadu	Chettiarpatti	11	11
2148.	Tamil Nadu	S.Kodikulam	10	10
7.149	Tamil Nadu	Vathirairuppu	39	39
2150.	Tamil Nadu	V.Pudupatti	80	80
2151.	Tamil Nadu	Sundarapandiam	44	44
2152.	Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur	2	2
2153.	Tamil Nadu	Mamsapuram	13	13
2154.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruthangal	4	4
2155.	Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi	7	7
2156.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	214	214
2157.	Tamil Nadu	Kariapatti	28	28
2158.	Tamil Nadu	Mallankinaru	27	27
2159.	Tamil Nadu	Sattur	3	3
2160.	Tamil Nadu	Thondi	17	17
2161.	Tamil Nadu	R.S.Mangalam	16	16
2162.	Tamil Nadu	Paramakudi	39	39
2163.	Tamil Nadu	Mudukulathur	15	15

1	2	3	4	5
2164.	Tamil Nadu	Abiramam	20	20
2165.	Tamil Nadu	Kamuthi	14	14
2166.	Tamil Nadu	Sayalgudi	21	21
2167.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	440	184
2168.	Tamil Nadu	Mandapam	18	18
2169.	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram	26	26
2170.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	49	49
2171.	Tamil Nadu	Kalugumalai	8	8
2172.	Tamil Nadu	Kadambur	13	13
2173.	Tamil Nadu	Kayatharu	6	6
2174.	Tamil Nadu	Ettayapuram	12	12
2175.	Tamil Nadu	V. Pudur	46	46
2176.	Tamil Nadu	Vilathikulam	50	50
2177.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1,321	877
2178.	Tamil Nadu	Sayapuram	53	53
2179.	Tamil Nadu	Perungulam	28	28
2180.	Tamil Nadu	Srivaikuntam	15	15
2181.	Tamil Nadu	Eral	22	22
2182.	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	4	4
2183.	Tamil Nadu	Thenthiruperai	18	18
2184.	Tamil Nadu	Alwarthirunagiri	24	24
2185.	Tamil Nadu	Nazerath	14	14
2186.	Tamil Nadu	Arumuganeri	28	28
2187.	Tamil Nadu	Kanam	8	8
2188.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchendur	21	21
2189.	Tamil Nadu	Udangudi	29	29
2190.	Tamil Nadu	Sathankulam	10	10
2191.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagiri (Tirunelveli)	41	41
2192.	Tamil Nadu	Rayagiri	23	23
2193.	Tamil Nadu	Vasudevanallur	17	17
2194.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvengkadam	19	19

1	2	3	4	5
2195.	Tamil Nadu	Sankarankoil	2	2
2196.	Tamil Nadu	Surandai	10	10
2197.	Tamil Nadu	Kadayanallur	1	1
2198.	Tamil Nadu	Sambavar Vadagarai	21	21
2199.	Tamil Nadu	Aygudi	24	24
2200.	Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	4	4
2201.	Tamil Nadu	Sundarapandiapuram	10	10
2202.	Tamil Nadu	Ilanji	19	19
2203.	Tamil Nadu	Melagaram	6	6
2204.	Tamil Nadu	Achampudur	5	5
2205.	Tamil Nadu	Vadakarai Keezhpadugai	30	30
2206.	Tamil Nadu	Panpoli	10	10
2207.	Tamil Nadu	Pudur (S)	36	36
2208.	Tamil Nadu	Shenkottai	1	1
2209.	Tamil Nadu	Kilapavoor	26	26
2210.	Tamil Nadu	Alangulam	13	13
2211.	Tamil Nadu	Sankarnagar	34	34
2212.	Tamil Nadu	Naranammalpuram	10	10
2213.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	2,047	1,625
2214.	Tamil Nadu	Alwarkurichi	16	16
2215.	Tamil Nadu	Mukkudal	13	13
2216.	Tamil Nadu	Vikramasingapuram	5	5
2217.	Tamil Nadu	Ambasamudram	4	4
2218.	Tamil Nadu	Cheranmadevi	44	44
2219.	Tamil Nadu	Veeravanallur	14	14
2220.	Tamil Nadu	Kalladaikurichi	37	37
2221.	Tamil Nadu	Manimutharu	73	73
2222.	Tamil Nadu	Pathamadai	12	12
2223.	Tamil Nadu	Melacheval	30	30
2224.	Tamil Nadu	Gopalsamudram	34	34
2225.	Tamil Nadu	Moolakaraipatti	14	14

1	2	3	4	5
2226.	Tamil Nadu	Kalakad	41	41
2227.	Tamil Nadu	Nanguneri	17	17
2228.	Tamil Nadu	Eruvadi	6	6
2229.	Tamil Nadu	Thirukarungudi	38	38
2230.	Tamil Nadu	Vadakkuvalliyur	29	29
2231.	Tamil Nadu	Panagudi	31	31
2232.	Tamil Nadu	Thisayanvilai	23	23
2233.	Tamil Nadu	KadayaI	18	18
2234.	Tamil Nadu	Arumanai	18	18
2235.	Tamil Nadu	Edaicode	21	21
2236.	Tamil Nadu	Palugal	54	54
2237.	Tamil Nadu	Kaliyakkavilai	29	29
2238.	Tamil Nadu	Pacode	22	22
2239.	Tamil Nadu	Kuzhithurai	12	12
2240.	Tamil Nadu	Unnamaiaikadai	15	15
2241.	Tamil Nadu	Nalloor	20	20
2242.	Tamil Nadu	Koilancode (Kollemcode)	36	36
2243.	Tamil Nadu	Ezhudesam	76	76
2244.	Tamil Nadu	Puthukkadai	28	28
2245.	Tamil Nadu	Killiyoor	14	14
2246.	Tamil Nadu	Keezhkulam	19	19
2247.	Tamil Nadu	Karungai	40	40
2248.	Tamil Nadu	Palappallam	25	25
2249.	Tamil Nadu	Thirparappu	31	31
2250.	Tamil Nadu	Ponmanai	58	58
2251.	Tamil Nadu	Kulasekaram	69	69
2252.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvattar	34	34
2253.	Tamil Nadu	Athur	23	23
2254.	Tamil Nadu	Verkilambi	34	34
2255.	Tamil Nadu	Kumarapuram	34	34
2256.	Tamil Nadu	Kothanallur	26	26

1	2	3	4	5
2257.	Tamil Nadu	Valvaithankoshtam	16	16
2258.	Tamil Nadu	Mulagumudu	43	43
2259.	Tamil Nadu	Vilavur	81	81
2260.	Tamil Nadu	Padmanabhapuram	40	40
2261.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvithancode	35	35
2262.	Tamil Nadu	Kappiyarai	67	67
2263.	Tamil Nadu	Eraniel	42	42
2264.	Tamil Nadu	Villukuri	16	16
2265.	Tamil Nadu	Neyyoor	19	19
2266.	Tamil Nadu	Reethapuram	27	27
2267.	Tamil Nadu	Kallukuttam	47	47
2268.	Tamil Nadu	Thingal nagar	20	20
2269.	Tamil Nadu	Alur	82	82
2270.	Tamil Nadu	Colachel	22	22
2271.	Tamil Nadu	Mandaikadu	14	14
2272.	Tamil Nadu	Manavalakurichy	16	16
2273.	Tamil Nadu	Vellimalai	25	25
2274.	Tamil Nadu	Azhagiapandipuram	17	17
2275.	Tamil Nadu	Boothapandi	22	22
2276.	Tamil Nadu	Aralvaimozhi	16	16
2277.	Tamil Nadu	Thazhakudy	14	14
2278.	Tamil Nadu	Marungur	80	80
2279.	Tamil Nadu	Therur	22	22
2280.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	461	461
2281.	Tamil Nadu	Asaripallam	1	1
2282.	Tamil Nadu	Suchindrum	74	74
2283.	Tamil Nadu	Ganapathipuram	38	38
2284.	Tamil Nadu	Myiaudy	9	9
2285.	Tamil Nadu	Alagappapuram	44	44
2286.	Tamil Nadu	Anjugrammam	19	19
2287.	Tamil Nadu	Kottaram	18	18

1	2	3	4	5
2288.	Tamil Nadu	Thengampudur	9	9
2289.	Tamil Nadu	Puthalam	39	39
2290.	Tamil Nadu	Agastheeswaram	29	29
2291.	Tamil Nadu	Thenthamaraikulam	21	21
2292.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	20	20
2293.	Tamil Nadu	Marandahalli	56	56
2294.	Tamil Nadu	Kariamangalam	14	14
2295.	Tamil Nadu	Palakkodu	13	13
2296.	Tamil Nadu	Kambainallur	62	62
2297.	Tamil Nadu	Harur	10	10
2298.	Tamil Nadu	Kadathur	46	46
2299.	Tamil Nadu	B.Mallapuram	31	31
2300.	Tamil Nadu	Pappireddipatti	11	11
2301.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	94	94
2302.	Tamil Nadu	Pappaparatti	11	11
2303.	Tamil Nadu	Pennagaram	15	15
2304.	Tamil Nadu	Hosur	95	95
2305.	Tamil Nadu	Mathigiri	5	5
2306.	Tamil Nadu	Bargur	12	12
2307.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	5	5
2308.	Tamil Nadu	Kaveripattinam	29	29
2309.	Tamil Nadu	Kelamangalam	29	29
2310.	Tamil Nadu	Oenkanikottai	40	40
2311.	Tamil Nadu	Nagojanahalli	40	40
2312.	Tamil Nadu	Uthangarai	13	13
2313.	Tamil Nadu	Sirumugai	26	26
2314.	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam	32	32
2315.	Tamil Nadu	Karamadai	53	53
2316.	Tamil Nadu	Mopperipalayam	8	8
2317.	Tamil Nadu	Karumathampatti	36	36
2318.	Tamil Nadu	Irugur	31	31

1	2	3	4	5
2319.	Tamil Nadu	Sulur	58	58
2320.	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam	59	59
2321.	Tamil Nadu	Kannampalayam	19	19
2322.	Tamil Nadu	Annur	31	31
2323.	Tamil Nadu	Veerapandi (No. 4)	73	73
2324.	Tamil Nadu	Gudalur	8	8
2325.	Tamil Nadu	Periyanaicken-palayam	23	23
2326.	Tamil Nadu	Idikarai	19	19
2327.	Tamil Nadu	Sarcarsamakulam	10	10
2328.	Tamil Nadu	Narasimhanaicken-palayam	24	24
2329.	Tamil Nadu	Kalapatti	2	2
2330.	Tamil Nadu	Saravanampatti	2	2
2331.	Tamil Nadu	Vellakinar	4	4
2332.	Tamil Nadu	Thudiyalur	4	4
2333.	Tamil Nadu	Chinnavedampatti	2	2
2334.	Tamil Nadu	Goundampalayam	10	10
2335.	Tamil Nadu	Veerakeralam	2	2
2336.	Tamil Nadu	Vadavalli	3	3
2337.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1,606	1,606
2338.	Tamil Nadu	Thondamuthur	29	29
2339.	Tamil Nadu	Dhaliyur	47	47
2340.	Tamil Nadu	Vedapatti	58	58
2341.	Tamil Nadu	Vellalur	28	28
2342.	Tamil Nadu	Kurichi	4	4
2343.	Tamil Nadu	Kuniamuthur	9	9
2344.	Tamil Nadu	Perur	33	33
2345.	Tamil Nadu	Thenkarai (Coimbatore)	26	26
2346.	Tamil Nadu	Pooluvapatti	21	21
2347.	Tamil Nadu	Alanthurai	31	31
2348.	Tamil Nadu	Madukkarai	25	25
2349.	Tamil Nadu	Ettimadai	82	82

1	2	3	4	5
2350.	Tamil Nadu	Othakalmandapam	36	36
2351.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumalayampalayam	50	50
2352.	Tamil Nadu	Kinathukadavu	30	30
2353.	Tamil Nadu	Periya Negamam	56	56
2354.	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi	37	37
2355.	Tamil Nadu	Zamin Uthukuli	29	29
2356.	Tamil Nadu	Suleeswaranpatti	57	57
2357.	Tamil Nadu	Samathur	47	47
2358.	Tamil Nadu	Anaimalai	125	125
2359.	Tamil Nadu	Odaiyakulam	40	40
2360.	Tamil Nadu	Vettaikaranpudur	43	43
2361.	Tamil Nadu	Kottur	8	8
2362.	Tamil Nadu	Valparai	13	13
2363.	Tamil Nadu	Muthur	15	15
2364.	Tamil Nadu	Kangeyam	2	2
2365.	Tamil Nadu	Vellakoil	3	3
2366.	Tamil Nadu	Rudravathi	18	18
2367.	Tamil Nadu	Kannivadi (Tiruppur)	44	44
2368.	Tamil Nadu	Mulanur	17	17
2369.	Tamil Nadu	Kolathupalayam	39	39
2370.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	14	14
2371.	Tamil Nadu	Chinnakkampalayam	52	52
2372.	Tamil Nadu	Kunnathur	26	26
2373.	Tamil Nadu	Avanashi	23	23
2374.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumuruganpoondi	33	33
2375.	Tamil Nadu	Uthukuli	8	8
2376.	Tamil Nadu	Velampalayam	2	2
2377.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	562	562
2378.	Tamil Nadu	Samalapuram	18	18
2379.	Tamil Nadu	Palladam	135	135
2380.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalaipettai	240	240

1	2	3	4	5
2381.	Tamil Nadu	Dhali	70	70
2382.	Tamil Nadu	Kaniyur	14	14
2383.	Tamil Nadu	Madathukulam	76	76
2384.	Tamil Nadu	Komaralingam	70	70
2385.	Tamil Nadu	Sankaramanallur	51	51
Tamil Nadu Total			39,087	34,609
2386.	Telangana	Medchal	17	17
2387.	Telangana	Pedda Amberpet	3	3
2388.	Telangana	Badangpet	6	6
2389.	Telangana	Ibrahimpattanam	4	4
2390.	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	1	1
2391.	Telangana	Kodada	16	16
2392.	Telangana	Adilabad	24	24
2393.	Telangana	Nirmal	7	7
2394.	Telangana	Mandamarri	1	1
2395.	Telangana	Mancherial	18	18
2396.	Telangana	Nizamabad	12	12
2397.	Telangana	Bodhan	1	1
2398.	Telangana	Kamareddy	11	11
2399.	Telangana	Jagtial	2	2
2400.	Telangana	Metpally	2	2
2401.	Telangana	Karimnagar	67	67
2402.	Telangana	Sircilla	21	21
2403.	Telangana	Medak	11	11
2404.	Telangana	Siddipet	187	7
2405.	Telangana	Zahirabad	1	1
2406.	Telangana	Sadasivpet	1	1
2407.	Telangana	Sangareddy	17	17
2408.	Telangana	Hyderabad	689	689
2409.	Telangana	Secunderabad(CB)	199	199
2410.	Telangana	Vikarabad	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
2411.	Telangana	Tandur	5	5
2412.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	338	28
2413.	Telangana	Narayanpet	1	1
2414.	Telangana	Wanaparthy	4	4
2415.	Telangana	Gadwal	3	3
2416.	Telangana	Bhongir	14	14
2417.	Telangana	Suryapet	222	30
2418.	Telangana	Nalgonda	19	19
2419.	Telangana	Miryalaguda	22	22
2420.	Telangana	Warangal		72
2421.	Telangana	Jangaon	4	4
2422.	Telangana	Manuguru	2	-
2423.	Telangana	Palwancha	2	2
2424.	Telangana	Kothagudem	1	1
2425.	Telangana	Sathupalli	3	3
2426.	Telangana	Khammam	35	35
Telangana Total			2,068	1,384
2427.	Tripura	Mohanpur	108	108
2428.	Tripura	Jirania	347	347
2429.	Tripura	Melaghar	155	155
2430.	Tripura	Panisagar	25	25
2431.	Tripura	Khowai	555	555
2432.	Tripura	Teliamura	301	301
2433.	Tripura	Ranirbazar	213	213
2434.	Tripura	Agartala	2,162	2,162
2435.	Tripura	Bishalgarh	52	52
2436.	Tripura	Sonamura	614	614
2437.	Tripura	Udaipur	716	716
2438.	Tripura	Amarpur	240	240
2439.	Tripura	Santirbazar	1	1
2440.	Tripura	Belonia	642	642

1	2	3	4	5
2441.	Tripura	Sabroom	185	185
2442.	Tripura	Kamalpur	81	81
2443.	Tripura	Ambassa	171	171
2444.	Tripura	Kailasahar	15	15
2445.	Tripura	Dharmanagar	368	368
2446.	Tripura	Kumarghat	502	502
Tripura Total			7,453	7,453
2447.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	62	62
2448.	Uttar Pradesh	Ailam	1	1
2449.	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	1	1
2450.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	130	130
2451.	Uttar Pradesh	Jansath	1	1
2452.	Uttar Pradesh	Najibabad	1	1
2453.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	3	3
2454.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	421	421
2455.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	1	1
2456.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahjoi	2	2
2457.	Uttar Pradesh	Maswasi	1	1
2458.	Uttar Pradesh	BilaspurNPP	1	1
2459.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	66	66
2460.	Uttar Pradesh	Gajraula	3	3
2461.	Uttar Pradesh	Hasanpur	1	1
2462.	Uttar Pradesh	Kama Wal	2	2
2463.	Uttar Pradesh	Sardhana	2	2
2464.	Uttar Pradesh	Daurala	1	1
2465.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	518	518
2466.	Uttar Pradesh	Baraut	7	7
2467.	Uttar Pradesh	Patala	20	20
2468.	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	19	19
2469.	Uttar Pradesh	Muradnagar	1	1
2470.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	135	135

1	2	3	4	5
2471.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	1,006	1,001
2472.	Uttar Pradesh	Dasna	14	14
2473.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuwa	3	3
2474.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	105	105
2475.	Uttar Pradesh	Babugarh	4	4
2476.	Uttar Pradesh	Garhmukhteshwar	1	1
2477.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri	255	255
2478.	Uttar Pradesh	Bilaspur	11	11
2479.	Uttar Pradesh	Dankaur	24	24
2480.	Uttar Pradesh	Rabupura	101	101
2481.	Uttar Pradesh	Jahangirpur	1	1
2482.	Uttar Pradesh	Jewar	8	8
2483.	Uttar Pradesh	Aurangabad	158	158
2484.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	25	25
2485.	Uttar Pradesh	GuSaothi	3	3
2486.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	2	2
2487.	Uttar Pradesh	Jatari	1	1
2488.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	309	309
2489.	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	7	7
2490.	Uttar Pradesh	Kosi Kalan	1	1
2491.	Uttar Pradesh	Chaumuhan	1	1
2492.	Uttar Pradesh	Raya	1	1
2493.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	1	1
2494.	Uttar Pradesh	Govardhan	3	3
2495.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	243	243
2496.	Uttar Pradesh	Etmadpur	2	2
2497.	Uttar Pradesh	Dayalbagh	6	6
2498.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	470	470
2499.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra (CB)	12	12
2500.	Uttar Pradesh	Shamsabad (NPP)	3	3
2501.	Uttar Pradesh	Tundla	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
2502.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	226	226
2503.	Uttar Pradesh	Shikohabad	1	1
2504.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	2	2
2505.	Uttar Pradesh	Bisauli	5	5
2506.	Uttar Pradesh	Ujhani	2	2
2507.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	16	16
2508.	Uttar Pradesh	Kunwargaon	1	1
2509.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirganj	1	1
2510.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	125	125
2511.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly (CB)	7	7
2512.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	4	4
2513.	Uttar Pradesh	Barkhera	1	1
2514.	Uttar Pradesh	Puranpur	3	3
2515.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	2	2
2516.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	1	1
2517.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	1	1
2518.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahabad	6	6
2519.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	6	6
2520.	Uttar Pradesh	Ganj Muradabad	1	1
2521.	Uttar Pradesh	Hyderabad	338	338
2522.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	6	6
2523.	Uttar Pradesh	Bakshi Ka Talab	17	17
2524.	Uttar Pradesh	Kakori	1	1
2525.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	721	625
2526.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (CB)	13	13
2527.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi(NP)	6	6
2528.	Uttar Pradesh	Nagram	2	2
2529.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareii	915	901
2530.	Uttar Pradesh	Kampil	1	1
2531.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaimganj	2	2
2532.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
2533.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehgarh (CB)	2	2
2534.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	66	66
2535.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	5	5
2536.	Uttar Pradesh	Bharthana	1	1
2537.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	7	7
2538.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur	2	2
2539.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	167	167
2540.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur(CB)	6	6
2541.	Uttar Pradesh	Tondi Fatehpur	1	1
2542.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	266	266
2543.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	1	1
2544.	Uttar Pradesh	Kurara	5	5
2545.	Uttar Pradesh	Rath	18	18
2546.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarila	5	5
2547.	Uttar Pradesh	Maudaha	1	1
2548.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	1	1
2549.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	5	5
2550.	Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda Buzurg	1	1
2551.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot Dham	1	1
2552.	Uttar Pradesh	Sirathu	3	3
2553.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhusi	3	3
2554.	Uttar Pradesh	Phulpur	3	3
2555.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	110	110
2556.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (CB)	3	3
2557.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1	1
2558.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj(NPP)	3	3
2559.	Uttar Pradesh	Banki	1	1
2560.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	6	6
2561.	Uttar Pradesh	Bikapur	1	1
2562.	Uttar Pradesh	Akbarpur(NPP)	2	2
2563.	Uttar Pradesh	Kadipur	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
2564.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	4	4
2565.	Uttar Pradesh	Tulsipur	1	1
2566.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	1	1
2567.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	1	1
2568.	Uttar Pradesh	Khalilabad	1	1
2569.	Uttar Pradesh	Sahjanwan	1	1
2570.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	351	351
2571.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansgaon	1	1
2572.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	4	4
2573.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1	1
2574.	Uttar Pradesh	Nizamabad	27	27
2575.	Uttar Pradesh	Maunath Bhanjan	1	1
2576.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	1	1
2577.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	5	5
2578.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai	1	1
2579.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	2	2
2580.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi (CB)	4	4
2581.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	364	364
2582.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	1	1
2583.	Uttar Pradesh	Marehra	2	2
2584.	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	2	2
Uttar Pradesh Total			8,094	7,979
2585.	Uttarakhand	Uthimath	35	35
2586.	Uttarakhand	Augustmuni	96	96
2587.	Uttarakhand	Bhagwanpur	2	2
2588.	Uttarakhand	Barkot	57	57
2589.	Uttarakhand	Joshimath	59	59
2590.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli Gopeshwar	3	3
2591.	Uttarakhand	Gochar	7	7
2592.	Uttarakhand	Karnaprayag	4	4
2593.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	51	45

