

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in
Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition) and Printed by Graphic Printers, 2965/41, Beadonpura Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 3, 2018/Chaitra 13, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 501; Shri Rama Kishore Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Is Rama Kishore Singh ji there?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Gajanan Kirtikar.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Is Shri Gajanan Kirtikar there?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Naxal Attack on CRPF

*501. @ SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH:

@ SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

@ Since both the Members were not present Hon. Speaker allowed the Hon. Minister to lay the reply.

(a) whether some naxalites attacked the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) in Sukma, Chhattisgarh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of CRPF personnel killed and injured during the naxal attack along with the amount of assistance provided to the next of kin of the deceased and injured persons;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry on the lapse of intelligence and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) the details of arrests made so far in this regard, if any; and

(e) the measures undertaken to review the anti-naxal policy and strengthen the security system along with the other steps taken to curb naxalism in the country?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

Statement

(a) and (b): On 13th March, 2018, Left Wing Extremists (LWE) triggered an IED blast at in Sukma District of Chhattisgarh, targeting a Mine Protected Vehicle of CRPF. 09 CRPF personnel were martyred and 02 seriously injured.

The Central Government pays Rs 35 lacs as ex-gratia to the next-of-kin of martyrs. In addition, Rs 20 lacs ex-gratia is paid under the SRE Scheme. Further, State Government Chhattisgarh, the martyr's Home State Government and the CRPF pay ex-gratia/ insurance benefits/risk/welfare funds. Apart from above, the next-of-kin of the martyr is given full salary till the age of superannuation. Personnel suffering permanent incapacitation are granted ex-gratia up to Rs 5 lac under the SRE Scheme. States and CRPF also give ex-gratia/ invalidation pension depending on the disability.

(c) As per practice an internal enquiry has been ordered by the CRPF.

(d) 07 arrests have been made by the State Police so far with regard to this incident.

(e) The Government is implementing 'National Policy and Action Plan' to combat Left Wing Extremism which envisages a multi-pronged approach involving security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities etc. Security related measures include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, funds for modernization of State Police forces, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government in infrastructure, education, health, skill development, agriculture etc., several initiatives have been taken specifically for development of LWE affected areas. These include focused schemes for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities, particularly in the 35 worst affected districts.

The strategy has resulted in a significant decline in violence and reduction in geographical spread of Left Wing Extremism in the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Import Liberalization

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

(a) whether unbearable burden of debt and increased competition from imports are symptomatic of a crisis in Indian agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inability to bear debt has led to farmers' suicides on an unprecedented scale and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether import liberalization has had a strong dampening effect on the prices of several crops, especially plantation crops; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (e) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted Situation

Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 70th round (January, 2013- December 2013) in the rural areas of the country for reference period of the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013 which reveals the following:-

About 52 percent of the agricultural households in the country were estimated to be indebted. At all India level, about 60 percent of the outstanding loans were taken from institutional sources which included Government (2.1 percent), Co-operative society (14.8 percent) and Banks (42.9 percent). Among the non institutional sources, agricultural/ professional money lenders (25.8 percent), shopkeepers/traders (2.9 percent), employer/landlord (0.8 percent), relatives & friends (9.1 percent) and others (1.6 percent) accounted for outstanding loans. The average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household was Rs.47000/- (approx.).

Government has taken several measures to increase institutional credit flow and bringing more and more farmers including small and marginal farmers within the fold of institutional credit. These measures inter alia, include the following major steps to provide hassle free crop loan to farmers including small and marginal farmers:-

Interest Subvention Scheme:

Under the Interest Subvention Scheme, the Government is providing short-term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh for a period of one year to farmers at a subvented interest rate of 4% per annum in case of prompt repayment of the loan against the normal lending rate of 9%. Thus on prompt repayment the farmers get Interest Subvention of 5% per annum.

Further, in order to discourage distress sale of crops by farmers, the benefit of interest subvention has been made available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months (post- harvest) at the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipts to store their post harvest produce in warehouses accredited by Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA).

Specific target for Small and Marginal Farmers

As per RBI directions, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent to Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, towards agriculture. A sub-target of 8% is also prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers including landless

agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers. Similarly, in the case of Regional Rural Banks 18% of their total outstanding advance is required to be towards agriculture and a sub-target of 8% has been set for lending to small and marginal farmers.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme

Kisan Credit Card Scheme is aimed at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to farmers for their cultivation and other needs. In terms of master circular dated July 03, 2017 of Reserve Bank of India, tenant farmers, oral lessees or share croppers are also covered under the KCC Scheme. Under the Scheme, a flexible limit of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 has been provided to marginal farmers (as Flexi KCC) based on the land holding and crops grown including post harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments without relating it to the value of land.

In terms of the extant guidelines to banks, margin/collateral for agricultural loans up to Rs.1 lakh is not required.

Guidelines for Financing of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of 'Bhoomi Heen Kisan'

In terms of Union Budget 2014-15 it had been declared that 5 lakh Joint Liability Groups (JLG) of 'Bhoomi Heen Kisan' will be financed through NABARD. RBI has issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks in this regard vide circular FIDD. CO.FSD.BC.42/05.02.02/2014-15 dated November 13, 2014. One of the main objectives of financing through JLGs is to augment flow of credit to landless farmers cultivating land as tenant farmers, oral lessees or share croppers and small / marginal farmers as well as other poor individuals taking up farm activities, off-farm activities and non-farm activities. As on 31st March, 2017, cumulatively 24.53 lakh Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been provided Rs.26,848.13 crore loan by banks across the country.

Agriculture Ground Level Credit flow for Small and Marginal Farmers

The share of Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) accounts in total number financed by all agencies grew from 60.07 per cent in 2015-16 to 72.06 per cent in 2016-17. More importantly, in terms of amount disbursed, the share of SMFs grew from 41.51 per cent (in 2015-16) to 50.14 per cent (in 2016-17). In actual terms, the agri credit

disbursement towards SMFs grew from Rs. 3.80 lakh crore in 2015-16 to Rs. 5.34 lakh crore in 2016-17, while the number of SMF accounts grew from 5.40 crore to 7.71 crore during this period.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published yet. As per the ADSI Reports for the years 2014, 2015 and provisional data as provided by NCRB for the year 2016, the total number of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers in the country are 12360, 12602 and 11370 respectively. As per the Reports for the year 2015 the total number of suicides committed by farmers and agricultural labourers due to 'bankruptcy or indebtedness' in the country is as under:

	Total number of Farmers suicide	Bankruptcy or indebtedness	% share of suicides
2015	8007	3097	38.7

	Total number of Agricultural labourers suicide	Bankruptcy or indebtedness	% share of suicides
2015	4595	255	5.5

The domestic prices of crops are influenced by several factors including domestic demand and supply situation, role of weather, global availability and price trends etc. India has one of the highest average agriculture import tariff at 33.5% compared to other countries in the world, to protect the farmers/ cultivations/ domestic industry against any cheap and abnormal import. Government takes appropriate measures as and when it seems necessary to check abnormal and cheap import to protect domestic industry. It is mentioned that India has trade surplus in agriculture trade over the last many years. India's total agricultural allied sector exports and imports for the last three years are as follows :

Year	(value in crore)	
	Export	Import
2014-15	239471.4	121238.4
2015-16	215395.7	140310.7
2017-18	227554.0	164680.6

India being a signatory to the WTO, it is duty bound to open up its markets to - different products including agricultural products. However, necessary safeguards in the shape of flexibility of imposing duties as well as taking measures to apply safeguard duty in case of injury to domestic industry or anti-dumping or countervailing duty etc. is available in case the situation so arises and the condition for imposing these measures are fulfilled.

Wherever the Government feels that imports can influence a downward trend in prices of plantation crops, short term measure in the shape of minimum import price or duty increase has been tried. Recently, minimum import price in case of areca nut and black pepper have been notified to protect the interests of the farmers.

Production of Small Grains

*503. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:
SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has huge scope for production of small grains but due to lack of incentives and encouragement from the Government, the farmers are not coming forward for the production of small grains, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the corrective steps taken by the Government to encourage production of small grains in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to promote small grains (millets) in the country including Andhra Pradesh, Government of India has been implementing crop development programmes/schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Under NFSM, assistance is provided to the farmers through State Governments for organizing demonstrations on improved production technologies and seed distribution. Besides, Government of India declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) of jowar, bajra and ragi every year to protect the interests of the farmers. Under the programme, three National Centre of Excellences (CoEs) have been established i.e. one at CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar for pearl millet and one each at Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad for sorghum and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru for small millets.

In addition, State Government of Andhra Pradesh is

also implementing a programme of 'Comprehensive Revival of Millets' in the state to improve productivity of millets, increase household consumption, popularizing millet products in urban areas and linking to market, special focus on primary processing and make millets available at record.

As per the provisions under National Food Security Act enacted in 2013, food grains including millets are provided for preparation of meals under Supplementary Nutrition Programme of Aanganwadi services under the Umbrella of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) at subsidized rates through Public Distribution System (PDS).

[Translation]

Welfare of SCs

*504. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for the proper implementation of its various schemes being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of monitoring device adopted/ measures undertaken by the Government to ensure proper/ effective implementation of the schemes by various State Governments;

(c) whether a large number of people belonging to SC category are living below the poverty line and do not possess any assets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for developing a balanced and egalitarian society in India?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND): (a) NITI Aayog has issued guidelines for the implementation of various schemes being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. The details of the important guidelines issued by NITI Aayog are as follows:

1. Percentage of earmarking should not be less than 50% of the population or as decided by the Task Force, or actuals whichever is higher. Ministry/Department allocating funds for SCs at

higher percentages shall maintain existing percentages.

2. All the Ministries/Departments which earmark the funds in the range of 0-15% for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) should earmark at least minimum of 8.3% for the welfare of Scheduled Castes schemes.
3. Ministries/Departments which have direct or indirect bearing on the welfare of SCs in the country, but remain outside the purview of Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC) should earmark funds to the extent of atleast 50% of population proportion of SCs.
4. Ministries/Departments which are earmarking funds in proportion to the population of SCs as per 2001 Census or closer to that should earmark fund in proportion to population of SCs as per 2011 Census.
5. State-wise distribution of allocation under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes by Central Ministries/Departments, especially under beneficiary oriented schemes should be done in proportion to population for SCs in the respective States/UTs.
6. Monitoring should be both outcome and output based and through dashboard.

(b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has developed an online-web portal (e-utthaan.gov.in) for the financial, physical and outcome indicators in which all the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored schemes under the Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC) are monitored from the year 2017-18. The financial progress made by the Department/Ministry is linked with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and for physical progress, the Nodal Officers of the concerned Department/Ministry have been provided user-ID & password for uploading the information directly in the portal.

(c) and (d) As per the estimates provided by the NITI Aayog, the percentage of SC population below poverty line in rural and urban areas during 2011 -12 was 31.5% and 21.7% respectively.

(e) The Government is implementing various socio economic and educational development programmes to ensure balanced development and create egalitarian society. In order to promote welfare schemes for the empowerment of scheduled caste beneficiaries, the

budgetary resources under the AWSC for the year 2017-18 has been fixed at Rs. 52392.55 crore which is 35% higher as compared to the previous year. During the year 2018-19, the Budget Estimate under the component has been fixed at Rs. 56618.50 crore. The higher allocation under AWSC and its monitoring which includes outcome of the various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes ensures overall development of the target population in the country.

[English]

No Selfie Zone

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that selfie has become a public safety issue now;
- (b) whether the Government and Regulatory Body/Bodies have started educational camps to prevent deaths-by-selfies and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has implemented "No Selfie Zone" at the Kumbh Mela at Nashik, Maharashtra over fears of stampedes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Accidents occurring in the process of taking selfies are reported from time to time. Provision of safety to tourists for various activities of tourism including safety-precautionary measures to prevent any un-toward incident including declaring of 'No Selfie Zones' at tourist sites are the primary responsibilities of concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism has advised all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take following measures to safeguard tourists who intend to take selfies at tourists sites/destinations:

- (i) Identification of all such tourist spots which are prone to accidents.
- (ii) Erection of signage warning visitors of the danger involved in taking selfies at such locations.
- (iii) Posting of volunteers/tourist police at such identified places, if feasible.
- (iv) Sensitization through Public Address system.

(v) Spreading awareness through social and other media campaigns.

(vi) Barricading areas, wherever possible danger is identified. The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that they have taken measures to create awareness through signages indicating danger zones including selfie danger zones in the past.

Mini Labs for Soil Testing

*506. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative for setting up of mini labs in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for soil testing across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of mini labs established by the Government in KVKs including the State of Haryana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has set up 978 Mini Soil Testing Labs in 658 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). The state-wise details of Mini Soil Testing Labs setup in KVKs including the State of Haryana are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As many as 19.83 lakh farmers have been benefitted through 7.63 lakh advisories provided by KVKs on Soil Health Management. In addition, 6.83 lakh Soil Health Cards have also been distributed to farmers after testing the soil samples by Mini Soil Testing Labs. The State- Wise details of advisories issued by KVKs on soil health management, number of soil health cards issued and the number of farmers benefitted are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Government has also made provision for setting up of village level soil testing labs by village entrepreneurs under Soil Health Scheme by providing financial assistance upto 75% of the total cost of Rs. 5.0 lakh per project. The cost will be shared on 60:40 basis by Government of India and States (90:10 basis for North East and Hilly States).

Statement-I

State-wise details of mini soil testing labs set up in KVKs

Sl. No.	State	Number of KVKs having mini soil testing labs	Total Number of mini soil testing labs with KVKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	48
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	17
4.	Assam	25	36
5.	Bihar	36	36
6.	Chhattisgarh	24	25
7.	Delhi	1	1
8.	Goa	01	03
9.	Gujarat	41	41
10.	Haryana	14	14
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13	25
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	34
13.	Jharkhand	21	21
14.	Karnataka	31	49
15.	Kerala	14	20
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	46	59
18.	Maharashtra	43	68
19.	Manipur	9	14
20.	Meghalaya	5	9
21.	Mizoram	8	10
22.	Nagaland	11	15
23.	Odisha	33	65
24.	Puducherry	1	3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
25. Punjab		21	43	30. Tripura		5	9
26. Rajasthan		59	59	31. Uttar Pradesh		56	107
27. Sikkim		4	5	32. Uttarakhand		12	18
28. Tamil Nadu		27	52	33. West Bengal		20	38
29. Telangana		16	29	Total		658	978

Statement-II*Number of farmers benefited through Mini Soil Testing Labs*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Advisory issued on soil health management	Number of Soil Healthcards distributed	Number of farmers benefitted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	1286	1286
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1192	2543	3735
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	258	4635	4421
4.	Assam	432	12869	17552
5.	Bihar	29944	29944	29944
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	24468	354981
7.	Delhi	480	480	480
8.	Goa	2698	2698	2698
9.	Gujarat	18875	18539	18539
10.	Haryana	4582	4195	4195
11.	Himachal Pradesh	33	1268	897
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	41	1228	1169
13.	Jharkhand	26664	26664	26664
14.	Karnataka	7367	7367	7367
15.	Kerala	812	812	812
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	30	43743	1003580
18.	Maharashtra	224809	224809	224809
19.	Manipur	603	2323	2165

1	2	3	4	5
20. Meghalaya		173	666	956
21. Mizoram		217	837	1515
22. Nagaland		498	1919	1534
23. Odisha		325	32722	32722
24. Puducherry		270	250	520
25. Punjab		240	5562	2406
26. Rajasthan		41214	44961	44961
27. Sikkim		103	842	867
28. Tamil Nadu		2681	2008	4689
29. Telangana		3519	764	4283
30. Tripura		143	550	1631
31. Uttar Pradesh		394516	162507	162507
32. Uttarakhand		30	1309	1200
33. West Bengal		210	17908	17908
Total		763001	682676	1982993

Organic Farming

*507. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmer clusters formed and the corresponding area brought under organic farming, State/UT-wise including Delhi;

(b) the increase in the production of organic produce from the time of launch of scheme(s) for the promotion of organic farming, State/UT-wise including Delhi;

(c) the number of farmers who received Rs. 20,000 per acre as provided under the scheme(s), State/UT-wise including in Delhi; and

(d) the percentage of certified organic farm produce in the total organic farm produce?

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

Government of India has been promoting organic farming in the country through the schemes of Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) in cluster approach. Organic farming through PGS certification has been promoted under PKVY whereas third Party certification has been encouraged under MOVCDNER of the Ministry and also under National Programme of Organic Produce (NPOP) of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). The State - wise details of the clusters / Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) formed, area covered under these schemes and state wise number of farmers receiving Rs. @ 20,000/acre under PKVY Scheme during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(b) and (d) There is 38% increase in total certified organic produce in 2016-17 (11.801 lakh tons) compared to 2013-14 (8.5250 lakh tons) as per Agricultural & Processed Food, products Export Development Authority (APEDA) report.

Statement-I

State wise no of clusters formed, area covered & no. of farmers benefitted under PKVY Scheme during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total no of clusters	Area Covered (in ha)	No of farmers received Rs 50,000/ha in 3 years (Rs 20,000/acre)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1300	26000	65000
2	Bihar	427	8540	21350
3	Chhattisgarh	200	4000	10000
4	Gujarat	100	2000	5000
5	Goa	4	80	200
6	Haryana	20	400	1000
7	Jharkhand	250	5000	12500
8	Karnataka	545	10900	27250
9	Kerala	619	12380	30950
10	Madhya Pradesh	1380	27600	69000
11	Maharashtra	1258	25160	62900
12	Odisha	320	6400	16000
13	Punjab	250	5000	12500
14	Rajasthan	1150	23000	57500
15	Tamil Nadu	112	2240	5600
16	Telangana	690	13800	34500
17	Uttar Pradesh	620	12400	31000
18	West Bengal	120	2400	6000
19	Assam	220	4400	11000
20	Arunachal Pradesh	19	380	950
21	Mizoram	34	680	1700
22	Manipur	30	600	1500

1	2	3	4	5
23	Nagaland	24	480	1200
24	Sikkim	150	3000	7500
25	Tripura	50	1000	2500
26	Meghalaya	45	900	2250
27	Himachal Pradesh	210	4200	10500
28	Jammu and Kashmir	28	560	1400
29	Uttarakhand	585	11700	29250
30	Andman and Nicobar Islands	68	1360	3400
31	Daman and Diu*	55	0	0
32	Dadar Nagar*	500	0	0
33	Delhi*	500	0	0
34	Puducherry*	8	0	0
Total		11891.00	216560.00	541400.00

Statement-II

Physical progress of Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	States	Area		Clusters/ FIGs	
		Target Area (ha)	Area covered (ha)	Target Clusters	Clusters Formed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5000	5000	250	248
2	Assam	5000	5000	250	261
3	Manipur	5000	5000	250	250
4	Mizoram	7000	4053	350	179
5	Meghalaya	6000	6430	300	359
6	Nagaland	6000	6000	300	300
7	Sikkim	14000	12435	700	700
8	Tripura	2000	2000	100	132
Total		50000	45918	2500	2429

Statement-III*State wise area for the Year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State Name	Organic Area (In Ha.)	In Conversion area (In Ha.)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	12037.551	11190.775
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21.490	3789.769
3	Assam	1952.598	31446.173
4	Bihar	0.000	1.730
5	Chhattisgarh	4555.575	16103.931
6	Goa	14133.973	1648.390
7	Gujarat	45868.039	28513.854
8	Haryana	7851.308	664.058
9	Himachal Pradesh	8192.784	10921.265
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12570.367	22010.607
11	Jharkhand	159.660	46620.466
12	Karnataka	26539.526	63490.668
13	Kerala	13519.398	10972.633
14	Lakshadweep	885.075	0.000
15	Madhya Pradesh	379017.532	405328.981
16	Maharashtra	119443.434	160296.915
17	Manipur	0.000	240.100
18	Meghalaya	1402.522	8611.646
19	Mizoram	0.000	50.000
20	Nagaland	1651.110	3074.964
21	New Delhi	17.312	0.000
22	Odisha	41198.176	57630.360
23	Puducherry	2.835	0.000
24	Punjab	779.379	1046.700
25	Rajasthan	68203.256	160729.926
26	Sikkim	38969.089	4936.738

1	2	3	4
27	Tamil Nadu	2119.366	3181.771
28	Telangana	4315.956	6226.090
29	Tripura	203.560	0.000
30	Uttar Pradesh	70397.322	25961.493
31	Uttarakhand	32061.548	21029.254
32	West Bengal	3831.781	687.900
Total		911901.522	1106407.157

Source: APEDA

Buying Farm Produce

*508. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether buying farm produce directly from farmers by the Government agencies helps farmers a lot and thereby avoid middlemen and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the NITI Aayog has recently recommended that the Government should buy farm produce directly from the farmers and if so, the details of the recommendations;

(c) whether any legislation to this effect is likely to be introduced in Parliament;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any consultations have been held with the States in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Yes Madam, the Government procures farm produce directly from the farmers thereby avoiding the middleman. Under the procurement mechanism in the country, as per the prescribed guidelines, Government agencies procure Oilseeds, Pulses and Cotton of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum Support Price (MSP) directly from genuine farmers having legitimate land record to eliminate possibility of middlemen taking advantage of the scheme in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. Further, payments are made through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) National Electronic Fund Transfer

(NEFT) and account payee cheque by the procuring agencies directly into farmers accounts. Procurement of Wheat and Paddy is undertaken through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies across the country whenever food grains are offered by farmers within stipulated period and conforming to the prescribed specifications at MSP for central pool. However, in the State of Haryana and Punjab, the procurement of wheat and paddy is being undertaken through Arhatiyas as per the provisions of relevant Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act. Arhatiyas are also involved in some parts of Rajasthan. State Governments of these States have been requested to do direct payment to farmers. However, if farmers get better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

(b) No Madam. There is already a mechanism under which Government procures produce directly from the farmers.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) Under the present mechanism, Government procures produce directly from the farmers in consultation with the concerned State Government.

Hallmarking of Diamond and Platinum

*509. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYKUMAR:

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

(a) whether there is a big market of precious diamond and platinum in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in the absence of provision of hallmarking, inferior quality of diamond and platinum jewellery items are being sold by the jewellers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the number of incidents involving customers being cheated in terms of purity/ quality of diamond and platinum along with the action taken/being taken by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to spread awareness among the people to

ensure buying of quality diamond and platinum products?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) The data on production of minerals is maintained by Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur. As per the data, diamonds of quantity 36,516 crt, valuing about Rs.64 crore, were produced in the country in the period April 2016 to March 2017. India is not a platinum producing country and it is meeting its demand entirely through imports.

(b) and (c) As per the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016, precious metal means gold, silver, platinum and palladium. Till now, only gold and silver articles are hallmarked which is voluntary in nature. However, BIS has formulated standards for platinum jewellery/artefacts. As regards diamond, BIS has formulated standards for grading of polished diamonds.

(d) and (e) During the period April 2017 to March 2018 the National Consumer Helpline received 57 complaints pertaining to Diamond and 2 complaints pertaining to Platinum. The nature of complaints related to issues such as: Not providing diamond certificate; Poor quality of diamond products; No exchange or repair of diamond/Platinum products. Manufacturing defects and duplicate diamond products etc. Complaints were forwarded to companies for redressal.

[Translation]

Production of Mushroom

*510. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:
DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK:

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

(a) the details of the quantum of mushroom being produced across the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to produce special varieties of mushroom in the Himalayan States like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and hill areas of Jammu and Kashmir and if so, the details thereof along with the total number of farmers benefited under the scheme so far;

(c) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government to set up mushroom food processing units in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the various steps taken by the Government to deal with the challenge of very slow pace in the implementation of the schemes in the horticulture sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Government has setup the Directorate of Mushroom Research, Solan (Himachal Pradesh), which is mandated to develop different varieties and species of Mushroom like White Button Mushroom strain (DMR-Button-03, DMR-Button-06, NBS-1, NBS-5 and U3-54), Shiitake Mushroom (DMR-Shiitake -388 and DMR-Shiitake-38), Kabuli Dhingri, Winter Mushroom, Herecium Mushroom and also to develop suitable production and processing technologies. These varieties, developed by them, have been promoted through State Extension Divisions for adoption in temperate climate Himalayan region of Utrakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

State/region wise number of farmers of Himalayan states growing specialty mushrooms e.g. NBS-5, oyster and shiitake mushroom are as under:

Jammu region	958
Kashmir region	50
Himachal Pradesh	156
Uttarakhand	358
Total	1522

(c) and (d) Government has recently launched Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana for providing boost to the growth of food processing sector for all food crops including mushroom, reducing wastage of produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods. The Ministry of Food Processing implements the programme.

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

Statement

*ICAR-Directorate of Mushroom Research
Chambaghat, Solan (HP) 173 213*

Mushroom Production in India

State		Total Production (Tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,515
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26
3.	Assam	125
4.	Bihar	3000
5.	Chhattisgarh	344
6.	Delhi	3070
6.	Goa	4220
7.	Gujarat	9200
8.	Haryana	12,500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9,150
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	630
11.	Jharkhand	250
12.	Karnataka	1180
13.	Kerala	800
14.	Maharashtra	19,100
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15
16.	Manipur	60
17.	Meghalaya	27
18.	Mizoram	50
19.	Nagaland	325
20.	Odisha	19,000
21.	Punjab	12,000
22.	Rajasthan	1300
23.	Sikkim	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	10,000

1	2	3
25.	Tripura	100
26.	Uttarakhand	10,236
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7,100
28.	West Bengal	2050
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	300
2.	Chandigarh	0
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0
6.	Puducherry	0
Total		129,676

Source: ICAR-DMR, 2017

Drugs under Price Control

*511. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring more drugs including all the essential medicines under price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of drugs brought under price control along with the reduction in the prices in the recent past;

(d) whether the consumers have benefited as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts being made to monitor the price control mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government has notified National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) on 7th December, 2012 with an objective to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines - "essential medicines" - at reasonable prices. Pursuant to the announcement of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy,

2012 (NPPP, 2012), Government notified the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15th May, 2013. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and revised from time to time are included in the Schedule - I of DPCO, 2013 which are under price control in accordance with provision of DPCO 2013.

As per para 17 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 2013 (DPCO, 2013), a decision to amend the first schedule, clearly stating the reasons thereof, shall be taken by the Government within sixty days of receipt of communication from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the amendment(s) or revision, if required, in the first schedule shall be notified and thereafter, the ceiling price(s) for the medicine(s) added in the first schedule shall be fixed as per the provisions of this order within a period of sixty days from the date of the notification.

(c) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the ceiling prices of medicines listed in the Schedule - I of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). Till February 2018, the Government has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 medicines (including 4 medical devices i.e. Cardiac stents, drug eluting stents, condoms and intra uterine devices) under Revised Schedule-I based on National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015).

The details of reduction in prices of scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailing prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 for formulation of NLEM, 2015 (Revised Schedule-I) are as follows:

Statement showing reduction in ceiling prices of scheduled formulations with respect to maximum price under NELM 2015 as on 28.02.2018

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price		No. of scheduled formulations
1	2	3
0<= 5%		234
5<=10%		134
10<=15%		98
15<=20%		98
20<=25%		93

1	2	3
25<=30%		65
30<=35%		46
35<=40%		24
Above 40%		59
Total formulations in NLEM, 2015		851

(d) The fixation of ceiling prices/MRP is estimated to have resulted in a total saving of Rs. 11,463 crores to the public after implementation of DPCO, 2013. This includes the saving of Rs. 4,547 crores on account of fixation of ceiling price of coronary stents (including re-fixation) and Rs. 1,500 crores on account of price fixation of Knee implants. Details are as under:

Particulars	Estimated Saving to consumer (Rs. in Crores)
Under NLEM 2011 from May 2013 to Feb 2016	2,422
Under NLEM 2015 from March 2016 to till date (31.01.2018)	2,644
Cardio vascular and Anti-diabetic medicines	350
Coronary Stents in Feb 2017 (including re-fixation)	4,547
Knee Implants in Aug 2017	1,500
Total	11,463

(e) NPPA is effectively monitoring the prices of scheduled as well as non-scheduled medicines under DPCO, 2013 so that these formulations are available to public at or below ceiling prices notified and increase in price is limited to the provisions of DPCO, 2013. It takes action against companies found overcharging the consumers based on the references received from the State Drugs Controllers / individuals, samples purchased from the open market, reports from market based data and complaints reported through the grievance redressal websites; 'Pharma Jan Samadhan' and 'Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)'. The monitoring of prices of formulations is also done on the basis of market data submitted by All Indian Origin

Chemists & Distributors Limited (AIOCD) (Pharma Trac Data) and individual complaints received.

[English]

Credit Cards to Farmers

*512. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue credit cards to the farmers belonging to the Fisheries and the Animal Husbandry sectors;

(b) if so, the details of the eligibility criteria for obtaining such credit cards along with the details of the cash and credit limits of die said cards; and

(c) the details of the rate of interest on the amount utilized from such credit cards?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. To meet the working capital requirements of fisheries and animal husbandry sectors, Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2018-19 has proposed to extend the facility of Kisan Credit Cards to fisheries and animal Husbandry farmers. This facility will help livestock and fisheries farmers especially small and marginal farmers to met their working capital requirements.

[Translation]

Encouraging Youth/Students to Eschew Terrorism

*513. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorist activities have increased in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) after the surgical strike and if so, the details thereof along with the number of civilians and security personnel killed in J&K after the surgical strike;

(b) whether more local people are providing support to terrorists or are taking to militancy in the Kashmir Valley in recent times, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the once zero militancy districts, such as Srinagar and Ganderbal are home to ultras now and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the increasing street fights have helped militants recruit more youth since last year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to organise campaign to encourage the youth/students to eschew terrorism and bring the terrorist supporters and misguided youth into the mainstream and restore normalcy in J&K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) No Madam. 188 terrorist incidents were reported during six months period before the surgical strike (29.9.2016). 56 security personnel and 10 civilians lost their lives in these incidents. On the other hand, 155 terrorist incidents have been reported during six months period post the surgical strike. 29 security personnel and 10 civilians have lost their lives in these incidents.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The levels of terrorist violence in various districts of the Valley are linked to the infiltration from across the border. Militants have been resorting to glamorization of militancy to recruit misguided youths in their outfits.

The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. 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.

[English]

Flagship Programmes

*514. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the flagship programmes of the Ministry are languishing due to massive underutilization of funds;

(b) if so, the facts and the details in this regard;

(c) the total amount released by the Government to the States/Union Territories under its flagship programmes along with the amount actually utilised during the last three years, year and scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons/causes for underutilization of funds released to various States/Union Territories for the flagship programmes/schemes; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) approves the overall State plans and releases the central financial assistance under its flagship programmes- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NULM) and Heritage city Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY).

State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) under AM RUT for 500 cities were approved in three phases during 2015-2017. Selection of 99 Smart Cities under SCM was done through competition in five rounds during 2015-18. Under other Missions, plans submitted by States/Union Territories (UTs) are approved as per guidelines. The detailed projects under these programmes are conceived, appraised, approved and implemented by the States/UTs thereafter. The Missions (except for DAY-NULM) support urban infrastructure. DAY-NULM addresses livelihood concerns of urban poor and funds are released annually for its activities. Urban infrastructure projects generally require three years or more for execution and completion after selection of cities, approval of plans and setting up of implementation structures. Utilization of funds under the Missions accordingly depend on these aspects. Utilization certificate becomes due after one financial year from the financial year in which the Central Assistance (CA) was released.

The financial progress under these Missions/ Programmes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

State/UT wise details of State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) approved, central assistance released and Utilization Certificates received under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

(Amount in rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Approved SAAP Size	Committed Central Assistance (CA)	CA Released during the last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) for projects
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	10.82	1.36
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,890.17	1,056.62	528.31
3	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	126.22	15.77
4	Assam	657.14	591.42	73.23
5	Bihar	2,469.77	1,164.80	232.96
6	Chandigarh	95.07	54.09	10.82
7	Chhattisgarh	2,192.76	1,009.74	201.95
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.82	10.82	1.40
9	Daman and Diu	18.03	18.03	2.06
10	Delhi	802.31	802.31	160.46
11	Goa	209.18	104.58	20.91
12	Gujarat	4,884.42	2,069.96	414.00
13	Haryana	2,565.74	764.51	152.90
14	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	274.07	54.81
15	Jammu and Kashmir	593.05	533.72	320.23
16	Jharkhand	1,245.74	566.17	113.23
17	Karnataka	4,952.87	2,318.79	463.76
18	Kerala	2,359.38	1,161.20	232.24
19	Lakshadweep	3.61	3.61	0.73
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,200.67	2,592.86	518.58
21	Maharashtra	7,759.32	3,534.08	706.81
22	Manipur	180.31	162.28	32.46

1	2	3	4	5
23	Meghalaya	80.14	72.12	8.91
24	Mizoram	140.25	126.22	25.24
25	Nagaland	120.22	108.19	13.49
26	Odisha	1,599.00	796.97	394.15
27	Puducherry	64.91	64.91	12.98
28	Punjab	2,766.62	1,204.47	143.93
29	Rajasthan	3,223.94	1,541.95	308.39
30	Sikkirn	40.06	36.06	7.21
31	Tamil Nadu	11,194.78	4,756.58	951.31
32	Telangana	1,666.26	832.60	166.52
33	Tripura	148.25	133.43	26.68
34	Uttar Pradesh	11,421.67	4,922.46	984.49
35	Uttarakhand	593.02	533.72	106.75
36	West Bengal	4,035.00	1,929.32	385.87
Total		77,640.06	35,989.70	7,794.90

As informed by the States

- (i) Total amount of projects completed on 31.03.2018 is Rs. 263 crore.
- (ii) Total amount of projects whose implementations has commenced is Rs.35,830 crore.
- (iii) Total amount of projects under tendering is Rs. 13,087 crore.
- (iv) Total amount of projects under preparation of Detailed Project Reports is Rs. 11,509 crore.

2. Smart Cities Mission(SCM)

- (i) Total amount of Central Assistance released to States/UTs : Rs. 9,939.20 crores. As informed by the States:
- (ii) Total amount of projects identified for implementation in 60 cities selected after 3 rounds :Rs. 1,38,984 crores.
- (iii) Total amount of projects completed or under implementation: Rs. 24,511.49 crore

(iv) Total amount of projects under tendering: Rs. 14,296 crore.

3. Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)

Total amount released to the State Governments/ Union Territories under SBM-U for the years:

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year	Total
1	2	3	4
		2015-16	0.14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2016-17	0.28
		2017-18	0.95
		2015-16	73.19
2	Andhra Pradesh	2016-17	204.11
		2017-18	38.15
		2015-16	1.21

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2016-17	5.73			2017-18	42.40
		2017-18	3.67			2015-16	0.90
		2015-16	0.00	14	Himachal Pradesh	2016-17	9.95
4	Assam	2016-17	14.43			2017-18	0.00
		2017-18	17.72			2015-16	4.57
		2015-16	20.00	15	Jammu and Kashmir	2016-17	20.30
5	Bihar	2016-17	112.70			2017-18	7.11
		2017-18	52.45	16	Jharkhand	2015-16	23.96
		2015-16	1.70			2016-17	98.19
6	Chandigarh	2016-17	2.72			2017-18	20.67
		2017-18	0.55	17	Karnataka	2015-16	70.00
		2015-16	35.87			2016-17	18.12
7	Chhattisgarh	2016-17	84.77			2017-18	78.76
		2017-18	104.59	18	Kerala	2015-16	14.99
		2015-16	0.16			2016-17	9.45
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2016-17	0.00			2017-18	0.00
		2017-18	0.39	19	Madhya Pradesh	2015-16	135.80
		2015-16	0.20			2016-17	270.67
9	Daman and Diu	2016-17	0.00			2017-18	293.87
		2017-18	0.00	20	Maharashtra #	2015-16	87.03
		2015-16	97.22			2016-17	95.06
10	Delhi	2016-17	0.00			2017-18	272.22
		2017-18	0.00	21	Manipur	2015-16	1.65
		2015-16	3.05			2016-17	2.47
11	Goa	2016-17	2.08			2017-18	3.03
		2017-18	3.56	22	Meghalaya	2015-16	0.00
		2015-16	106.61			2016-17	0.00
12	Gujarat	2016-17	240.21			2017-18	3.25
		2017-18	102.42	23	Mizoram	2015-16	1.07
		2015-16	11.65			2016-17	0.00
13	Haryana	2016-17	45.09			2017-18	8.91

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
24	Nagaland	2015-16	3.20	30	Tamil Nadu	2015-16	130.50
		2016-17	0.99			2016-17	258.82
		2017-18	0.00			2017-18	61.26
25	Odisha	2015-16	24.61	31	Telangana	2015-16	29.15
		2016-17	79.03			2016-17	91.73
		2017-18	0.00			2017-18	26.80
26	Puducherry	2015-16	0.00	32	Tripura	2015-16	0.00
		2016-17	9.52			2016-17	7.78
		2017-18	0.00			2017-18	0.00
27	Punjab	2015-16	15.00	33	Uttar Pradesh	2015-16	82.23
		2016-17	10.46			2016-17	0.00
		2017-18	40.00			2017-18	497.65
28	Rajasthan	2015-16	45.00	34	Uttarakhand	2015-16	1.40
		2016-17	303.69			2016-17	2.77
		2017-18	184.83			2017-18	11.73
29	Sikkim	2015-16	0.38	35	West Bengal	2015-16	53.52
		2016-17	0.48			2016-17	35.92
		2017-18	1.08			2017-18	145.15
				Total		5136.64	

As informed by the States

- (i) Construction of Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) :44.87 lakh units (70.23%)against a target of 66.42 lakh units
- (ii) Community/ Public Toilets (CT/PTs) : 3.09 lakh seats(61%) against a target of 5.07 lakh seats)
- (iii) 145 Waste to compost (WTC) plants with a input capacity of 62.30 Tons Per Annum(TPA) are functional.
- (iv) 150 Waste-to-compost (WTC) plants with a

proposed capacity of 33.48 lakh TPA are under-construction (or up-gradation or revival)

- (v) 7 Waste- to- Energy plants with a total proposed capacity of 88.4 MW are functional.
- (vi) 56 Waste-to-Energy plants with a total proposed capacity of 415 MW are under-construction.
- (vii) Open Defecation Free (ODF) status:
 - Cities/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) Certified ODF: 1872
 - 44,606 wards declared ODF.

4. Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (Urban)

[as on 28th Mar., 2018]

Sl. No. Name of the State/ UT		Funds Released (Rs. In cr.)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	0.23
2	Andhra Pradesh	335.90	235.56	1,063.91
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	28.90	20.80
4	Assam	0.04	13.85	310.63
5	Bihar	7.30	287.32	411.94
6	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	0.07	0.89
7	Chhattisgarh	77.61	60.32	500.54
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.02	1.57	23.08
9	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	0.07	3.87
10	Delhi (UT)	1.26	2.38	42.67
11	Goa	0.02	0.20	1.74
12	Gujarat	122.78	608.77	937.10
13	Haryana	1.86	8.60	144.71
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.12	11.50	16.75
15	Jammu and Kashmir	-	2.49	57.38
16	Jharkhand	50.17	193.55	455.49
17	Karnataka	2.65	195.93	1,572.74
18	Kerala	1.26	56.54	257.56
19	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	121.26	417.69	2,335.46
21	Maharashtra	30.88	482.12	605.35
22	Manipur	-	23.40	136.36
23	Meghalaya	0.02	0.52	4.70
24	Mizoram	12.67	0.18	60.35
25	Nagaland	-	60.56	9.78
26	Odisha	33.36	111.00	144.75

1	2	3	4	5
27	Puducherry (UT)	0.13	4.46	42.63
28	Punjab	0.83	66.21	86.80
29	Rajasthan	42.68	105.39	144.37
30	Sikkim	-	0.02	1.24
31	TamilNadu	55.88	634.60	1,158.25
32	Telangana	263.61	142.70	755.93
33	Tripura	0.08	287.51	154.50
34	Uttar Pradesh	4.79	77.88	1,584.00
35	Uttrakhand	0.21	29.58	128.84
36	West Bengal	91.25	446.48	624.58
Grand Total		1,258.68	4,597.91	13799.91**

* Includes utilisation of fund which were released in preceding years for subsumed projects of RAY

* * Includes Rs. 8000 cr. released to different States/ UTs through Extra Budgetary Resources in the last week of March, 2018

As informed by the States:

(i) No of houses sanctioned: 44.14 lakh

(ii) No of houses grounded : 21.87 lakh

(iii) No of houses completed : 3.78 lakh

5. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Funds allocated, released and utilized from FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18 (up to February, 2018)

Amount in Crores

FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18 (upto February, 2018)	
Released	Utilized*	Released	Utilized*	Released	Utilized*
239.72	626.84	289.70	739.71	314.85	569.58

Note:* Utilisation includes unspent balance of previous year.

6. Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

(i) Total amount released: Rs 255 crore

(ii) Total amount of projects : Rs 420 crore approved

(iii) Total amount of projects under tendering: Rs 26 crore

(iv) Total amount of projects under implementation: Rs 382 crore

(v) Total amount of projects completed: Rs 13 crore

Proposals for Developmental Works

*515. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding various projects and developmental works during the last three years along with the status of the proposals and the amount involved therein, proposal/ project-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the said proposals along with the action taken to expedite the same;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the developmental works get obstructed due to delay in disposal of proposals; and

(e) if so, the manner in which cost escalation in the works is adjusted?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT):

(a) Details of the proposals received from the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no delay in release of funds in respect of the proposals received complete in all respect. Processing and release of funds is a continuous process and no time-frame can be indicated.

(d) and (e) The schemes of the Ministry are such that there is no occasion of obstruction or cost escalation.

Statement

Details of proposals received from the State Government of Maharashtra, Scheme-wise:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Year	No. of Proposals received	No. of Proposals sanctioned	Amount Disbursed (Rs./Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Credit Based Schemes of National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC).	2015-16	15	11	992.86
		2016-17	19	19	65.07
		2017-18	18	18	6037.52
		Total	52	48	7095.45
2	Credit Based Schemes of National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation. (NBCFDC)	2015-16	2	2	1000.0
		2016-17	2	2	0.00
		2017-18	1	0.00	
		Total	5	5	1000.0
3	Credit Based Schemes of National Safai Karmachari Finance Development Corporation. (NSKFDC)	2015-16	4	4	9936.00
		2016-17	0	0	0.00
		2017-18	3	3	44553.00
		Total	7	7	54489.00
4	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCA-SCSP)	2015-16	1	1	3161.20
		2016-17	1	1	4234.14
		2017-18	1	--	0.00*
		Total	3	3	7395.34
5	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes.	2015-16	3	3	512.00
		2016-17	5	6	570.00
		2017-18	11	11	1528.00
		Total	19	19	2610.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Assistance for Skill Development of OBC/EBC/DNTs.	Year	No. of Trainees	Amount Allocated	Amount Disbursed (Rs./lakh)
		2015-16	330	30.75	28.88
		2016-17	253	25.92	18.96
		2017-18	401	64.01	32.01
		Total	984	120.68	79.85

* Note: Utilization Certificate not furnished by the State.

[English]

Camps Organized under ADIP Scheme

*516. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of camps organized under the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase /fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) Scheme during the last three years, State /UT-wise; and

(b) the total number of beneficiaries covered and the number of appliances distributed along with value/cost thereof during the said period, State /UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT):
(a) The Ministry is implementing the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/

Appliances (ADIP). Under the Scheme, grants-in-aid are released to various implementing agencies (National Institutes/Composite Regional Centres/Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/ State Handicapped Development Corporations/ NGOs, etc.) to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances to promote physical, social, psychological rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities by reducing the effects of disabilities and at the same time enhancing their economic potential. The total number of camps organised under the Scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement-I

(b) The total number of beneficiaries covered and number of appliances distributed alongwith the value/cost thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

The total number of camps organised under the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme during the last three years, State/UT-Wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Camps	No. of Camps	No. of Camps
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	37	20
2	Bihar	55	5	15
3	Chhattisgarh	67	62	50
4	Goa	5	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
5	Gujarat	39	31	19
6	Haryana	29	16	24
7	Himachal Pradesh	2	14	138
8	Jammu and Kashmir	14	11	20
9	Jharkhand	267	4	3
10	Karnataka	24	20	28
11	Kerala	24	S	9
12	Madhya Pradesh	132	189	145
13	Maharashtra	108	343	119
14	Odisha	88	179	167
15	Punjab	13	116	33
16	Rajasthan	51	44	38
17	Tamil Nadu	35	48	65
18	Uttar Pradesh	403	326	185
19	Uttrakhand	20	34	33
20	West Bengal	188	206	129
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0	8
22	Chandigarh	1	0	2
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	2
24	Daman and Diu	2	1	2
25	Delhi	26	19	56
26	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	0	3
28	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	3
29	Assam	186	147	62
30	Manipur	6	3	5
31	Meghalaya	7	3	9
32	Mizoram	8	0	10
33	Nagaland	17	0	3
34	Sikkim	1	10	0

1	2	3	4	5
35	Tripura	2	49	23
36	Telangna	4	4	16
Total		1889	1934	1447

Statement-II

The total number of beneficiaries covered and number of appliances distributed alongwith the value/cost (funds utilized) thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the States / UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		No. of beneficiaries	Total no. of aids/appliances distributed	Total value/cost of aids/appliances distributed and Funds Utilized (Rs.in Lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	Total no. of aids/appliances distributed	Total value/cost of aids/appliances distributed and Funds Utilized (Rs.in Lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	Total no. of aids/appliances distributed	Total value/cost of aids/appliances distributed and Funds Utilized (Rs.in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	22157	22286	958.17	9623	9788	795.56	3180	3180	642.12
2	Bihar	3409	4040	257.96	1115	1132	105.80	2178	2178	205.62
3	Chhattisgarh	4961	5024	449.16	4092	4233	425.03	4034	4034	297.76
4	Goa	227	233	13.01	137	137	8.96	166	166	3.76
5	Gujarat	5356	5356	197.32	1616	1616	113.49	28082	28438	1731.26
6	Haryana	8272	8272	443.06	8991	8991	473.02	12453	12453	848.49
7	Himachal	8552	8552	129.06	3655	3655	59.61	2306	2306	81.01
8	Jammu and Kashmir	4529	4529	80.09	1770	1777	126.54	3154	3154	222.59
9	Jharkhand	10963	11043	372.07	242	242	22.79	806	806	77.04
10	Karnataka	4023	4023	273.79	5377	6787	676.98	6520	6520	453.60
11	Kerala	3223	3301	207.68	2636	2636	239.35	3106	3319	228.68
12	Madhya Pradesh	16953	16953	816.94	29999	30040	2251.79	16699	16733	1663.46
13	Maharashtra	19656	20451	1015.75	27325	27325	1846.86	18996	19824	1244.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Odisha	8161	8191	317.89	15421	15421	557.79	13757	13973	897.64
15	Punjab	3491	3491	228.92	21936	22401	842.46	9882	9882	565.25
16	Rajasthan	13457	28170	684.16	12568	12568	624.94	9754	9754	539.81
17	Tamil Nadu	10330	10699	424.41	10047	10433	394.68	9538	9687	353.32
18	Uttar Pradesh	60309	60315	3033.76	45364	45364	2869.40	71375	71375	4072.05
19	Uttrakhand	15030	15030	456.71	7300	7300	301.52	8888	8898	311.20
20	West Bengal	13085	13579	500.25	13988	14485	1163.02	25199	26171	1149.95
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	450	450	27.30	0	0	0.00	368	368	10.64
22	Chandigarh	91	91	2.89	0	0	0.00	223	223	22.61
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	361	361	12.57	58	58	0.95	70	70	2.13
24	Daman and Diu	95	95	4.00	35	35	2.46	82	82	3.08
25	Delhi	4486	4486	171.04	7451	7451	361.09	8828	9144	571.89
26	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
27	Puducherry	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	259	259	20.11
28	Arunachal Pradesh	60	60	5.22	354	129	12.92	335	335	8.45
29	Assam	17597	18200	519.31	10136	10353	599.27	12876	12876	542.96
30	Manipur	2908	2908	111.33	358	427	92.31	6827	6827	563.14
31	Meghalaya	1015	1015	36.67	122	140	26.26	1422	1422	98.28
32	Mizoram	415	415	27.92	31	36	2.84	636	636	38.55
33	Nagaland	663	663	41.41	22	37	17.44	432	432	16.49
34	Sikkim	332	332	14.66	420	376	23.11	0	0	0.00
35	Tripura	150	150	7.77	1367	1427	61.37	3031	3031	235.34
36	Telangna	828	828	97.61	2028	1091	377.85	4833	4833	335.56
Total		265602	283592	11939.86	245584	247891	15477.46	290295	293389	18058.20

Agricultural Crop Insurance Scheme

*517. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of various agricultural crop insurance schemes are not reaching the majority of the farmers, who are the intended beneficiaries, in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of the schemes reach the deserving and intended beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was

introduced from April, 2016 with a view to benefit maximum number of farmers. The scheme provides a comprehensive risk cover to farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest at very low premium rate for farmers ranging between 1.5% to 5% with the Government bearing the remaining actuarial/bidded premium cost. However, the benefits of the scheme can reach the farmers only in such States that have opted to implement the scheme for areas and crops notified by them. Further, the scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers it is optional for the non-loanee farmers.