1	2	3	4	5
2594.	Uttarakhand	Devprayag	19	19
2595.	Uttarakhand	Tehri	2	2
2596.	Uttarakhand	Narendranagar	2	2
2597.	Uttarakhand	Vikasnagar	18	18
2598.	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie	1	1
2599.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	389	165
2600.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun (CB)	1	1
2601.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	13	13
2602.	Uttarakhand	Kotdwara	10	10
2603.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	3	3
2604.	Uttarakhand	Dwarahat	1	1
2605.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	41	41
2606.	Uttarakhand	Bhimtal	7	7
2607.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	36	36
2608.	Uttarakhand	Ramnagar	1	1
2609.	Uttarakhand	Lalkuan	6	6
2610.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	22	22
2611.	Uttarakhand	Jaspur	1	1
2612.	Uttarakhand	Sultanpur	4	4
2613.	Uttarakhand	Bajpur	100	100
2614.	Uttarakhand	Kelakheda	196	196
2615.	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur	52	52
2616.	Uttarakhand	Kichha	14	14
2617.	Uttarakhand	Gadarpur	3	3
2618.	Uttarakhand	Dineshpur	2	2
2619.	Uttarakhand	Shaktigarh	240	240
2620.	Uttarakhand	Sitarganj	268	268
2621.	Uttarakhand	Roorkee	78	78
2622.	Uttarakhand	Jhabrera	25	25
2623.	Uttarakhand	Landhaura	3	3
2624.	Uttarakhand	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Ranipur (ITS)	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
2625.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	220	220
2626.	Uttarakhand	Shivalik Nagar	6	6
	Uttarakhand Total		2,100	1,870
2627.	West Bengal	Haringhata	856	856
2628.	West Bengal	Darjiling	10	10
2629.	West Bengal	Kurseong	4	4
2630.	West Bengal	Siliguri	76	76
2631.	West Bengal	Mai	482	482
2632.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	906	906
2633.	West Bengal	Alipurduar	33	83
2634.	West Bengal	Haldibari	200	200
2635.	West Bengal	Mekhliganj	120	120
2636.	West Bengal	Mathabhanga	5	5
2637.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	38	38
2638.	West Bengal	Tufanganj	508	508
2639.	West Bengal	Dinhata	85	85
2640.	West Bengal	Dalkhola	263	263
2641.	West Bengal	Raiganj	66	66
2642.	West Bengal	Kaliaganj	142	142
2643.	West Bengal	Gangarampur	227	227
2644.	West Bengal	Balurghat	63	63
2645.	West Bengal	Old Malda	364	364
2646.	West Bengal	English Bazar	2	2
2647.	West Bengal	Jangipur	326	326
2648.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	3	3
2649.	West Bengal	Kandi	375	375
2650.	West Bengal	Berhampore	4	4
2651.	West Bengal	Nalhati	95	95
2652.	West Bengal	Rampurhat	795	795
2653.	West Bengal	Suri	168	168
2654.	West Bengal	Sainthia	48	48
2655.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	361	361

1	2	3	4	5
2656.	West Bengal	Bolpur	796	796
2657.	West Bengal	Kulti	3	3
2658.	West Bengal	Asansol	45	45
2659.	West Bengal	Jamuria	3	3
2660.	West Bengal	Raniganj	6	6
2661.	West Bengal	Durgapur	88	88
2662.	West Bengal	Katwa	177	177
2663.	West Bengal	Dainhat	21	21
2664.	West Bengal	Guskara	148	148
2665.	West Bengal	Bardhaman	46	46
2666.	West Bengal	Nabadwip	404	404
2667.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar	674	674
2668.	West Bengal	Santipur	92	92
2669.	West Bengal	Taherpur	150	150
2670.	West Bengal	Birnagar	1,275	1,275
2671.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	428	428
2672.	West Bengal	Cooper's Camp	355	355
2673.	West Bengal	Chakdaha	366	366
2674.	West Bengal	Kalyani	98	98
2675.	West Bengal	Gayeshpur	98	98
2676.	West Bengal	Bangaon	1,324	1,324
2677.	West Bengal	Halisahar	576	576
2678.	West Bengal	Kanchrapara	64	64
2679.	West Bengal	Naihati	11	11
2680.	West Bengal	Bhatrapara	101	101
2681.	West Bengal	Gobardanga	1,033	1,033
2682.	West Bengal	Habra	971	971
2683.	West Bengal	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh	268	268
2684.	West Bengal	Garulia	141	141
2685.	West Bengal	North Barrackpore	23	23
2686.	West Bengal	Barrackpore	116	116
2687.	West Bengal	Titagarh	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
2688.	West Bengal	Khardah	240	240
2689.	West Bengal	Panihati	62	62
2690.	West Bengal	Baduria	1	1
2691.	West Bengal	Barasat	460	460
2692.	West Bengal	Madhyamgram	421	421
2693.	West Bengal	New Barrackpore	125	125
2694.	West Bengal	North DumDum	72	72
2695.	West Bengal	Kamarhati	136	136
2696.	West Bengal	Bara nagar	65	65
2697.	West Bengal	Dum Dum	38	38
2698.	West Bengal	South DumDum	37	37
2699.	West Bengai	Rajarhat Gopalpur	127	127
2700.	West Bengal	Bidhannagar	22	22
2701.	West Bengal	Basirhat	1	1
2702.	West Bengal	Bansberia	111	111
2703.	West Bengal	Hugli-Chinsurah	55	55
2704.	West Bengal	Chandernagore	283	283
2705.	West Bengal	Tarakeswar	69	69
2706.	West Bengal	Arambag	606	606
2707.	West Bengal	Bhadreswar	45	45
2708.	West Bengal	Champdani	221	221
2709.	West Bengal	Baidyabati	130	130
2710.	West Bengal	Seram pore	262	262
2711.	West Bengal	Rishra	191	191
2712.	West Bengal	Konnagar	627	627
2713.	West Bengal	Dankuni	315	315
2714.	West Bengal	Uttarpara Kotrung	371	371
2715.	West Bengal	Bankura	34	34
2716.	West Bengal	Sonamukhi	573	573
2717.	West Bengal	Bishnupur	284	284
2718.	West Bengal	Raghunathpur	1	1
2719.	West Bengal	Puruliya	549	549

1	2	3	4	5
2720.	West Bengal	Bally	10	10
2721.	West Bengal	Haora	109	109
2722.	West Bengal	Uluberia	1,257	1,267
2723.	West Bengal	Kolkata	750	750
2724.	West Bengal	Maheshtala	75	75
2725.	West Bengal	Budge Budge	106	106
2726.	West Bengal	Pujali	157	157
2727.	West Bengal	Rajpur Sonarpur	150	150
2728.	West Bengal	Baruipur	63	63
2729.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	8	8
2730.	West Bengal	Jaynagar Mazilpur	1	1
2731.	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	145	145
2732.	West Bengal	Khirpai	320	320
2733.	West Bengal	Chandrakona	57	57
2734.	West Bengal	Kharar	57	57
2735.	West Bengal	Ghata!	598	598
2736.	West Bengal	Medinipur	933	933
2737.	West Bengal	Jhargram	185	185
2738.	West Bengal	Kharagpur	295	295
2739.	West Bengal	Tamralipta	111	111
2740.	West Bengal	Haldia	12	12
2741.	West Bengal	Egra	690	690
2742.	West Bengal	Contai	859	859
West Bengal Total			30,070	30,070

[English]

Maize Production

2948. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has surveyed the potential of maize production for replacement of the cultivable area of paddy and wheat in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that maize is utilised for production of ethanol for industrial and medicinal uses and animal feed and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote maize production to produce its by products like ethanol; and

(d) if so, the way of action proposed to promote the production of ethanol from maize as sole crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Government has not conducted any survey as such for the potential of maize production for replacement of the cultivable area of paddy and wheat in the country. However, in order to tackle the problem of declining soil fertility and depleting water table in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, it was felt to launch a programme that could tackle the above problem. Accordingly, Government has been implementing the Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) since 2013-14 as a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to divert the area of water guzzling paddy to alternate crops like pulses, oil seeds, coarse cereals including maize, cotton and agro-forestry. In addition, the production of maize is also being promoted through implementation of the programme of National Food Security Mission-Coarse Cereals.

(b) According to estimates made by India Maize Summit, 2015, 17-20% maize is used for food industry and consumption; 60-62% feed industry; 6-7% seed & other uses and 12-14% for industrial applications. Around 1% is being used only for ethanol production.

(c) and (d) The Government is promoting maize production especially for feed and fodder. However, in December, 2014, the Government allowed procurement of ethanol produced from cellulosic and lignocellulosic material for blending in petrol, subject to meeting the relevant BIS standards.

[Translation]

Committee for Loan Waiver of Farmers

2949. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up or plans to set up a committee for waiver of loans of farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

The Government has not set up any committee for waiver of loans of farmers. The Government is not in favour of loan waiver, as it negatively impacts credit and recovery climate and has severe systemic consequences.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Processing Industries

2950. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:

SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA:

DR. P. K. BIJU:

SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) the details of food processing industries/units sanctioned and set up in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year, State and Union Territories-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the programmes/ schemes on which the Government is working for the promotion of the food processing industries in the country and the financial assistance and facilities provided for the purpose thereunder during the said period, State and Union Territory-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time frame to receive proposals for setting up of food processing units and to release grants thereon and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to reduce the same;

(d) whether the Government has also launched any scheme to attract the youth of the country towards Food Processing Industries and to acquaint them with technical and marketing knowledge of the industries and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken Research and Development (R&D) projects for the development of food processing industries in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Assam	2	40	4	53	1	21	0	0
5.	Bihar	6	72	3	59	2	19	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	57	691	22	248	15	169	3	24
8.	Delhi	2	50	1	25	2	34	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	25	1	25	1	25	0	0
10.	Goa	8	155	1	7	1	19	0	0
11.	Gujarat	70	1175	54	986	78	1412	7	126
12.	Haryana	26	510	27	570	17	327	1	11
13.	Himachal Pradesh	11	252	9	219	7	164	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	48	9	222	5	126	1	38
15.	Jharkhand	5	118	3	67	3	100	0	0
16.	Karnataka	74	1084	49	744	52	848	5	87
17.	Kerala	21	355	20	293	47	858	7	105
18.	Madhya Pradesh	23	357	17	325	12	210	1	25
19.	Maharashtra	142	2051	100	1507	61	1005	14	225
20.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	0	1	13	1	13	0	0
24.	Odisha	14	259	7	119	6	110	1	3
25.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	42	468	27	364	28	351	4	59
27.	Rajasthan	76	1242	84	1564	51	850	3	35
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	62	1169	31	674	26	546	8	157
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	65	1098	33	631	38	606	1	25
32.	Uttarakhand	6	156	4	96	3	84	0	0
33.	West Bengal	27	467	17	409	8	156	0	0
Total		889	14473	562	9912	500	8631	62	1044

Statement – II

Consolidated State-wise Status of Main Components of Scheme as on 28.02.2018

S. No.	State/UT	Mega Food Parks (42)		Cold Chain Projects (134)		CEFPPC Projects (52)		Food Testing Laboratory (108)		Agro Processing Cluster (5)	
		Operational Projects	Ongoing Projects	Complete Projects	Ongoing Projects	Complete Projects	Ongoing Projects	Complete Projects	Ongoing Projects	Complete Projects	Ongoing Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	0	2	8	2	0	4	8	2	0	0
12.	Haryana	0	2	2	6	0	0	7	5	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	6	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Karnataka	1	1	4	0	0	4	4	1	0	0
17.	Kerala	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	3	1	0	2	1	2	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	0	3	19	8	0	4	14	3	0	5
20.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
24.	Odisha	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
25.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	1	2	7	5	0	3	3	4	0	0
27.	Rajasthan	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	1	0	19	8	3	0	0
30.	Telangana	0	4	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0
31.	Tripura	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	0	3	4	5	0	0	5	1	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	1	1	9	6	0	5	0	1	0	0
34.	West Bengal	1	0	6	2	0	0	5	3	0	0
Total		9	33	83	51	0	52	72	36	0	5

1089 Written Answers

MARCH 13, 2018

to Questions 1090

Statement – III*R&D Ongoing Projects (Rs. In Lakh)*

S. No.	Project Title	PI Name and Address/ Contact No	Amount of GIA Sanctioned	Amount Released Assam
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Development of enzyme based extraction process for improving quality and recovery of starch from different varieties of Colocasia Esculenta (Arbi) of Assam for food use	Department of Food Processing Technology Assam	27.26	26.13
2.	Development of ready to reconstitute misti dahi powder	Department of Food Processing Technology, Assam	15.97	14.72
3.	Development of value added products from Minor Fruits of Assam	D/o Food & Nutrition, Assam Agricultural University	65.93	62.04
4.	Development of shelf stable pork products using retort processing technology for promoting entrepreneurship in north eastern states of India	Department of Livestock Products Technology, ICAR - National Research Centre on Pig, Guwahati 781131	44.15	43.19
5.	Evaluation of nutritive values of wild and cultivated edible insects of Assam and their processing for boosting shelf life and rural economy	Department of Biotechnology, Gauhati University Guwahati 781014	38.92	25.46
Haryana				
6.	Technology of Heart Friendly Herbal - Milk Smoothe with Prophylactic Effect against CVD and Associate Risks	Division of Dairy Technology, ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute, Kamal 132001	43.36	20.10
7.	Evaluation of Anti-biofilm, Anti-microbial effect of natural compounds against food - bourne pathogens	Department of Basic and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Plot No 97, sect 56, HSIIDC Industrial Estate Sonapat	34.31	23.56
Karnataka				
8.	Value added and Healthful Texturized egg product	CFTRI, Mysore	38.51	29.85
9.	Red Sorghum flakes based snack bar for health and nutritional security	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka	36.92	32.20

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Isolation and screening for native wine yeast cultures for the production of Indian Wine	CFTRI, Mysore	70.01	44.33
11.	Edible Confectionery Chews and Functional Beverage Mix for Increased/Sustenance of Energy Levels in Sports Personnel	CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore570020	13.17	11.83
12.	Development of technology for production of multigrain semolina mixes and its food application	CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore570020	29.83	29.01
13.	Identification and characterisation of bioactive metabolites from the fruits of under-utilized plants: <i>Malpighia glabra</i> and <i>Ixora coccinea</i> their post-harvest processing for value addition	CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore570020	40.54	39.68
14.	Development of equipment for grating cum seed separation of Amla and a process for production of green Amla powder	CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore-570020	14.36	13.60
15.	Development of technologies for value addition to under utilized rhizomes	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	29.76	14.23
16.	Technologies for Development of Value Added Products from Green Coffee	Spice and Flavor Science, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	34.42	16.14
Maharashtra				
17.	Low cost Dehydration of Fruits and Vegetables using continuous explosion Puffing Process (CEPP)	M/s Ghatge Precision Engineering Pvt. Limited, Shahunagar, Godoli, Satara-415001	34.16	30.74
18.	Improvement of Nutritional Value of Finger Millet by Extrusion cooking Technology	Department of Agricultural Process Engineering, Dr. B.S. KonkankrishiVidyapeethDapoli -415712.	37.51	33.29
19.	Studies on preparation of Syrup and Jaggery of Neera obtained from <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	University of Pune, Pune-411007	24.67	22.78
20.	Microwave (MV) Enhanced Air Heating and Drying System for Value addition of Agro-based Products: Dehydration and Disinfestations	Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Bombay, Powai, Mumbai	24.70	18.35

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Validation of Nutraceutically important plant resources in India by DNA Barcoding using various Gene Markers of India	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	147.24	147.10
22.	Processing and Packaging of Tender Coconut Water for Rural Market	Indian Institute of Packaging, Andheri, Mumbai	46.664	31.58
23.	Intensified Recovery of Valuable Products from Whey using Ultrasound	Department of Chemical Engineering, Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai 400019	41.41	29.45
Meghalaya				
24.	Low cost process development and quality evaluation of carbonated beverages made from Aloe Vera Gel Blend with extract of Amla, Sweet Lime and Ginger in Meghalaya- North East Region	Department of Basic Science and Humanities, College of Home Science, Central Agricultural University, Tura, Meghalaya-794005	27.22	23.26
25.	Isolation modification of nonconventional sources of starch from North Eastern Region and their potential food application	College of Home Science CAU, Tura, Meghalaya	40.184	35.59
Odisha				
26.	Development of Cost Effective Microwave-Infrared- UV Assisted Continuous Sterilization Process for Spices	Department of Food Process Engineering, National Institute of Technology Rourkela 769008	53.62	52.10
Punjab				
27.	Development of process for isolation of pigments, flavonoids & Essential Oils by super critical extraction using selected foods/vegetables/spices	Department of Chemical, Engineering & Technology, Panjab University, Chandigarh	47.00	46.73
28.	Development of Processing Techniques for Preserving Juvenile Shoots of nutritionally rich and Edible Bamboos of Sub-Himalayan and North Eastern Region of India	Panjab University, Department of Botany, Chandigarh-160014.	1.069 Cr	86.51
29.	Development of Fortification Technology for Milk to Increase Bioavailability of Mineral	Guru AngadDev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana, Punjab	70.72	68.66
30.	Isolation and Characterization of Dairy Flora of Punjab Region as Probiotic with Bio-therapeutic Potential and Development of Preservation Technology for Ready to Use Cultures	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Science University, Ludhiana 141004	70.55	68.95

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Rapid and confirmatory detection of important animal meat based food borne pathogens and its associated toxicants and natural toxicants by using immunohistopathological and molecular techniques- A step towards One Health Concept	Department of Veterinary Pathology, College of Veterinary Science Guru AngadDev Veterinary and Animal Science University (GADVASU) Ludhiana 141004	47.46	35.00
Tamil Nadu				
32.	Exploring the use of ornamental flowers as natural food colorants	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Periyakulam - 625604, Tamil Nadu	24.59	16.77
33.	Development of technology for resistant/modified starch substituted Cereals/ milled and pulses blended bakery and pasta products	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Home Science College and Research Institute, Madurai	37.96	32.97
34.	Development of Shelf Stable Chicken Meat Products with Natural Preservatives-A Hurdle Technology Approach	Department of Meat Science and Technology, Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal-637002.	31.90	24.70
35.	Pre and post harvest technologies for moringa to enhance the self life and value addition	Agriculture Engineering College & Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	38.51	34.65
36.	Fabrication of Highly Sensitive nanocomposited MnO ₂ /CNTs Based Sensor for Detection of Hydrogen Peroxide in Milk	Research Department of Physics, Bishop Heber College, Vayalur Road, Tiruchirappalli 620017	39.82	34.14
37.	Identification of sustainable technologies for value chain development of Jackfruit	Department of Food Tech/Nutrition, Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Thanjavur 613005	51.86	32.35
38.	Solar Energy Assisted On-Farm Thresher Cum Winnowing Processing Gadgets For Millet Farmers	Department of Food Engineering, Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Pudukkottai Road Thanjavur 613005	48.62	39.31
39.	Nanopatterning with low temperature process for the production of instant foaming soluble coffee	Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Thanjavur	48.84	36.16

1	2	3	4	5
Telangana				
40.	Development of nutrient rich, low GI multiple whole grain products	National Institute of Nutrition (ICMR), Jamaosmania, Hyderabad500007	45.00	43.32
41.	Detection and Quantification of Animal Body Fat (Tallow)/Vegetable Fat in Milk Fat/Ghee	Department of Animal Biochemistry, ICAR-National Research Centre on Meat Chengicherla, Boduppal (Post) Hyderabad 500092	98.40	94.96
Tripura				
42.	Development of ready-to-serve fish products through flexible retort pouch technology for Northeast Markets	Central Agricultural University, Agartala, Tripura	26.402	23.82
Uttar Pradesh				
43.	Development of technology for the processing and preparation of value added Wood Apple	Bundelkhand University, Kanpur Road, Jhansi-284128.	39.40	19.70
44.	Development and Production Technologies for Guava Pulp Enriched Fermented Dairy Products	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	41.27	32.51
West Bengal				
45.	Food Irradiation Unit assisting (i) Food Processing Industries (ii) R&D in new areas of irradiated food & (iii) Training Centre for food irradiation specially for Eastern & North Eastern Region	Jadavpur University, Kolkata-700032, India.	380.00	374.14
46.	Ultra High Temperature Processing of Liquid Beverages and semisolid food products by microwave and electrical energy heating	Jadavpur University, Kolkata-700032, India.	44.00	39.60
47.	Development of Antimicrobial polymeric nanocomposite film from PET waste for packaging of milk and milk products	Department of polymer, Science and Technology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata	48.291	44.08
48.	Production of functional dahi by isolated probiotic strain from breast fed human baby	Post Graduate Department of Microbiology, Bidhannagar College. W.B.	25.22	14.86
49.	Development of Functional Fish Sausage for Promoting Entrepreneurship	Post Harvest Technology, ICAR- Central Institute of Fisheries EducationSalt Lake Kolkatta 700091	43.31	31.00

Urea Supply in Rajasthan

2951. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether effective steps are being taken by the Government to ensure timely supply of urea and other fertilizers to the farmers;

(b) the manner in which arrangements are being made for supply of urea and other fertilizers to the farmers in the State of Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any new plant for manufacture of urea and other fertilizers in Rajasthan; and

(d) 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) Following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure timely supply of Urea and other fertilizers to the farmers across the country including Rajasthan:

Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers.