In order that the benefits of the scheme reach the deserving and intended beneficiaries, the Government, both Centre and State and implementing insurance companies are taking a number of measures to enhance coverage and increase awareness about the scheme. Accordingly, targets have been fixed to increase coverage to 50% of Gross Cropped Area (GCA) by 2018-19 and States have been advised to cover more areas and crops under the scheme. Similarly, empanelled insurance companies were advised to increase manpower and infrastructure at grass-root level. For coverage of more non-loanees, Common Service Centers (CSCs) have been engaged and online coverage has been initiated through National Crop Insurance Portal in addition to traditional mode of coverage through banks, insurance companies and their intermediaries. To increase awareness about the schemes, the States and insurance companies undertake publicity campaign/awareness programmes including organization of camps, publicity of features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets in local languages, participation in agriculture fairs/ mela/ goshti, dissemination of SMS through Kisan Portal and conduct of workshops/ trainings.

As a result of all such efforts, the coverage of farmer applicants has increased substantially from 485 lakh in 2015-16 under erstwhile schemes to 574 lakh in 2016-17 and area insured has increased from 524 lakh ha. to 571 lakh ha.

State Specific Crops under MSP

*518. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to include State specific crops within the ambit of Minimum Support Price (MSP) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan for inclusion of its State specific crops like cluster bean, moth, cowpea, cumin, coriander, garlic, isabgol, castor, aloe vera and mehendi in the list of MSP as these are the main crops in many districts of Rajasthan which is the leading State in the production of these crops and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said proposal is being considered by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Government presently fixes minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton, wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed/mustard, safflower, jute and copra and fair & remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSPs for toria and de-husked coconut are also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra respectively. Union Government has no proposal under consideration to fix MSPs for State specific crops.

(b) to (d) Union Government has received proposals from stakeholders for the inclusion of State specific crops of Rajasthan like cluster bean, moth, cowpea, cumin, coriander, garlic, isabgol, castor, aloe vera and mehendi under MSP.

MSPs are not fixed for such agricultural/horticultural crops like cluster bean, moth, cowpea, cumin, coriander, garlic, isabgol, castor, aloe vera and mehendi. However, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of these crops at the request of State/UT Governments. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States).

Crime against SCs/STs

*519. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD:
SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of crime cases registered under the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the last five years;

(b) the percentage of prosecution and punishment in such cases during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide

weapons or atleast gun licenses to the weaker sections to protect themselves and instill fear among the offenders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 read with IPC and other sections of law for Crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2012 - 2016 are as under:-

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Scheduled Castes					
Cases registered	33593	39346	40300	38564	40774
% Cases charge-sheeted	70.6	70.8	72.5	73.8	78.3
Conviction rate	24.1	23.9	28.4	27.2	25.8
Scheduled Tribes					
Cases registered	5920	6768	6826	6275	6564
% Cases charge-sheeted	74.2	73.5	75.1	74.3	81.3
Conviction rate	22.6	16.5	30.9	19.8	20.8

(c) and (d) Rule 3 (v) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 specifies that with a view to prevent atrocities on members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the State Government with a view to ensure the safety of persons and property, if deemed necessary, provide arms licenses to the member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

'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.

[Translation]

Hostels for SC and OBC Students

*520. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels constructed so far for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the country along with the number of proposals pending in this regard, State-wise including Rajasthan and Bihar;

(b) the funds allocated and released for the said hostels during the last one year and the current financial year along with the time-frame for completion of pending hostel projects, State-wise;

(c) the number of students including girl students enrolled in the said hostels in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(d) whether any additional coaching arrangement is made for the students studying in the said hostels and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is shortage of hostels for boys and girls belonging to SC and OBC categories in I the country including Bihar, if so, the details thereof and the action taken to enhance the hostel facilities for such students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT):

(a) State-wise details of hostels constructed for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes under the scheme of "Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)" is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Similarly, the details of hostels constructed for Other Backward Classes under "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls" is given in the enclosed Statement-II. No complete proposal of States, including Rajasthan and Bihar is pending with the Ministry.

(b) State & UT-wise funds are not allocated under the schemes of "BJRCY" and "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls". However, State-wise details of funds released under these Schemes for construction of SC and OBC hostels during the last one year and the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

The hostels sanctioned under BJRCY should be completed within a period of 2 years from the date of the sanction of the project. Under the "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls", the hostels should be completed within the period of 18 months from the date of the sanction of the hostel.

(c) Under these schemes, central assistance is provided only for construction of the hostel buildings. Responsibility of operationalization and maintenance of the hostels lies on the implementing agency. Therefore occupancy status record alongwith details of students including girls students enrolled in the hostels constructed under these schemes in States, including Rajasthan are not maintained by this Ministry.

(d) There is no provision for additional coaching arrangement under the Schemes Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls.

(e) State Governments send proposals for construction of hostels under these schemes as per their requirements. Central Government sanctions construction of hostels depending upon availability of funds. No separate data on the state-wise requirement of hostels is maintained in this Ministry.

Statement-I

State/UT -wise number of hostels constructed under the Scheme, Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) from 2007-08 onward

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of hostels constructed
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Assam	6
3	Bihar	3
4	Chhattisgarh	45
5	Gujarat	2
6	Haryana	5
7	Himachal Pradesh	2
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2
9	Jharkhand	10
10	Karnataka	20
11	Kerala	5
12	Madhya Pradesh	54
13	Maharashtra	37
14	Manipur	0
15	Odisha	164
16	Punjab	1
17	Rajasthan	62
18	Sikkim	0
19	Tamil Nadu	26
20	Tripura	0
21	Uttar Pradesh	18
22	Uttarakhand	0
23	West Bengal	43
Total		509

Statement-II

State/UT -wise number of hostels constructed under the "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls" from 2007-08 onward

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ Central University	No. of hostels constructed
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	94
2	Assam	10
3	Bihar	4
4	Chhattisgarh	7
5	Gujarat	30
6	Haryana	5
7	Himachal Pradesh	2
8	Jammu and Kashmir	4
9	Jharkhand	33
10	Karnataka	153
11	Kerala	5
12	Madhya Pradesh	83
13	Manipur	9
14	Odisha	12
15	Puducherry	0
16	Rajasthan	22
17	Sikkim	6
18	Tamil Nadu	203
19	Telanagana	61
20	Tripura	2
21	Uttar Pradesh	98
22	Uttarakhand	0
23	West Bengal	7
24	Central Universities/ Institutes	19
Total		869

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds released for construction of SC hostels during the last one year and the current financial year under Babu Jaiivan Ram Chhatrawas Yoina

		(Rs. in lakh)	
Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	0.00	404.46
2	Haryana	244.17	404.89
5	Himachal Pradesh	60	0
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0	160.41
5	Kerala	0	300
6	Madhya Pradesh	592.34	3737.66
7	Maharashtra	155.79	170.55
8	Manipur	271.55	628.35
9	Odisha	703.73	283.73
10	Punjab	643.49	300.72
11	Rajasthan	2.50	126.46
12	Tamil Nadu	0.00	410.66
13	Tripura	157.50	157.5
14	West Bengal	666.41	41.25
Total		3497.48	7126.64

Statement-IV

Stat-wise details of funds allocated and released for construction of OBC hostels during the last one year and the current financial year Under "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls"*

		(Rs. in lakh)	
Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	405.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
2	Jammu and Kashmir	502.72	536.64
3	Madhya Pradesh	497.69	1434.22
4	Tamil Nadu	0.00	205.39
5	Uttar Pradesh	140.22	273.75
6	West Bengal	413.40	0.00
7	Manipur	675.97	141.75
8	Sikkim	315.00	608.00
9	Central Universities	1050.00	1050.00
Total		4000.00	4249.75

[English]

Three Language Formula

5751. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any direction to the Bengaluru Metro to implement Three Language Policy and display signage boards in Hindi in the non-Hindi States like Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the State of Karnataka is classified as "C" region States and the Official Language Rules of 1976 states that Communications from a Central Government office to State or Union Territory in Region "C" or to any office (not being a Central Government office) or person in such State shall be in English;

(d) if so, whether it is true that the said rule is violated to impose Hindi signages in Namma Metro rails in Bengaluru;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government is aware that the Three Language Formula is for adoption and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. As per the Article 343 of the Constitution the Official Language of the Union is Hindi in Devnagari script. The Union Government has conveyed that since Bengaluru

Metro Rail Corporation Limited has 50% equity from the Union Government and is under the control of Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India which comes under the definition of 'Central Government Office' under Rule 2(b)(iii) of The Official Language Rules, 1976, hence the provisions of The Official Language Rules, 1976 and The Official Languages Act, 1963 will be applicable on Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited.

Regarding the implementation of Three Language Formula, the order of usage of languages in the name-boards/notice-boards to be displayed for the information of the public by Central Government Offices and undertakings which are located in non-Hindi speaking areas is to be in the following order -

1. Regional Language, 2. Hindi, 3. English.

Irregularities in SVNIRTAR

5752. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry to unearth any irregularities in Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR) during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the irregularities in SVNIRTAR along with achievement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) The Government has not conducted any such enquiry in Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR) during last three years and the current year.

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

(c) The Government periodically reviews the functioning of the National Institutes (NIs), by taking Review Meetings. In addition, performance of the NIs is regularly monitored by the respective Executive Councils and General Councils.

Discretionary Fund

5753. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any funds for financial assistance under the discretion of the Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria being adopted for providing assistance under this scheme; and

(d) the total funds earmarked, the number of beneficiaries assisted and the amount released under this scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Details and criteria adopted for providing assistance is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Details of total funds earmarked, the number of beneficiaries assisted and amount released under this scheme during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Rules for grant of financial assistance under Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment (HMSJE)'s Discretionary Fund

1. Grants may be sanctioned out of Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment Minister (HMSJE)'s Discretionary fund for providing financial assistance to the following:-

(i) Individuals/Institutions engaged in promotion of welfare of SCs, OBCs, Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped Persons, victims of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, Old-age persons, De-notified and Nomadic Tribes, Transgender and beggars and any other welfare activity falling within the purview of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

(ii) Children belonging to SCs/ OBCs, DNT, Transgender, physically handicapped persons and having scored first division (i.e. > 60%) in the preceding examination in respect of education (technical or non-technical) and whose parents are no more or whose parent's

income does not exceed Rs.1,00,000/- per year, further applicant has to give sufficient and satisfactory proof about how he/she proposes to arrange for additional/total funds required to complete the course **(for the purpose of this assistance, the child should not be in the receipt of any scholarship from any Department of the Central or State Govts. - (an undertaking for the same has to be furnished as mentioned in the application form).**

(iii) Individuals/ families belonging to SCs, OBCs, De-notified and Nomadic Tribes, Transgender, Handicapped Persons, Victims of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, Old age persons and Physically Handicapped Persons for their medical treatment or for the purpose of their rehabilitation by providing assistance in starting their business venture so as to enable them to earn livelihood on their own where income of such of the individuals/ families does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000/- per year.

Note : The assistance from this fund will not be provided for

(i) Marriage/Re-marriage of self/relative;

(ii) Construction of house;

(iii) Meeting daily needs;

(iv) Payment of Bank Loans;

(v) Court Cases;

(vi) Acquiring assets wholly or substantially;

(vii) Disbursement of funds to private individuals as charity.

2. All grants shall be made at the discretion of the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment under orders given personally in writing. Further, Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment may relax one or more conditions and purpose, stipulated under the guidelines for sanction of grants and may sanction fund to the applicant in deserving case.

3. The amount of grant given to an individual shall not ordinarily exceed Rs. 20,000/- during any one financial year. In special circumstances, larger amounts may be given for reasons considered adequate by the HMSJE, but limited to the multiples

of Rs. 5,000/-, subject however, to a maximum of Rs. 40,000/- during one financial year.

4. General Conditions:-

- (i) All grants made shall be of non-recurring nature and no recurring liability shall be undertaken.
- (ii) Grant will be available only once in a financial year and the subsequent requests in a financial year will not be entertained.
- (iii) Grant will be available only for one member of the family for a maximum of two times.
- (iv) It is the sole discretion of the HMSJE to grant or reject any application received for financial assistance out of the Discretionary Fund of the HMSJE.

5. Grants will not ordinarily be given to individuals/institutions where grants or aids for the same purpose or object have been made or refused by any of the following authorities:-

- (i) Vice President of India;
- (ii) Member of Council of Ministers of the Govt, of India, State Government and Governments of Union Territories;
- (iii) Cabinet Secretary to the Govt, of India;
- (iv) Ministries/Departments of the Central Government/State Government /Union Territories; and
- (v) Any other authority under the Central Government/ State Government/ Union Territories.

The applicant is required to furnish an undertaking to this effect as prescribed in application form (Annexure).

6. Procedure for disbursement of fund:

- (i) The payment shall be made by NEFT to the beneficiary's bank account given by applicant along with their application.
- (ii) The Head of Department shall be Controlling Officer of the Discretionary Fund of HMSJE.
- (iii) The Section responsible for issue of the sanction, shall maintain a statement of sanctions in Form-I, annexed to these Rules, in which all

the disbursements sanctioned by the HMSJE out of his Discretionary Fund shall be serially entered into and the balance shown from time to time.

- (iv) The DDO shall maintain a register of all transactions as soon as the Payment is made.
- (v) The Controlling Officer shall periodically inspect the register of sanctions.

7. All applicants are required to furnish the following requisite documents essentially:-

- (i) self-attested copies of BPL Card or income proof;
- (ii) proof of residence address;
- (iii) proof of identity;
- (iv) SCs/ OBCs/ DNTs/ disability certificate or certificate from rehabilitation centre for victims of drug abuse or alcoholism;
- (v) Proof of age (in case applying for financial assistance for old age persons)
- (vi) Estimate for medical treatment from a recognized hospital/ health institute (in case financial assistance is required for medical treatment),
- (vii) copies of the documents in support of the purpose for which the request for financial assistance may be sought etc.

List of documents has been mentioned in the application form itself and applicants may be requested to tick the documents enclosed with the application. In addition to the above, furnishing of ECS mandate form (enclosed with the application form) after getting it duly verified by the authorities of the bank in which the applicant holds his bank account, is mandatory.

If applicant submits the application without necessary documents, his/ her application may be put on hold and may be requested to furnish the requisite documents with the approval of the controlling officer of Discretionary Fund of HMSJE.

Note: All documents required to be attached with the application form should be either in English or Hindi. If any document issued in any regional language, the same may be translated into Hindi or English. The translated version is to be attested by the BDO/ SDM/ any Gazetted officer/ School Principal of the concerned area or any other competent authority to do so. In such cases, both the self-

certified copies of the original documents and of translated version need to be attached.

Statement-II

Details of funds Earmarked, Amount Released and Number of Beneficiaries during 2014 to 2018

Year	Budget Allocation (in Rs.)	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
2014-15	Nil	Nil	Nil
2015-16	4,00,000/-	3,92,400/-	33
2016-17	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	24
2017-18	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	33

[Translation]

Natural Fertilizers

5754. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the use of natural fertilizers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the outcome as a result thereof in improving the

health condition of the people;

(c) whether, the Government purposes to take any action to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJEET SINGH): (a) The use of bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers has increased. The details of production of bio-fertilizer during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement-I. The details of production and availability of organic fertilizer during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The outcome as a result aims for sustainable agriculture production with eco-friendly process in tune with nature and to produce chemical free agricultural produce to improve the health condition of farmers

(c) to (e) Government has launched the schemes "Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana" (PKVY) and "Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) to produce chemical free agricultural produce to improve the health condition of farmers. The detail of the schemes, amount released under these schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State wise - Wise Bio-Fertilizer Production in India (Last 3 years)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Carrier based (MT)	Liquid based (KL)	Carrier based (MT)	Liquid based (KL)	Carrier based (MT)	Liquid based (KL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Zone							
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra	2668.8000	274.8560	3062.6	317.811	3375.91	365.24
3	Daman and Diu	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	0	0
4	Karnataka	16462.6200	23.0561	23042.91	488.142	31553.06	993.443

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Kerala	4916.9700	10.5096	4926.045	56.5751	4993.8692	59.6143
6	Lakshadweep	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	0	0
7	Puducherry	560.9500	1.4976	283.641	4.088	203.966	11.197
8	Tamil Nadu	15373.2900	11.3017	23721.2104	861.9535	27427.962	875.292
	Total	39982.6300	321.2210	55036.41	1728.57	67554.7672	2304.7863
West Zone							
1	Chhattisgarh	1024.680	9.620	954.371	9.38	955.074	10.23
2	Gujarat	3667.929	2800.500	3963.42	2873.317	3909.82	2857.77
3	Goa	802.520	0.000	820.52	0	822	0
4	Madhya	2637.990	119.216	2741.30775	131.033	5609.006	238.103
5	Maharashtra	14847.397	324.767	7825.142	389.665	8323.616	398.33
6	Rajasthan	599.898	0.000	680	0	711	0
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
	Total	23580.414	3254.103	16984.76	3403.395	20330.516	3504.433
North Zone							
1	Delhi	104.500	0.000	106.2	0	116.2	0
2	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
3	Haryana	872.955	46.489	1097.457	58.032	2360.644	70.148
4	Himachal Pradesh	0.768	33.070	2.712	190.05	3.276	194.7
5	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
6	Punjab	6305.453	74.278	2197.197	149.581	5533.774	210.177
7	Uttar Pradesh	4099.068	98.036	3053.115	223.34	2835.79	461.19
8	Uttarakhand	2129.952	208.034	3549.39	428.22	3720.68	696.9
	Total	13512.696	459.907	10006.07	1049.223	14570.364	1633.115
East Zone							
1	Bihar	64.90	0.00	97	0	107	0
2	Jharkhand	9.08	0.00	9.172	0	18.552	0
3	Odisha	1074.46	4.70	467.634	13.701	516.281	31.79
4	West Bengal	2061.83	14.63	2826.27	23.537	3195.18	26.21
	Total	3210.27	19.33	3400.076	37.238	3837.013	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East Zone							
1	Arunachal	59	0	3062.6	317.811	119.7	0
2	Assam	88.000	0.000	1315	22.5	1359.05	26
3	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0	0	25	0
4	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0
5	Mizoram	3.600	0.000	4.2	0	2.5	0
6	Nagaland	7.450	0.000	8.81	0	51.45	0
7	Sikkim	12.400	0.000	12.91	0	16.25	0
8	Tripura	240.000	0.000	1143.07	0	1153.5	0
	Total	410.450	0.000	5546.59	340.311	2727.45	26
Grand Total		80696.45595	4054.563711	88029.30415	6240.926	109020.1102	7526.3343

Statement-II

*Production and availability of Organic fertilizer in last 3 years Source: Compiled by NCOF
(Data Provided by Production Units/State Government)*

(a) During 2014-15 (lakh MT)

State	Rural Compost	FYM	City Compost	Organic manure	Vermi Compost	Other manure	Total Manure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	49.5	0.21	21.3	0	1.02	0	72.03
Arunanchal Pradesh	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.01	0.65	0.06	1.08
Assam	0.92	940	0.03	0	1.75	0	942.70
Bihar	3.83	0	0.29	4.91	3.14	0	12.17
Chhattisgarh	49	45.5	3.25	0.0011	3.5	3	104.25
Delhi	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0.80
Goa	0.04	0	0.5	0.04	0.03	0.216	0.83
Gujarat	0	361	0	0	0.51	4.195	365.71
Haryana	0	0	0	0.084	0.063	0	0.15
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0.23	0.0074	26.4	0	28.64
Jammu and Kashmir	1.761	0.00	0.19	0	0	0	1.95
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	511	0	511.00
Karnatkaka	0	0	10.32	0	6.1	0	16.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	0	1.11	1.86	0	0.88	0	3.85
Madhya Pradesh	5.85	0.01	0.059	0	0	0.135	6.05
Maharashtra	0	0	5.5	0	1.42	3.126	10.05
Manipur	0	0.65	0.00	0	0.05	0	0.70
Mizoram	0	0.06	0	0	0.06	0	0.12
Meghalaya	0	17.00	0.00	0	0	0	17.00
Nagaland	0.035	0.84	0	0	0.05	0	0.93
Odisha	23.27	0	0.07	0	0	0	23.34
Punjab	0	2.96	0	0.0064	0.329	0.031	3.33
Puducherry	0	0	3.23	0	0	0	3.23
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0.015	0	0.007	0.02
Sikkim	0.32	0	0	0	0.03	0	0.35
Tamil nadu	0	0	6.38	5.042	0	0	11.42
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.105	0	0.11
Uttarkhand	9.4	13.6	0	0	0.2961	0	23.30
West Bengal	79.84	17.2	10.21	0.07	25.8119	3.986	137.12
Grand Total	225.88	1400.39	64.22	10.186	583.20	14.756	2298.62

(b) During 2015-16 (lakh MT)

State	Rural Compost	FYM	City Compost	Organic manure	Vermi Compost	Other manure	Total Manure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	62.00	0.35	22.10	0	1.52	0	85.97
Arunachal Pradesh	0.70	0.21	0	0.01	0.62	0.06	1.60
Assam	0	841.00	0	0	93.10	1.56	935.66
Bihar	10.32	8.50	0.32	5.01	9.12	0	33.27
Chhattisgarh	11.05	42.51	11.23	0	3.02	53.09	120.90
Chandigarh	8.30	6.95	0	0	0	0	15.25
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	1.10	1.10
Goa	0.04	0	0.50	0.04	0.03	0.21	0.82
Gujarat	0	375.00	0	0	0.78	4.90	380.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	10.20	8.60	0	2.18	0.20	0.01	21.19
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	15.00	25.10	14.00	54.10
Jammu and Kashmir	1.90	0	0.23	0	0	0	2.13
Jharkhand	0	104.90	0	0	396.00	0	500.90
Karnatkaka	5.90	6.30	6.55	2.72	19.14	0.16	40.77
Kerala	0.72	0	0.68	0	3.25	0.01	4.66
Madhya Pradesh	26.38	15.17	1.03	0.91	10.10	1.26	54.84
Maharashtra	10.36	6.58	7.50	0	2.50	4.00	30.94
Manipur	0	0.72	0	0	0.09	0	0.81
Mizoram	0	1.12	0	0	1.06	0	2.18
Meghalaya	0	19.00	0	0	9.00	0	28.00
Nagaland	0.42	1.30	0	0	1.21	0	2.93
Odisha	10.60	0	8.42	0.22	6.17	0	25.41
Punjab	0	0	0.19	0.83	0.34	7.53	8.90
Puducherry	0	0	3.12	0	0	1.43	4.55
Rajasthan	21.92	12.20	0	0.01	0	0.01	34.14
Sikkim	0.34	0	0	0	0.05	0	0.39
Tamil nadu	4.05	0	9.29	0	5.78	1.30	20.42
Telangana	3.20	0	0	0	0	0	3.20
Tripura	2.60	0	0	0	0.91	0	3.51
Uttar Pradesh	10.60	14.60	0	0	0.50	0	25.70
Uttarkhand	25.30	19.50	0	0	0.23	0	45.03
West Bengal	8.50	29.99	8.30	4.20	1.95	4.99	57.93
Grand Total	235.40	1514.50	79.46	31.13	591.77	95.62	2547.88

(c) During 2016-17 (lakh MT)

State	Rural Compost	FYM	City Compost	Organic manure	Vermi Compost	PROM	Other manure	Total Manure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	68.10	0.39	25.90	0	1.54	0	0	95.93
Arunachal Pradesh	0.91	0.25	0	0.05	0.66	0	0.07	1.94
Assam	0	90.56	0	0	93.60	0	2.12	186.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Bihar	12.30	910.00	0.38	7.69	9.14	0.09	0	939.60
Chhattisgarh	12.10	43.10	16.90	3.11	55.40	130.61		
Chandigarh	8.50	7.95	0	0	0	0	0	16.45
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.60	1.60
Goa	0.04	0	0.90	0.10	0.03	0.31	1.38	
Gujarat	0.10	496.00	0	0	0.77	0.09	5.10	502.06
Haryana	11.00	9.60	0	3.65	0.21	0.08	0.03	24.57
Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0	0	15.00	25.30	0	15.60	55.91
Jammu and Kashmir	1.97	0	0.36	0	0	0	0	2.33
Jharkhand	0	0.06	0	0	398.00	0.07	0	398.13
Karnatkaka	5.92	8.30	7.90	2.94	19.53	0.06	0.21	44.86
Kerala	0.77	0	0.84	0	3.41	0	0.01	5.03
Madhya Pradesh	26.50	19.60	1.56	1.95	11.00	0.04	1.28	61.93
Maharashtra	10.40	8.90	8.90	0	2.80	0.04	5.20	36.24
Manipur	0	0.94	0	0	0.09	0	0	1.03
Mizoram	0	1.29	0	0	1.11	0	0	2.40
Meghalaya	0	21.60	0	0	9.60	0	0	31.20
Nagaland	0.51	1.90	0	0	1.22	0	0	3.63
Odisha	11.30	0	9.60	0.68	6.17	0	0	27.75
Punjab	0	0	1.56	1.00	0.35	0	7.60	10.51
Puducherry	0	0	5.66	0	0	0	2.11	7.77
Rajasthan	22.10	14.90	0	0.21	0	0.04	0.01	37.26
Sikkim	0.35	0	0	0	0.07	0.03	0	0.45
Tamil nadu	0.06	0	10.26	0.20	5.84	0.03	1.31	17.70
Telangana	3.31	0	0	0.30	0.30	0.03	0	3.94
Tripura	2.64	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	2.75
Uttar Pradesh	10.70	16.80	0	0	0.70	0	0	28.20
Uttarkhand	25.40	25.30	0	0	0.33	0.02	0	51.05
West Bengal	9.10	39.80	9.60	6.70	2.12	5.20	72.52	
Grand Total	244.09	1717.24	100.32	40.47	597.11	0.62	103.16	2803.01

Statement-III

Government has launched the schemes "Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana" (PKVY) and "Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) to increase agriculture production, to reduce the agriculture cost and to increase the income of Farmers. The detail of the schemes, amount released under these schemes is given at below:

Prampargat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)-

The Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive scheme launched by the Central Government as a centrally sponsored programme (CSP), where the Central and state Governments share the funding in varying ratio. It is 100% in UT, 90:10 in North-Eastern and Hilly States and 60:40 in case of other States. The scheme is implemented by the State Governments. It is implemented on a cluster basis 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, 2015-16 to 2017-18. In order to implement the PKVY in the 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 an amount of Rs 300 crore, Rs 297 crore and Rs 350 crore has been allocated respectively to the States. In order to implement the PKVY in the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 an amount of Rs. 226.19 crore, 152.19 and Rs 156.33 crore has been released respectively to the States.