On the basis of month-wise & state-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/ adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:

(v) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS);

(vi) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.

(vii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

(viii) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalised well in advance to ensure timely availability.

(c) and (d) The Government has announced New Investment Policy (NIP) - 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. Based on NIP - 2012, any interested company can establish urea plants in the country. Under the provisions of NIP-2012 and its amendment, Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL) has proposed to set up a brownfield project with capacity of 1.34 MMT at Gadepan, Rajasthan.

Further, 'environment clearance' and 'consent to establish' has been obtained for installation of a 800 TPD capacity Single Super Phosphate (SSP) plant in District Chittorgarh at total revised estimated cost of Rs 98.70 crores by FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd (FAGMIL). Topographical Survey and Geo-Technical Investigation work has also been completed. Tenders for installation of plant & machinery and boundary wall construction were floated.

[English]

BSF Personnel Involved in Smuggling

2952. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Border Security Force (BSF) personnel were involved in cattle smuggling along the Bangladesh Border;

(b) whether it is true that BSF personnel were involved in many other crimes as well along the border; and

(c) if so, the total number of such cases reported so far during the last two years and the action taken against such personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Since January, 2016, 68 cases have been initiated against BSF personnel for alleged connivance with smugglers

including cattle smugglers. Year wise details of the alleged connivance and action taken by BSF in such cases are as below:-

Year	No of Cases Reported	No of cases Finalized	No of cases awaiting for Disposal	Action taken by BSF	
				Punished	Acquitted
2016.	35	33	02	21	12
2017.	31	17	14	17	-
2018 (Feb)	02	-	02	-	-

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Chhatravriti Yojana

2953. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Chhatravriti Yojana for the children of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) the reasons for not giving the said scholarship to the children of refugees from West Pakistan Refugees (WPRs);

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement this scheme for the children of West Pakistan Refugees; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The Pradhan Mantri Chhatravriti Yojana *i.e.* Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme (PMSSS) is being implemented by Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt of India.

The eligibility conditions of the Scheme as per information from Ministry of Human Resource Development are :

- Student must have a domicile of J&K.
- Student must have either passed Class XII from schools of Jammu & Kashmir or Polytechnic Diploma from the recognized Polytechnic Institutes of State.

- Must have secured admission outside the State as per the requirements

- Having family income less than Rs. 6 Lac per annum.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that under the Scheme one of the eligibility is that the student should have domicile of J&K. Since the children of refugees from West Pakistan (WPRs) do not have domicile of the State, they are not eligible for seeking scholarship under the Scheme.

[English]

Donation Received for Calamity Relief

2954. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total donation received by the Government towards the relief activities for the Natural Calamities that occurred in Chennai, Kashmir, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand from different agencies, institutions and individuals; and

(b) the procedure adopted by the Government to ensure that the said donation reach the calamity hit areas and the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (b) With regard to donation, it is stated that this Ministry does not centrally maintain the details of donation received from different agencies, institutions and individuals for calamity relief, since it comes under the purview of State concerned. Further it is stated that such donation

is contributed entirely with voluntary public contribution and not from any allocation out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Cleaning of Sewers/ Septic Tanks

2955. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy for abolishing manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks in urban local bodies across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is introducing mechanized sewage cleaning systems in the country in select Urban Local Bodies on pilot basis;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from various IITs offering to introduce advanced robotics for sewerage cleaning; and

(d) 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) As per the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and rules framed there under, no person shall be allowed to clean a sewer manually, even with the protective gear and safety devices, barring some exceptions.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has adopted National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) in 2008 with the specific goals of awareness generation and behavioral change, Open defecation free cities and integrated city-wide sanitation. This Ministry has also published a Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems in November 2013 which explains the mechanisms for safe collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of septage. It also indicates that 'Mechanization for cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and safety devices for sanitation workers' may be adopted by Urban Local Bodies.

(b) The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) has been launched by Government of India on June 25, 2015 for basic infrastructure development in 500 selected Mission cities across the country. Mechanical and biological

cleaning of sewers and septic tanks is an admissible component under AMRUT. Under the Mission, individual projects are selected, appraised, approved and implemented by the States/UTs and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs only approves State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) and releases central assistance as per Mission guidelines.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not received any proposal from IIT offering to introduce advanced robotics for sewerage cleaning.

Consumption of Medicines

2956. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any estimate regarding the per-capita consumption of Medicines in India and Bihar in particular and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding the per-capita expenditure incurred for purchasing the medicines, State-wise including Bihar; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to make medicines accessible and affordable, especially for people living in remote rural regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAY, 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 Department has not made any such estimate.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

Procurement of Tur Dal

2957. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantum of tur dal remains with farmers after the last date of procurement in Karnataka and other major States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to procure the remaining stocks of tur dal from farmers; and

(d) 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) to (d) Under the present procurement mechanism, Government has approved the proposals received from Karnataka and other major States for procurement of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of tur at Minimum support Price (MSP) under Price Support Scheme (PSS) during Kharif 2017-18 season. Accordingly, procurement of tur in Karnataka and other major States is still going on. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

Shortage of Police Personnel

2958. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to take any steps to augment the heavy shortage of police personnel in proportion to the number of people they are serving in the country and improve the ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrangement like appointment of local home guards or security personnel with specific powers and responsibilities is under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) 'Police' is a State subject falling in List-II of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs to augment police personnel in proportion to number of people and to make any other arrangements. The Central Government advises the States/UTs from time to time, in this regard.

The shortage of police personnel exists due to the vacancies in the service, which are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, etc. All these factors are recurring in nature and recruitment is a continuous process.

National Urban Policy

2959. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:

SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plans to come up with a National Urban Policy to ensure better policy implementation and timely achievement of urban development goals in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that the Government has set up a Committee headed by Sameer Sharma to draft 'New Urbanization Policy' 2018, if so, the details and terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) the basic concept and special features of the proposed urban policy-2018; and

(d) the time by which the proposed policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) A Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Sameer Sharma, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to draft a 'National Urban Policy' framework. Constitution of the Committee and terms of reference of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement

(c) and (d) The National Urban Policy covering the recommendations commitments in the New Urban Agenda adopted during Habitat III and Sustainable Development Goals, will be shared with all stakeholders including the States / Union Territories in 2018.

Statement

0-17024/1/2017-H (EFS - 9027339)
 Government of India
 Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
 (Housing Section)

Room No. 220, C Wing,
 Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi -110 011
 Dated October 03, 2017

Office Order

Subject: Constitution of the Committee to draft the
 "National Urban Policy" - regarding

In order to draft the "National Urban Policy" which lays out how cities should be planned and managed to promote sustainable urbanization in a holistic manner, a Committee is set up with the approval of the competent authority, comprising the following:

- | | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| (i) | Dr. Sameer Sharma, Additional Secretary (Urban Affairs), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs | Chairman |
| (ii) | Mr. Shiv Das Meena, Joint Secretary (AMRUT), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs | Member |
| (iii) | Mr. Amrit Abhijat, Joint Secretary (PMAY), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs | Member |
| (iv) | Mr. Sanjeev Sanyal, Principal Economic Adviser, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance | Member |
| (v) | Prof. Jagan Shah, Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) | Member |
| (vi) | Dr. Bimal Patel, President, CEPT University | Member |
| (vii) | Mr. Hitesh Vaidya, India Country Manager, UN- Habitat | Member |

2. The Committee is mandated to outline the draft Policy in consultation with all stakeholders keeping in view of the challenges due to rapid pace of urbanization in the country. The Committee will submit the draft "National Urban

Policy" within 3 months from the date of constitution of the Committee.

3. The Committee will be provided technical assistance and any other inputs by Capacity Building for Urban Development (CBUD), National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA) and Human Settlement Management institute (HSMI). The Committee will be free to co-opt any expert professional, on need basis.
4. This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Sd/-

(Sailesh Jogiani)

Under Secretary (Housing)

Tel: 2306 2252

To

Members of the Committee

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
2. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
3. PPS to Additional Secretary (Urban Affairs), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

Sd/-

(Sailesh Jogiani)

Under Secretary (Housing)

Tel: 2306 2252

Duplicate Books

2960. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that duplicate publishers are printing duplicate books in the name of original writers and such books are being sold in railway stations and trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) No, Madam. As reported by the Ministry of Railways (catering branch) no incident regarding sale of duplicate books in the name of original writers at railway station and trains has been reported.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Sale of Housing Units

2961. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that housing sales have dipped during the financial year 2017-18;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the housing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Housing sales are market driven and also depend upon cyclical demand and supply factors. However, National Housing Bank (NHB) has informed that there is a correlation between housing sales and housing loans and based on information regarding loan disbursements made by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), during the financial year 2016-17, a total of 35,56,171 housing loan accounts were disbursed by PSBs and HFCs whereas during the financial year 2017-18 (till 31.12.2017), a total of 38,60,630 housing loan accounts have been disbursed. Hence, in this financial year, more housing loan disbursements have been made by PSBs and HFCs as compared to the previous financial year with a growth rate of 8.56%.

(c) The Central Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) on 25 June, 2015 to facilitate the efforts of States / Union Territories (UTs) to address the housing shortage among the urban poor. PMAY (U) has four verticals viz. In Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) and Beneficiary-Led Individual House Construction (BLC). States/ UTs can approve project proposals under any of the available verticals of the Mission to address the housing shortage.

The PMAY (U) scheme has made progress since its inception. The Ministry has sanctioned 40.62 lakh houses till 28.02.2018 with an investment of Rs. 2,25,219 crore which includes central assistance of Rs. 62,464 crore.

The Government has taken the following initiatives to improve the performance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) so as to provide Housing for All by 2022:

- (i) The scope of the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) has been expanded w.e.f. 01.01.2017, to include the Middle Income Group (MIG) covering two income categories of annual household income between Rs. 6 lakh and Rs 12 lakh as MIG-I and between Rs. 12 lakh and Rs. 18 lakh MIG-II. For MIG-I, an interest subsidy of 4% for loan amounts up to Rs 9 lakh and for MIG-II, an interest subsidy of 3% for loan amounts up to Rs. 12 lakh is available for eligible households.
- (ii) Carpet area of houses eligible for interest subsidy under CLSS for MIG has been increased from 90 square metre in respect of MIG-1 to "up to 120 square metre" and, in respect of MIG- II from 110 square metre to "up to 150 square metre".
- (iii) Coverage under PMAY (Urban) has been increased to include 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 which is entrusted with the functions of urban planning and regulations.
- (iv) Various fiscal incentives have been provided under section 80-IBA of the Income Tax Act, which gives 100% deduction of profits and gains for Affordable Housing projects.
- (v) 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.

- (vi) GST Council has lowered the effective GST rate from 12% to 8% (after deducting one third of the amount charged for the house towards cost of land) for all the houses constructed under PMAY (U).
- (vii) Eight 'PPP Models for Affordable Housing' have been circulated to States/Union Territories (UTs) to facilitate private sector participation in order to meet the growing need for affordable housing.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) A National Urban Housing Fund for Rs. 60,000 crores has been set up in Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for raising Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) in phases for the rapid implementation of (PMAY) (U).

[Translation]

**Proposals for Old Age Homes and
De-Addiction Centres**

2962. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for old age homes and de-addiction centres from various States including Madhya Pradesh during 2016-17 and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received and the current status thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has received proposals for old age homes and de-addiction centres from various States including Madhya Pradesh during 2016-17 and the current financial year. The details of proposals of Old Age Home are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of proposals of De-Addiction Centres are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) Proposals, for release of grant-in-aid are processed as per the norms and guidelines of the relevant Schemes, subject to their completeness in all respects and availability of funds etc. The release of funds is a continuous ongoing process. Therefore, no conclusive timeline can be indicated for release of grant-in-aid.

Statement – I

*Details of Proposals Received for Old Age Homes, State-wise, Under the
Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons*

S. No.	State	No. of proposals received during 2016-17			No. of proposals received during 2017-18		
		No. of Proposals received	Status		No. of Proposals received	Status	
			Grant Released to	Pending Cases *		Grant Released	Pending Cases *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	42	9	42	31	11
2.	Bihar	2	2	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	1	1	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	7	1	6	6	1	5
6.	Haryana	6	3	3	4	3	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	38	30	8	12	0	12
11.	Kerala	3	4	-1	5	3	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	4	3	37	3	34
13.	Maharashtra	26	15	11	38	12	26
14.	Odisha	43	27	16	56	17	39
15.	Punjab	3	0	3	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	2	2	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	53	48	5	50	43	7
18.	Telangana	15	9	6	13	5	8
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13	10	3	8	5	3
20.	Uttarakhand	5	5	0	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	16	11	5	2	1	1
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Puducherry	0	0	0	3	0	3
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Assam	10	10	0	0	0	0
31.	Manipur	20	14	6	0	0	0
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
34.	Nagaland	2	1	1	1	0	1
35.	Tripura	3	2	1	2	0	2
36.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		325	239	86	282	127	155

* Grant in Aid in the pending cases could not be released due to various reasons including want of documents from the NGO/ pending Clarification from the State/ UT Govts/ NGOs/ Time barred cases or non-recommendation/ consideration by the Screening Committee awaited etc.

Statement- II

Details of Proposals Received for De-Addiction Centres, State-wise, Under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (DRUGS) Abuse

S. No.	State	No. of proposals received during 2016-17			No. of proposals received during 2017- 18		
		No. of Proposals received	Status		No. of Proposals received	Status	
			Grant Released to	Pending Cases		Grant Released to	Pending Cases *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	0	12	3	9
2.	Bihar	18	16	2	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	4	0	4
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	31	6	25	15	0	15
6.	Haryana	11	7	4	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	5	3	0	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	0	1
9.	Jharkhand	1	0	1	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	28	6	22	15	0	15
11.	Kerala	23	17	6	22	0	22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23	14	9	35	5	30
13.	Maharashtra	76	50	26	70	7	63
14.	Orissa	46	31	15	33	2	31
15.	Punjab	24	8	16	1	0	1
16.	Rajasthan	20	14	6	7	3	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Tamil Nadu	26	20	6	26	1	25
18.	Telangana	10	8	2	6	0	6
19.	Uttar Pradesh	29	26	3	19	10	9
20.	Uttarakhand	6	3	3	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	12	8	4	2	0	2
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Delhi	11	6	5	5	0	5
24.	Puducherry	3	1	2	2	0	2
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2	0	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Assam	38	13	25	0	0	0
31.	Manipur	24	19	5	22	0	22
32.	Meghalaya	2	0	2	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	12	10	2	10	0	10
34.	Nagaland	7	4	3	8	0	8
35.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Sikkim	3	0	3	0	0	0
Total		501	297	204	318	31	287

[English]

Housing Loan Under PMAY

2963. DR. K. GOPAL:

SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 87,000 Housing Loans have been sanctioned in the last 8 months under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and over 40,000 applications are under consideration for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the target is to cater to the demand of housing shortage of nearly 1.2 crore and make housing available to all by 2022;

(d) the details of the existing structure of interest subsidy scheme on home loans in the country;

(e) the funds allocated and the amount of interest recovered under the interest subsidy scheme during the last three years;

(f) whether the cooperative banks play an important role in granting home loans, if so, the details

thereof and the share of the cooperative banks in the housing industry; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to make the rates of interest on home loans affordable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG & CLSS for MIG) component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}, a total of Rs.1,806 2 crore of interest subsidy has been credited into the home loan account of 89,154 beneficiaries from across the country during the last three years.

(c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], States/UTs are undertaking demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing. As communicated by all States/UTs, the total urban housing demand assessed so far under the PMAY (U) is approximately 1.20 crore which is likely to change after completion of demand validation/assessment by all States/Cities.

(d) and (e) Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG) component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}, beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (ENS) and Low Income Group (LIG) not owning a pucca house anywhere in India and seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such identified institutions are eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate off 6.5% for a maximum tenure of 20 years.

Government of India has also launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between Rs.6,00,001 to Rs.12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between Rs.12,00,001 to Rs.18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I and MIG-II category for loan amounts upto Rs.9,00,000/- and 12,00,000/, respectively. The interest subsidy will be at the rate Of 4% and 3% on the principal amount of the loan for the MIG I and MIG II beneficiary, respectively and would be

credited upfront to the housing loan account of the beneficiary.

During the last three years, a total amount of Rs.2045.00 Crore has been released under the CLSS schemes as advance interest subsidy to the Central Nodal Agencies for channelizing the interest subsidy to the Primary Lending Institutions.

(f) For implementation of CLSS for EWS/LIG component of PMAY(U) mission, Ministry has identified two Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) *i.e.* National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. to channelize the subsidy to the Primary lending institutions (PLIs). CNAs have, in turn, signed MoUs with PLIs such as Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks, State Cooperative Banks Urban Cooperative Banks, Small Finance Banks, Non-Banking Financial Company - Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC MFIs) or any other institution as may be identified by the Ministry.

A total of 1,031 beneficiaries belonging to Economically Weaker Section, Low Income Group and Middle Income Group, have availed interest subsidy under the CLSS schemes from Cooperative Banks, which constitute 1.2% of 89,154 beneficiaries under CLSS.

(g) The Government has taken the following steps to make the rates of interest on home loans affordable:

- (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 (NMB). 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.

Rehabilitation of Prisoners

2964. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes available for the rehabilitation of prisoners and children of prisoners;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government so far in this regard; and
- (c) the total funds allocated for the rehabilitation of prisoners during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has been providing wide-ranging guidance to States and Union Territories, including guidance on after-care and rehabilitation of prisoners, facilities to children of women prisoners etc. through various advisories issued from time to time in which it has been conveyed that the process of after-care and rehabilitation of offenders is an integral part of institutional care and the administrative machinery carrying out the programmes should be integrated with the Department of Prisons. There is also a dedicated chapter on 'after-care and rehabilitation' in Model Prison Manual 2016, which was shared by the Ministry of Home Affairs with all States and UTs and they were requested to adopt the best practices and guidance provided in the Manual.