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region -

Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched a Central Sector Scheme entitled "Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region" for implementation in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, during 2015-16 to 2017-18. The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative. The scheme was approved with an outlay of Rs. 400 crore for three years.

The assistance is provided for cluster development, on/off farm input production, supply of seeds/ planting materials, setting up of functional infrastructure, establishment of integrated processing unit, refrigerated transportation, pre-cooling /cold stores chamber, branding labeling and packaging, hiring of space, hand holdings, organic certification through third party, mobilization of farmers/processors etc. Under this scheme, an area of 50,000 ha have been targeted to be covered under organic farming in North Eastern Region of the country during the period of three years i.e. from year 2015-16 to 2017-18.

In order to implement the MOVCDNER in the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 an amount of Rs. 112.11 crore, Rs 47.63 crore and Rs 61.31 crore has been released respectively to the North Eastern States.

[English]

Recruitment Scam of NCCT

5755. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an FIR has been lodged by Parliament Street Police Station of Delhi Police in respect of a complaint dated 7th December, 2017 filed by Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare regarding recruitment scam of National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) as per the advice of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Delhi High Court;

(b) if so, the details and follow up action taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which FIR is likely to be lodged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that a complaint was received at Police Station Parliament Street in New Delhi District from Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare on 07.12.2017 for registering an FIR against the officials of National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), involved in protecting the wrong doers in the matter of irregularities committed in appointment of lecturers in NCCT. No FIR has been registered so far. Delhi Police has examined the matter and found that it may have Inter-State dimensions. The enquiry has been entrusted to Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

**Notification of Reserved Vacancies
in MCD/NDMC**

5756. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Departments of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have implemented the decision of the Central Information Commission dated 15.7.2016 to notify all reserved vacancies based on the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) OM dated 25.8.2003;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard, Department-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said orders is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action for implementation of the DoPT OM Nos. 36038/1 (i)/2013-Estt. (Res.) dated 21.6.2013, 42012/1/81-Estt. (SCT) dated 26.3.1981, 36014/1/2001-Estt. (Res.) dated 25.8.2003 & 6022/4/93-Estt. (SCT) dated 1.6.1993 by NDMC and MCDs; and

(e) 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) to (c) In the Central Information Commission (CIC) decision dated 15-7-2016, only the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) is the respondent and they have informed that as directed by the Central Information Commission vide its decision dated 15.07.2016, information of reserved vacancies was furnished to the applicant. The NDMC has issued circular dated 11.12.2015 and 11.12.2016 directing all establishments and head of department to forward the details of notified vacancies to the Voluntary Association of SCs/STs including All India Association for SC/ST and Physically Handicapped recognized for this purpose.

(d) and (e): Both the North Delhi Municipal Corporation (North DMC) and East Delhi Municipal Corporation (East DMC) have stated that after trifurcation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation (South DMC) is the nodal corporation for making direct recruitment to vacant posts in all three DMCs.

The South Delhi Municipal Corporation (South DMC)

has informed that their corporation came into existence on 02.05.2012 after trifurcation of MCD. There are various departments functioning under it. They have not inherited any Reservation Rosters and therefore they are in the process of preparing the Reservation Rosters to the various posts. However, the DoP&T OMs in reference are followed. The South DMC has informed they have forwarded the backlog of vacancies in regular appointment to DSSSB and UPSC.

The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that they are placing requisitions for Direct Recruitment Posts with Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board (DSSSB)/Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) from time to time. No special recruitment drive was undertaken in the NDMC. With regard to the orders of DoP&T notifying the reserved vacancies to voluntary organizations of SC/ST, decision have been taken that as and when any requisition for filling up of posts is placed with DSSSB/UPSC, a copy of the same will be forwarded to the recognized voluntary Association of SC/ST & Physically handicapped for wide publicity to reserved vacancies.

[Translation]

B-2 Category Status

5757. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to accord B-2 category status to Udaipur city;

(b) if so, the time by which the said status is likely to be awarded to Udaipur city; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Based on criteria of population, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India does the classification of cities for the purpose of House Rent Allowance and Transport Allowance to Central Government employees. As the population of Udaipur is less than 5 lakh as per

Census 2011, it does not qualify for Y classification (B-2) as per 7th Central Pay Commission.

[*English*]

Mass Rapid Transit System

5758. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the modalities worked out for the proposed takeover of Chennai Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) by the Chennai Metro Corporation; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for merger and integration of MRTS and Chennai Metro and commencing improved services on these routes along with the timeline in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways had accorded concurrence to the proposal of Government of Tamil Nadu for taking up a study on merger of Chennai Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) with Chennai Metro Rail. Chennai Metro Rail Limited has informed that the draft report of the study has been submitted to Government of Tamil Nadu.

[*Translation*]

Delhi Metro Rail Services

5759. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is formulating any plan to start operation of metro rail during night time on the lines of DTC buses for the convenience of air passengers as most of the international flights are operated at night;

(b) if so, the time by which the operation is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they have no plan to operate metro rail during night as the maintenance of the trains is carried out during that time.

Subsidy for Electric Vehicles

5760. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide subsidy on the purchase of electric vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cities in which the electric vehicles are likely to ply;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ply electric vehicles in Baroda city in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Government of India has formulated a scheme namely FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] commencing from 1st April 2015, which is intended to support hybrid/electric vehicles, market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self sustenance. The Phase I of the scheme, which was initially upto 31st April 2017, has been extended upto 31st March, 2018.

Under the existing FAME India Scheme, demand incentive is available to buyers (end users/consumers) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption. The details of demand incentives available for purchase of electric/hybrid vehicles (xEVs) is provided at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of the Scheme and as amended from time to time, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry (www.dhi.nic.in).

The existing FAME India scheme is applicable to the following selected areas:-

1. Cities under "Smart Cities" initiatives
2. Major metro agglomerations - Delhi NCR, Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad.
3. All State Capitals and other Urban Agglomerations / Cities with 1 Million + population (as per 2011 census)
4. Cities of the North Eastern State.

However, the scheme for Electric and Hybrid 2W and 3W of all types was made applicable for their sale anywhere in India vide Gazette Notification S.O. 2696(E) dated 30th September 2015.

Baroda City in Gujarat, being a million plus city, already covered under the scheme.

[English]

Evergreen Revolution

5761. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has unveiled a roadmap for evergreen revolution to enable the country to meet the challenges faced by the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to make agriculture clusters wherein different areas could be identified with particular crops; 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) In order to enable the country to meet the challenges faced by the agriculture sector, Government of India is implementing Umbrella Scheme 'Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana' in Agriculture sector which includes programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); Neem Coated Urea (NCU); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET), etc. Besides, programmes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); Soil Health Card (SHC); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Tree Plantation (Har Medh Par Ped), Bee Keeping, Dairy and Fisheries are also being implemented to enhance the production and productivity of agricultural crops and thereby enhance the income of the farmers.

(c) and (d) Under NFSM, various crop production and protection technologies developed by National

Agricultural Research System are promoted in cluster mode in rice, wheat and pulses in identified districts of various states in the country. Besides, cropping system based demonstrations are also being organized in cluster mode of rice, wheat and pulses.

Demand for Separate State

5762. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is forming a high level monitoring committee to look into the demands of the Indigenous People Front of Tripura (IPFT) to create a separate State for the tribal people of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Madam.

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

Transfer of Tehbazari

5763. PROF. RICHARD HAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requests received so far from the legal heirs (family members) of allotted persons who died or suffers from any permanent disability or is ill of Tehbazari under the Control of New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) area of Indian Oil Building site (Adjacent to IOB), Janpath for transfer in the name of family members (legal heirs), year-wise;

(b) the details of such requests cleared and still pending so far and the reasons for the pendency, year-wise;

(c) the details of documents required for transferring of Tehbazari in the name of legal heirs of Street Vendors of the said site and the details of legal heirs who have submitted complete/required documents to transfer the Tehbazari in their names; and

(d) the details of efforts made/being made by the Government to clear the pending requests and the time by which such requests are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The NDMC has informed that twelve (12) applications

for transfer of tehbazari on legal heir basis of Janpath area have been received.

As per Section 5(2) of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014 where a street vendor to whom a certificate of vending is issued dies or suffers from any permanent disability or is ill, one of his family member in following order of priority, may vend in his place, till the validity of the certificate of vending -

- (a) spouse of the street vendor,
- (b) dependent child of the street vendor,

provided that where a dispute arises as to who is entitled to vend in the place of the vendor, the matter shall be decided by the Town Vending Committee under Section 20 of the Act.

Under Street Vendor Act 2014, the Government of NCT of Delhi has notified the Street Vendors (Protection of livelihood and Regulation of street vending) Scheme 2016. A survey was conducted w.e.f. 25-07-2016 by Town Vending Committee constituted under the Scheme in NDMC area but Hon'ble High Court vide its order dated 08-08-2016 in WPC No 6622/2015 in the matter of Janodaya Ekta Samiti (Regd) vs Govt of NCT of Delhi and others has stayed the Street Vendors Scheme 2016.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has notified the Street Vendors Rules on 10-01-2018 to constitute Town Vending Committee for deciding the matter of Street vendors. Accordingly the process of constitution of Town Vending Committee has been initiated. Such cases may be considered by Town Vending Committee in accordance with law.

Relief to Farmers' Family

5764. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

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

(a) whether the burden of debt on every farmer is more than the average annual per capita income and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of relief provided to the bereaved families of deceased farmers and the steps taken by the Government to compensate the losses suffered by them, State-wise; and

(c) whether all such families including those in Kerala have received the compensation decided by the Government, 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) Yes, Madam. Based on the latest Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), 70th Round (January 2013-December, 2013), the average monthly income per agriculture household during July, 2012 - June, 2013 was Rs.6,426 whereas the average amount of outstanding loan is estimated at Rs. 47,000 per agricultural household. The State/Union Territory-wise details of estimates of outstanding loan and average monthly income per farmer household during the agricultural year July 2012-June 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per available information, the details of relief etc. being provided by some States are as follows:

- State Government of Maharashtra gives ex-gratia relief of Rs.1.00 lakh to the heirs of the deceased farmer. The three norms of eligibility for ex-gratia are crop failure, indebtedness and harassment due to inability to pay agriculture related loans.
- The Punjab Government provides Rs.3.00 lakh compensation to victims' family w.e.f. 23/07/2015.
- Government of Andhra Pradesh provides Rs.5.00 lakh compensation to the family members of the deceased farmers. Of this Rs.1.50 lakh is one time settlement to wipe off loans/liabilities and Rs.3.50 lakh is towards rehabilitation of the family members.
- The Government of Telangana provides ex-gratia relief of Rs.5.00 lakh to the family of the deceased farmer towards rehabilitation and Rs.1.00 lakh as a onetime settlement to wipe off all the liabilities of the family.
- In Karnataka an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh relief is provided to the family w.e.f. 01.04.2015. The children of the deceased get free education up to post graduation including hostel facility.

(c) Details are not available.

Statement

Average Monthly Income and average amount of outstanding loan per Agricultural Household during the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013

State*	Estimated number of household having outstanding loan	Average monthly income* per agri. Household during July 2012- June 2013 (Rs)	Approximate average amount of outstanding loan** per agricultural household (Rs)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	33421	5979	123400
Arunachal Pradesh	206	10869	5400
Assam	5995	6695	3400
Bihar	30156	3558	16300
Chhattisgarh	9538	5177	10200
Gujarat	16743	7926	38100
Haryana	6645	14434	79000
Himachal Pradesh	2457	8777	28000
Jammu and Kashmir	3463	12683	12200
Jharkhand	6464	4721	5700
Karnataka	32775	8832	97200
Kerala	10908	11888	213600
Madhya Pradesh	27414	6210	32100
Maharashtra	40672	7386	54700
Manipur	421	8842	6100
Meghalaya	84	11792	1400
Mizoram	47	9099	2900
Nagaland	65	10048	600
Odisha	25830	4976	28200
Punjab	7499	18059	119500
Rajasthan	40055	7350	70500
Sikkim	97	6798	9900
Tamil Nadu	26780	6980	115900
Telangana	22628	6311	93500
Tripura	559	5429	5000

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	5387	4701	35600
Uttar Pradesh	79081	4923	27300
West Bengal	32787	3980	17800
Group of UTs	267	8568	47700
All-India	468481	6426	47000

Figures for remaining States are not published due to inadequate sample size (i.e. number of sample households less than 300).

* The income includes income from salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business

** Outstanding loans as on date of survey irrespective of the purpose for which loans were taken

(Source: Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India based on Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, NSS 70th round (January 2013- December 2013))

Procurement of Toor Dal

5765. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has sought financial assistance from the Union Government to procure 9 lakh MT of toor dal from the farmers of Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Government plans to procure toor dal through market intervention scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of toor dal produced and procured by the Government Agencies in Karnataka during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(d) whether MSP for toor dal has been increased for 2017-18 season, including Bonus and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to distribute toor dal to BPL families under PDS, in view of bumper harvest of the commodity and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) During Kharif Marketing Season 2017-18, based on the proposal received from Government of Karnataka for procurement of Tur under Price Support

Scheme, sanction has been accorded for procurement of Tur for 3.646 Lakh MT.

(b) Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is a price support mechanism implemented on the request of State Governments for procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities in the event of a fall in market prices. Therefore, no pulse is covered under this scheme.

(c) The requisite information for Karnataka is as below:

Period	Estimated Production of Tur (lakh MT)	Quantity Procured (in MT)
2014-15	4.74 [^]	Nil
2015-16	2.42 [^]	1569.71
2016-17	9.09 ^{^^}	344774.50
2017-18	7.29 ^{^^^}	331090.26*

* (As on 24.03.2018)

[^]: Final Estimates ^{^^}: 4th Advance Estimates ^{^^^}: 2nd Advance Estimates

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics, D/o Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW)

(d) The MSP for Tur declared by Government for 2017-18 Season is Rs.5450/- per qtl. (including Bonus of Rs 200/- per qtl.), as compared to MSP of Rs. 5050/- per qtl. (including Bonus of Rs.200/- per qtl.) in 2016-17.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

Production of Paddy

5766. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record regarding the production of paddy in the country during the last four years;

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

(c) whether the paddy production is declining in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of production of rice during the last four years i.e. from 2013-14 to 2016-17 in the county is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the Second Advance Estimates for 2017-18, the total production of rice in the country is estimated at record 111.01 million tonnes. Production of rice has increased by 1.31 million tonnes than the production of 109.70 million tonnes during 2016-17. It is also higher by 4.71 million tonnes than the average production of 106.29 million tonnes during the last five years i.e. 2012-13 to 2016-17.

(e) In order to increase the foodgrain production including rice, Government implements various schemes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Soil Health Card, Promotion of Neem Coated Urea, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, etc.

NFSM-Rice is implemented in 194 districts of 25 States, in which various technologies/interventions are promoted amongst the farmers. BGREI programme is also implemented in eastern states of India (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) to address the productivity constraints of rice based cropping systems.

Statement*State-wise Production of Rice during 2013-14 to 2016-17*

State	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	12724.7	7233.9	7488.7	7452.4
Assam	4927.1	5222.7	5125.1	4727.4
Bihar	5505.8	6356.7	6802.2	8239.3
Chhattisgarh	6716.4	6322.1	5789.4	8048.4
Gujarat	1636.0	1830.9	1702.0	1930.0
Haryana	3998.0	4006.0	4145.0	4453.0
Himachal Pradesh	120.8	125.2	129.9	146.6
Jammu and Kashmir	610.9	517.2	646.4	572.2
Jharkhand	2810.6	3361.9	2882.2	3841.8
Karnataka	3572.6	3541.0	3021.0	2604.8
Kerala	509.2	562.1	549.3	437.1

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	2844.8	3625.3	3546.7	4226.8
Maharashtra	3120.0	2946.0	2593.0	3109.5
Odisha	7613.4	8298.2	5875.4	8325.9
Punjab	11267.0	11107.0	11823.0	11586.2
Rajasthan	312.6	366.7	369.8	452.7
Tamil Nadu	5349.8	5727.8	7517.1	2369.4
Telangana	#	4440.8	3047.0	5173.4
Uttar Pradesh	14636.0	12167.9	12501.0	13754.0
Uttarakhand	578.6	603.7	639.1	630.0
West Bengal	15370.7	14677.2	15953.9	15302.5
Others	2420.5	2441.7	2261.1	2315.0
All India	106645.5	105482.1	104408.2	109698.4

#: Included with Andhra Pradesh

Free Zone for Food Processing Sector

5767. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of FDI since the last three years in Food Processing Sector of the country, State wise;

(b) whether the Government intends to award free zones for the sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The year-wise flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the food processing sector in the country is as follows:

FDI Equity Inflows in Food Processing Sector

Year	FDI Inflow (In US\$ Million)
2014-15	515.86
2015-16	505.88
2016-17	727.22

Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion

(b) and (c) For the overall growth and development of the food processing sector in the country, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing various Central Sector Schemes under PRDHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with seven components viz; Mega Food Parks; Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; Human Resources and Institutions; Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters; Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages and Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities. The components of Mega Food Parks and Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters in particular create enabling infrastructure and modern food processing facilities in different parts of the country. The MoFPI extends financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to establish Mega Food Parks and Agro-processing Clusters on the lands of the promoters who are farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and State PSUs etc. The location of the Mega Food Parks and Agro-processing Clusters are decided by the factors, inter alia, predominantly by the availability of agricultural produces as raw material suitable for food processing.

[Translation]

Women Participation in Farming

5768. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether women's participation in farming is around 33 per cent of the total work force and as many as 7.5 crore women are engaged in animal husbandry;

(b) if so, the number of schemes/ projects being implemented by the Government to enhance the empowerment, skill and entrepreneurship in agriculture work of the women farmers;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and spent by the Government under these schemes/projects for empowerment of women farmers in the country including Rajasthan; and

(d) whether the Government is considering to provide identity cards to all the women farmers to ensure that the benefits of all the schemes reach them and 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) Yes, Madam. As per the Census 2011 conducted by the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the extent of women participation in agriculture as cultivators (main and marginal) is to the tune of 3.60 crore as against 11.88 crore of total cultivators in the country which works out to 30.33%. Further, as per NSS Report No. 559(68/10/3) (July 2011-June 2012), among women of all ages who were not workers in the subsidiary status, about 20 percent in rural areas and about 6.9 percent in urban areas pursued one or more of the activities relating to agricultural production such as maintenance of kitchen garden, work in household poultry, dairy etc. including free collection of agricultural products for household consumption and processing of primary products for household consumption.

(b) and (c) In line with the National Policy on Farmers (2007), the Department is promoting mainstreaming of gender concerns in agriculture by ensuring involvement of at least 30 percent women under its various beneficiary oriented Schemes/components. Besides, the network of 690 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) across the country

established by Indian Council of Agricultural Research are mandated with Technology Assessment and Demonstration for its Application and Capacity Development of farmers including women farmers.

The Department of Rural Development is implementing a programme 'Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), as a sub-component of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) which is aimed at achieving socio-economic and technical empowerment of women. The details of such initiatives are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As women are already recognized as Cultivators & Agricultural Labour in the Census 2011 Report with their numbers duly reflected in main & marginal category, the Government has no proposal to provide identity cards to women farmers.

Statement

Details of initiatives aimed at enhancing women's participation in agriculture and empowering them with knowledge, skills and entrepreneurship in Agriculture

A. **Mainstreaming efforts of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare**

The National Policy of Farmers (NPF), 2007 supports adopting gender specific interventions in agriculture & allied sectors to promote women's participation in agriculture and allied sectors. In line with the policy directives, the guidelines of various schemes of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare including **Support to state Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP); National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material; Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization and Mission for Integrated Development on Horticulture (MIDH)** stipulate that states and other Implementing Agencies are required to incur at least 30% expenditure on women Farmers and provide preference to women.

B. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of 684 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country mandated with Technology Assessment Demonstration for its Application and Capacity Development (TADA-CD). KVKs organize demonstrations training programmes and skill development for the benefits of farmers and farm women, rural youth, and in service

extension personnel. Men and women farmers are considered equally in various extension programmes of KVKs and women are encouraged to participate in all the scheme and programmes.

- C. The Department of Rural Development is implementing a programme '**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)**', which is a sub-component of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and is aimed at meeting specific needs of women farmers -predominantly small and marginal farmers to achieve their socio-economic and technical empowerment so as to enable them to manage and sustain their activities. Funding support to the tune of 60% (90% for North Eastern and Himalayan states) for the projects is provided by the government of India and balance amount is contributed by the respective state government. Funds are released in three installments in the ratio of 25:50:25. The Ministry has so far approved 80 projects covering about 33 lakhs mahila kisans in 21 states and one union territory of the country including Rajasthan where around 60,000 mahila kisans have been benefitted. The quantum of financial assistance has been to the tune of Rs. 822 crores.

[English]

**Financial Assistance to
Non Profit Organisations**

5769. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and guidelines of the Government for providing financial assistance to non-profit organisations;

(b) the number of such non-profit organisations presently getting financial assistance from the Ministry, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the errant NGOs;

(d) whether the Government is considering to rationalise the eligibility criteria for NGOs to get financial assistance; 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) The Government has made it mandatory for on-line submission and process of proposals for Grant-in-Aid, with effect from 1.4.2014 for ensuring transparency and timely action. In addition, Registration of NGOs with NITI Aayog is also mandatory for availing grants-in-aid under the Schemes of the Ministry. Grant-in-aid is released to NGOs only on receipt of recommendations of the State Govt./UTs. Implementing agency is also required to maintain a website and upload details of grants received, utilized and list of beneficiaries along with photo, Mobile Number and Ration Card Number/voter ID Number/Aadhaar Card Number/as the case may be.

(b) State -wise details of number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) being granted financial assistance from the Ministry under various schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of action taken by the Government against the errant NGOs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (E) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of number of NGOs being given financial assistance under various schemes of the Ministry is given in the tables below:

- (a) Name of Scheme: Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation workingfor welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	0
2	Assam	7	0
3	Delhi	16	5
4	Gujarat	4	0
5	Haryana	3	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2
8	Karaataka	20	6

1	2	3	4
9	Madhya Pradesh	4	0
10	Maharashtra	64	52
11	Manipur	18	3
12	Odisha	16	13
13	Rajasthan	28	0
14	Tamil Nadu	6	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	24	0
16	West Bengal	6	0
17	Telangana	3	3
Total		226	85

(b) Name of Scheme: Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	0	1
2	Haryana	2	3
3	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
4	Maharashtra	2	2
5	Manipur	3	3
6	Punjab	2	0
7	Rajasthan	0	1
8	Tripura	1	1
9	Odisha	1	1
Total		12	12

(c) Name of Scheme: Free Coaching for SC and OBC students

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance.	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	0	1
2	Gujarat	0	1

1	2	3	4
3	Haryana	0	1
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1
5	Karnataka	0	1
6	Kerala	1	
7	Madhya Pradesh	2	1
8	Maharashtra	1	1
9	Manipur	1	1
10	Punjab	0	2
11	Rajasthan	2	3
12	Tamil Nadu	0	2
13	Uttar Pradesh	1	2
14	Chandigarh	0	2
15	Delhi	2	8
Total		10	27

(d) Name of Scheme: Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes/De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and Economically Backward Classes.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance.	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Maharashtra	02	0
2	Manipur	04	0
3	Odisha	01	0
4	Rajasthan	03	0
Total		10	0

(e) Name of Scheme: Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance.	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	60	52
2	Assam	16	18
3	Bihar	3	2
4	Chhattisgarh	0	1
5	Delhi	6	8
6	Gujarat	2	5
7	Haryana	12	10
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	3
9	Karnataka	26	25
10	Kerala	5	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	4	6
12	Maharashtra	37	37
13	Manipur	18	20
14	Mizoram	1	1
15	Nagaland	0	2
16	Odisha	40	38
17	Punjab	5	4
18	Rajasthan	2	3
19	Tamil Nadu	45	46
20	Telangana	14	14
21	Tripura	2	3
22	Uttar Pradesh	10	11
23	Uttarakhand	3	4
24	West Bengal	15	17
Total		328	332

(f) Name of Scheme: Assistance for prevention of Alcoholism and Sub-stance (Drug) Abuse.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance.	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	5
2	Assam	15	12
3	Bihar	10	8
4	Chhattisgarh	2	1
5	Delhi	6	5
6	Gujarat	3	3
7	Haryana	8	5
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
10	Jharkhand	1	0
11	Karnataka	21	7
12	Kerala	20	16
13	Madhya Pradesh	11	9
14	Maharashtra	46	47
15	Manipur	14	16
16	Meghalaya	1	1
17	Mizoram	5	7
18	Nagaland	5	3
19	Odisha	26	20
20	Puducherry	1	1
21	Punjab	7	1
22	Rajasthan	10	9
23	Sikkim	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	24	14
25	Telangana	5	6
26	Uttarakhand	2	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	19	12
28	West Bengal	9	4
Total		282	216

(g) Name of Scheme: Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1
2	Assam	3	0
3	Delhi	1	1
4	Gujarat	5	4
5	Karnataka	0	1
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
7	Maharashtra	2	2
8	Odisha	2	0
9	Punjab	2	2
10	Rajasthan	3	4
Total		19	16

(h) Name of Scheme: Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	73	58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
3	Assam	15	8
4	Bihar	6	6
5	Chhattisgarh	6	4
6	Delhi	14	10
7	Goa	1	0
8	Gujarat	17	7
9	Haryana	18	17
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	4

1	2	3	4
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
12	Jharkhand	1	0
13	Karnataka	9	3
14	Kerala	56	47
15	Madhya Pradesh	23	24
16	Maharashtra	29	23
17	Manipur	37	25
18	Meghalaya	7	4
19	Mizoram	2	2
20	Odisha	49	31
21	Puducherry	4	2
22	Punjab	11	11
23	Rajasthan	27	25
24	Tamil Nadu	22	19
25	Telangana	64	39
26	Tripura	4	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	52	48
28	Uttarakhand	0	3
29	West Bengal	37	27
Total		592	449

(i) Name of Scheme: National Action Plan under Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1955 (SIPDA)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance.	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3	Chhattisgarh	0	1

1	2	3	4
4	Delhi	2	0
5	Gujarat	2	1
6	Haryana	2	2
7	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2
8	Karnataka	1	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	6	3
10	Maharashtra	1	1
11	Manipur	3	3
12	Odisha	4	1
13	Punjab	0	1
14	Rajasthan	0	1
15	Sikkim	1	0
16	Tamil Nadu	1	0
17	Uttar Pradesh	1	4
18	West Bengal	1	8
19	Telangana	0	1
Total		28	33

Statement-II

Details of Action Taken by the Government against errant NGOs.

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Action Taken.
1	2	3
Scheme -> Assistance to Voluntary Organisation working for welfare of Scheduled Castes.		
1	Indrani Ram & Pamidipaga Raja Rao, Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted
2	Kinder Haus Organisation, Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted
3	Baba Organisation for Social Services, Andhra Pradesh.	Blacklisted
4	Sai Krishan Social Service Centre, Telangana	Blacklisted

1	2	3
5	Swan Education Society, Telangana	Blacklisted
6	Vivek Education Society, Karnataka	Blacklisted (#)
7	Gautam Education Society, Karnataka	Blacklisted (#)
8	Priyadarshini Seva Sanstha, Karnataka	Blacklisted (#)
9	Arundhati Education Trust, Karnataka	Show cause Notice issued
10	Adarsh Shikshna Prasarak Mandal, Maharashtra	Show cause Notice issued
11	Jogaimata, Maharashtra.	Show cause Notice issued
12	Shanti Sravodaya Sanstha (2), Uttar Pradesh,	Blacklisted
13	Pawan Seva Sanstha, Uttar Pradesh.	Blacklisted
14	Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh.	Blacklisted (#)
15	Harijan Sevak Sangh, UP	Show cause Notice issued.
16	Bhartiya Samaj Seva Sansthan, UP	Show cause Notice issued
17	Vandemataram Foundation, UP	Show cause Notice issued
18	Ankita Bal Vidya Mandir Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
19	Manohar Bal Mandir Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
20	Gyan Deep Public School, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
21	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodyog Shisha Samiti, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
22	Prasasvi Sansthan, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
23	Adarsh Bal Vatika Vidhyalaya Samiti, Rajasthan	Show cause Notice issued

1	2	3
24	Mahaveer Bal Shiksha Avem, Rajasthan	Show cause Notice issued
25	Navodaya Bal Vidhyalaya Samiti, Rajasthan	Show cause Notice issued
26	Shri Krishna Vidhyalya Prabandhak Samiti, Rajasthan.	Show cause Notice issued
27	Jack & Jill Society, Rajasthan.	Show cause Notice issued

(#) State Government concerned requested to review and enquire about the NGO for taking appropriate action. Therefore order of Blacklisting, kept in abeyance.

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Action Taken.
1	2	3

Scheme -> Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/ EBCs/ DNTs

28	Shri Gopal Shikshan and Samaj Seva Samiti, Morena, Madhya Pradesh	Blacklisted
29	Kamla Swasthya Evam Shiksha Prasarak Samiti, Morna, Madhya Pradesh	Blacklisted
30	Pawan Gramin Samaj Sewa Samiti, Morena, Madhya Pradesh	Blacklisted

Scheme -> Assistance for Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances.

31	Chitragupt Shikshan Sansthan, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Blacklisted
32	Dholpur Rural Development, Karimganj, Assam.	Blacklisted

Scheme -> Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc)

Formerly known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons. (IPOP).

33	Sree Sarda Mahila Vignana Samithi, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted
34	R. T. Nagar Educational Trust, Ramnagar District, Karnataka	Blacklisted

1	2	3
35	Sri Sirdi Sai Baba Sikhshana Sounstana, District Bidar, Karnataka.	Blacklisted
36	Hyderabad Karnataka Dalit Women's Education Society, Hyderabad.	Blacklisted
37	Odisha Multipurpose Development Centre, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha.	Blacklisted
38	Amar Jyoti Foundation, Lijwana, District Jind, Haryana,	Further grant stopped
39	Gram Swaraja Sansthan, Hisar, Haryana	Further grant stopped
40	Voluntary Institute for Rural Development, District Angul.	Further grant stopped
Scheme -> Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.		
41	Social Transpermatation and Rural Technology Jagdgirigurta Ranga Reddy District, Telangana.	Blacklisted

Advantages of Space Technology in Agriculture and Allied Sectors

5770. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to launch a nationwide programme to harvest the advantages of space technology in agriculture and allied sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also considering to set up seed production and processing units at panchayat levels and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Government is considering to increase cropping intensity by 1 million hectares per year through the utilization of rice fallow areas for pulses and oil seeds and consolidation of online trading and inter marketing transactions among others; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is proposing a nationwide programme called National Programme on use of Space Technology for Agriculture (NPSTA) to harvest the advantages of space technology in agriculture and allied sectors. This programme has four sub-programmes viz. (i) Crop Assessment & Monitoring; (ii) Agricultural Resources Management; (iii) Disaster Monitoring and Mitigation and (iv) Communication and Navigation Applications.

(b) For setting up of 300 new Seed production, processing cum seed storage godown units of 500 metric tons capacity each @ Rs.60.00 lakh each at Gram Panchayat level in the country, an amount of Rs.180 crore has been released to States during 2017-18.

(c) and (d) A project to cover 4.5 million hectare rice fallow area @ 1.5 million hectare area per year under oilseeds and pulses for 3 years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 in the six eastern states namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal is under implementation. To increase production and productivity of oilseed crops through an integrated and comprehensive approach, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) is also being implemented from the year 2014-15 in the major oilseeds growing States. Further, to develop Common Agriculture Market, the Government has launched National Agriculture Market (eNAM) project on 14.04.2016. 585 regulated markets across the country have been integrated with e-NAM. The e-NAM would facilitate farmers for on-line trading of their agricultural produce in any market integrated to the portal, and due to online competitive bidding method for price discovery, helps them to get remunerative price for their agri-produce.

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Schemes

5771. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agricultural schemes being run by the Government in various States of the country;

(b) the details regarding agricultural schemes being run in Kokrajhar region of Assam during the last three years; and

(c) the number of farmers in Kokrajhar region of Assam benefitted from the various agricultural schemes of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The details of the schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Statement-II showing the amount of budget allocated and amount released for benefit of farmers in state of Assam is enclosed. The Ministry does not maintain district wise data.

Statement-I

The farmers welfare schemes implemented in the country by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is as under

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Scheme-Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Pursuant to the resolution adopted on 29-05-2007 by the National Development Council (NDC), to reorient the current agricultural development strategies to meet the needs of the farmers and for fresh efforts by the Central and State Governments to rejuvenate the agricultural sector so as to achieve 4% annual growth during the 11th Five Year Plan, a new State Plan Scheme of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for agriculture and allied sectors, namely, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched during 2007-08 with an envisaged outlay of Rs. 25,000 crore for the Plan period. States have flexibility to choose projects for infrastructure development and production enhancement, under the scheme for achieving the desired growth in these sectors. Based on feedback received from States, experiences garnered during implementation in XI Plan and inputs provided by Stakeholders; Operational Guidelines of RKVY have been revised for implementation from 2014-15 to not only enhance efficiency and efficacy of the programme but also its inclusiveness during XII Plan period.

The Government of India has approved (as on 1st November 2017) for continuation of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State Plans) - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) for three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a financial allocation of Rs. 15,722 crores with broad objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the

farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. Under RKVY-RAFTAAR, major focus is on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.

2. **National Food Security Mission-Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

National Food Security Mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes, respectively by the end of XI Plan through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy. The Mission was continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new target of additional production of 25 million tonnes of food grains comprising of 10 million tonnes rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals by the end of XII Plan.

3. **National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm(NMOOP) - Centrally Sponsored Scheme:**

In order to encourage oilseed growers various incentives like production and distribution of seeds, supply of mini kits, plant protection equipments/ chemicals, micronutrients, supply of improved farm implements, irrigation devices, block/ IPM demonstrations, training of farmers, etc. are being provided under MM-I. In order to promote oil palm cultivation assistance is provided under MM-I I for planting materials, maintenance cost, irrigation devices, establishment of seed gardens, inputs for inter-cropping, support for oil palm processing unit in North East /Hilly States and left wing areas, farmers training, etc.

4. **Rainfed Area Development (RAD) -Centrally Sponsored Scheme:**

To mainstream development of rainfed areas in a sustainable manner, Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Scheme is being implemented in the country from the year 2014-15 as a component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). The major objective of the RAD is to make rainfed agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems and to promote conservation agriculture practices for sustainable use of natural resources. RAD adopts an area based approach for development and conservation of natural resources through promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS). Financial assistance is being provided to small & marginal farmers for promoting IFS.

Integrated Farming system (IFS):

- IFS focuses on multi-cropping, rotational cropping, inter-cropping, mixed cropping practices with allied activities like horticulture, Livestock, fishery, apiculture etc. To enable farmers not only in maximizing the farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extremes weather events. IFS practices rely upon the concept of conservation agriculture to ensure minimum soil disturbance by adopting minimum tillage, use of crop residues on soil surface and adoption of spatial and temporal crop sequencing/crop rotations to derive optimal benefits from inputs and at the same time, minimize adverse environmental impacts.
- Depending on the type and extent of natural resources/assets/commodities already developed or supported, location-specific crops, fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers, feed & fodder, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, mushroom, medicinal & aromatic plantation and related income generating activities are being supported. Complementary activities like construction of ponds, land treatment, wells, supply of pumps, micro irrigation/ other water saving devices, seed and sapling support etc. can be effectively converged to promote value addition through a sustainable farming system.

5. **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)**

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - 'Per Drop More Crop': DAC&FW is implementing 'Per Drop More Crop' component of PMKSY which is operational from 1st July, 2015. Per Drop More Crop mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/ micro irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation). Besides promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports gap filling interventions like micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities as Other Interventions, to complement and supplement the works under taken through various national/state level programmes for drought proofing measures.

6. **Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)-Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

The SMAF under the framework of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been made operational from 2016-17 with an aim to expand the tree coverage on farmland in complementary with agricultural crops. Agroforestry will provide additional income/savings opportunities for farmers and will also serve as a cushion to crop damage. The scheme is being implemented in the states which have notified liberalized transit regulations for transport of timber.

Increase in tree cover through Agroforestry will lead to higher carbon sequestration and compliment the National initiatives on climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts and achieving India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for achieving additional carbon sink.

7. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) - Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

To promote organic farming on a large scale Central Government has launched PKVY scheme in 2015-16. This is the 1st comprehensive scheme of organic farming. Under the scheme Rs. 226.19 crore has been released during 2015-16 and Rs. 337.63 crore has been allocated for the year 2015-16. During 2016-17 an amount of Rs 238.23 crore has been allocated and 152.19 crore has been released to the state. During 2017-18 an amount of Rs 260.81 crore has been allocated and Rs 153.76 crore has been released.

8. Mission Organic - Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER-Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

- To create at least one to two replicable end-to-end organic value chain models in each of the state with the integration of growers, handlers, processors and market facilitation agencies.
- To equip Farmers Interest Group (FIG)/ Farmers Production Companies (FPCs) with collection, aggregation, post harvest process and linking with market facilities.
- To create enabling environment for 50000 farmers through value chain production, processing, marketing and value chain support agencies.

9. Soil Health Management Scheme (SHM) & Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC) -(Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

- SHM: Soil Health Management Scheme commencement since 2014-15 with aims at promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and biofertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity; upgradation of skill and knowledge of soil testing laboratory staff, extension staff and farmers through training and demonstrations.
- SHC: Soil Health card Scheme commencement since 2015-16. Soil Health Card will provide information to farmers on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrient to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. Soil Health card will be issued every 2 years for all land holdings in the country.

10. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME)- (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

- To effectively and efficiently promote extension initiatives in line with the policy directives to promote an all round growth of agricultural sector; and
- To provide guidance and technical support to the States for execution and implementation of Extension related Policies and Programmes
- Promoting pervasive & innovative use of electronic / print media, inter-personal communication and ICT tools for creating awareness and enhanced use of appropriate technologies in agriculture & allied sectors

To create an environment conducive for raising farm productivity and income to global levels through provision of relevant information and services to stakeholders.

11. Sub- Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) - Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low; Promoting Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership; Creating hubs for hi-tech & high value farm equipments; Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities; Ensuring performance

testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

12. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture-Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been approved for implementation during 12th Plan w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. Mission subsumes National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Agro-forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB) and Central Institute of Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland. While Government of India contributes 60% of total outlay for development programmes in all the States except the States in North East and Himalayas, 40% share is contributed by State Governments. In case of North Eastern States and Himalayan States, GOI contribution is 90%. Similarly, for programmes of National Horticulture Board, Coconut Development Board, Central Institute for Horticulture, Nagaland and the National Level Agencies, GOI contribution is 100%. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH.

13. **Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)**

The scheme has been designed to provide for enhanced market information, infrastructure, strengthen storage & non storage to reduce post harvest losses, training and skill development and develop virtual unified National Agri Market quality and capacity building for an evolving agri-market scenario.

There is a need to translate self-sufficiency in food production into better remuneration for the producers by increasing focus on agricultural marketing sector. The agricultural marketing sector requires strengthening of supply chain through investments in infrastructure for value addition to agricultural produce, reduction in post-harvest losses, etc. The XII Plan Working Group on 'Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Secondary Agriculture and Policy Required for Internal and External Trade' has estimated an investment requirement of Rs.56,000 crores for marketing infrastructure and value chain development and a requirement of 35 million MT storage capacity during XII Plan period.

Linkage to agri market reforms :-

Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)

- State agency projects of those States/Union Territories that have undertaken reforms in their respective APMC Acts to allow/permit (i) 'Direct Marketing', (ii) 'Contract Farming' and (iii) agricultural produce markets in private and cooperative sectors is eligible for assistance for non storage components of the sub-scheme. However, notwithstanding the reform status, State agencies in all States/ UTs will be eligible to avail assistance for storage infrastructure projects.
- Projects promoted by private entrepreneurs other than State agencies are however eligible to avail assistance under the sub-scheme, irrespective of the reforms undertaken by the State Government/UTs in their respective APMC Acts.

Marketing Research Information Network (MRIN)

To establish a nation-wide information network for speedy collection and dissemination of market information.

To facilitate collection and dissemination of information for better price realization by the farmers.

Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF)

SAGF sub scheme of the ISAM Scheme is an ongoing plan scheme to support grading and marking of agricultural produce, which involves framing of grade standards and certification of agricultural commodities included in the Schedule of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. Agri-Business Development (ABD) Venture Capital Assistance (VCA)

SFAC would provide Venture Capital to qualifying projects on the recommendations of the Notified Financial Institution financing the project. This venture capital will be repayable back to SFAC after the repayment of term loan of lending Notified Financial institution as per original repayment schedule or earlier. National Agricultural Market (e-NAM)

This scheme is reform linked and state has to carry 3 mandatory reforms (i) e-trading (ii) single license valid across State and (iii) single point levy of market fee. 14. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

PMFBY provides comprehensive crop insurance from pre-sowing to post harvest losses against non-preventable

natural risks. Extremely low maximum premium rate payable by farmers of 2% for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi Crop and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops. The balance of actuarial/bidded premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. One premium rate across the country. Not only has cap on premium been removed which had earlier led to reduction in sum insured but sum insured has been made equal to the Scale of Finance thereby providing maximum risk coverage to the farmers. In case majority of insured crops of a notified area are prevented from sowing/planting due to adverse weather conditions, that will be eligible for indemnity claims upto maximum of 25% of the sum-insured. To provide more realistic assessment of losses, the unit area of insurance has been reduced from Tehsil/district level to village/village panchayat level for major crops. However losses due to localised perils (Hailstorm, landslide & inundation) and Post-Harvest losses due to specified perils, (Cyclone/Cyclonic rain & Unseasonal rains) shall be assessed at the affected insured field of the individual insured farmer.

For timely settlement of claims, premium subsidy by State and Central Governments to be provided upfront; time lines have been stipulated at every stage with final settlement to be done within two months from harvest. Further, to expedite yield data CCEs are to be captured/conveyed online through smartphones/ CCE Agri App. On account payment upto 25% of likely claims will be provided, if the expected yield during the season is likely to be less than 50% of normal yield due to any natural calamity. National crop insurance portal has been launched to

enable integration among all stakeholders for smooth flow of both information and services with the ultimate aim of direct benefit transfer of claims settlement in to Aadhar seeded accounts of affected farmers. Though the portal is an in-house effort at the moment, much ground has already been covered from digitisation of notification, premium calculator, web-based forms, e-payment gateways, e-KYC etc. New remote sensing technology is also being experimented with to achieve more accurate yield loss assessment for purposes of accurate claim settlement. Sustained awareness campaigns by Centre, States and insurance companies for coverage of non-loanee farmers.

15. **Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)**

The SMAF under the framework of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been made operational from 2016-17 with an aim to expand the tree coverage on farmland in complementary with agricultural crops. The scheme is being implemented in the States which have notified liberalized transit regulations for transport of timber. The operational Guidelines of these schemes envisages that at least 50% of the allocation is to be utilized for small, marginal farmers of which at least 30% are women beneficiaries/ farmers.

16. **Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material**

Development and strengthening of existing infrastructure for production and distribution of certified / quality seeds with a focused, time bound and integrated agenda and also to place an effective system for protection of plant varieties, rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage development of new varieties of plants.

Statement-II

Allocation and released on schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare to the State of Assam (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	112.06	95.82	89.25	67.84	108.32	39.28
2	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)	17.72	8.86	16.24	8.87	18.75	0.00
3	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)	5.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Soil Health Management (SHM)		1.82	1.98	1.02	3.64	0.00
5	Soil Health Card (SHC)		0.51	2.53	1.42	6.19	3.65
6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) *			14.13	5.76	9.97	0.00
7	Sub-mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	7.49	7.49	12.04	6.82	5.83	5.83
8	Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization j 6.92 (SMAM)	5.62	6.92	0.00	1.40	1.08	
9	Sub- mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)	20.00	18.56	13.00	10.60	12.85	10.00
10	Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNE&HS)	48.00	29.09	30.50	20.00	28.00	22.00
11	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	10.65	2.97	0.70	0.70	1.56	0.00
12	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	483.53	267.71	128.07	94.10	279.75	210.45
13	Per Drop More Crop PMKSY - Micro Irrigation	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.50	0.00
14	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY - Other Intervention)	-	-	-	4.53	43.00	11.00
Total		713.37	442.45	318.36	222.17	521.76	303.29

* PKVY scheme has been introduced in year 2015-16

[English]

Pricing of New Drugs

5772. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to expedite the pricing of new drugs to ensure adequate supply of drugs in the market; and

(b) 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) and (b) The Government has issued instructions to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to take a decision within 30 days from the receipt of an application for fixation of price for a "New Drug" under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) and within 7 days if drug of similar composition has been approved earlier or the manufacturer is offering lower price than decided for similar drug earlier. Also, in cases where a new drug of higher strength if being offered at the ceiling price of the drug of lower strength, then the approval may be given within 7 days.