Further, the States have been advised to formulate suitable schemes for providing employment to released convicts. States have been advised that on release from prisons, individual cases of released prisoners should be followed up by the concerned Probation/Welfare/Rehabilitation Officers for a period ranging from one year to five years according to the requirement of each case and the status of their

rehabilitation and reintegration with the society should be monitored.

(c) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such the rehabilitation of prisoners and their children is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. No funds have been allocated to States for rehabilitation of prisoners in last three years.

[Translation]

Allocation for OBCs

2965. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the budgetary allocation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether the ratio of Other Backward Classes with regard to the population of the country is kept in mind by the Government while making allocation of resources for their welfare;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) The budgetary allocation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) during each of the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	BE	RE
2014-15	1129.50	1070.48
2015-16	1225.48	1213.12
2016-17	1215.00	1225.62

(b) to (d) Since authenticated population data of OBC is not available, allocation of funds is made for the Welfare of OBCs keeping in view the overall budgetary allocations of the Ministry and optimal utilization of funds by the States/UTs based on total population of the States.

[English]

Damage to Bridges and Roads Due to Heavy Rains

2966. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the damage to bridges and roads including National Highway-5 due to heavy rains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for better disaster preparedness as every year Andhra Pradesh and particularly Godavari districts are affected by cyclone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. As per information received from the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, roads are generally damaged during heavy rains, which are repaired to make the National Highways traffic worthy condition. Presently vehicular traffic is plying on all National Highways in Andhra Pradesh including NH-5 in the country.

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State levels in the country to develop appropriate preparedness, and prompt response mechanism for effective management of natural disasters including taking necessary measures to restore damaged infrastructure related to roads & bridges at the time of natural calamities and reduce/ minimize the losses during/ impending natural disasters in States of the country.

With regard to Godavari District, NHAI issued necessary instructions to all the concessionaire / contractors for preparedness for the minimum restoration of NHs to take certain measures in particular and in addition to local requirements.

The measures as taken by the Government of India and the State Governments are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention, & enhance the response mechanism and minimizing the effects of natural

calamities in the country. Further, the strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing and evolving process of the governance.

[Translation]

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

2967. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is in the list of Navratna Companies of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of branches of BHEL along with their locations in the country and abroad; and

(c) the total number of employees working in BHEL along with its annual turnover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) was granted 'Maharatna' status vide Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)'s Office Memorandum No. 22(1)/2009-GM dated 1st February, 2013.

The details in respect of number of branches and locations of BHEL is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The total number of regular employees working in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) as on 31.03.2017 was 39,821.

The financial turnover of BHEL during last two years is as follows:

BHEL	2015-16	2016-17
Turnover # (Rs. Crore)	26,050	28,840

In line with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

Statement

Major Locations and Number from where Business Activity is Undertaken by BHEL

National (in India)	locations (i)	Registered & Corporate Office : New Delhi.
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- (ii) Corporate R&D Division (1 no.): Hyderabad.
- (iii) Manufacturing Units/Divisions (17 nos.) : Bengaluru (3 Units), Bhopal, Goindwal, Haridwar (2 Units), Hyderabad, Jagdishpur (2 Units), Jhansi, Ranipet, Rudrapur, Thirumayam, Tiruchirappalli (2 Units) and Visakhapatnam.
- (iv) Repair Units/Centres (2 nos.): Mumbai and Varanasi.
- (v) Regional Offices - Power Sector (4 nos.) : Noida, Kolkata, Nagpur and Chennai.
- (vi) Service Centres (8 nos.) : Chandigarh, Kolkata, Nagpur, Noida, Patna, Secunderabad, Vadodara and Varanasi.
- (vii) Regional Marketing Offices (15 nos.): Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Ranchi, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, New Delhi, Raipur, Secunderabad and Vadodara.
- (viii) Customer project sites : spread across the country.

International locations (abroad)

Jakarta (Indonesia), Dubai (UAE). Dhaka (Bangladesh); Major site/local offices : Rampal (Bangladesh), Wangdue Phodrang (Bhutan), Trongsa (Bhutan).

[English]

Consumer Awareness

2968. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any policy/strategy to educate/make aware consumers about their rights across the country particularly in rural areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has sought participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions for effective implementation of the said policy/strategy in rural areas of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the complaints about violation of consumer rights have increased in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the rights of the consumers particularly rural consumers?

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 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 are also released to States/UTs for creating consumer awareness in the respective States/UTs in their regional languages so as to further ensure that the campaign reaches the rural and backward areas of the country by way of focusing on hoardings, village mandis, agricultural regulated markets/vegetables markets at prominent places in rural areas.

(c) and (d) Statement showing the number of complaints received from the consumers, State/UT-wise in the National Consumer Helpline being run by the Department of Consumer Affairs in the last three years and the current year is enclosed. The Consumer

Protection Act, 1986 has been enacted to provide for better protection of the rights of the consumers, which includes the rural consumers. Under the provisions of the said Act, a three-tier quasi-judicial mechanism, called Consumer Fora, has been established at the district, State and National levels to provide simple,

inexpensive and speedy justice to consumer complaints. Besides, the Department of Consumer Affairs runs a National Consumer Helpline with a toll free number 1800-11-4000 and a short code 14404, to deal with consumer grievances.

Statement

State Wise Calls Received at National Consumer Helpline

S. No.	State	May 2014 - March 2015	April 2015- March 2016	April 2016- March 2017	April 2017- January 2018	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	29409	29563	42217	48525	149714
2.	Uttar Pradesh	22575	25388	42147	52047	142157
3.	Maharashtra	14961	21696	39477	53334	129468
4.	West Bengal	7930	12096	19751	26047	65824
5.	Rajasthan	8627	9945	19547	24806	62925
6.	Haryana	9953	10623	17641	21167	59384
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5632	7617	18410	22073	53732
8.	Gujarat	6104	8876	16888	20983	52851
9.	Karnataka	5702	8667	15701	22685	52755
10.	Bihar	7398	7913	13142	15883	44336
11.	Punjab	3951	4178	7262	9398	24789
12.	Tamil Nadu	2893	4277	7617	9885	24672
13.	Telangana	495	1582	5805	10555	18437
14.	Jharkhand	2198	2805	4796	5760	15559
15.	Andhra Pradesh	2431	3400	3819	4787	14437
16.	Odisha	1688	2530	4195	5568	13981
17.	Chhattisgarh	1553	2132	4169	4915	12769
18.	Uttrakhand	1572	1933	3463	4036	11004
19.	Kerala	1039	1536	2647	3927	9149
20.	Assam	947	1522	2661	3344	8474
21.	Jammu and kashmir	1112	1361	2136	2695	7304
22.	Himachal Pradesh	849	1128	1894	2534	6405
23.	Chandigarh	481	563	1084	1506	3634

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Goa	256	329	592	840	2017
25.	Tripura	176	235	450	532	1393
26.	Meghalaya	58	92	174	231	555
27.	Puducherry	49	83	113	210	455
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	55	145	164	399
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	86	114	160	395
30.	Sikkim	41	71	119	162	393
31.	Manipur	44	62	125	137	368
32.	Andaman Nicobar	39	25	90	156	310
33.	Daman and Diu	29	58	82	104	273
34.	Nagaland	44	36	69	91	240
35.	Mizoram	8	19	23		82
36.	Lakshdweep	4	1	4	3	12
37.	Not Identified/ Abroad	90	75	20	1	186
Grand Total		140408	172558	298589	379283	990838

Development of Small Cities

2969. SHRI BHAGWANATH KHUBA:

SHRIMATI RITA TARAI:

Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering a separate new scheme focussing on the infrastructure development in the Urban areas with less than one lakh population as Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) was being implemented earlier under JNNURM which is closed since 31.3.2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the funding of such scheme is likely to be 80:20 and the Central Government Share would be 80% of the approved project cost instead of 50% as has been made under AMRUT?

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

Soil Testing in Tamil Nadu

2970. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether testing of soil in respect of cultivable land is being done in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the testing is conducted at certain intervals;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria for the same; and

(d) the type of financial assistance provided to the State under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) and the type of work done in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF SLATE M THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has introduced Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme to assist all State

Governments, including Tamil Nadu, to provide Soil Health Cards to all farmers across the country once in a cycle of 2 years. Soil Health Cards provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

The criteria followed for soil sampling is in grids of 2.5 ha in irrigated areas and 10 ha grid in rainfed areas. Sample testing is to be done for 12 parameters namely pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Organic Carbon (OC), macronutrients [Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) & Potash (K)], secondary nutrients [Sulphur (S)] and micronutrients micro-nutrients [Zinc (Zn), Iron (Fe), Copper (Cu), Manganese (Mn) & Boron (B)].

(d) Financial assistance of Rs.300/- per sample is provided to State Governments for collection of soil samples, testing, printing and distribution of soil health cards.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has completed first cycle (2015-17), against the target of 12.74 lakh soil samples, all samples have been collected and tested. Against target of 70.00 lakh soil health cards, all cards (100%) distributed to farmers in the State. During the first year of 2nd cycle (2017-18) as on 06.03.2018, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has achieved the target of collection of 6.37 lakh soil samples and tested 6.29 lakh samples. Against the target of 35 lakh soil health cards, 9.66 lakh cards distributed to farmers.

Private Security Agencies

2971. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 to allow majority investment in private security agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) and (b) No Madam, at present there is no proposal

to amend the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 to allow majority investment in private security agencies.

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

2972. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the success achieved by the Government in the implementation of PM Fasal Bima Yojana in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of farmers insured under the scheme in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the types of crops for which insurance has been sought thereunder and the amount of insurance money disbursed till date thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Himachal Pradesh is implementing both Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from their inception in Kharif 2016. The state Government has notified maize, paddy, ginger, peas, potato, tomato, barley, wheat, apple, citrus, garlic, mango, peach and plum under these schemes. Details of number of farmer applicants insured and the amount of claims paid/payable under these scheme are given in following table:

Season	No of Farmer applications covered	Rs. in lakhs	
		Claims Approved	Claims paid
Kharif 2016	134613	598	581
Rabi 2016-17	244440	3820	2699
Kharif 2017	48859	Claim amount not finalized	
Rabi 2017-18	141719		

(Provisional/tentative)

Uniform Freight Subsidy

(Rs. in Crores)

2973. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced Uniform Freight Subsidy (UFS) to ensure timely availability of fertilizers to farmers at affordable prices;

(b) if so, the details of Freight Subsidy provided to fertilizer manufacturers;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to merge Freight Subsidy Head with general Fertilizers Subsidy Head; and

(d) whether the Government has introduced Integrated Fertilizer Management System (IFMS) to improve the functioning of Department of Fertilizers, monitoring of the movement and managing supplies of fertilizers and processing of the subsidy claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Madam, Government has introduced Uniform Freight Subsidy (UFS) w.e.f. 01.04.2008 to ensure timely availability of fertilizers to farmers at affordable prices. However, after implementation of NBS Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2010, UFS ceased to apply on P&K fertilizers.

(b) The details of freight subsidy paid to indigenous urea manufacturing units during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto Feb, 18) is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)	
2014-15	2000.00
2015-16	2200.00
2016-17	2000.00
2017-18	4233.55 (upto Feb, 18) - out of allocated funds Rs. 5000 cr.

The details of freight subsidy paid to indigenous P&K manufacturing units during the years 2015-16 to 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto 08th March, 18) is as under:

2015-16	1302.51
2016-17	1353.89
2017-18	1942.67 (upto 08th March, 18)

(c) Yes Madam, it is proposed to merge freight subsidy head with general fertilizers Subsidy head w.e.f. financial year 2018-19 onwards.

(d) Yes Madam, the Government has introduced Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS) w.e.f. 01st September, 2016 to improve the functioning of Department of Fertilizers, monitoring of the movement and processing of subsidy claims.

[Translation]

Dairy Farming

2974. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) the number of landless and marginal farmers involved in dairy activity to earn their livelihood ;

(b) the total percentage of milch cattle being reared by them and the details thereof, State- wise; and

(c) the steps being taken/ likely to be taken to double the income of farmers associated with dairy industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during its 70th round (January-December 2013) conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), 71.9% of the agricultural households are engaged in livestock activities which includes dairying. Amongst them, it is estimated that 26.5 lakh landless and marginal agricultural households reported livestock activity including dairying as their principal source of income, during the 365 days prior to the date of survey.

(b) As per 19th Livestock Census-2012, the number of milch cattle is 67.54 million (54.92%) out of

total no. of 122.98 million female cows. The State wise details of Milch Cattle is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Department is implementing following Dairy Development Schemes, which will contribute to doubling the farmers' income by 2022.

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development (NPBBDD)

- (ii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

- (iii) National Dairy Plan (Phase-I) (NDP-I)

- (iv) Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

Statement

Number of Milch Cattle as per 19th Livestock Census-2012

S. No.	States	Ex. CB Cows (in nos.)		Indigenous cows (in nos.)		Total Milch cows (in nos.)	Total female cows (in nos.)	Ratio of Milch cows to Total female cows (%)
		In Milk	Dry	In Milk	Dry			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4665	2589	4723	4210	16187	29161	55.51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	906180	247073	1291366	637040	3081659	5603378	55.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6020	2345	66409	37569	112343	264555	42.46
4.	Assam	112148	46813	1803152	1110659	3072772	6014861	51.09
5.	Bihar	1091973	555760	1739112	1134392	4521237	9094369	49.71
6.	Chandigarh	3675	858	497	385	5415	7801	69.41
7.	Chhattisgarh	46199	25254	1142079	1373241	2586773	4980909	51.93
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	223	61	5116	2442	7842	15315	51.20
9.	Daman and Diu	52	17	405	187	661	1089	60.70
10.	Goa	7527	2185	8388	5009	23109	38720	59.68
11.	Gujarat	732208	230633	1910247	867115	3740203	6766654	55.27
12.	Haryana	352644	132959	161495	107509	754607	1336988	56.44
13.	Himachal Pradesh	411300	109563	237932	134393	893188	1420636	62.87
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	552555	112323	327564	154425	1146867	1968127	58.27
15.	Jharkhand	101388	23622	1322971	742749	2190730	4193741	52.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Karnataka	1304367	427870	1292254	908274	3932765	6539428	60.14
17.	Kerala	473421	131361	21022	10986	636790	1179941	53.97
18.	Lakshadweep	176	143	251	770	1340	2667	50.24
19.	Madhya Pradesh	276755	106449	3488107	2442104	6313415	11377854	55.49
20.	Maharashtra	1444659	593064	1712728	1340368	5090819	8260501	61.63
21.	Manipur	13682	3371	43220	18914	79187	166724	47.50
22.	Meghalaya	14578	2991	171473	89551	278593	540147	51.58
23.	Mizoram	4097	1173	4572	2805	12647	23715	53.33
24.	Nagaland	30007	9359	17564	9356	66286	147310	45.00
25.	NCT of Delhi	24162	5482	9504	3034	42182	72010	58.58
26.	Odisha	360976	167648	1394219	1160500	3083343	5798668	53.17
27.	Puducherry	20340	9233	570	-274		51558	59.00
28.	Punjab	858453	275645	60415	42371	1236884	1993320	62.05
29.	Rajasthan	654393	205718	3090516	1916800	5867427	10062682	58.31
30.	Sikkim	34677	15855	2663	1640	54835	97169	56.43
31.	Tamil Nadu	2302985	779993	615592	298386	3996956	7190650	55.59
32.	Tripura	26766	16063	133182	96563	272574	602706	45.23
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1214866	444914	4668071	1926889	8254740	14649923	56.35
34.	Uttarakhand	185297	56222	346502	163516	751537	1302311	57.71
35.	West Bengal	731138	370391	2555590	1730380	5387499	11188645	48.15
	Total	14304552	5115000	29649471	18474806	67543829	122984244	54.92

Note: Telangana is included in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

Procurement of Soyabean

2975. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) the annual average production of Soyabean in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the average production of soyabean has declined sharply in the country during the said period and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Government for procurement of soyabean during the current year;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the NAFED is not purchasing soyabean from the farmers from various parts of the country including Maharashtra due to low quality;

(e) if so, the details of the facts along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the soyabean production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise details of production of soyabean during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* from 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement.

The crop choices of farmers depend on weather conditions, rainfall situation, irrigation facilities, shift in area to other competing crops on account of expectation of better remuneration etc. The production of soyabean in the country during 2014-15 to 2017-18 has evinced a fluctuating trend.

(c) Government has fixed the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of soyabean at Rs.3050/- per quintal (including bonus of Rs. 200/- per quintal) for 2017-18.

(d) and (e) Government of India has issued guidelines for implementation of Price Support Scheme (PSS) in respect of Oilseeds, Pulses and Cotton whereby some responsibilities including publicity of PSS operations, exemptions of Mandi/State taxes, logistics arrangements including warehousing and transportation, making timely payment to farmers, finalization of incidental expenses and making

arrangements for gunny bags etc. are assigned to the State Governments.

Accordingly, if it is anticipated that prices of oilseeds might rule below the declared MSP, States are required to send their proposal for commencements of procurement of oilseeds under PSS after fulfilling their assigned responsibilities.

National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has commenced procurement of FAQ stock of soyabean under Price Support Scheme (PSS) in the states of Maharashtra, Telangana & Rajasthan during Kharif 2017 Season. Details of procurement of soyabean made in these states during Kharif 2017 are as under:

State	Quantity (Metric Tonnes)
Maharashtra	26283.85
Telangana	34724.15
Rajasthan	11620.62
Total	72628.62

(f) In order to increase production of oilseed crops including soyabean in the country, Government of India is implementing Mini-Mission-I (MM-I) under National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) since April, 2014. Further, modern technologies like improved varieties, ridge-furrow methods of planting, effective water management, application of bio-fertilizers including seed treatment with Rhizobium and mechanization, inter cropping of soyabean with cereals/pulses, eco-friendly plant protection measures are promoted through cluster demonstration.

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Production of Soyabean During 2014-15 to 2017-18

STATES	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	20	2.0	32	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	2.8	4.4	#

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	79.7	69.0	72.6	86.2
Gujarat	43.0	54.0	86.0	87.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5
Jharkhand	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.4
Karnataka	189.0	140.0	237.0	198.0
Madhya Pradesh	6353.0	4907.9	6649.0	5455.1
Maharashtra	2384.2	2061.1	4586.7	4210.3
Manipur	4.6	4.3	4.4	#
Meghalaya	3.3	3.4	3.5	#
Mizoram	1.5	1.6	1.6	#
Nagaland	31.1	31.2	31.4	#
Odisha	0.7	NA	NA	NA
Rajasthan	956.6	998.8	1131.8	1047.7
Sikkim	3.9	3.2	3.2	#
Telangana	262.0	252.0	322.0	240.0
Tripura	NA	NA	0.3	#
Uttar Pradesh	38.0	18.7	7.0	11.0
Uttarakhand	16.5	18.0	13.0	12.0
West Bengal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Others	NA	NA	NA	40.5
All India	10373.8	8569.8	13158.7	11390.4

* As per 2nd Advance Estimates.

NA. Not available.

Included In others.

^Note: Production of soyabean in UTs is negligible.

Viral Disease in Banana

2976. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the National Banana Festival, 2018 was held recently in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that various viral diseases including Cucumber Mosaic Virus (CMV) are affecting bananas grown in the country;

(c) if so, the quantum of crops losses due to these diseases;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey for such diseases in banana;

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect banana plantation from various diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. National Banana Festival - 2018 was organized by the Centre for Innovation in Science and Social Action [CISSA], Kerala in partnership with Kalliyoor Gram Panchayat and a host of National and State organizations from 17-21 February 2018 at Kalliyoor, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. In this festival, a largescale Exhibition was arranged to showcase the diversity of banana in India. Large numbers of producers, farmers, business men, academicians and researchers from the various parts of the country participated, and exhibition highlighted the multifarious uses of this unique fruit and other plant parts of banana.

ICAR-National Research Centre for Banana (ICAR-NRCB), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu) was the foremost active Knowledge partner in the festival. In this festival, three days [17-19 February 2018] National Seminar on Banana was organized, in which five lead presentations were given by ICAR-NRCB Scientists. ICAR-NRCB Scientists also participated in the Farmers interaction meeting on 20th February 2018. A five-day exhibition was also organized in connection with the festival, in which ICAR-NRCB and ICAR-CTCRI participated.

ICAR-NRCB displayed 50 varieties of banana and 20 value added commercialized banana products. More than 1.5 lakh visitors including banana farmers, entrepreneurs, stakeholders, students and other public visited the festival. Mass media partners like Door Darshan TV, local TVs, Newspapers like The Hindu,

The New Indian Express, Malayala Manorama, Mathrubhoomi, etc. covered the festival in their dailies.

(b) Yes, Madam. There are four viral diseases namely banana bunchy top, infectious chlorosis (or mosaic), banana bract mosaic (BBTB) and banana streak recorded to affect banana and plantains in India.

(c) Banana bunchy top causes 100 % loss, whereas, other viral diseases cause the loss in a range of 40-100% depending on climate and growth stage of the crop. The loss recorded due to BBTB and BBTB in Hill banana is a major problem in Tamil Nadu which damages / kills almost 30 per cent of the plants every year.

(d) Yes, Madam. Surveys were undertaken at regular intervals by ICAR-NRCB and in different centres under ICAR-All India coordinated Research Project on Fruits working in various parts of the country.

(e) The survey has revealed presence of all four viral diseases in banana. Last year, the viral disease incidences were recorded in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar. Bunchy top disease recorded was in the range 1-12%. Upto 6% incidence of CMV was recorded. Bract mosaic (upto 12%) and Banana streak (upto 8%) disease was recorded only in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

(f) Viral diseases are managed by supplying virus free quality plants through a system called National Certification system for tissue culture raised plants (NCS-TCP) being implemented by DBT, Gol. Under this system, ICAR-NRC Banana, Trichy has tested tissue culture banana and certified the plants free of viruses. A total of 225 million tissue culture banana plants were certified under this NCS-TCP in the last three years. The centre has developed an on-site / in field detection kit for CMV and BBrMV.

In case of wilt disease of banana sensitisation and awareness campaign have been conducted in Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Management package has been distributed to 80 research centres working across the country. Many KVKs are also working towards the disease management in banana.

Bird Flu

2977. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI MOHITE PATEL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. HEENA VIIAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

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

(a) whether the Government's attention is drawn to outbreak of a highly contagious Bird Flu virus near Bangaluru in the Southern State of Karnataka recently, if so, the details of number of birds killed along with the reported loss of bird/poultry population;

(b) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to stop the spread of Bird Flu to other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to give compensation to the affected poultry farmers, if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of financial assistance to be provided to affected States, the details thereof; State-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to improve the production of poultry products and its market domestically and internationally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) An out-break of Bird Flu was reported at a chicken selling centre at Dasarahalli, Bangalore East taluk, Bangalore Urban District (Karnataka) on 26-12-2017. The outbreak was confirmed positive for Avian Influenza (H5) by National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (NIHSAD), Bhopal on 30-12-2017. 942 Birds were culled and 2 kgs of feed was destroyed.

(b) The out-break was notified by the Government subsequent to the notification by the Government of Karnataka and control and containment operations were carried out as per the Action Plan on Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza. The infection was contained at source. The

World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) was also notified. The control and containment operation was carried out by the State Government. The Cabinet Secretariat was apprised of the progress of operation on daily basis. After the completion of operation, the regular surveillance is being carried out which is necessary to declare the freedom from the disease. All the states have been alerted to keep a vigil in order to prevent ingress of disease into their states. The Government of India has issued an updated general guideline for Bio-security for Central Poultry Development Organizations which may also be applied in State and Private poultry farms as per need.

(c) The Government provides compensation to the affected farmers for forced culling of birds and destruction of poultry feed and eggs. The amount is shared between the State and Central Government on 50: 50 sharing basis. A proposal for Rs.87,828/- towards payment of compensation/ logistics has been submitted by the Government of Karnataka to Government of India on 15.02.2018.

(d) To increase the poultry production potential, under the National Livestock Mission, with respect to Poultry, there are programs for strengthening the State Poultry farms in terms of modernization, automation and biosecurity to enable production of stocks of low-input technology chicken. The Productivity Enhancement component provides for supporting BPL families to encourage rearing of backyard poultry. Similarly, under the Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation component, there is provision for a number of poultry farming and allied activities wherein back-ended capital subsidy is provided to the farmers. The Government is also implementing the concept of compartmentalisation recognising the poultry establishments as Avian Influenza free compartments for facilitating the international trade of poultry and poultry products.

Mini Food Parks

2978. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Mini Food Parks to raise the processing level across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the sops and concessions being provided thereunder to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for setting up of 100 agro processing clusters in the country coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. This scheme aims at development of modern infrastructure to encourage entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach closer to production areas. The Project Execution Agency (PEA) / organizations such as Government / Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) / Joint Ventures / Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) / Cooperatives / Self Help Groups (SHGs) / Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) / Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) / Private Sector / partnership firm / individuals etc. are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.

(c) The scheme envisages grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in general areas and @50% of eligible project cost in hilly and difficult areas [i.e. North East Region including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) notified areas and Islands] subject to maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore per project.

Quality Assurance in FPI

2979. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is lagging far behind in matching global standards of food safety and quality and if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether there is lack of world class food testing laboratories in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether there is a need for sustained campaign to educate consumers and promote quality assurance in Food Processing industries and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether there has been slow progress of operationalisation of Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) signed for setting up food processing projects in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) other corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) India has robust standards setting mechanism under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made therein. As on date, more than 11000 food standards and additives provisions have been notified which are globally benchmarked and made effective after considering food standards of developed/developing countries and harmonisation with Codex Standards. Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) has also globally benchmarked safe food practices that include developing Manuals for Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS), setting up third party audits and Indian Certification for hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and General Hygienic Practices (GHP).

(b) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) notifies only those food testing laboratories which are compliant to ISO 17025, which is an international standard for accreditation of testing laboratories. As on date FSSAI has notified 161 ISO: 17025 accredited food laboratories and 16 ISO: 17025 accredited referral laboratories in the country under the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006.

Further, a Central Sector Scheme for "Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country Including Provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs" has

been rolled out by the FSSAI with an outlay of Rs. 481.95 Crore for the period from 2016-17 to 2018-19. One of the major components of the scheme is capacity building of food testing laboratories. The ultimate objective of this component is to ensure that all the State Food testing laboratories attain the NABL accreditation and bring them at par with international standards.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries, under the Scheme for Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure provides financial assistance in the form of Grant - in - aid for Setting up / Up gradation of Food Testing Laboratories with the aim to have a network of laboratories to help in implementing the quality regime for processed food and also to help in better enforcement of the Food Safety regulatory activities. Under the Scheme, Central/State Government organizations/ Government universities (including deemed universities) and all other implementing agencies/private sector organizations/universities (including deemed universities) are eligible for grant-in-aid as per the revised scheme guidelines w.e.f. 01.01.2017.

(c) FSSAI has launched a Safe and Nutritious Food (SNF) campaign covering home, school, workplace and eating out. Under this initiative, consumer education, awareness training and capacity building is the key focus. Consumers are being made aware & educated about various aspects of food safety & hygiene through various communication platforms, print and outdoor media campaigns, digital and social mela, documentary films, education booklets, staff at Fairs/Melas/Events and Mass awareness Campaigns.

Quality Assurance in food processing industries is being promoted through various measures initiated by FSSAI such as notifying globally benchmarked Standards and additives provisions, preparing guidance documents to assist food industries (especially the small and medium businesses) in implementing food hygiene and safety requirements by providing practical approaches which a business should adopt to ensure food safety throughout the process being handled by them; introducing third party audit of Food Business Operators, training of nearly 14,000 food handlers and food safety supervisors on aspects of food safety and

hygiene through 700 training programmes under Food Safety Training and Certification (FoSTaC) programme etc.,

(d) and (e) Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) were signed/announced during World Food India 2017 with investment intent of around US Dollar 13.56 billion. The MOUs signed are meant for setting up food processing projects in different locations in India in the sub-sectors such as fruits and vegetables, packaged foods and confectionaries, Retail & e-commerce, Cold Chain, Warehousing and Logistics, Cereals and Oilseed processing, dairy, fisheries, poultry and meat and others.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been regularly monitoring the progress of the MOUs signed during World Food India 2017 to facilitate early grounding /operationalisation of the projects under the said MOUs. For ensuring continuous monitoring and smooth facilitation of grounding of the projects, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has also made one MOU tracker with the assistance of Invest India under Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Hence, as of now, progress relating to operationalisation of the projects under the MOUs is moving as per timeline planned.

Supply of Sugar

2979. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

PROF. RICHARD HAY:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the details of the demand and supply of sugar within the country, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala and Gujarat?

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): With carry over stock of about 40 Lakh MT and estimated production of about 272 Lakh MT, the availability of sugar in country during current

sugar season 2017-18 is estimated to be about 312 Lakh MT as against estimated demand of about 250 Lakh MT. The demand of the non sugar producing states is met from the supply made by sugar producing states. The State-wise projected demand and supply of sugar is given in the enclosed Statement.

S. No.	State /Union Territory	Consumption/ Demand (in Lakh MT)	Supply/ Production SS 2017-18 (in Lakh MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	41.29	101.00
2.	Maharashtra	23.28	90.50
3.	Bihar	21.51	5.70
4.	West Bengal	18.93	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	15.04	2.72
6.	Tamil Nadu	14.95	5.88
7.	Rajasthan	14.22	-
8.	Karnataka	12.67	31.50
9.	Gujarat	12.51	9.76
10.	Andhra Pradesh	10.23	4.62
11.	Odisha	8.69	0.44
12.	Telangana	7.31	2.40
13.	Kerala	6.92	-
14.	Jharkhand	6.83	-
15.	Assam	6.46	-
16.	Punjab	5.74	6.50
17.	Chhattisgarh	5.29	0.48
18.	Haryana	5.25	7.08
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.60	-
20.	Uttarakhand	2.10	3.92
21.	Himachal Pradesh	1.42	-
22.	Tripura	0.76	-

1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	0.61	-
24.	Manipur	0.56	-
25.	Nagaland	0.41	-
26.	Goa	0.30	0.13
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.29	-
28.	Mizoram	0.23	-
29.	Sikkim	0.13	-
30.	Delhi	3.47	-
31.	Puducherry	0.26	0.06
32.	Chandigarh	0.22	-
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.08	-
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	-
35.	Daman and Diu	0.05	-
36.	Lakshadweep	0.01	-
India		250.69	272.69

[Translation]

Cross Border Shelling

2981. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been sharp increase in the incidents of ceasefire violations reported from across the borders recently;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents and the number of security personnel/ civilians injured and killed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there are reports of dislocation of people and loss of property in the said regions and if

so, the details thereof along with the compensation paid to the victims by the Government;

(d) the steps being taken for the safety and security of civilians in border villages including rehabilitation of the victims of ceasefire violations; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to resolve the ceasefire violations across the LOC including dialogue with Pakistan 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) to (b) No cross border firings have been reported in other States except Jammu and Kashmir. The details of ceasefire violations/ cross border firings reported from across the border and the number of civilians and security force personnel killed and injured in Jammu

and Kashmir (J&K), during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Year	<i>No. of Ceasefire violations/ Cross border firing</i>	
	Along the Line Control in the State of J&K under operational control of Army	Along the International Border in the State of J&K under operational control of BSF
2015	152	253
2016	228	221
2017	860	111
2018 (upto February)	432	201

Casualties of Civilians and Security Personnel Due to Ceasefire Violations/ Cross Border Firing

Year	Civilians		Army Personnel		BSF Personnel	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
2015	16	71	6	17	4	9
2016	13	83	8	74	5	25
2017	12	79	15	58	4	14
2018 (upto February)	12	59	6	18	4	22

(c) and (d) The people living in villages of Jammu and Kashmir along LoC/IB are shifted to safer places on account of ceasefire violations/ cross border firings. They are provided all kinds of basic amenities like water, electricity, medical 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.

Compensation of Rs.5 lakh are given to civilian victims of cross border firing along the Indo Pak border. Compensation for housing damages/losses, crop losses or livestock losses, relief for stay at Relief Campus and displacement etc. to those affected by cross border firings are also given at the rates equal to NDRF that are fixed from time to time.

(e) It has been made clear to Pakistan that Government seeks to have normal neighbourly relations with Pakistan and is committed to addressing all outstanding issues bilaterally and peacefully. However, any meaningful dialogue can be held only in an atmosphere free of terror, hostility and violence. Onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere. India will continue to take firm and decisive steps to respond to cross-border terrorism.

Pakistan has been asked to abide by its commitment not to allow any territory under its control to be used against India in any manner; to respect the sanctity of the International Boundary and Line of Control; and to adhere to the 2003 understanding on ceasefire along the International Boundary and the Line of Control in order to maintain peace and tranquillity.

The Government has through established channels of communication such as DGMOs, meetings of border guarding forces as well as diplomatic channels, lodged strong protests against continued support to cross-border terrorism against India by Pakistan, including by providing cover fire in support of cross-border infiltration of terrorists. Government has deplored the unprovoked firing by the Pakistani forces resulting in the loss of innocent civilian lives. It has been conveyed to Pakistan that such acts of targeting civilian population by Pakistan forces are against all established humanitarian norms and practices.

[English]

Promotion of Traditional Fishermen Communities

2982. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is formulating any policy to promote the traditional fishing communities living in coastal areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy and the funds sanctioned by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE: (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) A National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017 has already been notified by this Department on 28.4.2017, which primarily focuses on livelihood sustainability and socio-economic upliftment of the fisher community. In one of its recommendations, the National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017 mentions to introduce new scheme(s) for enhancing the skills and capabilities of the traditional fishermen to undertake and popularize deep sea fishing. Accordingly, on 09.3.2017 the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) has introduced a new sub-component, namely 'Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing' under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries'. The DADF and Ministry of Finance have sanctioned and released Rs.200 crore for promotion of traditional fishers in Deep Sea Fisheries during current Financial

Year, 2017-18. Besides, traditional fishing communities are also assisted under various other components of Blue Revolution Scheme, namely National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations and National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities.

Prices of Farm Produce

2983. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to frame a policy to intervene in agricultural markets whenever prices of farm products plunge below the Minimum Support Prices (MSP);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main features of the policy;

(c) whether the Government has consulted various State Governments in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is also considering to involve farmer organizations in this regard, if so, the

details thereof and the time by which the policy will be put into operation; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide MSP for farm produce to the farmers so that the farmers are not forced to sell their farm products under distress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (e) There is already a mechanism to ensure payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the farmers. Under which, as per prescribed guidelines, procurement is made by Government agencies at MSP in consultation with the concerned State Government when market price of notified farm produce of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) goes below MSP. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

Further, with a view to make the existing procurement mechanism more efficient, a concept note on decentralized mechanism of procurement has 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.

Production of Milk, Egg and Poultry Meat

2984. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) the estimated production of milk, egg and poultry meat during the last three years;

(b) whether the production of poultry and dairy industries in the country is showing a declining trend;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to adopt the latest scientific developments in modernisation of these industries, if so, the details thereof along with the current demand and supply of poultry products, milk and milk products in the country; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase production of poultry, milk and milk products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The estimated production of Milk, Egg and Poultry Meat during the last three years in the country is given in the table below.

Estimates of Production of Milk, Egg and Poultry Meat During 2014-15 to 2016-17

Year	Milk (million tonnes)	Egg (Million nos.)	Poultry Meat (Million tonnes)
2014-15	146.3	78484	3.0
2015-16	155.5	82929	3.3
2016-17	165.4	88139	3.5

(b) and (c) No. The production of Poultry and Milk shows an increasing trend during the last three.

(d) and (e) The Department has implemented National Dairy Plan- I (NDP-I), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and National Livestock Mission to adopt the latest scientific developments in modernisation of dairy and poultry industries and also to increase their production. The estimates of total production of milk, poultry meat etc. are brought out by the Department regularly through the annual Integrated Sample Survey and estimates on demand and supply of poultry products, milk and milk products are not covered under this survey. The total estimates of milk production and poultry meat is estimated as 165.4 million tonnes and 3.5 million tonnes respectively during the year 2016-17.

Jan Aushadhi Stores

2985. PROF. RICHARD HAY:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE:

DR. A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) the details of the Jan Aushadhi Stores (JAS) opened and operational across the country, State/UT-wise including West Bengal;

(b) the details of the medicines available at these stores along with the steps being taken to solve the problem of non-availability of medicines/stocks and delay in supply of the same to the Jan Aushadhi Stores;

(c) whether the Government is planning to open these stores at all or many of the Railway Stations and Government hospitals across the country, if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the funds likely to be sanctioned for the purpose and the time by which such stores are likely to be opened; and

(e) the steps taken to increase awareness regarding generic medicines and as well as to encourage doctors to prescribe generic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As on 08.03.2018, 3228 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras' are functional in 33 States/Union Territories of the country in order to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all. A State/UT-wise list of 3228 functional PMBJP Kendras including West Bengal is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Presently, the product basket of the scheme covers all major therapeutic groups like Anti-infectives, Anti-diabetics, Anti-cancers, Cardiovasculars, Gastro-intestinal medicines, etc. As on 08.03.2018, 666 medicines and 81 surgicals & consumables are presently available in Central Ware House (CWH) of BPPI for supplying to functional PMBJP Kendras in the country.

Following steps have been taken to ensure the smooth supply and availability of medicines to PMBJP Kendras:

- For smooth supply of medicines, surgicals and consumables to PMBJP Kendras through Central Ware House (CWH) of Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) (the implementing agency of PMBJP), 8 Carrying & Forwarding (C&F) Agents and 53 Distributors have been appointed in different parts of the country.
- Recently, an end-to-end supply chain system has also been introduced in the scheme through which a professional agency has been appointed for providing medicines, surgicals and consumables from CWH to PMBJP Kendras directly to save time and cost in the supply of the products.

(c) and (d) As on date, Government has no proposal to open PMBJP Kendras at Railway Stations from Ministry of Railways.

As on date, there is no specific plan to open PMBJP Kendras in all the Government Hospitals across the country. However, as on 08.03.2018, 3,228 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 33 States/Union Territories of the country, out of which 502 PMBJP Kendras are functional in Government Hospitals of the country. For opening PMBJP Kendras in any Government Hospital / Medical College / Government owned building premises such as Railway Stations, one-time financial assistance upto Rs. 2.50 lakh is provided through Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) (the implementing agency of PMBJP).

(e) In order to increase awareness in the public about the use of generic drugs, a scheme in the name of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana'

(PMBJP) is functioning across the country for making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all. Government has initiated various publicity campaigns for promotion of the scheme such as hoardings, bulk SMS, mobile exhibitions, distribution of pamphlets, etc. for spreading awareness. Also, a 15 day Radio/FM campaign was also launched in various States of the country. Media Conferences are also being organized to aware the people about the products of the scheme. Department of Pharmaceuticals is also organizing seminars on 'Promotion of Generic Medicines' across the country.

Para 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 provide for:

1.5 Use of Generic names of drugs: Every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs with generic names and he / she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs.

Statement

S. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of functional PMBJP Kendras
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	76
2.	Delhi	42
3.	Haryana	72
4.	Uttar Pradesh	502
5.	Uttarakhand	97
6.	Madhya Pradesh	68
7.	Tripura	24
8.	Mizoram	8
9.	Andhra Pradesh	132
10.	Gujarat	280
11.	Karnataka	273
12.	Rajasthan	89
13.	Maharashtra	215
14.	Odisha	73

1	2	3
15.	Chandigarh	5
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	34
17.	Himachal Pradesh	28
18.	Jharkhand	46
19.	Bihar	96
20.	Kerala	326
21.	Chattisgarh	195
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
23.	Telangana	77
24.	Tamil Nadu	276
25.	Assam	51
26.	West Bengal	47
27.	Nagaland	11
28.	Manipur	36
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7
30.	Puducherry	11
31.	Daman & Diu	4
32.	Sikkim	2
33.	Meghalaya	1
Total		3228

Use of Ring Nets by Fishermen

2986. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that traditional marine fishermen of various villages along the coast in Andhra Pradesh have decided to refrain from using ring nets as these nets are one of the main reasons behind depletion of fish catch in their areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a need for fishermen from adjoining areas to refrain from using ring nets in sea near their villages and the Government should seize

such nets of those found fishing within 25kms from the coastline of their villages in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government and the fishermen communities;

(c) whether a ring net is an intermediate hybrid between a purse seine and lampara net as it has rings at the lower edge of the net that enables use of a purse line to close it under the fish populace at a particular place in sea and also like on a lampara net, there is a central bunt in which the captured fish concentrates at two wings of the net are hauled together and due to this technique total fish populace of an area gets captured by ring nets, if so, the details thereof along with study undertaken in this regard and precautionary measures being taken in this regard to protect fish species also in the rivers and seas;

(d) whether it is also a fact that abundant use of ring nets leaves behind very less fish for other fishermen and it also has negative effect on fish population near the coast, if so, the details thereof and study conducted by the Government, fishermen communities/societies in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to advise fishermen not to do such activities to protect the rare species and fishes in rivers and seas along the coast of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Madam. Majority of the traditional marine fishermen are refraining from using ring nets. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued an order dated 6th August, 2005 prohibiting the use of Ring net (fishing net which is below ½ inch mesh size).