Area under Wheat Cultivation

5773. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area under wheat cultivation in the States of Haryana and Punjab during each of the last three years; and

(b) the efforts made by the Government to assist the State Governments of Haryana and Punjab to bring more areas under wheat cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The details of area under wheat cultivation in the States of Haryana and Punjab during each of the last three years i.e. from 2014-15 to 2016-17 is as under:

	('000 Hectares)		
State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Haryana	2601.00	2576.0	2558.0
Punjab	3505.00	3508.0	3495.0

(b) In order to encourage the farmers and to increase production of wheat in the country including the States of Haryana and Punjab, various interventions like demonstrations of improved production technologies including climate resilient varieties, seed distribution of newer varieties, farm machinery & implements, water efficient devices (sprinkler, rain gun, water carrying pipes), plant protection chemicals, micro nutrients and soil ameliorants etc. are promoted under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), etc.

The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of wheat have also been increased over the years to encourage farmers to grow more wheat by ensuring remunerative prices.

Cooperation with Iran in Agriculture

5774. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

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

(a) the details of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with Iran for cooperation in the field of agriculture and allied sectors along with the terms and reference of the MoU; and

(b) the other steps taken by the Government to boost relation with Iran through cooperation in soil conservation and water management, integrated nutrients management, seed technology and agricultural marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Department of Agricultural Research and Education signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Iran on 11.11.1991 for cooperation in the field of Agricultural Research & Education including exchange of teachers/scientists, admission of Iranian teachers and students for Masters and Ph.D degree programmes in India in different Agricultural Universities and National Institutes in the various disciplines and sub-disciplines of crop sciences, veterinary sciences, dairying, fisheries and basic agricultural sciences and collaborative research programme in areas of common interest.

Another MoU was signed with Iran on 17.2.2018 by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The MoU provides for cooperation in the fields of agricultural crops, agricultural extension, horticulture, machinery, post harvest technology, plant quarantine measures, credit and cooperation, soil conservation and water management, integrated nutrient management, seed technology, agricultural marketing, livestock improvement, dairy development, animal health and any other fields as mutually agreed upon.

The validity of the MoU is 5 (five) years with a provision for automatic renewal for a subsequent period of 5 years. However, either Party may notify the other Party in writing through diplomatic channels of its intention to terminate the MoU by giving at least 6 (six) months written notice. The MoU also provides a provision for setting up of a Joint Working Group.

[*Translation*]

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

5775. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the complaints regarding non-implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 in some States;

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

(c) whether non-enforcement of the said law by the State Governments are depriving the disabled from getting the benefits of reservation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any corrective steps in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (the RPwD Act, 2016) came into force on 19.04.2017. As per information received from the Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, during the year 2017-18, the status of implementation of the Act has been reviewed in 12 States/UTs, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Tripura, Telangana, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Odisha, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand. These States/UTs have started implementation of the said Act. However, few complaints have been received in their office, alleging non-implementation of various provisions of the above Act. Since the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities are empowered to monitor implementation of provisions of the above Act, the complainants/individuals have been advised to pursue their grievance with the Office of the respective State Commissioners.

(c) and (d) Section 34 of the RPwD Act, 2016 provides reservation of at least four per cent in vacancies in Government establishments for persons with disabilities. The State Governments are required to issue appropriate instructions for implementation of this provision by their establishments. Similarly, Section 32 of the Act provides for reservation of not less than five per cent seats for students with benchmark disabilities in Government/ Government aided higher educational institutions and Section 37 of the Act provides for reservation of five percent for persons with benchmark disabilities in various special schemes and development programmes. It is for the States/UTs to issue appropriate instructions for implementation of the Act. Non-issuance of instructions by the States/UTs could delay implementation of these provisions thereby affecting benefits to persons with benchmark disabilities.

(e) Since the enactment of the RPwD Act, 2016, the Central Government has been pursuing the matter with the States/UTs for its effective implementation. Regional conferences were held during May-June 2017 in Mumbai (Western Region), Chennai (Southern Region), Chandigarh (Northern Region), Bhopal (Central Region) and Delhi (Eastern & North Eastern Region) to sensitize States/UTs about timely implementation of the Act. Further, Hon'ble Minister has also written to Chief Minister of all the States/UTs on 16/01/2018 requesting them to take immediate steps for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Demand and Supply of Pulses

5776. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of pulses in the country as the production of pulses continues to be lower than the estimated demand and if so, the annual estimated demand of pulses and the extent to which the production is falling short of the demand;

(b) whether the Government has hired a consultant to advise it on engaging a professional agency for efficient management of buffer stock of pulses that is being created for use in times of price rise and if so, the reasons for engaging private consultant;

(c) whether the Government has fixed a target of 20 lakh tonnes buffer stock of pulses and if so, the details of the buffer stock of pulses built so far; and

(d) whether the Government has imported pulses to create buffer stock and if so, the price difference between imported pulses and purchase from the domestic growers, pulse-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As 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. As per the

Report of Working of the erstwhile Planning Commission 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.

(b) PwC was selected and engaged through an open tender process, in which participation by all interested and eligible agencies, whether Government or Private, was permitted.

(c) and (d) Government approved creation of a dynamic buffer of upto 20 lakh MT of pulses. As on 26.03.2018, 13.29 lakh is available in the buffer after disposal of 7.21 lakh MT from the total stock of 20.50 lakh MT, of which 16.71 lakh tonnes was procured domestically and 3.79 lakh MT was imported.

The decision of the Government to import pulses towards building buffer stock was guided by domestic price and availability position, and import contracts were generally accepted when the then prevailing domestic prices of pulses were higher than the landed cost of the imported pulses. However, in view of the bumper production of pulses, no further import has been contracted by the Government after November, 2016.

[English]

Buildings for CIPET

5777. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether many centres of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) do not have their own buildings;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to accommodate such centres in their own buildings in a time-bound manner;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJEET

SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. At present, CIPET centres at 7 locations i.e. Kochi, Baddi, Vijayawada, Valsad (Dharampur), Gwalior, Bengaluru and Chandrapur which are at the project stage, do not have their own buildings. Buildings are taken on rent or existing suitable buildings of Government Bodies or Government Undertakings are used for these new centres.

(c) to (e) The new centres are set up under the Government of India's scheme "Enhancing capabilities in Academics and Skill Development at CIPET" under which State Government concerned has to provide suitable land free of cost and bear 50% of the total project cost including buildings. The State's share is primarily used towards construction of building and civil works. Alternatively the State Government can provide a suitable existing building for the centre. The CIPET centres at Kochi, Baddi, Vijayawada, Gwalior, Bengaluru and Chandrapur are covered under the scheme, to have their own buildings.

Wheat Procurement

5778. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether any target has been fixed by the Government for procurement of wheat for the year 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it has been increased from the earlier procurements; and

(c) the manner in which the Government will regulate the wheat prices in the open market?

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) Government of India in consultation with State Governments has estimated procurement of 320 Lakh Metric Tons (LMT) wheat in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2018-19.

The estimate of wheat procurement for RMS 2018-19 is 11.76 LMT higher compared to actual procurement of 308.24 LMT in RMS 2017-18.

(c) Food Corporation of India (FCI) sells excess stock of wheat out of Central Pool in the open market from

time to time under Open Market Sale Scheme, (Domestic) [OMSS (D)] at pre-determined reserve prices through e-auction to enhance the supply during the lean season especially in the deficit regions and thereby moderates the open market prices.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities in Slums

5779. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided/proposes to take any step to provide basic facilities like sewer, congenial environment, power and water supply to the citizens living in slum clusters, particularly in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and other big cities of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) It is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers.

Government of India through its programmatic interventions viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban) Mission, has been assisting States/ UTs in providing housing and basic civic amenities to the urban poor including slum dwellers of towns/cities including metropolitan cities of the country. The schemes envisage that houses constructed by the States / UTs should have basic civic infrastructure like water supply, sanitation, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, parks & green space, road, electricity etc.

AMRUT Scheme

5780. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities included under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) along with the details of the services and facilities provided/being provided under the Mission, State-wise;

(b) whether the World Bank or any other foreign institution is providing financial assistance for AMRUT scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to mobilise the necessary funds under AMRUT; and

(d) the time likely to be taken for developing the cities included under AMRUT along with the action taken to ensure the compliance of the time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) has been launched on 25 June, 2015 with focus on water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport and parks & green spaces in 500 Mission cities across the country. State-wise list of AMRUT Cities is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) As per AMRUT Mission guidelines, one-third of the project cost is borne by the Government of India for the cities with population of above 10 lakh and one-half of the project cost for the cities with population up to 10 lakh. Balance cost is funded by State Governments/Urban Local Bodies with their own sources or through private investment.

(d) The AMRUT Mission period is upto March, 2020. The progress of the Mission is being monitored closely by the Ministry for timely completion of the projects.

Statement

Cities Covered under AMRUT

1	2	3	4	5
Name of State: Andhra Pradesh Number of Cities: 33				
Adoni	Eluru	Kadapa	Narasaraopet	Tadepalligudem
Anantapur	Gudivada	Kakinada	Nellore	Tadpatri
Bhimavaram	Guntakal	Kurnool	Ongole	Tenali

1	2	3	4	5
Chilakaluripet	Guntur	Machilipatnam	Proddatur	Tirupati
Chittoor	GVMC	Madanapalle	Rajahmundry	Vijayawada
Dharmavaram	Hindupur	Nandyal	Srikakulam	Vizianagaram
Amravati	Srikalahasti	Kavali		

Name of UT: Andaman and Nicobar

Number of Cities: 1

Port Blair

Name of UT: Arunachal Pradesh

Number of Cities: 1

Itanagar

Name of State: Assam

Number of Cities: 4

Dibrugarh	Guwahati	Naogaon	Silchar
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Name of State: Bihar Number of Cities: 27

Arrah	Biharsharif	Dinapur Nizamat	Katihar	Patna
Aurangabad	Buxar	Gaya	Kishanganj	Purnia
Bagaha	Chapra	Hajipur	Motihari	Saharsa
Begusarai	Darbhanga	Jamalpur	Munger	Sasaram
Bettiah	Dehri	Jehanabad	Muzaffarpur	Siwan
Bhagalpur	Bodh Gaya			

Name of UT: Chandigarh

Number of Cities: 1

Chandigarh

Name of State: Chhattisgarh

Number of Cities: 9

Ambikapur	Bhilai Nagar	Bilaspur	Durg	Jagdalpur
Korba	Raigarh	Raipur	Rajnandgaon	

Name of UT: Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Number of Cities: 1

Silvasa

1	2	3	4	5
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Name of UT: Daman and Diu

Number of Cities: 1

Daman

Name of UT: Delhi

Number of Cities: 4

East DMC	N.D.M.C.	North DMC	South DMC	
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Name of UT: Goa

Number of Cities: 1

Panji

Name of State: Gujarat

Number of Cities: 31

Ahmadabad	Botad	Jamnagar	Nadiad	Surat
Amreli	Deesa	Jetpur Navagadh	Navsari	Surendranagar Dudhrej
Anand	Gandhidham	Junagadh	Palanpur	Vadodara
Bharuch	Gandhinagar	Kalol	Patan	Valsad
Bhavnagar	Godhra	Mahesana	Porbandar	Vapi
Bhuj	Gondai	Morvi	Rajkot	Veraval
Dwarka				

Name of State: Haryana

Number of Cities: 20

Panipat	Bahadurgarh	Hisar	Karnal	Rohtak
Sonipat	Bhiwani	Jagadhri	Palwal	Sirsa
Ambaia	Faridabad	Jind	Panchkula	Thanesar
Ambala Sadar	Gurgaon	Kaithal	Rewari	Yamunanagar

Name of State: Himachal Pradesh

Number of Cities: 2

Shimla	Kullu
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Name of State: Jammu and Kashmir

Number of Cities: 5

Anantnag	Jammu	Srinagar	Leh Ladakh	Kargil
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1	2	3	4	5
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Name of State: Jharkhand

Number of Cities: 7

Adityapur	Chas	Deoghar	Dhanbad	Giridih
Hazaribag	Ranchi			

Name of State: Karnataka

Number of Cities: 27

Bagalkot	Bijapur	Gangawati	Kolar	Ranibennur
BBMP	Chikmagalur	Gulbarga	Mandya	Robertson Pet
Belgaum	Chitradurga	Hassan	Mangalore	Shimoga
Bellary	Davanagere	Hospet	Mysore	Tumku
Bhadravati	Gadag-Betigeri	Hubli-Dharwad	Raichur	Udupi
Bidar	Badami			

Name of State: Kerala

Number of Cities: 9

Alappuzha	Kannur Kochi	Kollam	Kozhikode
Palakkad	Thiruvananthapuram	Thrissur	Guruvayur

Name of UT: Lakshadweep

Number of Cities: 1

Kavaratti

Name of State: Madhya Pradesh

Number of Cities: 34

Betul	Damoh	Jabalpur	Neemuch	Seoni
Bhind	Datia	Khandwa	Pithampur	Shivpuri
Bhopal	Dewas	Khargone	Ratlam	Singrauli
Burhanpur	Guna	Mandsaur	Rewa	Ujjain
Chhatarpur	Gwalior	Morena	Sagar	Vidisha
Chhindwara	Hoshangabad	Murwara	Satna	Omkareshwar
Dabra	Indore	Nagda	Sehore	

Name of State: Maharashtra

Number of Cities: 44

Achalpur	Bhusawai	Jalna	Nashik	Solapur
Ahmadnagar	Bid	Kalyan Dombivali	Navi Mumbai	Thane

1	2	3	4	5
Akola	Chandrapur	Kolhapur	Osmanabad	Udgir
Ambarnath	Dhule	Latur	Panvel	Ulhasnagar
Amravati	Gondiya	Malegaon	Parbhani	Vasai-Virar City
Aurangabad	Greater Mumbai	Mira Bhayandar	Pimpri Chinchwad	Wardha
Badlapur	Hinganghat	Nagpur	Pune	Yavatmal
Barshi	Ichalkaranji	Nanded Waghala	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad	Shirdi
Bhiwandi	Jalgaon	Nandurbar	Satara	

Name of State: Manipur Number of Cities: 1

imphal 1

Name of State: Meghalaya Number of Cities: 1

Shillong

Name of State: Mizoram Number of Cities: 1

Aizawl

Name of State: Nagaland Number of Cities: 2

Dimapur Kohima

Name of State: Odisha Number of Cities: 9

Bhadrak	Baleswar Town	Baripada Town	Bhubaneswar Town	Brahmapur
Cuttack	Puri	Raurkela Town	SambalpurTown	

Name of UT: Puducherry Number of Cities: 3

Ozhukarai Puducherry Karaikal

Name of State: Punjab Number of Cities: 16

Amritsar	Abohar	Barnala	Batala	Bathinda
Ferozpur	Hoshiarpur	Jalandhar	Khanna	Ludhiana
Malerkotla	Moga	Muktsar	Pathankot	Patiala

S.A.S. Nagar

Name of State: Rajasthan Number of Cities: 29

Ajmer	Bhiwadi	Ganganagar	Jodhpur	Sikar
Alwar	Bikaner	Gangapur City	Kishangarh	Sujangarh
Baran	Bundi	Hanumangarh	Kota	Tonk
Beawar	Chittaurgarh	Hindaun	Nagaur	Udaipur

1	2	3	4	5
Bharatpur	Churu	Jaipur	Pali	Jhalawar
Bhilwara	Dhaulpur	Jhunjhunun	Sawai Madhopur	
Name of State: Sikkim				
Number of Cities: 1				
Gangtok				
Name of State: Tamil Nadu				
Number of Cities: 33				
Alandur	Dindigul	Kurichi	Pudukkottai	Tiruchirappalli
Ambattur	Erode	Madavaram	Rajapalayam	Tirunelveli
Ambur	Hosur	Madurai	Salem	Tiruppur
Avadi	Kancheepuram	Nagapattinam	Tambaram	Tiruvannamalai
Chennai	Karaikkudi	Nagercoil	Thanjavur	Tiruvottiyur
Coimbatore	Kumbakonam	Pallavaram	Thoothukkudi	Vellore
Cuddalore	Velankanni	Rameshwaram		
Name of State: Telangana				
Number of Cities: 12				
Adilabad	GHMC	Karimnagar	Khammam	Mahbubnagar
Miryalaguda	Nalgonda	Nizamabad	Ramagundam	Siddipet
Suryapet	Warangal			
Name of State: Tripura				
Number of Cities: 1				
Agartala				
Name of State: Uttar Pradesh				
Number of Cities: 61				
Agra	Budaun	Gonda	Loni	Pilibhit
Akbarpur	Bulandshahar	Gorakhpur	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Aligarh	Chandausi	Hapur	Mainpuri	Rampur
Allahabad	Deoria	Hardoi	Mathura	Saharanpur
Amroha	Etah	Hathras	Maunath Bhanjan	Sambhal
Azamgarh	Etawah	Jaunpur	Meerut	Shahjahanpur

1	2	3	4	5
Bahraich	Faizabad	Jhansi	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	Shamli
Ballia	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	Kanpur	Modinagar	Shikohabad
Banda	Fatehpur	Kasganj	Moradabad	Sitapur
Baraut	Firozabad	Khurja	Mughalsarai	Sultanpur
Bareilly	Ghaziabad	Lakhimpur	Muzaffamagar	Unnao
Basti	Ghazipur	Lalitpur	Orai	Varanasi
Ayodhya				

Name of State: Uttarakhand

Number of Cities: 7

Dehradun	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	Hardwar	Kashipur	Roorkee
Rudrapur	Nainital			

Name of State: West Bengal

Number of Cities: 60

Asansol	Basirhat	Haldia	Krishnanagar	Rajarhat Gopalpur
Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	Bhadreswar	Halisahar	Kulti	Rajpur Sonarpur
Baharampur	Bhatpara	Haora	Madhyamgram	Raniganj
Baidyabati	Bidhan Nagar	Hugli-Chinsurah	Maheshtala	Rishra
Bally	Bongaon	Jalpaiguri	Medinipur	Santipur
Balurghat	Champdani	Jamuria	Nabadwip	Serampore
Bankura	Chandannagar	Kalyani	Naihati	Siliguri
Bansberia	Darjiling	Kamarhati	North Barrackpur	South Dum Dum
Baranagar	Dum Dum	Kanchrapara	North Dum Dum	Titagarh
Barasat	Durgapur	Kharagpur	Panihati	Uluberia
Barddhaman	English Bazar	Khardaha	Puruliya	Uttarpara Kotrung
Barrackpur	Habra	Kolkata	Raiganj	Jangipur

*[English]***CGEWHO**

5781. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

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

(a) whether basic facilities like community centres have not been provided under Chennai Housing Scheme of Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) even though possession of the flats to allottees have been given by the CGEWHO, if so, the details and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether many of the flats allotted under Chennai Phase-II scheme have damaged roof and seepage causing hardships to people living there;

(c) if so, whether the CGEWHO has carried out any survey to find out the number of houses which require immediate repairing and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether for construction of Chennai Phase III, the construction materials are transported through roads of Chennai Phase II causing lots of inconvenience to people;

(e) if so, the reasons for not getting separate entrance for carrying construction materials to Chennai Phase III along with the corrective steps taken in the interest of allottees living in Chennai Phase II; and

(f) whether the CGEWHO has completed the costing of Chennai Phase II projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the costing of the projects is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) CGEWHO has reported that all basic facilities have been provided under Chennai Phase II Housing Scheme. Further, a common community centre for both Chennai Housing Schemes i.e. Chennai Phase II and Phase III was sanctioned. After obtaining approval from Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority and Avadi Municipality, the construction work of Community Centre, has already started.

(b) and (c) No Madam. However, as and when any

complaint is received with regard to seepage etc., immediate action is taken and rectification of the same is done as per commitment.

(d) and (e) Chennai Housing Scheme, Phase II & III are constructed as a \ single layout as approved by Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority and Avadi Municipality and the main approach road is being used for transportation of construction materials, as is being done in all similar mega housing projects.

(f) The costing of projects is stated to be completed with the financial closure of projects where no further activities, whether physical or financial, need to be undertaken by the CGEWHO. The pre-final cost of Chennai Phase II project has already been called while giving offer of Possession to all the allottees.

Solid Waste

5782. SHRI C. S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is still following the very obsolete method of transporting solid wastes to landfills without any treatment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the hazards involved in the said method of waste management;

(d) if so, whether the Government would take steps to adopt the best practices prevalent in advanced countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is being collected, transported and dumped in the dumping sites and sanitary landfills by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and thereafter some portion of it is being processed to produce compost and electricity from it as per the provisions of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016. As on 28.02.2018, the total MSW generated per day is 1,43,558 Metric Tons (MT), out of which 24.80% is being scientifically processed. Rest is either land filled in Sanitary Landfills (SLF) or crudely dumped.

(b) Main reasons for dumping of waste on landfill sites are lack of mass awareness and infrastructure like waste processing and recycling plants for scientific management of MSW as per the provisions of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016.

(c) Environmental and public health and hygiene hazards like air pollution, greenhouse gas emission, leachate generation, contamination of soil and water, etc, are associated with the improper dumping and un-scientific management of waste.

(d) and (e) Government has taken various steps for scientific management of waste, which include providing of financial assistance up to 35% for setting up SWM projects like Waste to Compost (WtC) and Waste to Energy (WtE) plants, subsidising the sale of city compost by Rs.1,500/- per MT and assured purchase of all the compost produced, notifying generic tariff of Rs. 7.04 per unit of power produced by WtE plants and Rs. 7.90 per unit of power produced from Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), assured purchase by State Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) of all the power produced from MSW, issuing directions to all States for use of bituminous mixes with the plastic waste in construction of roads, making it mandatory for Bulk Waste Generators (i.e. hotels, hospitals, nursing homes, commercial establishments, markets, etc) to process all their wet/ biodegradable waste at their own premises, etc. Besides this, sustained IEC (Information, Education and Communication) campaign on source segregation, composting, 3Rs (Recycle, Reuse and Reduce), anti-littering, etc is also being undertaken for reduction of MSW generation and increasing scientific and safe disposal of MSW.

Swachh Bharat Mission

5783. SHRI DR. A SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued/ prepared for disposal of waste by hospitals, hotels, railway stations or other public utilities under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

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

(c) the quantum of waste collected per day from hospitals, hotels, railway stations and other public utilities under SBM, State/ UT-wise along with the mechanism for disposal of such waste;

(d) whether any organisation has been penalized for not following the guidelines of the SBM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission, various guidelines for disposal of municipal waste by all statutory towns have been issued which are applicable to all entities falling under their jurisdiction including hotels, hospitals, railway stations and other public utilities. These guidelines comprise waste segregation and storage at source, primary collection, secondary storage, transportation, secondary segregation, resource recovery, processing, treatment, and final disposal of solid waste.

(c) The details of waste collected including that from hospitals, hotels, railway stations and other public utilities by State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Cities have been mandated under Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2016 for scientific disposal of the municipal solid waste. Cities adopt different methods for disposal such as Waste-to-Compost, Waste-to-Energy, Bio-Methanation etc.