(b) Yes, Madam. It is essential to seize such nets in the territorial waters. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already issued an order dated 6th August, 2005 prohibiting the use of Ring net.

(c) Ring nets and purse seines are gears used to fish in the open seas. The fish shoals are encircled and the entire encircled fishes are concentrated at central part of the net and then caught by hauling the net into the boat.

(d) Yes, Madam. Ring net is usually destructive in nature and likely to cause damage to juveniles of

commercially important species. However, Ring nets are generally operated during periods of large fish abundance only. Central Fishery Institutions like Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) and Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT) also conduct studies on the use of ring nets.

(e) Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued an order dated 6th August, 2005 prohibiting the use of Ringvala. Accordingly, the Government is taking measures at field level to enforce the sustainability of fishery catch. The adverse impacts of ring net fishing and the do's and don'ts for a healthy fishing were conveyed to fishers and respective government and non-government agencies through regular stakeholders meetings organised by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) Fisheries Institutes like CMFRI and CIFT.

[Translation]

Receipt of Ration Card by the Poor

2987. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether the people living below the poverty line have not received ration cards due to which these poor people are deprived of the schemes of the Government of India related to public distribution, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether ineligible persons are misusing the ration cards to be given to the people living below the poverty line under Public Distribution System with the connivance of panchayat/officials of the villages and the corrupt officers; and

(c) whether the Government has given directions to launch a drive at the Central level in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof including the extent to which action has been taken on these instructions?

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 (b) Targeted Public

Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Govt. is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the FCI. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government. Under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), the criteria for identification of beneficiaries/ households has been de-linked from poverty estimates *i.e.* BPL/APL categories, instead 75% of Rural and 50% of Urban population is now covered to receive highly subsidized foodgrains through PDS under two categories namely: Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH). Inclusion and exclusion criteria of beneficiaries covered under AAY and PHH has been evolved by respective State/UT Governments. Further, due to digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries and seeding of Aadhaar numbers with ration cards under End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations scheme, State/UT Governments have been able to delete/cancel about 2.75 Crore ration cards during the period 2013 to 2017.

(c) This Department has issued instructions vide letter dated 17-11-2017 to all State/UT Governments inter-alia requesting them to launch a special drives to identify and issue ration cards to persons of the weakest section of the society.

[English]

City Compost

2988. SHRI ADV JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to develop a policy which will help in circulating compost produced from city waste for the purpose of farming and agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether farmers will be benefitted from lower MRP of city compost as a result of market development assistance and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to make it mandatory for Public Sector undertakings and Government Departments to use City Compost for the purpose of horticulture and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds earmarked in this regard along with mode of disbursed of such funds?

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 (c) The Government of India has 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 has been provided for scaling up production and consumption of city compost. City Compost will reduce the volume of waste to landfill/dumpsite by converting the waste into useful by-products used for the purpose of farming and agriculture. Market Development Assistance would reduce MRP of city compost and help in providing compost at affordable prices to farmers.

(d) and (e) In order to increase the volume of sale of city compost Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings have been advised to use City Compost to the extent possible for their horticulture and related use. Market Development Assistance is given by the Government to City Compost manufacturers/marketers to provide it to farmers at subsidized rate. The funds earmarked for the same in the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Financial Outlay & Expenditure on City Compost in the Last 3 years (2014-15 to 2017-18)

(Rs. In crore)		
Financial year	Financial Outlay	Expenditure
2014-2016	Not applicable	Not applicable
2016-17	15.00	0.55
2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018)	15.00	5.89

Challenges of Food Processing Sector

2989. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is focusing on areas such as modern machines/technology and bio-degradable packaging to overcome the challenges that are being faced by the food processing sector and to promote its growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the food processing sector is facing non-availability of credit related facilities;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve issues related to credit availability to the industry; and

(e) whether there is a need to work on improving infrastructure for food processing sector to increase exports, reduce wastage and supply the products in every nook and corner of the country and if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) For overall growth and development of the food processing industries emphasis has been given, inter alia, on modern machines and technology including improved packaging of the food products. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing its Research and Development (R&D) scheme with the objective that the end products/outcome/findings of R&D work benefits the food processing industries in terms of product and process development, improved preservation, packaging, storage and distribution technologies, value addition, standardization of additives, coloring agents, preservatives, pesticide residues etc. with focus on enhancement of production, quality, consumer safety, public health and trade. Since Tenth Five Year plan and till date a total of 200 number

of R&D projects have been financed by MoFPI to Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) under the Ministry of science and technology to get the research conducted. Of the 220 projects, 151 projects have been completed and 49 are ongoing projects. According to Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, bio-degradable packaging materials have got poor barrier properties against moisture and oxygen gas. Due to this fact, bio- degradable packaging materials, if uses for processed food products, in that case, product will have limited shelf life as most of the processed food products do need barrier properties against moisture and oxygen gas. The hygroscopic food products like bakery items and spices do require less permeation of moisture to avoid lumpy formation, sogginess and fatty foods like Snack foods, Cashew nuts etc which need moisture as well as oxygen barrier to avoid hydrolytic as well as oxidative rancidity resulting into change in taste like bitter and thus reduce the shelf life of processed food products. However, the efforts are being taken through R & D by introducing nano-technology to improve upon the barrier properties.

(c) and (d) A special fund of Rs.2000 crore has been created in National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) by Reserve Bank of India in 2014-15 for providing affordable credit to designated Food Parks and Agro Processing Units located in the designated Food Parks. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has notified 176 designated Food Parks in various states for the purpose of availing credit from this fund. Also, Loans to food & agro-based processing units and Cold Chain have been classified under agriculture activities for Priority Sector Lending as per the revised RBI Guidelines issued on 23/04/2015 which facilitates availing of affordable credit under these activities.

(e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various Central Sector Schemes for overall development of food processing sector in the country. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has re-structured its schemes under the new Central Sector Scheme of PRDHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA with an allocation of Rs. 6,000 crore for period 2016-20 co-terminus with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. 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, PRDHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA encompasses three new schemes namely; Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages and Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities with the objective to create robust modern infrastructure along the entire value chain in food processing with a view to, inter alia, reduce wastage, improve the supply position of quality food products to various locations and thereby increase the exports. The farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations, entrepreneurs, cooperatives, societies, Self Help Groups, Private Companies and State PSUs etc. are eligible to avail financial assistance under these schemes for setting up food processing projects in the country.

[*Translation*]

Fertilizer Requirement

2990. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from various State Governments regarding

Requirement, Availability & Estimated Sales of Fertilizers During 2017-18 (as on 07.03.2018)

<Figures in LMT>

All India	Total	Requirement	Availability	Sales
	Urea	298.52	293.66	285.22
	DAP	97.39	88.23	83.26
	MOP	33.90	32.78	30.32
	NPK	98.19	92.87	81.67

It can be seen from the above table fertilizer in adequate quantity is available across the country against the sales.

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

(c) Following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers to the farmers:

unavailability of fertilizers to the farmers as per their requirement;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No Madam, there is no report of unavailability of fertilizers to the farmers from any State Government. It is pertinent to mention that 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 within the State is the responsibility of the respective State Government. During the current year, the requirement, availability and sales (estimated) of fertilizers during 2017-18 (as on 07.03.2018) are as follows:

On the basis of month-wise & state-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/ adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:

(i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an

on-line web based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS);

- (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
- (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (iv) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalised well in advance to ensure timely availability.

[English]

Hon. SPEAKER: The House stands adjournment to meet again at 12:00 o'clock.

11.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjournment till twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha Reassembled at 12.00 of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER in the Chair]

12.0½ hrs

(At this stage, Shri P.R. Sundaram, Shri Jayadev Galla, Prof. A.S.R. Naik, Shrimati Butta Renuka, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, I have received notices for Adjournment on different matters, but I have not allowed any notice of Adjournment.

12.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

The Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): Madam, I beg to lay on the table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Enterprises Survey, 2016-2017 (Volume-I & II)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8858/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Appropriation Accounts (Part I-Review) of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Appropriation Accounts (Part 11- Detailed Appropriation Accounts) of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) for the year 2016-2017.

- (iii) Appropriation Accounts [Part II- Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G)] of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8859/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 2 of 2018)-(Compliance Audit) Scientific and Environmental Ministries/Departments for the year ended March, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8860/16/18]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways)(No. 45 of 2017) - Maintenance of track on heavy traffic sections over Indian Railways for the year ended March, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8861/16/18]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 1 of 2018)-Railways Finances for the year ended March, 2017

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8862/16/18]

[Translation]

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

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2014-2015.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library,. See No. LT 8863/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nilachal Seva Pratisthan, Puri, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nilachal Seva Pratisthan, Puri, for the year 2015-2016.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 8864/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the K. S. J. High School, Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the K. S. J. High School, Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-2015.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above

[Placed in Library See No. LT 8865/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Association for the Blind, Mumbai, 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 National Association for the Blind, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8866/16/18]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Vimala Mahila Samajam, Ernakulam, Kerala, for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vimala Mahila Samajam, Ernakulam, Kerala, for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.
- (8) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8867/16/18]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences, Secunderabad, Telengana, 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 Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences, Secunderabad, Telengana, for the year 2016-2017.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8868/16/18]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, Delhi, for the years 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, Delhi, for the years 2010-2011 to 2012-2013.
- (12) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT 8869/16/18]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kerala Federation of the Blind, Thiruvananthapuram, 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 Kerala Federation of the Blind, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2016-2017.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT 8870/16/18]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shubam Viklang Vikas Sansthan, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, 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 Shubam Viklang Vikas Sansthan, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT 8871/16/18]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, 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 Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, for the year 2016-2017.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT 8872/16/18]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (Divyangjan), Kolkata, 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 National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (Divyangjan), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 8873/16/18]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (Divyangjan), 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 Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (Divyangjan), New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 8874/16/18]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (Divyangjan), Dehradun, 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 National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (Divyangjan), Dehradun, for the year 2016-2017.

(24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 8875/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under article 309 of the Constitution:

(1) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur (Assistant Store Keeper) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1517(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th December, 2017.

(2) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur (Assistant Director) Recruitment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.11 in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2018

(3) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur (Instructor) Recruitment Rules 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.28 in Gazette of India dated 18th January, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8876/16/18]

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): 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, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8877/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, 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 Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, 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 8878/16/18]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:
 - (i) The Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.510(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd February, 2018.
 - (ii) S.O.4120(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2017 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.2900(E) dated 24th October, 2015.
 - (iii) S.O.359(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2018 notifying fertilisers, mentioned therein, as customised fertiliser for a period of four years from the date of publication of the notification under clause 20B of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8879/16/18]

12.02 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

45th to 49th Reports

[English]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English

versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2017-18):

- (1) Forty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (2) Forty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) relating to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
- (3) Forty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications).
- (4) Forty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts).
- (5) Forty-ninth Report on 'Review of the functioning of Song and Drama Division' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

12.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

37th to 43rd Reports

[English]

SHRI SURESH C. ANGADI (Belagavi): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence:

- (1) Thirty-seventh Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on General Defence Budget, Border Roads Organisation, Indian Coast Guard, Military Engineer Services, Canteen Stores Department, Directorate General Defence Estates, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Welfare of Ex Servicemen, Defence Pensions, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme'.
- (2) Thirty-eighth Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Ordnance Factories, Defence Research and

Development Organisation, Directorate General of Quality Assurance and National Cadet Corps'

- (3) Thirty-ninth Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Thirty-fourth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Provision of Medical Services to Armed Forces including Dental Services'.
- (4) Fortieth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2018-19 on Gen Defence Budget. Border Roads Organisation. Indian Coast Guard, way Engineer Services, Directorate General Defence Estates, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Welfare of Ex-Servicemen, Defence Pensions and Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (Demand No. 19 & 22)'.
- (5) Forty-first Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2018-19 on Army, Navy and Air Force (Demand No. 20)'.
- (6) Forty-second Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2018 - 19 on Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy and Defence Planning (Demand No. 21)'.
- (7) Forty-third Report of the Standing Committee on Defence(16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2018-19 pertaining to Revenue Budget of Ordnance Factories, Defence Research and Development Organisation, DGQA and NCC (Demand No. 20)'.

12.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

38th and 39th Reports

[English]

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU
(Visakhapatnam): I beg to present the following Reports

(Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2017-18):

- (1) Thirty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Power for the year 2018-19.
- (2) Thirty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2018-19.

12.04½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

34th to 36th Reports

[Translation]

Dr. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East):
Madam, I present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:

- (1) 34th Report on Demands for Grants of the ministry of Labor and Employment (2018-19).
- (2) 35th Report on Demands of the Ministry of Textiles (2018-19).
- (3) 36th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

12.05 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS

23d Report

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): I beg to present the Twenty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

12.05¼ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER
RESOURCES

20th and 21st Reports

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Saran): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2017-2018):

- (1) Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
- (2) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations / recommendations contained in Fourteenth Report on the subject 'Review of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)'.

12.05½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

43rd to 45th Reports

[English]

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (Krishnagiri): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:

- (1) Forty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
- (2) Forty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
- (3) Forty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

12 05¼ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

46th to 48th Reports

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:

- (1) Forty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).
- (2) Forty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (3) Forty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

12.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

38th to 41st Reports

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:

- (1) Thirty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) relating to the Ministry of Steel.
- (2) Thirty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) relating to the Ministry of Mines.
- (3) Fortieth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) relating to the Ministry of Coal.
- (4) Forty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Subject 'Skill Development in the Mining Sector'.

12.06¼ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

209th Report

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.06½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

309th to 315th Reports

[English]

DR. K. GOPAL (Nagapattinam): I beg to lay on the table the following Reports (Hindi and English version) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment & Forests:

- (1) Three Hundred Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Biotechnology.
- (2) Three Hundred Tenth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Science and Technology.
- (3) Three Hundred Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research.
- (4) Three Hundred Twelfth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Space.
- (5) Three Hundred Thirteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- (6) Three Hundred Fourteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Atomic Energy.

- (7) Three Hundred Fifteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

12.07 hrs

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1838 DATED
06.03.2018 REGARDING DAMAGED WHEAT IN
PUNJAB ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY*

[English]

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): I beg to lay a Statement correcting the reply given on 06.03.2018 to Unstarred Question No. 1838 (Hindi version) by Shri K. Ashok Kumar, MP, regarding "Damaged Wheat in Punjab".

[Translation]

(C. R. Chaudhary)

The Minister of State In The Ministry Of Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution.

New Delhi

Dated: 7.03.2018

STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION CORRECTING PART (a) & (b) OF THE REPLY GIVEN ON 06.03.2018 TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1838 BY SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR, MP, REGARDING "DAMAGED WHEAT IN PUNJAB".

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 8881/16/18.

QUESTION	REPLY GIVEN PREVIOUSLY	CORRECTED REPLY OF PART (b) & (c)
<p>(a) whether it is true that more than 4.72 lakh tonnes of wheat valued at ₹700.30 crore got damaged in Punjab till March, 2016 due to delay in implementation of the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme which was expected to increase the storage capacity of foodgrains in the State;</p> <p>(b) whether it is also true that the damaged wheat was declared as non-issuable for public distribution as it was stored in open areas by the Food Corporation of India; and</p> <p>(c) if so, the details thereof?</p>	<p>(a) A quantity of 4.72 lakh ton non-issuable/damaged foodgrain stocks of various crop years lying with State agencies of Punjab in Covered & Plinth (CAP) storage for the period ending 31st March, 2016, was mainly due to improper upkeep of stocks.</p> <p>Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme was introduced on 28.07.2008 for augmentation of storage capacity to meet the procurement and Public Distribution System (PDS) needs of the States. Initially there was lukewarm response of the scheme. Tenders were floated several times and the efforts were continued unabatedly. Delay was due to poor response of the parties against the tenders and higher rates quoted. Considering the poor response, the period of guaranteed hiring was increased initially from 5 years to 7 years and later on to 10 years. In view of it, maximum capacity of 38.84 lakh ton was awarded in 2011-12 in Punjab which was completed in 2013-14 and 2014-15. The capacity of PEG godowns taken over by FCI was 40.88 lakh ton. These capacities played vital role in subsequently reducing the wheat stock in CAP/Kacha Plinth/Mandies etc in Punjab.</p>	<p>(b) and (c) Does not arise, as the damaged stock of foodgrains as mentioned at (a) above, was not taken over by Food Corporation of India.</p>
	<p>(b) and (c) Does not arise, as the damaged stock of foodgrains as mentioned at (a) above, was not taken over by Food Corporation of India.</p>	

12.07½ hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on 'Persons affected by Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse, their treatment/rehabilitation and role of voluntary organizations', pertaining to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment*

[Translation]

The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment (Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot): Hon. Speaker, beg to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on 'Persons affected by Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse, their treatment/rehabilitation and role of voluntary organizations', pertaining to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on the Table of the House.

12.08 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

Hon. 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 slips at the Table of the House as per practice.

... *(Interruptions)*

- (i) Need to provide financial assistance for pending irrigation projects in Chatra Parliamentary constituency, Jharkhand.**

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (Chatra): 65 per cent land of out of the total 142 crore hectare arable land

lacks irrigation facility. Approximately 76 percent population of Jharkhand resides in villages and 66.85 percent of the total agricultural manpower is dependent on agriculture. 29.74 lakh hectare land is arable as against the State's total geographical area of 79.72 lakh hectare, out of which 24.25 lakh hectare land can be made arable. Irrigation facility has been made available only in a total of 943.43 thousand hectares of land which is only 31.70 percent of the total arable land, whereas national average is 67 percent. Only 13 per cent of the total arable land of the state is covered under assured irrigation facility and remaining 87 percent land is dependent upon rain.

It is extremely necessary to develop the water resources of the state to bring the arable land at par with the national average. There are several rivers flowing in the state, despite that the state suffers from the shortage of irrigation facility, the primary reason is inadequate development of water resources in the state.

The target of the existing Union Government under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and the State Government of Jharkhand is to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. There is a need to pay special attention to increase the irrigated area for agriculture. The Government of India has provided for Rs. 50 thousand crore under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) for five years (2015-16 to 2019-20) to improve irrigation through assured irrigation system.

Only one Subernarekha multi-purpose project Jharkhand is included in 99 ongoing comprehensive/medium irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) under PMKSY for which Rs. 145.75 crore were allocated during the year 2016-17, however, no amount was given during the year 2017-18. Besides, under the Command Area Development and Water Management ((CAD & WM) sub component of PMKSY; no central assistance was provided to Jharkhand during the years 2015-16; 2016-17 and 2017-18.

The irrigation schemes under the namely Uttar Koel Reservoir, Auranga water reservoir scheme,, Amanat Bairaj Garahi, Muhane and Malay etc. projects are flagship schemes under Chatra parliamentary

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8882/16/18.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

constituency. Besides these projects, several other projects and useful irrigation projects including Golai, Dulaki, Anjanva, Malay, Chacko, Piri, Sonare, Ramghat, Nakatinala, Ghaghri are pending. I demand from the concerned Ministry of the Government of India to take necessary action to provide sufficient central assistance for the completion of all the above mentioned projects. Besides, budget should be allocated also to Jharkhand under the Subernarekha multi-purpose project and Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM) programme under PMKSY.

(ii) Need to undertake desiltation of Ohan and Barua dams in Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Ohan and Barua Dams are the main source of irrigation in district Chitrakoot under my Parliamentary Constituency Banda (Uttar Pradesh). But enough waters does not get collected in these dams as silt has gathered at the bottom. Due to not undertaking desiltation work for many years. I request that a scheme may please be formulated for undertaking desiltation in both the dams Ohan and Barua at the earliest. So as to ensure enough water availability of adequate water to farmers for irrigation in the next year.

(iii) Need to develop Ambala and other adjoining cities in Haryana as an industrial hub.

SHRI RATTAN LAK KATARIA (Ambala): I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Prime Minister towards the increasing population of Delhi and NCR. It is estimated that due to this increasing population by the year 2022 there would be heavy congestion at places of Delhi like Inter-state Bus Terminus, Railway, Station and Airports.

The problem of increasing pollution in Delhi is assuming alarming proportions. Ambala is the central place in five states (Punjab Haryana Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh Chandigarh, Uttarakhand and Western Uttar Pradesh). If Ambala is planned to be developed as an industrial hub by connecting Ambala to Kurushetra, Patiala, Chandigarh, Yamuna Nagar and then to Jagadari then by 2050 we would be able to generate employment opportunities for two cores of people. It would also help in easing the pressure of

population over Delhi. As GST has been implemented now people would start setting up their logistic own warehouses on this industrial hub of Ambala. It would also help in increasing the transportation of many goods through these states. This is a reserved area and as such this area which is 150 km long and it is adjoining Shivalik hills and belt of Himalayas it demands developmental activities.