(d) and (e) Under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are required to frame bye-laws which inter-alia provide for levying of spot fine for violation of these bye-laws. As per available information, ULBs have collected a sum of Rs.5.78 Crores by way of spot fine. Details of such fine collected, States/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State/UT wise details of Waste Generation
(As on 31.01.2018):*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Waste Generation (Tonnes Per Day)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	6384
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115
3	Arunachal Pradesh	181
4	Assam	1134
5	Bihar	1318
6	Chandigarh UT	462
7	Chhattisgarh	1680
8	Daman and Diu	32

1	2	3
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35
10	NCT of Delhi	10500
11	Goa	260
12	Gujarat	10145
13	Haryana	4514
14	Himachal Pradesh	342
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1374
16	Jharkhand	2327
17	Karnataka	10000
18	Kerala	1463
19	Madhya Pradesh	6424
20	Maharashtra	22570
21	Manipur	176
22	Meghalaya	268
23	Mizoram	201
24	Nagaland	342
25	Odisha	2650
26	Puducherry UT	350
27	Punjab	4100
28	Rajasthan	6500
29	Sikkim	89
30	Tamil Nadu	15437
31	Telangana	7371
32	Tripura	420
33	Uttar Pradesh	15288
34	Uttarakhand	1406
35	West Bengal	7700
Total/ Average		1,43,558

Statement-II

*Details of Spot fine collections made by States/
Union Territories as on 27.03.2018:*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of spot fines made	Amount of fine in Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3744	6,64,700
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	10,80,000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
4	Assam	-	-
5	Bihar	-	14,00,000
6	Chandigarh	1428	64,70,000
7	Chhattisgarh	30148	12,98,000
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	867	97,655
9	Daman and Diu	3	800
10	Delhi	-	-
11	Goa	-	-
12	Gujarat	40,244	13,785,351
13	Haryana	390	1,30,000
14	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
15	Jammu and Kashmir	502	2,02,500
16	Jharkhand	2465	4,25,560
17	Karnataka	-	-
18	Kerala	19000	2,86,12,135
19	Madhya Pradesh	42,277	1,66,85,821
20	Maharashtra	-	-
21	Manipur	-	-
22	Meghalaya	-	-
23	Mizoram	-	-
24	Nagaland	-	-
25	Odisha	-	-
26	Puducherry	300	15,000

1	2	3	4
27	Punjab	2546	4,60,000
28	Rajasthan	-	
29	Sikkim	-	
30	Tamil Nadu	5,81,500	
31	Telangana	-	
32	Tripura	-	
33	Uttar Pradesh	-	
34	Uttarakhand	42	62,40,000
35	West Bengal	-	-
Total		1,43,965	7,81,49,022

Price of Sugarcane

5784. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY KOTHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has taken a decision to increase the Fair and Remunerative Price for sugarcane so as to protect the interests of the sugarcane farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In order to protect the interest of sugarcane farmers, the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane has been increased by Rs. 25/qtl for sugar season 2017-18 in comparison to previous season. FRP of sugarcane for sugar season 2017-18 has been fixed at Rs.255 per quintal at 9.5% recovery rate, subject to a premium of Rs. 2.68 for every 0.1 percent increase in the recovery above 9.5 percent.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Agricultural Land

5785. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of agriculture land acquired for the purpose of development in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which the aforesaid move has adversely affected agriculture production and the prices of essential commodities; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the acquisition of fertile land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) While there is shift in agricultural land for non agricultural purposes including land acquired for the purpose of development, non-agricultural land is also being brought under agricultural uses. As such, the details of agricultural land diverted to non-agricultural uses including land acquired for the purpose of development are not maintained separately. However, as per report on Land Use Statistics for 2014-15 (latest available), the State-wise details of agricultural land and area under non- agricultural uses during the last three years i.e. 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Prices of the agricultural produce are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day to day basis. Overall production of foodgrains has been comfortable. As per the Second Advance estimates of production of food grains 2017-18, the production of total food grains is estimated at 277.49 Million Tonnes in 2017-18 as compared to 275.11 Million Tonnes in 2016-17. Pulses production is estimated at 23.95 Million Tonnes in 2017-18 as compared to 23.13 Million Tonnes in 2016-17. As per the First Advance estimates of production of horticulture crops 2017-18, production of horticulture crops is estimated at 305426.30 thousand MT in 2017-18 as compared to 300642.95 thousand MT in 2016-17.

The Government has taken a number of measures to control inflation, especially food inflation. The steps taken, inter alia, include, (i) sufficient budgetary allocation for Price Stabilization Fund to check volatility of prices of essential commodities, in particular, of pulses; (ii) created buffer stock of pulses through domestic procurement and imports; (iii) announced higher Minimum Support Prices so as to incentivize production; (iv) issued advisory to States/UTs to take strict action against hoarding and black marketing under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980; (v) monitored

the availability position and import tariffs were suitability modulated.

(c) As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Government and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to check diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, under the National Policy for Farmers - 2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities.

National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy - 2007 (NRRP-2007) has also recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be

kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible. Further, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/ degraded areas. The IWMP has been converted to the Watershed Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from the financial year 2015-16.

Further, Government of India is implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and also to maintain balance in various types of land uses across the country. Under this mission all types of land including wastelands/ barren land are developed with suitable need based soil and water conservation measures and parts of such degraded lands developed are put to agricultural practices, leading to net sown area remaining largely unchanged around 141 million ha. in the last two decades.

Statement

State-wise details of agricultural land and area under non-agricultural uses in the country for the last three years 2012-13 to 2014-15 (latest available)

(Thousand Hectares)

States/UTs	Agricultural Land			Area under non-agricultural uses		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	15930	8879	9047	2873	2095	2002
Arunachal Pradesh	424	424	423	26	26	25
Assam	3356	3357	3364	1262	1274	1271
Bihar	6582	6578	6579	1708	1712	1712
Chhattisgarh	5552	5550	5558	734	738	741
Goa	197	197	197	37	37	37
Gujarat	12661	12661	12661	1171	1171	1171
Haryana	3664	3645	3656	542	537	534
Himachal Pradesh	812	812	812	350	350	350
Jammu and Kashmir	1070	1070	1075	267	267	266
Jharkhand	4336	4343	4343	710	706	706
Karnataka	12846	12840	12827	1436	1444	1461

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	2280	2279	2266	508	512	526
Madhya Pradesh	17264	17267	17252	2126	2162	2149
Maharashtra	21129	21127	21099	1456'	1460	1482
Manipur	316	384	390	26	26	26
Meghalaya	1056	1056	1056	108	108	111
Mizoram	408	402	367	87	91	69
Nagaland	694	693	694	93	93	93
Odisha	6743	6797	6784	1305	1280	1318
Punjab	4286	4219	4285	429	498	430
Rajasthan	25548	25542	25511	1864	1889	1940
Sikkim	97	97	97	10	10	10
Tamil Nadu	8126	8120	8112	2184	2190	2199
Telangana	6929	6877	895	885		
Tripura	274	273	272	144	145	146
Uttarakhand	1547	1550	1549	221	222	224
Uttar Pradesh	19075	18955	18939	2893	3027	3046
West Bengal	5673	5662	5655	1822	1834	1842
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	28	28	7	7	7
Chandigarh	1	1	1	5	5	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	24	24	4	4	4
Daman and Diu	3	3	3	0	0	0
Delhi	53	53	53	75	75	75
Lakshadweep	2	2	2	1	1	1
Puducherry	30	30	29	19	19	19
All India	182085	181850	181886	26504	26913	26883

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

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

Portability in PDS

5786. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD

AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce portability I facility in Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits of portability; and

(d) the number of ration cards linked so far to Aadhaar in the country as on date and the number of PDS machines installed in ration shops, State-wise?

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) A new central sector scheme namely "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" has been approved for implementation during 2018-19 and 2019-20. The key objectives of the scheme are to integrate PDS system/portals of States/UTs with Central System/portals, introduction of National Portability, and National level de-duplication of ration cards/beneficiary, etc.

The new scheme will bring efficiency in distribution

of foodgrains as it will provide the option to PDS beneficiaries to lift their entitled foodgrains from the Fair Price Shops of their choice at the national level. Presently, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi have started portability at the State level, and Karnataka, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Telangana have also started portability in the few FPS areas within the State.

(d) At present Aadhaar seeding in Public Distribution System (PDS) at National Level is 82.39% against the total 23.27 crore ration cards. Out of 5.27 lakh FPSs, electronic Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices have been installed in 3.02 lakh FPSs across the country for the biometric/Aadhaar authentication of eligible beneficiaries, electronic capturing of sale transactions at FPSs etc. The State-wise details of ration cards seeded with Aadhaar and the number of e-PoS devices installed at FPSs is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of Aadhaar seeding with ration cards and ePoS installation

(As on 27.03.2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Number of Ration Cards	Number of Ration cards seeded with Aadhaar	Aadhaar Seeding in RCs	Total No. of Fair Price Shops	No. of FPSs with Operative PoS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	94,27,381	94,27,381	100%	28,663	28,663
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,922	12,922	100%	482	373
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,76,342	78,473	45%	1,731	0
4	Assam	57,63,737	0	0%	38,238	109
5	Bihar	1,54,01,000	1,27,14,407	83%	41,483	62
6	Chandigarh	63,187	63,187	100%	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	53,69,000	53,08,000	99%	12,292	11,898
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42,555	42,555	100%	62	62
9	Daman and Diu	23,472	23,472	100%	51	51
10	Delhi	19,41,750	19,41,750	100%	2,254	2,217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Goa	1,39,941	1,39,611	100%	450	42
12	Gujarat	71,81,521	69,49,921	97%	17,210	17,210
13	Haryana	29,62,790	26,47,948	89%	9,413	9,413
14	Himachal Pradesh	7,13,096	6,63,471	93%	4,924	4,905
15	Jammu and Kashmir	16,67,229	9,87,806	59%	6,583	4,076
16	Jharkhand	57,25,982	55,58,234	97%	23,356	23,115
17	Karnataka	1,15,71,715	1,15,54,076	100%	20,319	18,573
18	Kerala	35,02,509	34,44,042	98%	14,335	3,000
19	Lakshadweep	5,110	5,005	98%	39	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,16,39,786	1,07,71,713	93%	22,469	22,469
21	Maharashtra	1,48,28,050	1,29,11,973	87%	52,147	51,987
22	Manipur	5,55,528	1,69,829	30.57%	2,154	0
23	Meghalaya	4,21,548	0	0%	4,651	0
24	Mizoram	1,45,254	1,11,714	76%	1,249	0
25	Nagaland	2,84,934	1,28,860	45%	1,691	0
26	Odisha	86,69,686	79,75,396	92%	12,577	12,577
27	Puducherry	1,69,784	1,69,784	100%	0	0
28	Punjab	34,54,404	33,75,311	98%	16,657	180
29	Rajasthan	99,85,415	95,63,410	96%	26,237	26,080
30	Sikkim	96,306	83,362	87%	1,421	80
31	Tamil Nadu	99,78,902	99,85,517	100%	34,773	34,773
32	Telangana	49,27,847	49,27,847	100%	17,027	17,027
33	Tripura	5,88,557	5,74,871	98%	1,806	25
34	Uttar Pradesh	3,37,18,876	3,02,68,256	90%	81,088	13,202
35	Uttarakhand	13,30,404	11,97,364	90%	9,212	8
36	West Bengal	6,01,85,752	3,79,30,606	63%	20,278	0
Total		23,26,72,272	19,17,08,074	82.39%	5,27,322	3,02,177

Increase in Quantum of Rotten Foodgrains

AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

5787. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD

(a) whether the quantity of rotten foodgrains in the country has been increasing every year during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the reasons for increase in the quantum of rotten foodgrains even after taking action by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the steps taken by the Government are not effective and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken 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) and (b) No madam. Out of the quantity of foodgrain handled by FCI in 2014-15, 0.04% of the grains were damaged, whereas, in the year 2017-18 (upto 1.02.2018) only 0.006% of the grains have been damaged.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Paddy Procurement Operations in Odisha

5788. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of certain incidentals for paddy procurement operations in Odisha for the KMS 2017-18 have been fixed abnormally low as compared to that of the last year's KMS;

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

(c) whether the abnormal reduction in rates of incidentals hamper the smooth paddy procurement operations in Odisha;

(d) if so, the details of the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government has planned to conduct procurement operations for paddy in Odisha through FCI at the rates fixed for the current marketing season; and

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

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

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As per extant Principles of procurement incidentals applicable uniformly for all the States, the rates of incidentals are fixed in Provisional Cost Sheets for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2017-18. Accordingly, rates of all the incidentals have been fixed in respect of Odisha also. Further, a quantity of 36.46 LMT paddy has been procured in Odisha during KMS 2017-18 as on 24.03.2018 against a quantity of 35.39 LMT procured during KMS 2016-17 in the corresponding period which indicates smooth paddy procurement operations in Odisha.

(e) and (f) Odisha is a Decentralized Procurement (DCP) State for paddy procurement. In a DCP state, State Government procures the paddy from farmers and only on the request of State Government, FCI participates. No such request was received from State Govt, of Odisha for KMS 2017-18.

Radicalization in North East

5789. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radicalization in North Eastern States, many of which border Bangladesh had emerged as a fresh challenge and its agents were operating in the name of religion, NGOs, social cultural activity and educational development and if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to identify the agents of radicalization, closely monitor their activities and take action where necessary and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is closely monitoring the flow and utilization of foreign funds by the radicalization agents in North Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Some parts of North Eastern Region are vulnerable to radicalization from across the border. There are reports that some radical outfits have been trying to expand its network and activities in the region. Security and Intelligence agencies are aware of the threat of radicalization in North Eastern States and taking necessary steps to thwart these moves. The activities of such radical elements are being monitored closely.

Stockholding Limit of Sugar

5790. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any notification to the State Governments to keep the sugar stock holding to 17 per cent of the total production;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any request from Tamil Nadu to provide exemption for Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(d) the Government's stand 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) and (b) (Central Government has directed the sugar mills to maintain sugar stocks for the months of February and March, 2018 as per the following:

- (i) February, 2018: Not less than 83% of the closing stock as on the last date of January, 2018 + the sugar produced during the month of February, 2018- sugar exported during the month of February, 2018.
- (ii) March, 2018: Not less than 86% of the closing stock as on the last date of February, 2018 + the sugar produced during the month of March, 2018- sugar exported during the month of March, 2018.

This was done to maintain demand and supply balance of sugar in order to keep the ex-mill price of sugar stable at reasonable level enabling the sugar mills to clear cane price dues of farmers in time.

(c) and (d) A representation has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu seeking exemption for cooperative and public sector sugar mills of the State from stock limits imposed by Central Government. Since, any relaxation to the cooperative and public sector sugar mills of Tamil Nadu may again dampen the price sentiments which are detrimental in the interest of farmers, the request of State Government has not been acceded.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation Council of India Act

5791. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any minimum standards of education under the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) Act, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make any revision in the minimum standards of education in order to strengthen the education system under the RCI Act in the States, including Chhattisgarh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (b) The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) has been mandated under Rehabilitation Council of -India Act, 1992 to ensure minimum standards of education for development of human resources in special education and disability rehabilitation all over the country. The Council has prescribed standards of education for various courses developed/standardized by it.

Basic Qualification	Level of the RCI approved Training programme	Duration of Training Programmes
1	2	3
10th	Certificate Course	1 year
10+2	Diploma in Special Education (DHH/MR/VI/ASD/CP/Db)	2 years
10+2 (Science)	Graduate Programme such as BASLP/BPO	4 years/4 Vi years
Graduate	Degree Programme such as B.Ed.Spl.Ed. (HI /LD /M /VI/ MD/LI&CP)	2 years
Graduate in Concerned Discipline	Post Graduate Degree Programme such as M.Ed. Spl.Ed.(VI/HI/ MR/LD)	2 years

1	2	3
Graduate in Concerned Discipline	Post Graduate Programme MASLP/MPO	2 years
Post Graduate in Concerned Discipline	M.Phil, in Clinical Psychology/ Rehabilitation Psychology Psy.D.	2 years/ 3 years

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Crop Specific Requirement of Fertilizers

5792. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to develop a software to generate crop specific and site specific recommendation of fertilizers and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government is considering to expand the seed village programmes from the existing 30,000 to 60,000 villages and 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) National Informatics Centre, MeitY has designed and developed web based and smart phone based software in the form of portal to generate crop specific recommendations of the fertilizers. The software facilitates web and mobile app based registration of soil samples, test results entry, automatic calculations of fertilizers recommendations and generation of Soil Health Card. Soil Health Card provides recommendations of fertilizers, biofertilizers, organic fertilizers and necessary soil ameliorations.

(b) To upgrade the quality of farmer's saved seeds, Seed Village Programme is in operation under Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP). The Government has expanded the target of seed villages from 30,000 to 60,000 seed villages during the year 2017-18. Against this, 61,167 number of seed villages have been organized in the country during the year 2017-18 as on date.

Transportation of Foodgrains

5793. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has explored other options for the transportation of foodgrains to the State, if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the reasons for rejecting the same, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the corrective steps proposed 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Food Corporation of India (FCI) undertakes movement of containerized transportation of foodgrains wherever it is economically viable for the Corporation in comparison to conventional rail-cum-road movement.

During 2016-17, FCI moved 13 containerized rakes with a total saving of Rs. 44 lakhs. A target of 100 containerized rakes movement was kept for 2017-18, against which 131 containerized rakes have been moved till date with approx. savings of Rs.593 lakhs. One container rake has been loaded from Madhya Pradesh till date.

State-wise details of the containerized rakes movement are as under:

Name of the State	No. of Container rakes moved during 2016-17	No. of Container rakes moved during 2017-18
Punjab	5	65
Haryana	1	22
Chhattisgarh	5	29
Andhra Pradesh	2	14
Madhya Pradesh	0	1
Total	13	131

At present, containerized movement of foodgrains from Madhya Pradesh are not found economically viable.

As an alternative to the road movement related problems in ME States like landslides & deplorable condition of National Highways during rainy season and

megablock, FCI undertook riverine movement of foodgrains and moved 9942 MT foodgrain from Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) to Tripura via Ashuganj (Bangladesh) during 2014. Further FCI moved 9691 MT and 2267 MT foodgrains from Kolkata to Tripura via Ashuganj (Bangladesh) during 2015 and 2016 respectively.

FCI has also moved foodgrains via sea route from designated depots of Andhra Pradesh to designated depots of Kerala. A total of 1.43 LMT foodgrain has been moved since 2013-14 to 2016-17 from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala through sea-route.

Housing Rental Scheme

5794. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to consult local bodies with regard to their requirement for implementing housing rental scheme for the urban poor across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any response from the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Government is likely to make assessment of the requirement of houses in cities and sort out the problems related to housing in cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) At present, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not have any scheme for providing rental housing for the urban poor across the country. However, the Ministry has drafted a National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP) with a vision 'to create a vibrant, sustainable and inclusive rental housing market in India'. The Draft policy envisages creation of adequate rental housing stock by promoting Social Rental Housing (srh), with direct or indirect support from Government (State/ Union Territories), with special focus on affordability of vulnerable groups and urban poor (Economical Weaker Sections and Lower Income Group as defined by Government of India from time to time).

This Ministry has shared the draft NURHP with the State Governments and held wide consultations with all the stake holders. A National Consultation in this regard was organized at New Delhi on 4th December, 2015.

Feedback on the draft NURHP has been received from various quarters.

"Land" and "Colonisation" are State subjects and therefore, it is the primary responsibility of State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to provide housing including rental housing.

Unregulated Antibiotics

5795. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that MNCs continue to produce and sell unregulated antibiotics which result in the problem of antimicrobial resistance and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether out of the 118 Fixed Dose Combination Antibiotics sold in India between 2007 and 2012, 64 per cent were not approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country has one of the highest rate of antibiotic consumption and antimicrobial resistance and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the proactive steps likely to be taken by the Government to curb the production and sale of antibiotics not approved by the CDSCO?

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), (b) (d) As per Rule 122E of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1945, the combination of two or more drugs i.e. Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) combined for the first time fall under the definition of New Drug and therefore permission from the office of Drug Controller General of India (DCG(I)) is required before these are licensed by State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) for manufacture for sale in the country. However it was observed that SLAs were granting licenses of unapproved FDCs including antibiotic combinations without due approval from DCG(I).

DCG(I) vide letter dated 15.01.2013 had requested all State/UT Drugs Controllers to ask the concerned manufacturers in their State to prove the safety and efficacy of such FDCs as mentioned above before the office of DCG (I) within a period of 18 months, failing which FDCs would be considered for being prohibited for manufacture

and marketing in the country. To examine the applications received in response to the direction of the DCG(I), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. C. K. Kokate for examining the safety and efficacy of these FDCs.

Based on the recommendations of the Prof. C. K. Kokate Expert Committee, the Central Government prohibited 344 FDCs vide notification dated 10.03.2016. Further the Central Government has also prohibited 5 FDCs vide notification dated 08.06.2017. Out of these 349 (344+5) FDCs prohibited, there were 46 FDCs of antibiotics (44 FDCs prohibited on 10.03.2016 and 02 FDCs prohibited on 08.06.2017).

With respect to above said 344 FDCs which includes 44 FDCs of antibiotics, various stakeholders filed writ petitions in different High Courts across the country and the said notification was quashed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated 01.12.2016. Subsequently, the Union of India had challenged the order of Delhi High Court before the Supreme Court by way of SLP. Further, about 20 cases including 5 FDCs prohibited on 08.06.2017 which were pending before various High Courts across the country were also transferred to Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order 15.12.2017 has directed that to have an analysis made in greater depth, these cases [(344+5) FDCs] should go to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) and/or a Sub-Committee formed by the DTAB for the purpose of having a relook into these cases.

Accordingly, in the 78th meeting of DTAB held on 12.02.2018, a sub-committee is constituted to examine the banned FDCs.

The Central Government had also prohibited 5 antibiotic FDCs during from 1983 to 2001, which are still under prohibition.

Further, Ministry of Health and Family welfare and CDSCO have taken various regulatory measures to curb the misuse of antibiotics. Details are as under:-

- (i) Antibiotics are included in Schedule H and H1 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and are required to be sold by retail only under the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.
- (ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules were amended by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to make a provision that the container of a medicine for treatment of food producing animals shall be

labelled with the withdrawal period of the drug for the species on which it is intended to be used.

(c) No such data regarding rate of antibiotic consumption and antimicrobial resistance is maintained by the Department.

[Translation]

Illegal Construction

5796. SHRI PRAKASH B. HUKKERI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant cases of illegal construction in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi particularly at the area under Sadar Bazar Police Station and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these constructions are being done in nexus with Police Officers, if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether any such case of nexus of Builder Mafia with Police officers has come to light and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the prescribed rules for transfer of police officials in Delhi Police particularly under Sadar Bazar Police Station area of North District is being followed properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Delhi Police has reported that their role with regard to illegal construction is limited to informing the civic agencies whenever such illegal construction comes to their notice. 14982, 13219, 12210 and 2444 intimations during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto 28.02.2018) respectively about the illegal construction in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi have been sent by Delhi Police to concerned civic agencies. of which, 104, 105, 106 and 19 intimations during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto 15.03.2018) respectively are for the area of Sadar Bazaar Police Station. Also, on receipt of notice from Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCD) under Section 344(2) of Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) Act, local Police takes action to stop construction and seize construction materials.

(b) and (c) No case of nexus of builder mafia with Police officers has reportedly come to the notice of Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 28.02.2018). Details of action taken against Delhi

Police personnel on allegations of inaction/ allowing illegal construction during the last three years and the current year (upto 28.02.2018) are as under:

Year	Departmental Enquiry	Show Cause Notice	Censure	Expl- anation	Warning
2015	01	28	13	56	-
2016	05	13	02	07	06
2017	-	29	01	15	-
2018 (upto 28.02.2018)	-	-	-	-	-

(d) Delhi Police has reported that transfer/posting Delhi Police officials including official in PS Sadar Bazar is being done as per provisions contained in Standing Order No.289/10.

[English]

Promotion of Agri-Business

5797. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote agri-business and incubation facilities in rural areas; and

(b) the schemes that have been launched to encourage farmers to adopt income supplementing activities in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) In order to promote agri-business and incubation facilities in the country including rural areas, the Government of India has released a new model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017" on 24th April, 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. The provisions therein provides for alternative marketing channels to facilitate farmers in marketing their produce at competitive & remunerative prices. Further, the Government is formulating a progressive, holistic and facilitative model Contract Farming Act, which is in the final stage of its drafting. Under the draft model Act, provisions have been made inter-alia for integrating food processors with farmers with an aim to ensure better price realisation to the farmers for their produce besides reducing post-harvest losses,

and incentivising the private sector processors to invest in processing activities.

The Government through, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) and Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY) is promoting agri-business and incubation facilities in rural areas.

Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), small and marginal women farmers are organized into producers' collectives for agriculture and dairy related businesses. This enables them to benefit from collective action and the economies of scale.