You have resolved to develop a new India, I think you would sympathetically consider this proposal for making Ambala as a hub of industrial activities. The people of my area would be thankful to you for consideration of for this proposal.

(iv) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY (Maharajganj): 6.5 acre land has been made available by Maharajganj District administration for the establishment of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in my Parliamentary Constituency Maharajganj (UP) and G.G.I.C. building has been made available free of cost for the temporary operation of Kendriya Vidyalaya and approval to this effect has been forwarded by the Secondary Education Department, Uttar Pradesh administration Lucknow to Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan, Varanasi division. But even then the establishment of the Kendriya Vidyalaya and temporary operation of the new K.V. has not yet started. Sanction for construction of connecting way to reach the school building and toilet construction by District Administration has been forwarded to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as per the letter of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

I request to the Government that it should issue instruction for early establishment of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya and starting of temporary functioning of the school in the current session in district Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh).

(v) Need to formulate a comprehensive policy for water conservation in the country.

SHRI HARISH MEENA (Dausa): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the rising problem of drinking water. We are fully aware of the

increasing problem of drinking water in Capetown the capital city of South Africa. Today there is a great scarcity of water in that city.

The problem of shortage of drinking water is getting serious year by year. The future of the country seems to be in danger due to increasing population and over-exploitation of ground water and for the reason that there is no concrete policy for water conservation.

In various parts of Rajasthan including Dausa there is great shortage of water with the rise in temperatures in summer. It is the responsibility of the Government to make available safe drinking water. In the rural areas even today people are forced to drink contaminated water. Due to this people are dying from various infectious diseases of stomach. On one hand there is scarcity of safe drinking water in rural areas and on the other hand lakhs of gallons of drinking water is wasted. Most of rain water is wasted as it flows into drains.

After all what is the reason behind the problem of safe drinking water which is getting grave day by day? Why in that India being country of rivers even then the water flowing in these rivers in some cases is not fit for human consumption and it is not fit for bathing at some places

Many programmes and schemes have been launched for cleaning the rivers but even then we have not achieved success in making them pollution free. The most basic reason behind the scarcity of water is that Government has not framed any concrete policy for water conservation in the country.

It is my request that the Government should frame any concrete policy for water conservation else there will be a great shortage of water in near future.

- (v) Need to set up a cement factory at Barmer or Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and also send an expert team to report on the feasibility of setting up mineral based industries in the region.**

COL. SONRAN CHAUDHARY (Barmer): My Parliamentary Constituency Barmer- Jaisalmer is a border area and desert area with many odd geographical features. So it is an economically,

politically, socially and educationally backward area. Its area is 60,000 sq meter. It has a population of 35 lakh. It has a border area of Western Rajasthan with a border with Pakistan having 1070 km border. Under Parliamentary area Barmer- Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jaisalmer are 270 km and 464 km (Total 734 km) away from adjoining India Pakistan border. So in this area there are heavy forces - army, Para-military forces. There are no sources of employment so local people migrate to North-Southern industrial cities and metropolitan cities. There are no industries in Jaisalmer. But now situation has changed due to abundant grace of nature. There are abundant reserves of minerals in our earth *i.e.* Lignite Granite, Magnesite, Gypsum Marble, Steelgrade lime, Bentonite limestone and Masonary stone. Water resources are now available in Indira Gandhi Canal and Narmada I based projects. Abundant land for Industry set up is also available. At present in Banner and Jaisalmer district in Bhadrachal 1080 Megawatt of lignite power project utilization of ash and in Jaisalmer, in sonu limestone's abundant reserves present even then cement factory has been not set up in both districts. This is strange that ash and limestone for cement production is being sent to Sirohi, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Chittor and other places. It is also strange that 3500 tonnes of such ash is being sent free of cost to other places. At present 1080 megawatt lignite power plant unit is operated from Bhadrachal, 660 megawatt units are proposed to be set up. 250 megawatt units lignite are still lying closed. Here at present 25,000 tonnes of coal being utilised. 20 thousand metric tonnes limestone is being exported to sonu daily. Sufficient water and land is available. Barmer-Jaisalmer is also connected through railway line. At present laying of Jaisalmer-Babhor new railway linework is going to start. It means that all resources for setting up of industry are available. To make available employment to local people and strengthen the area professionally, economically and strategically, my request to centre and state government is this keeping this fact in view the availability and possibilities of natural resources, human resources transport sources, land availability both in Barmer and Jaisalmer cement factory should be set up there and a report should be conducted through

expert team to develop other type of industries there based on available minerals.

(vii) Need to provide stoppage of Aradhana Superfast Express (Train no. 12905/06) at Wardha in Maharashtra

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS (Wardha): While drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister of railways, I would like to inform that Sewagram Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi ji is located in my Parliamentary Constituency Wardha which is the centre of activity of Mahatma Gandhi Indian Railways operates Aradhana Superfast Express 12906/12905 Porbander to Howrah via Wardha Sewagram. If stoppage is given this express train at Wardha, then Porbander, Sandini Ashram, the birthplace of andhiji would be linked to Wardha (Sewagram) and Porbander and Sewagram - these two tourist places would be developed through railway services and tourists will get facilities. In the year 2019, we are going to celebrate 150th birth centenary of Mahatama Gandhi.

So I request that stoppage should be given to this train and Wardha.

(viii) Need to expedite interlinking of river projects in Dindori Parliamentary Constituency in Maharashtra

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN (Dindori): My Parliamentary Constituency Dindori is part of District Nasik of Maharashtra. The farmers family residing in my parliamentary constituency are dependent on agricultural and forests. There are several rivers in this area, however the water of rivers is not sufficient to meet the irrigation needs of farmers. My parliamentary constituency has been drought ridden for the several years. Last year the farmers had to suffer a loss to tune of crores of rupees due to untimely rain. There is shortage of irrigation facilities for farmers in Tehsils like Nandgaon, Yevala, Chandwad, Malegaon, Nifada Devka, Surgan Peth etc of my parliamentary constituency. The several meetings were held for several of Tinting years to enunciate the work of linking of certain rivers to arrange for irrigation facilities in my parliamentary constituency including the proposal of annual irrigation of 2.32 lakh hectare and producing hydel power by linking Par-Tapi I diners sarding Narmada rivers. Second proposal is regarding linking

Damanganga-Pinjal rivers which is likely to produce 895 mcm for domestic and industrial supply. The DPR and feasibility report of linking Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal rivers has been completed and the existing Government is according priority to linking of rivers so as to link shallow rivers with excess water rivers which will distribute equal amount of water in shallow rivers and excess water rivers could be saved from floods. The hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra requested the inclusion interstate river linking projects in Damanganga Punjab link and Par-lapi link project in over plan. These rivers linking projects are Nar-Par-Girna, Par-Tapi Godawari, Damanganga (Ikdar)-Godawari valley link and Damganga-Vetarna Godawari (Kadwadev). The draft of Memorandum of Understanding regarding partnership of these two projects and cost of Hydel Power Project suggested by Maharashtra has been sent to Maharashtra and Gujarat for approval.

Special efforts should be made to expedite the receipt of approval of draft of Memorandum of Understanding regarding partnership of cost of Hydel Power Project etc for river linking projects namely Nar-Par-Girna, Par-Tapi-Godawari, Damanganga (Ekdare) - Godawari valley link and Damganga-Vetarna-Godawari (Kadwadev) benefitting my parliamentary constituency Dindori in terms of irrigation.

These two projects and the draft of Memorandum of Understanding concerning the sharing of water and electricity costs etc. as suggested by Maharashtra have been sent to the Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat for approval.

Special efforts should be made to seek early approval from the Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat in regard to Memorandum of Understanding regarding sharing of costs of water and electricity to complete the inter-linking projects, namely, Nar- Par-Girna, Par- Tapi-Godavari, Daman Ganga (Ekdar). Godavari Valley inter-linking and Daman Ganga-Vetarna-Godavari (Kadwa Dev) benefitting my Parliamentary Constituency Dindori.

(ix) Need to constitute Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (Sidhi): The wisdom of Indian democracy is people participation in the

Government, co-operation of all, our Government is also running on this maxim "Sabka Sath Sath Vikas".

We have a beautiful provision of constitution of Lok Sabha along with Rajya Sabha, similarly we have the constitutional wisdom of constitution of Legislative councils in states. As far as I understand it is with the intention of making good use of the knowledge and experience of experts in various fields in addition to electoral or political election.

I consider that no one is omniscient and different people have different expertise. We have outstanding performers in sports and its various forms people making outstanding contribution in literature and its various other forms, experts who help farmers, students and work for their uplifting by understanding their problems, experts in the field of science etc. We and the House need to make good use of the experience of such talented persons.

However, there are several such states having no provision for the constitution of Legislative Council. With particular reference to Madhya Pradesh we could not make good use of the talented persons in various fields for several decades in absence of constitution of Legislative Council. Whereas, several neighboring states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are being benefitted by constitution of Legislative Councils.

I have heard that national poet 'Dinkar' was once a part of our upper house, it was possible only because we have provision of upper House (Rajya Sabha) in the country.

Similarly, we have not been able to make good use of several talents like Dinkar, Tendulkar in absence of Legislative Council in our state. On one hand the existence of Legislative Council in my state Madhya Pradesh is golden opportunity for special talents, and extremely useful for state and the Government on the other.

The Hon. Prime Minister is requested to provide adequate opportunity to the talented persons by taking necessary action for setting up Legislative Council in my state Madhya Pradesh.

(x) Need to improve BSNL mobile service in Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

SHRI MANSUKHBHA DHANJIBHAI VASAVA (Bharuch): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the faulty and unsatisfactory telephone and mobile facility of BSNL in the southern part of the home state Gujarat. The communication network of BSNL is almost negligible in the tribal areas of southern Gujarat. There is hardly any landline or mobile telephone connectivity of BSNL due to which the residents of tribal areas are not able to make use of telephone facility of BSNL. It has been seen that there is abundance of officers in BSNL and acute shortage of technicians or repairing staff in telephone exchanges. Whereas the Government has invested billions of rupees in BSNL, but none to its benefits has accrued to the general public. This loss is being suffered owing to the faulty functioning of BSNL and this loss is increasing every year. One on hand private telephone companies have mushroomed from two in the year 2014 to 113 now and are doing good job and earning profit. One the other the Government owned company BSNL is in pitiable state. I have been demanding the setting up of BSNL towers near my Parliamentary Constituency Mowi Chowkdi which adjoins the borders of three districts Rajpipala-Dedyapada and Netrag in districts Narmada and Bharuch for the last two years.

The hon. Minister of communication is requested to review the works of telephone department of Narmada and Bharuch districts under my constituency Bharuch and take stringent action against the guilty so as to make good use of the country's revenue.

(xi) Need to develop local villages markets as Gramin Krishi Bazaar in Maharajganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (Maharajganj): Our country is an agricultural country. The farmers produce foodgrains, vegetables and other agricultural products including fruits after toiling hard. No effective arrangement has been made to sell the crops produced by farmers on large scale directly in the market even after the lapse of several years of independence, owing to which the condition of farmers is pitiable in the country, we are well aware of their condition.

In view of the said condition of farmers, the decision taken by the Government of India in Budget 2018-19 of developing and upgrading 22000 gramin haats in rural agriculture markets (Gramin Krishi Bazaar) for selling the produce of farmers is a matter of extreme pleasure. This decision will prove effective in providing remunerative prices to the farmers of their produce.

Therefore, in light of the said decision it is requested that necessary action should be taken to identify every gramin haat in each block of my parliamentary constituency Maharajganj in Bihar like Maharajganj, Goriyakothi, Lakadinaviganj, Basantpur, Bhagwanpur, Ekma, Janata Bazaar, Manjha, Jalalpur, Baniapur, Rasulpur Mashrak, Taraiya, Panapur and Rasnapur.

(xii) Need to accord B-2 category status to Udaipur City

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (Udaipur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my Parliamentary Constituency Udaipur city. The population of municipal corporation of Udaipur city in the past was approximately 4 lakh 51 thousand 2 hundred. There has been approximately 23 per cent increase in the population of Udaipur city as per official record in the year 2001. If we take this growth rate as the base then by the year 2016 the population has crossed approximately 5 lakh and 34 revenue villages on the periphery of Udaipur city have been considered U.I.T. area, if we add the increase in population of these villages by the year 2016 then the current population is above 7.50 lakh approximately.

Hence, keeping the above said facts and increase in population in mind, I demand from the Government of India to accord "B-2" category status to Udaipur city so that "B-2" category benefits could accrue to the employees and general public here.

(xiii) Need to issue 'IZZAT' monthly train pass to the labourers of unorganized sector in Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka

[English]

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the

Government that, as per Budget Speech for 2009-10, Ministry of Railways introduced "IZZAT" scheme and issued suitable directions through Commercial Circular No.24 of 2009. Hence any modification in this regard should be issued by Ministry of Railways only. But at present, as per the direction of Divisional Railway Manager, South Western Railways, Mysore (Karnataka) Railway Station Masters of Nanjangud and Chamarajanagar of my Constituency are demanding affidavit from NOTARY and PF Number and their construction company owner's signature etc. for the issuance of IZZAT pass. Daily wage building labourers have no PF No. and permanent construction company or Manager. They attend building labour works at different places on a day to day basis. Hence, they are unable to produce PF number and construction company name. On the basis of this direction, total 8,500 IZZAT pass holders of my Constituency are unable to use the benefit of the above Scheme.

Hence, I hereby urge the Union Government to direct the concerned Railway Officer to withdraw the above directions and issue IZZAT Monthly Train Pass to the Unorganized Sector of my Constituency as per the direction issued by the Ministry of Railways in Commercial Circular No.24 of 2009.

(xiv) Need to shut down the polluting Sterlite Industries in Thoothukkud Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE (Thoothukudi): The Sterlite Industries causing dangerous levels of environmental pollution is the most menacing problem faced by the people of Thoothukkudi Constituency. They are demanding for a permanent closure of the copper smelter unit. Sterlite has been at the centre of controversy right from its inception. The factory was polluting the environment and causing irreparable health hazards.

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board had issued a notice directing the Sterlite industries to close the plant. The copper smelter plant was not fit for operation and should not be permitted to commence operations in view of numerous incidents of excessive emissions of sulphur-dioxide. Due to this irreparable injury and hardship caused to the public, there is imminent threat and danger of a chemical disaster like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

Sterlite had been habitually negligent towards maintaining safety safeguards and is operating only on the basis of interim orders of the Supreme court after having been closed earlier. The Supreme Court had even asked Sterlite Industries to pay Rs. 100 crore as compensation for polluting environment. Amidst this controversy, the Sterlite is planning to start Aluminium plant soon. This will be completely against the interests of the people and their life is in great danger.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to take appropriate stringent action against the highly polluting Sterlite Industries and make sure that their polluting units be closed immediately to save the lives of millions of people living in this region.

(xv) Need to modernise katpadi and Marudalam Railway stations in Tamil Nadu

SHRI G. HARI (Arakkonam): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government towards a very important long pending demand of the people of my Arakkonam Constituency with regard to Railways. Katpadi Junction is the name of the primary railway station of Vellore city, providing connections to virtually every city and town in India. Katpadi Railway Junction in Southern Railway needs to be modernized with all the state of art technology facilities. There is an urgent need for the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Katpadi and requires immediate financial support and execution. Katpadi is one of the important commercial centres with lots of educational institutes and major medical centre in this region. Number of commuters have increased tremendously mainly due to the Christian Medical College & Hospital (CMC), Vellore, Institute of Technology (VIT), the temple town of Tirupati and more recently the Golden temple at Sripuram, Vellore.

Katpadi Junction is important because the Chennai-Bangalore and Chennai-Mysore Shatabdi Express stop here and the only junction where the Shatabdi trains and all fast trains stop. More than 150 trains cross through Vellore's Katpadi Junction daily. Katpadi Junction handles more than 20,000 passengers a day and a floating population of over 25,000 people from various places. Marudalam Railway station is another important Railway Station which needs to be upgraded. Platforms are to be extended and provided with all amenities.

Therefore, I urge the Government to expedite the construction of Railway Over Bridge and modernize the Katpadi Junction and Marudalam Station with all essential facilities.

(xvi) Need to improve the BSNL mobile service in Arambagh Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (Arambagh): My Parliamentary Constituency Arambagh is having internet connectivity problems. Landline connectivity is available, which is provided by BSNL. But as people do not get BSNL signal properly, they face problems. All activities get hampered.

I urge the Government to take corrective measures to improve the service of BSNL in interior parts of my Arambagh Constituency.

(xvii) Need to ban the pesticides classified as hazardous by the World Health Organisation

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI (Barrackpur): In October 2017, a matter of crucial importance came to the forefront when 21 farmers lost their lives due to pesticide poisoning in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra. According to government data, pesticide poisoning has claimed the lives of 272 farmers in the last 4 years in Maharashtra alone. The special investigation team discovered that the pesticides that caused these deaths are Monocrotophos and Oxydemetonmethyl, which are Class 1 hazardous pesticides under WHO. These pesticides which are being used by our farmers have been banned in 60 countries across the world. Punjab recently stopped the issue of fresh licences to 20 harmful pesticides. Since the power to completely ban the hazardous pesticides rests with the central government under the Insecticides Act, 1968, I urge the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to take cognizance of this matter and ban the pesticides classified as hazardous under Class I by WHO at the earliest.

(xviii) Need to extend railway line from Junagarh to Ampani in Odisha

SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Expansion of railway line is considered as one of the parameters of economic development. Kalahandi my Parliamentary Constituency is located in the western

Odisha region in the State of Odisha. My district is comparatively less developed than the coastal districts of the State. The extension of railway line from Junagarh to Ampani may be taken up during the current financial year by the Government in order to increase railway network as well as transportation of goods and services and easy movement of people of my district.

(xix) Need to accord Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): Even after more than 4 years of its bifurcation, Andhra Pradesh still stands at a disadvantageous position. There is no doubt that CM of Andhra Pradesh is sweating it out day in and day out to bring Andhra Pradesh at the level-playing field, but he is not able to do it fully.

The Government of India is aware of these problems and to overcome disadvantages, Union Government decided on 01-03-2014 to accord Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh for 5 years to come out of financial handicap. The Union Government has promised to extend this to 10 years. But, so far no steps have been taken by the Government of India. Hence, I request Government of India to take following steps immediately so that Andhra Pradesh could come out of the present crisis:

1. Special Category Status should be conferred and it should be for 10 years to establish level playing field.
2. Implement Section 46(2) of AP Reorganisation Act which mandates Government of India giving grants, incentives in the form of special development package for Rayalaseema and Northern Andhra Pradesh on the lines of KBK and Bundelkhand.
3. Incentives to industries in the form of tax concessions, etc. at par with HP and Uttarakhand.
4. Government of India assured to build new capital Amaravati. It requires Rs. 3 Lakh crores. Rs. 43,000 crores be released in the next 5 years to construct essential infrastructure.

In the first half of Budget Session, FM made a statement that his team in Finance Ministry would discuss and finalize issues with officials from Finance

Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh in 3-4 days. It is one month, but nothing has come out.

So, I request the hon. Prime Minister to implement Cabinet decision of conferring Special Category Status on Andhra Pradesh.

(XX) Need to develop Son Bheel in Karimganj district, Assam as a tourist spot

RADHESHYAM BISWAS (Karimganj): In my constituency and District Karimganj in Assam, there is an idyllic place with natural beauty namely Son Bheel, which is the largest natural fishing site in Asia with hills on both east & west sides. It covers an area of 85 Sq. Km. during high flood and reduces to 35 Sq. Km. in normal summer season. It is surrounded by 35 villages with a population of 80,000. The residents of the villages around depend on the wet land for fishing & agricultural purpose. The speciality of Son Bheel is that during winter season it becomes fully farm land where rice cultivation is done and from March onwards it become a natural lake. Water and soil of Son Bheel is suitable for natural fish breeding and in winter season it become a migratory bird's sanctuary. The tragic part is that in the absence of any prohibitory measures, the migratory birds are mercilessly killed by people for food. By planning & developing Son Bheel, it can be used for various purposes. Firstly, by protecting and developing the area as non-fishing zone, natural breeding of total fishes can be increased, bird sanctuary can be developed and logging water can be used for irrigation purpose in winter season. Once Son Bheel is developed as protected natural fishery and tourist spot, naturalists, birds watchers and scientific researchers will find it a suitable place to visit. Tourists can also undertake rafting, angling and boat ride. Above all, the economic condition of the area will improve. So, I urge upon the DONER Ministry to take immediate steps for developing Son Bheel by sending a specialist team for survey and planning.

(xxi) Need to protect the land rights of tribal people in the Land Acquisition Act, 2013

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK (Rajmahal): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Ordinance, which has been brought keeping aside the basic provisions of the Land

Acquisition Act, 2013. the ordinance was deprive crores of tribals -original inhabitants of Jharkhand from their rights and help handful of capitalists in gaining more wealth. Hence there Tribals are being made landless by acquiring their land and now are heading towards a situation in which they won't have any means of livelihood. They are being displaced and rendered jobless on large scale through implementation of several schemes.

I request the Government not to tamper with basic provisions of the Land Acquisition Act in the interest of economic and social development of the tribals original inhabitants of the country.

(xxii) Need to accord special category status to Bihar

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): The state of Bihar is lagging behind in terms of development. Since the state has limited resources, the Government should first encourage setting up of industries by according special category status to Bihar. In this regard, the State Government has been making effort for the last several years and has been requesting the Union Government. However neither the previous Government nor the existing Government is talking about the interest of the state. Discrimination and gross injustice is being done with Bihar. Hon. Chief Minister Shri Nitish Kumarji also sat on Dharna. A proposal has been sent to the Union Government with the consent of both the Houses which is pending even today and the state of Bihar having population of more than 11 crore is left on its fate. Even otherwise also half of the state is suffering from flood and the remaining part faces drought situation every year. Not even a single factory has been set up in Bihar in the past thirty years, only a power plant has been set up in Barh and there is only an ordinance and a railway factory in Nalanda. During last general election, the Hon. Prime Minister had assured the people that if at all anyone has the power to give special status to the state then it is only Modiji who can do this. Now, the Government is about to complete its tenure and I fail to understand the lackadaisical attitude of the Government towards most backward state like Bihar. Allround development is being seen in north eastern states after giving them special status in the past few years. Similar demands are being made by other backward states also which is appropriate. The people of other states should also get justice.

Hence, I urge upon the Government that here also tax should be exempted by giving special status to Bihar so as to promote industrialisation in the state and we can also support to the Government in the development of the state and the country.

(xxiii) Need to protect interests of small and marginal farmers of Kerala from the possible repercussions of the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

[English]

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): The Centre plans to enter into trade agreement with the ten ASEAN nations and the countries of China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand to form the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). In the light of this development, I would like to seek the intervention of the Government to address the possible repercussions of RCEP on the small and marginal farmers in the State of Kerala.

The plantation sector in the State of Kerala is already going through a crisis due to impact of various trade agreements. It is now feared that cheap imports of cash crops, milk products, rubber and tea will further aggravate the situation of the farmers. Especially, the small and marginal farmers engaged in the dairy industry will be hurt by the pressure of global competition. The dairy sector in Kerala is unique because it highly depends on the neighbouring States for all the cattle rearing inputs. This eventually translates into high production cost, making it tough for the sector to fight the cheap imports from other countries. The Centre must consider the impact that RCEP would have on various agro-based sectors by consulting the State Governments in order to protect the interests of farmers in the country.

Hon. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 14th March, 2018 at 11 a.m.

12.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 14, 2018/Phalguna 23, 1939 (Saka)

ANNEXURE - I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Ashok Kumar K.	246,
2.	Shri Aujla Gurjeet Singh	251,
3.	Shri Baker George	255,
4.	Shri Barne, Shrirang Appa	243,
5.	Shri Birla, Om	253,
6.	Shri Chaudhary, Pankaj	259,
7.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	259,
8.	Shri Dubey, Satish Chandra	252,
9.	Shri Gajanan, Kirtikar	244,
10.	Dr. Gangaraju, Gokaraju	249,
11.	Dr. Gavit, Heena Vijaykumar	247,
12.	Shri Gupta, Sudheer	244,
13.	Shri Hansdak, Vijay Kumar	260,
14.	Shri Jaunapurua, Sukhbir Singh	257
15.	Smt. Khadse, Rakshatai	249,
16.	Shri Khan, Md. Badaruddoza	242,
17.	Shri Kodikunnil, Suresh	250,
18.	Smt. Kothapalli, Geetha	256,
19.	Dr. Mahato, Banshilal	248,
20.	Shri Manohar, Utawal	254,
21.	Shri Mohd. Salim	242,
22.	Dr. Munde, Pritam Gopinath	243,
23.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	258,
24.	Shri Rao, Muthamsetti Srinivasa (Avanthi)	241,
25.	Shri Singh Ganesh	245,
26.	Shri Sundaram, P.R.	247,
27.	Shri Vasava, Parbhubhai Nararbhai	255,

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Dr. "Nishank", Ramesh Pokhriyal	2885,
2.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil	2903, 2989, Shivajirao
3.	Shri Adhikari, Sisir Kumar	2801,
4.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	2903, 2989,
5.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	2897,
6.	Smt. Ahlawat, Santosh	2763, 2773, 2825,
7.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	2772, 2848,
8.	Shri Ajmal, Sirajuddin	2798,
9.	Shri Anto Antony	2851,
10.	Shri Anwar, Tariq	2949,
11.	Shri Arunmozhithevan, A.	2841,
12.	Shri Ashwini Kumar	2938, 2959,
13.	Shri Azad, Kirti	2950,
14.	Shri B. Senguttuvan	2836,
15.	Shri B. Sriramulu	2796, 2932, 2979,
16.	Dr. Babu, Ravindra	2966,
17.	Shri Baker George	2980, 2985,
18.	Smt. Bala, Anju	2796, 2932, 2979,
19.	Shri Balka, Suman	2921,
20.	Shri Banerjee, Kalyan	2917,
21.	Shri Banerjee, Prasun	2905, 2985,
22.	Adv. Bansode, Sharadkumar Maruti	2848,
23.	Shri Barne, Shrirang Appa	2903,
24.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	2954,

1	2	3
25.	Shri Bharathi, Mohan R.K.	2763, 2804, 2886,
26.	Smt. Bhatt, Ranjanben	2870,
27.	Dr. Biju P.K.	2810, 2950,
28.	Shri Biswas, Radheshyam	2761,
29.	Shri Bodhsingh Bhagat	2924,
30.	Shri Bohra, Ram Charan	2793, 2950,
31.	Dr. C. Gopalakrishnan	2820, 2959,
32.	Col. Choudhary, Sonaram	2873,
33.	Shri Chand, Nihal	2951,
34.	Shri Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	2762,
35.	Shri Chandrakasi, M.	2817, 2918,
36.	Prof. Chandumajra, Prem Singh	2925, 2927,
37.	Shri Chaudhary, Pankaj	2922,
38.	Shri Chaudhury, Jitendra	2894,
39.	Shri Chauhan, Devusinh	2842,
40.	Shri Chautala, Dushyant	2828,
41.	Shri Chavan, Ashok Shankarrao	2775, 2975, 2976, 2983,
42.	Shri Chavda, Vinod Lakhamashi	2911,
43.	Prof. Chintamani Malviya	2920,
44.	Shri Choudhary, Ram Tahal	2881, 2987,
45.	Shri Chudasama, Rajeshbhai	2794, 2934,
46.	Shri Datta, Sankar Prasad	2855
47.	Shri Deo, Arka Keshari	2871
48.	Smt Devi, Rama	2821
49.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	2789, 2812, 2939, 2968
50.	Shri Dhruva Narayana, R.	2838
51.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	2965,

1	2	3
52.	Shri Diwaker, Rajesh Kumar	2763, 2773, 2824
53.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	2787, 2848
54.	Shri Ering, Ninong	2914,
55.	Mohd Faizal	2777,
56.	Prof Gaikwad, Ravindra Vishwanath	2818,
57.	Shri Gajanan, Kirtikar	2775, 2975, 2976, 2983,
58.	Shri Galla, Jayadev	2850,
59.	Shri Gandhi, Feroze Varun	2909,
60.	Shri Gandhi, Diupkumar Mansukhlal	2862,
61.	Dr. Gavit, Heena Vijaykumar	2781, 2977, 2983, 2984
62.	Adv. George, Joice	2988,
63.	Shri Ghubaya, Sher Singh	2974,
64.	Shri Gogoi, Gaurav	2888, 2944
65.	Dr. Gopal, K.	2963,
66.	Shri Gopalakrishnan, R.	2780,
67.	Dr. Goud, Boora Narsaiah	2819, 2950,
68.	Shri Gupta, Sudheer	2775, 2975, 2976, 2983
69.	Shri Hansdak, Vijay Kumar	2987,
70.	Shri Hari, G.	2767,
71.	Dr. Haribabu, Kambhampati	2890,
72.	Shri Harish Chandra <i>Alias</i> Harish Dwivedi	2950,
73.	Prof. Hay Richard	2980, 2985,
74.	Dr. Hazra, Anupam	2816
75.	Shri Hooda, Deepender Singh	2770,
76.	Shri Jadhav, Prataprao	2895,

1	2	3
77.	Shri Jadhav, Sanjay Haribhau	2800,
78.	Dr Jaiswal, Sanjay	2964,
79.	Smt. Jardosh, Darshana Vikram	2940, 2950,
80.	Shri Jayadevan, C.N.	2912,
81.	Dr. Jayavardhan, J.	2910, 2977, 2983, 2984,
82.	Shri Jena, Rabindra Kumar	2883,
83.	Shri Joshi, Chandra Prakash	2767, 2844, 2982,
84.	Shri Kachhadiya, Naranbhai	2775, 2975, 2976, 2983,
85.	Smt. Kalvakuntla, Kavitha	2899,
86.	Km. Karandlaje, Shobha	2868,
87.	Shri Kashyap, Virender	2854,
88.	Shri Kaswan, Rahul	2837,
89.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	2845,
90.	Shri Kaushal, Kishore	2958,
91.	Shri Kaushalendra, Kumar	2981,
92.	Shri Kaushik, Ramesh Chander	2891,
93.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	2918,
94.	Shri Khan, Md. Badaruddoza	2848,
95.	Smt. Kher, Kirron	2929,
96.	Shri Khuba, Bhagwanth	2969,
97.	Shri Kinjarapu, Ram Mohan Naidu	2788, 2902,
98.	Shri Kishore, Jugal	2953,
99.	Shri Koli, Bahadur Singh	2785, 2811, 2950,
100.	Shri Kotha, Prabhakar Reddy	2782, 2978,
101.	Smt. Kothapalli, Geetha	2986,

1	2	3
102.	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	2959,
103.	Shri Kumar, P.	2846,
104.	Shri Kundariya Mohan Bhai Kalyanji Bhai	2815,
105.	Shri Kunhalikutty, P.K.	2768,
106.	Kunwar, Bharatendra	2971,
107.	Smt. Lekhi, Meenakshi	2808,
108.	Shri Lokhande, Sadashiv	2790,
109.	Adv. M. Udhayakumar	2778,
110.	Smt. Maadam, Poonamben	2893, 2915,
111.	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	2910, 2977, 2983, 2984,
112.	Smt. Mahajan, Poonam	2861,
113.	Sh. Mahato, Bidyut Baran	2775, 2975, 2976, 2983,
114.	Shri Mahendran, C.	2773, 2900,
115.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	2812, 2939,
116.	Shri Mallikarjun, Kharge	2939, 2957,
117.	Shri Mani Jose K.	2864, 2893,
118.	Shri Manjhi, Hari	2923,
119.	Smt. Maragatham, K.	2867,
120.	Shri Marutharajaa, R.P.	2970,
121.	Shri Meena, Arjun Lal	2863,
122.	Shri Meena, Harish	2916,
123.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	2926,
124.	Shri Mishra, Bhairon Prasad	2896,
125.	Shri Mishra, Anoop	2839,
126.	Shri Misra, Pinaki	2936,
127.	Shri Mohd. Salim	2848,
128.	Shri Muddahanumegowda, S.P.	2826, 2857, 2934,
129.	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	2777, 2779,

1	2	3
130.	Dr. Munde, Pritam Gopinath	2989,
131.	Shri Nagar, Rodmal	2875,
132.	Shri Nagarajan, P.	2851, 2879, 2959,
133.	Shri Naik, B.V.	2823, 2857,
134.	Shri Nani, Kesineni	2907,
135.	Shri Nath, Kamal	2928,
136.	Shri Natterjee, J.J.T.	2773,
137.	Shri Nete, Ashok Mahadeorao	2763, 2806,
138.	Shri Ninama, Manshankar	2908,
139.	Shri Nishad, Ajay	2933,
140.	Shri Nishad, Ram Charitra	2802,
141.	Smt. Noor, Mausam	2955,
142.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	2848, 2877,
143.	Smt. Paatle, Kamla Devi	2835,
144.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	2878,
145.	Shri Panda, Jay Baijayant	2880,
146.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	2787, 2937,
147.	Shri Pandey, Rajesh	2848, 2866,
148.	Shri Parasuraman, K.	2834,
149.	Shri Parthipan, R.	2865,
150.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	2764, 2825, 2827,
151.	Shri Patel, Prahlad Singh	2783,
152.	Smt. Pathak, Riti	2786,
153.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	2764, 2824,
154.	Shri Patil, Bheemrao B.	2832, 2907,
155.	Smt. Patil, Bhavana Pundalikrao Gawali	2925,
156.	Shri Patil, Kapil Moreshwar	2884, 2918,
157.	Shri Pradhan, Nagendra Kumar	2960,

1	2	3
158.	Dr. Prasad, Naramalli Siva	2788, 2882,
159.	Dr. Pratap, Krishan	2766, 2837,
160.	Shri Premachandran N.K.	2919,
161.	Shri Raajhaa, A. Anwhar	2775, 2975, 2976, 2983,
162.	Shri Radhakrishnan, T.	2775, 2975, 2976, 2983,
163.	Shri Raghav, Lakhanpal	2874,
164.	Dr. Raj, Udit	2852,
165.	Shri Rajan, Vichare	2843,
166.	Shri Rajbhar, Harinarayan	2847,
167.	Dr. Rajoria, Manoj	2876, 29850),
168.	Shri Raju, C.S. Putta	2826,
169.	Shri Ram, Janak	2934,
170.	Shri Ram, Vishnu Dayal	2946,
171.	Shri Ramachandran, K.N.	2763, 2804, 2886,
172.	Shri Rao Konakalla Narayana	2902,
173.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	2848, 2906,
174.	Shri Rathod, D.S.	2771, 2930,
175.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	2831,
176.	Shri Raut, Vinayak Bhaurao	2989,
177.	Shri Raval, Paresh	2930,
178.	Shri Ray, Partha Pratim	2860,
179.	Dr. Ray, Ravindra Kumar	2901, 2974,
180.	Shri Reddy, A.P. Jithender	2893,
181.	Shri Reddy, Y.V. Subba	2809,
182.	Shri Peddy, Ch. Malla	2973,
183.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukender	2822,
184.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	2913,
185.	Shri Reddy, P.V. Midhun	2961,

1	2	3
186.	Shri Reddy, Ponguleti Srinivasa	2889,
187.	Shri Reddy, Y. S. Avinash	2782, 2978,
188.	Shri Reddy J.C. Divakar	2986,
189.	Prof. Roy, Saugata	2799,
190.	Shri Rudy, Rajiv Pratap	2956,
191.	Shri Sahu; Lakhan Lal	2774, 2795,
192.	Shri Sahu, Chandu Lal	2764, 2791, 2853,
193.	Shri Sahu, Tamradhwaj	2887, 2963,
194.	Dr. Sampath, A.	2856, 2985,
195.	Shri Sanjar, Alok	2872,
196.	Shri Sarswati, Sumedhanand	2869,
197.	Shri Satav, Rajeev	2910, 2977, 2983, 2984,
198.	Adv. Sawaikar, Narendra Keshav	2892,
199.	Shri Sawant, Arvind	2904, 2925, 2947,
200.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	2928, 2944,
201.	Shri Senthil Nathan, Pr.	2763, 2804), 2886, 2931,
202.	Shri Shankarrao, Mohite Patil Vijaysinh	2781, 2977, 2983, 2984,
203.	Shri Shetty Raju	2948,
204.	Shri Shetty, Gopal	2814,
205.	Shri Shewale, Rahul	2812, 2939, 2968,
206.	Dr. Shinde, Shrikant Eknath	2903, 2989,
207.	Shri Shirole, Anil	2980, 2985,
208.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	2833,
209.	Shri Simha, Prathap	2829,
210.	Shri Singh Rakesh	2896,

1	2	3
211.	Shri Singh, Abhishek	2774,
212.	Shri Singh, Bharat	2830, 2898 ,
213.	Shri Singh, Bhola	2927,
214.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	2910,
215.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	2797,
216.	Kw. Singh, Kunwar Haribansh	2983,
217.	Shri Singh, Lallu	2789,
218.	Shri Singh, Parvesh Sahib	2935,
219.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	2812,
220.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	2942,
221.	Smt. Singh, Pratyusha Rajeshwari	2945,
222.	Shri Singh, Sunil Kumar	2791,
223.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	2962,
224.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit P.	2812, 2849, 2985,
225.	Dr. Somaiya, Kirit	2784, 2959,
226.	Smt. Sonker, Neelam	2967,
227.	Shri Sriram, Malyadri	2922,
228.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	2781, 2977, 2983, 2984,
229.	Shri Sundaram, P.R.	2781, 2910, 2983, 2984,
230.	Shri Suresh, D.K.	2943,
231.	Shri Tadas, Ramdas C.	2767, 2844, 2982,
232.	Smt. Tarai, Rita	2813, 2969,
233.	Smt. Teacher, P.K. Sreemathi	2792,
234.	Shri Teni, Ajay Misra	2898,
235.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	2972,

1	2	3
236.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	2859,
237.	Shri Tiwari, Manoj	2807,
238.	Shri Tripathi, Sharad	2990,
239.	Shri Tukaram, Godse Hemant	2881,
240.	Shri Tumane, Krupal Balaji	2904,
241.	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	2805, 2981,
242.	Shri V. Elumalai	2952,
243.	Smt. V. Sathya Bama	2804,
244.	Smt. Vasanthi, M.	2769,
245.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	2785,

1	2	3
246.	Shri Vasava, Parbhubhai Nararbai	2980,
247.	Shri Venkatesh, Babu T.G.	2840, 2848, 2981,
248.	Dr. Venugopal P.	2858,
249.	Shri Venugopal, K.C.	2765,
250.	Shri Vijayakumar, S.R.	2775, 2975, 2976, 2983,
251.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	2848, 2903, 2941,
252.	Shri Yadav, Om Prakash	2776,
253.	Shri Yadav, Tej Pratap Singh	2796, 2932, 2979,
254.	Shri Yadav, Laxmi Narayan	2803,

ANNEXURE – II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	:	241, 243, 247, 248, 249, 257
Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	259
Food Processing Industries	:	252
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	244, 258
Home Affairs	:	242, 245, 246, 250, 251, 253, 256, 260
Housing and Urban Affairs		255
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	254

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	:	2764, 2767, 2769, 2774, 2778, 2779, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2791, 2792, 2796, 2791, 2798, 2802, 2805, 2810, 2814, 2819, 2823, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2829, 2833, 2850, 2853, 2856, 2859, 2862, 2863, 2868, 2876, 2882, 2884, 2885, 2896, 2899, 2900, 2907, 2912, 2915, 2918, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2924, 2925, 2928, 2939, 2945, 2948, 2949, 2957, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2986
Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	2768, 2781, 2782, 2786, 2806, 2807, 2822, 2828, 2835, 2844, 2857, 2897, 2908, 2911, 2919, 2931, 2951, 2956, 2973, 2985, 2988, 2990
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	2763, 2770, 2804, 2808, 2811, 2812, 2816, 2834, 2839, 2849, 2854, 2866, 2869, 2880, 2881, 2905, 2909, 2914, 2916, 2968, 2980, 2987
Food Processing Industries Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	2794, 2950, 2978, 2979, 2989
Home Affairs	:	2815, 2818, 2878, 2890, 2892, 2903, 2917, 2946, 2967, 2762, 2765, 2775, 2777, 2783, 2784, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2801, 2820, 2821, 2824, 2840, 2842, 2843, 2848, 2851, 2855, 2858, 2860, 2865, 2867, 2871, 2873, 2877, 2886, 2887, 2894, 2898, 2901, 2902, 2906, 2910, 2913, 2923, 2927, 2929, 2932, 2933, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2958, 2960, 2964, 2966, 2971, . 2981
Housing and Urban Affairs	:	2761, 2773, 2776, 2785, 2803, 2809, 2813, 2830, 2832, 2836, 2837, 2841, 2845, 2846, 2874, 2888, 2891, 2904, 2926, 2930, 2934, 2935, 2947, 2955, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2969
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	2766, 2771, 2772, 2780, 2793, 2799, 2817, 2831, 2838, 2847, 2852, 2861, 2864, 2870, 2872, 2875, 2879, 2883, 2889, 2893, 2895, 2962, 2965.