Under Mahila Kisan Sashkatikaran Pariyojana, a sub-component of DAY-NRLM, and also through other livelihoods interventions under the programme women farmers are encouraged to diversify their livelihoods by taking up livestock and non-timber forest produce based activities and small non-farm enterprises, wherever such opportunities are available. In addition, Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is being implemented as another sub-component of DAY-NRLM with the objective of helping rural poor to come out of poverty by helping them set-up sustainable enterprises.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) is a big step of the Government towards doubling farmers income, providing better prices to farmers, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas.

Venture Capital Assistance is also provided by the Government for setting up of agribusiness projects and thereby providing assured market to producers for increasing rural income & employment.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), through its network of 690 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country, is organizing demonstrations, training programs and skill development programs for the benefit of farmers and farm women, rural youth and in-service extension personnel. The new technologies generated by ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities are shared by KVKs to farmers through line departments of Agriculture in the states.

Further, ICAR, through "Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture" (ARYA) programme, is attracting and empowering the youth in rural areas to take up various

Agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for sustainable income and gainful employment in selected districts.

Vidyasri Residential Schools for Girls

5798. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch "Vidyasri Residential Schools for Girls" Scheme for upliftment of Scheduled Caste Girls in the country;

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

(c) whether any such schools are being established in the State of Tamil Nadu and particularly in Tenkasi and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) No Madam. The proposal of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for revision of the Scheme, 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)' to include one new component i.e. 'Setting up of Residential Schools for SC Girls' was not recommended for implementation by the Expenditure Finance Committee.

Facilities for Urban Poor

5799. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy, programme and time-bound action plan of the Government to provide drinking water, road, light and community building facilities in poor, deprived, labour and scheduled castes settlements in urban areas; and

(b) the number of settlements in Karnataka to which financial assistance was provided for the above facilities during the last three years along with the details of funds provided to model towns of the State, town-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban Development is a State subject. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs facilitates and handholds States/Union Territories (UTs) including Karnataka in this endeavour through its Missions -

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission (SCM).

AMRUT has provisions to improve urban infrastructure including water supply. An objective of the Mission is universal coverage of water supply viz a tap connection for every household in the Mission city. Under this Mission, 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 Cities.

Under the SCM, some of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City would include adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, efficient urban mobility, affordable housing, especially for the poor etc. Implementation of Smart City is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up at city level in the form of a limited company.

Details of Funds released to the State Government of Karnataka under the Missions is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released to the State Govt. of Karnataka under the Mission

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved SAAPs of Karnataka under AMRUT in three rounds in first three years itself, amounting to Rs. 4,952.87 crore including central share of Rs. 2,318.79 crore. So far an amount of Rs. 551.84 crore has been released to the State of Karnataka under AMRUT.

Funds released to Karnataka under the Smart Cities Mission

Name of cities	Total released (Rs. in crore)
Mangaluru	111
Belagavi	196
Shivamogga	111
Hubballi-Dharwad	111
Tumakuru	111

[*Translation*]

Reservation in Private Sector

5800. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to find ways to implement reservation in the private sector through talks with political parties, corporate world and other organisations;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) A Coordination Committee for Affirmative Action for SCs & STs in the Private Sector was set up by the Government in 2006. In accordance with the decisions of the Coordination Committee, Apex Industry Associations namely Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), have prepared a Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for member companies centered around education, employability, entrepreneurship and employment to achieve inclusion. Measures, inter-alia, including scholarships, vocational training, entrepreneurship development programmes and coaching are provided by the members of Industry Associations.

[English]

**Recommendation of Sitakant
Mohapatra Committee**

5801. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of Sitakant Mohapatra Committee for inclusion of 38 other languages in the 8th schedule of the constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor? ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) At present there is no established set of objective criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. As the evolution of dialects and languages is dynamic, influenced by socio-eco-political developments, it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages, whether to distinguish them from dialects, or for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus,

both the earlier attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant mohapatra (2003) Committees to evolve such fixed criteria have not borne fruit.

Price Cap by NPPA

5802. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) capped the prices of 31 more drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that there are 829 drugs in the National List of Essential Medicines, 2015, all of which will be brought under price control; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) The National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015) contains 377 medicines. NLEM, 2015 has been included in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) as revised Schedule - I replacing the original Schedule - I. The revised Schedule contains 377 medicines covering 945 formulations/packs. Till 28th February, 2018, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 formulations (including 4 medical devices i.e. Cardiac stents, drug eluting stents, condoms and intra uterine devices) under Revised Schedule - I of the DPCO, 2013 based on NLEM, 2015. The ceiling price notifications are available on the website of the NPPA i.e. www.nppaindia.nic.in.

Urban Reforms

5803. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering modifications in stage-1 regarding shortlisting criteria under the scheme for Transformational Urban Reforms through Performance Based Incentives for States/ULBs; 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.

(b) Does not arise.

**Revision in Funding Pattern
of PMFBY**

5804. SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to revise the funding pattern in PMFBY to 60:40 between the Centre and State like other central sector schemes;

(b) the necessary steps taken by the Government for provision of contingent funds under PMFBY for smooth implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide greater operational flexibility to the States and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the necessary steps taken by the Government for imparting capacity building of State officials and bank officials regarding implementation of crop insurance scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) Though the scheme is a Central Sector Scheme, however, keeping in view the significant stake of the States in securing the interest of their farmers, they are required to share equally the premium subsidy with the Central Government. As such there is no such proposal under consideration for revising the funding pattern in Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to 60 : 40 between Centre and States.

Keeping in view the stake of the States in the successful implementation of the scheme, the States that opt for the scheme have been given maximum operational flexibility, viz. in deciding the crops/areas to be covered and the indemnity levels, cut-off dates within the seasonality discipline etc. The States provide past/ present yield data for determination of actuarial premium rates and claim amounts. State Governments also prepare clusters of their districts through appropriate risk classification for minimization/ rationalization of actuarial premium and selection of implementing insurance companies, whether public or private, through transparent bidding process based on the lowest premium rates (L-1) quoted by them. They also conduct Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and furnish CCE data for calculation of claims etc. Overall

powers for scheme implementation and monitoring are vested in State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) and District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC).

With regard to provision of contingency fund, while there is currently no provision under the scheme, however, to encourage co-option of better technology in the scheme, there is a provision to reimburse 50% expenditure on purchase of smartphones for transmission of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) yield data by Government of India. Further, 50% of additional expenses made by the States due to increased number of CCEs due to reduction in unit area of insurance to village/village panchayat are also reimbursed.

The Government both Central and State and insurance companies regularly undertake capacity building in crop insurance and in use of related technology for State officials and bank officials through regular workshops, training and sensitization programmes.

[Translation]

Sugar Mills

5805. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

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

(a) whether several sugar mills have been shut down or on the verge of closure due to shortage of raw materials in the country;

(b) if so, the number of sugar mills shut down or sick across the country, State/ut-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely supply of raw materials to these sugar mills along with the details and the outcome 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) During current sugar season 2017-18, there is no shortage of sugarcane in the country for supply as raw material to sugar mills. However, during current sugar season, 217 sugar mills have remained closed due to reasons other than shortage of sugarcane. A statement showing State/ut-wise number of closed sugar

mills during current sugar season is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of closed sugar mills in the country

(As on 20.03.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Closed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Punjab	8
2	Haryana	2
3	Rajasthan	2
4	Uttar Pradesh	39
5	Uttarakhand	2
6	Madhya Pradesh	11
7	Chhattisgarh	0
8	Gujarat	11
9	Maharashtra	61
10	Bihar	17
11	Assam	3
12	Odisha	6
13	West Bengal	3
14	Andhra Pradesh	15
15	Telangna	4
16	Karnataka	17
17	Tamil Nadu	10
18	Puducherry	2
19	Kerala	2
20	Goa	0
21	Nagaland	1
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Total		217

[English]

Licences for New Drugs

5806. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drug Quality Regulator has prohibited the States from issuing manufacturing licences for new drugs, unless approval has been granted by the Drugs Controller General of India;

(b) whether the order has been issued in the wake of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority's crackdown on leading pharmaceutical companies found selling over 200 medicines without price approval; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945, no New Drug shall be manufactured for sale unless it is approved by the Licensing Authority as defined in clause (b) of Rule 21 of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 i.e. Drug Controller General of India (DCG(I)). Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has issued circulars from time to time to the State/UT Drugs Controllers requesting them not to issue any licence for manufacturing for sale of new drugs falling under definition of new drug as defined in Rule 122E of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945 without prior approval of DCG(I).

(b) and (c) As per the information received from CDSCO, circulars have been issued by them to ensure implementation of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules in respect of New drugs and not in the wake of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority's decision regarding new drugs launched without taking prior price approval.

Pack Houses

5807. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there are only 250 pack houses to undertake pre-shipment cleaning, grading and packaging of export-bound consignment against the estimated requirement of 70000;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to address the paucity of pack houses in the country; and

(c) whether the Government has set up any target to meet the demand of pack houses, if so, the details thereof and the estimated time by which the requirement of pack houses is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per study titled "All India Cold-chain Infrastructure Capacity (AICIC - 2015)" commissioned by National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) and conducted by NABCONS reported requirement of about 70,000 pack houses for handling perishable produce for domestic as well as export markets in the country. The study also estimated that there were about 250 number of integrated pack houses in the country.

The pack houses meant to undertake pre-shipment cleaning, grading, packing of export-bound consignments need to meet certain standards and recognition by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under their pack house recognition scheme. So far, APEDA has recognized 213 pack houses in the country for export purpose.

(b) and (c) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of Horticulture which inter-alia provides assistance for creation of post harvest management infrastructure including setting up of pack houses for perishable horticulture produce in the country. The assistance is available to an individual or an enterprise through State Horticulture Mission/National Horticulture Board for setting up of farm pack house (9M x 6M) with cost of Rs.4.00 lakh per unit and integrated pack house (9M x 18M) with cost of Rs. 50.00 lakh per unit.

These components are demand/ entrepreneur-driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc through commercial ventures for which assistance @ 50% of admissible project cost for farm pack houses is provided. For integrated pack house assistance @ 35% of the admissible project in general areas and @ 50% in hilly and schedule area is available as credit linked and back ended subsidy.

Further, APEDA has increased the financial assistance from Rs.75.00 lakh to Rs.1.00 crore (@ 40% of

the total eligible project cost) for setting up of pack houses recognized for export purpose.

So far, 20710 on-farm pack houses and 154 integrated pack houses have been established under MIDH.

[*Translation*]

Budget for Divyangjans

5808. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any new provisions in the Budget 2018-19 for the Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan).

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the budget has been increased for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (b) The Union Budget 2018-19 has not introduced any new provisions solely for Persons With Disabilities (Divyangjan). However, certain provisions in the Budget 2018-19 have a bearing on Persons With Disabilities. These include:-

- (i) A standard deduction of Rs. 40,000/- from income under the head 'Salaries' has been introduced in lieu of the present exemption in respect of transport allowance and reimbursement of miscellaneous medical expenses. However, in case of salaried Persons with Disabilities, the transport allowance at enhanced rate shall continue to be available along with standard deduction of Rs. 40,000/-.
- (ii) Launch of a National Health Protection Scheme to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families, thereby providing coverage upto Rs 5 lakh per family every year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
- (iii) Provisions of escalators in all railway stations with more than 25,000 footfalls.
- (iv) Setting up of a model aspirational skill centre in every district of the country.

(c) and (d) The total budgetary allocation for this Department for the year 2018-19 is Rs 1070 crore as against budget allocation of Rs 855 crore during 2017-18 i.e. about 25% increase in budget allocation.

[English]

Skill Development Training for OBCs

5809. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch venture capital fund for OBC category on the lines of Venture Capital Fund for SC;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the likely date of implementation;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for skill development training for the OBC category; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The Government has launched Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC) during 2017-18. The aim of VCF-BC is to provide concessional finance to the backward class entrepreneurs who will create wealth and value for society and will also enhance direct and indirect employment for Backward Classes. Asset Management Company for this scheme is IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd. Assistance under the scheme will be in the range of Rs. 20 lakh to Rs. 5 crore, subject to the condition that quantum of aggregate assistance is not more than two times the current net worth of the company.

(c) and (d) Yes. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), an organisation under the aegis of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment facilitates Skill Development Training to Backward Classes in conformity with common norms prescribed by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The details of Skill Development Training Provided to Backward Classes by NBCFDC during the last 3 year and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Statewise Skill Development Training Provided to Backward Classes by NBCFDC from 2014-15 to 2017-18 (upto 19.03.2018)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Cumulative	
		No. of Trainees	Amount Disbursed								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	270	18.11	995	57.60	1476	69.79	661	29.84	3402	175.34
2	Assam	0	0.00	1540	133	714	42.16	1785	117.27	4039	291.99
3	Bihar	970	105.03	370	34.72	1265	109.58	1125	60.5	3730	309.83
4	Chandigarh	50	4.50	0	0.00	50	2.27	0	0	100	6.77
5	Chhattisgarh	340	30.35	400	11.70	393	28.75	520	42.22	1653	113.02
6	Delhi	110	7.52	100	10	328	11.28	309	6.43	847	35.23
7	Goa	50	2.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	2.00
8	Gujarat	770	41.25	500	50.00	433	23.01	105	13	1808	127.26
9	Haryana	860	70.22	1330	155.84	1226	78.70	1212	69.61	4628	374.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	Himachal Pradesh	230	15.30	342	38.18	310	58.76	440	47.72	1322	159.96
11	Jammu and Kashmir	210	14.02	250	19.64	575	28.12	560	18.37	1595	80.15
12	Jharkhand	1261	99.59	500	25.87	393	21.18	935	37.67	3089	184.31
13	Karnataka	270	24.76	500	50.00	706	19.74	339	29.86	1815	124.36
14	Kerala	295	27.64	120	18.00	429	38.65	615	24.22	1459	108.51
15	Madhya Pradesh	690	52.61.	1381	118.32	1491	126.87	2979	143.69	6541	441.49
16	Maharashtra	120	5.75'	330	28.88	253	18.96	401	32.01	1104	85.60
17	Manipur	449	32.17	380	29.31	257	18.6	280	14.26	1366	94.34
18	Odisha	430	39.51	660	53.21	955	76.38	863	81.05	2908	250.15
19	Puducherry	50	2.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	2.58
20	Punjab	390	26.18	234	23.48	956	57.88	538	35.24	2118	142.78
21	Rajasthan	279	15.54	1266	125.04	1215	63.10	2090	70.45	4850	274.13
22	Sikkim	60	3.24	0	0	120	6.19	25	1.36	205	10.79
23	Tamil Nadu	287	27.25	677	57.63	1778	103.05	765	35.52	3507	223.45
24	Telangana	0	0.00	117	12.96	612	30.24	430	20.97	1159	64.17
25	Tripura	0	0.00	217	11.63	190	14.49	1730	89.7	2137	115.82
26	Uttar Pradesh	774	56.20	1682	153.37	1926	115.30	2982	158.96	7364	483.83
27	Uttarakhand	25	0.75	305	33.90	165	14.2	125	9.64	620	58.49
28	West Bengal	2170	198.17	950	83.59	532	38.91	2586	162	6238	482.67
Total		11410	920.22	15146	1335.43	18748	1216.16	24400	1351.56	69704	4823.37

Hallmarking Centres

5810. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made Hallmarking compulsory for all gold and silver jewellery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate number of Hallmarking centres have been set up, if so, the details thereof, State-wise specially in Saurashtra region of Gujarat;

(d) whether the facility in these centres would be available to consumers as well to test their jewellery; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to create public awareness 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) and (b) The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 has enabling provisions for making hallmarking of precious metal articles mandatory by the Central Government.

(c) The setting up of Assaying & Hallmarking (A&H) Centre is a market driven activity depending upon the commercial viability as assessed by the entrepreneur.

The details of Hallmarking centers, State wise is given in the enclosed Statement. In Saurashtra, Gujarat there are 20 A&H Centres.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Any person can get their jewellery tested from any BIS recognized Assaying and Hallmarking Centre after paying the due charges.

Bureau of Indian Standards organizes regular Awareness Programmes through its various Regional Offices/Branch Offices. Many of these awareness programmes are conducted in association with Consumer Organizations. These programmes focus on enhancing quality consciousness of consumers by highlighting issues of Standardization, promotion of BIS Standard Mark, Hallmarking of Gold & Silver and educating them on the misuse of BIS Standard Mark & Complaint Redressal System for products with BIS Standard Mark. Consumer Awareness Programmes carried out in the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Consumer Awareness Programmes
2014-15	292
2015-16	166
2016-17	163
2017-18 (upto Feb 2018)	189

Statement

The State wise distribution of the BIS recognized Assaying & Hallmarking Centres as on 25 Feb 2018:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Assaying & Hallmarking Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Assam	02
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Chandigarh	02
5.	Chhattisgarh	05
6.	Delhi	39

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	63
8.	Goa	01
9.	Haryana	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	03
12.	Jharkhand	04
13.	Karnataka	37
14.	Kerala	53
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13
16.	Maharashtra	94
17.	Odisha	10
18.	Puducherry	01
19.	Punjab	18
20.	Rajasthan	27
21.	Tamil Nadu	65
22.	Telangana	14
23.	Tripura	01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33
25.	Uttarakhand	01
26.	West Bengal	50
Total		592

Consumption of Urea

5811. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumption of urea in the country at present;

(b) the gap between demand and supply of urea along with the targets of production fixed for the next three years;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to eliminate the shortage and irregularities in supply of urea; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure regular supply of fertilizers in backward and remote areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJEET SINGH): (a) The production and consumption of Urea in the country for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto February, 18) are given below:-

(Figure in 'LMT)

Year	Production	Consumption/Sale
2016-17	242.01	296.07
2017-18	218.53	283.18

(upto Feb, 2018)

(b) The demand of fertilizers is assessed and projected season-wise by the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation & Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with the State Governments for which bi-annual conferences are held before commencement of each cropping season. The gap between demand and production is met through imports. The requirement for Kharif 2018 (April to September, 2018), as assessed by DAC&FW, is 148.90 LMT (without reserve allocation) & 158.00 LMT (with reserve allocation). The requirement (demand) is fulfilled through indigenous production and imports. The season-wise demand is assessed before the start of the season each year.

(c) and (d) To ensure adequate availability as per demand and to eliminate the shortage and irregularities in supply of Urea including in backward, remote and hilly areas, the Department of Fertilizers takes following steps:-

- (1) The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
- (2) 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 monitored throughout the

country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS).

- (ii) 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 import.

Funds for PMAY

5812. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has disbursed more than 2000 crore to the States under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) for construction of new shelters;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether the funds allocated has not been utilized by the States for the purposes for which it was disbursed;
- (d) if so, whether the Supreme Court has asked the States and Union Government to conduct a CAG audit of the funds allocated and its utilization thereof;
- (e) if so, whether the Government has conducted the said audit and if so, the findings thereof along with the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that the funds allocated is utilized for the same purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

is implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" reduce the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. Construction of shelters for urban homeless is done under the 'Shelters for Urban Homeless' component, which is one of the seven components of DAY-NULM. Since the beginning of the Mission, Rs. 1516.43 Crores have been released to the States/UTs. The funds are released to the States/UTs for implementation of the Mission as a whole and no component-wise allocation is done by the Ministry. The States/UTs have been given the flexibility to decide the inter-se allocation of funds under various components, as per their requirement and capacity.

(d) No Madam, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has not asked the Union Government to conduct a CAG audit of the funds allocated and utilised under DAY-NULM. The Court has, however, directed that special audit of three States viz. Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal may be conducted.

(e) Does not arise.

Funding of Separatists

5813. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the separatists got hundreds of crores which instigates violence in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the money was transferred to the separatists through fake accounts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to unearth the source of funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Inputs indicate existence of nexus /collusion of disrupting elements sponsored by neighbouring country and separatists in Kashmir. Some of the key separatist leaders have been noted being in touch with militant leaders based in Pak/POK. They have also been believed to be receiving instructions and financial support from Pak establishment for adverse activities in Jammu and Kashmir. Recently, NIA has arrested some separatists in connection to their source of funding.

Necessary action is taken against such elements in accordance with the provisions of law. There is a well-

established institutional mechanism to effectively deal with illegal activities on the India-Pakistan border/ Line of Control. A terror funding and Fake Currency cell has been set up in the National Investigation Agency to investigate Terror Funding Case.

Foreign Tribunals in Assam

5814. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Foreigner Tribunals (FTs) functioning in Assam to solve the cases of 'D' voters, district-wise;

(b) the number of judges and officials engaged at these tribunals in Assam and the average percentage of disposal of 'D' voter cases in a month by these FTs;

(c) the criteria for selection of a judge or law officer for hearing 'D' voter case at FTs;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation regarding violation of norms by these officials while dealing with the case of 'D' voters; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJUJU): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss-making BBUNL

5815. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some heavy industries including Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL) and its subsidiaries are running in losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to revive or close some industries including BBUNL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such industries are likely to be closed or revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Since Industry is a

State Subject, the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) does not maintain any centralized data regarding industries which are running in losses. The role of DHI is confined to the administration of only those Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which are under its administrative control. It is a fact that some CPSEs under DHI are running in losses and details of such CPSEs are available in Public Enterprises Survey 2016-17 which has been laid in the Parliament on 13th March, 2018. However, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), a CPSE under DHI was a profit making CPSE and having a subsidiary namely Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Company Limited (BBJ). However, BBJ was merged with BBUNL w.e.f. 10th July, 2015 and the new entity was renamed as Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Company Limited (BBJ) w.e.f. 18th November, 2015.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Irregularities in SVNIRTAR

5816. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2.5 lakh Persons with Disabilities have been trained under the National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets set in this regard along with the steps taken to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) launched a National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 21st March, 2015. In order to implement this Plan financial assistance is provided under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA). The details are as under:

Year	No of beneficiaries	Amount Released (Rs. In crore)
1	2	3
2014-15	9000	10.23

1	2	3
2015-16	28042	22.08
2016-17	44276	32.99
2017-18	51675	61.72
Till date		
Total	132993	127.02

(c) The targets set for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are to provide skill development training to 66,000 and 90,000 persons with disabilities respectively.

Following steps have been taken to achieve the said targets:

(i) A separate Sector Skill Council for PwDs has been set up in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

(ii) A Selection Committee was setup for selection of training partners & other related work.

(iii) Expression of Interest was invited to make a panel of training partners.

(iv) A network of 239 Empanelled Training Partners (ETPs) consisting of both Government and non-Government organisations has been set up.

(v) Grant in aid is provided to ETPs as per Common Norms issued by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)

Effect of Climate Change on Fishermen

5817. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the challenges faced by the fishermen community across the country due to climate change and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to address the issue?

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

KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has informed that as per the study titled "Climate Change and India: 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" published in 2010, yields of some species like Oil Sardines may increase in the future due to warming, elevated sea surface temperature, favourable wind and increasing coastal upwelling index. The said study revealed that the Indian Mackerel may move northwards and an increase in catch of Threadfin breems might take place in the comparatively cooler months of October to March instead of April to September.

The Government has notified Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 with a view to ensure livelihood security to the fishermen and other local communities living in the coastal areas and to conserve and protect coastal areas.

People facilitating Islamic States (IS)

5818. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Investigation Agency is looking for some people who have gone off the radar after their names surfaced for receiving and sending funds on behalf of the Islamic States (IS) to establish its presence in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that these people have also helped people leave for Syria and Iraq; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) NIA has investigated 23 cases related to ISIS in which 81 persons have been arrested and 39 are absconding. Some of the arrested and absconding accused have either provided or received funds for helping co-accused to go to the areas under the influence of Islamic State (IS).

R&D in Electric Vehicle Technology

5819. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for Research and Development projects with private players for improving electric vehicle technology and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote Research and Development in electric vehicles in the country; and

(c) whether the Government has started the process of establishing electric vehicles charging infrastructure in the country 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) Specific Projects received under Technology Platform / R&D ; Pilot Projects and Charging Infrastructure focus areas of the FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric vehicles in India], including those of consortium with private players, are considered and approved for sanctioning grant under the scheme. A list of such approved projects / proposals is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Projects approved by DHI under FAME India Scheme (Pilot Projects, Charging infrastructure and Technology Development

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Operating Agency
1	2	3
1	Public Fast Charging Infrastructure Network for Electric Vehicles at Bangalore	M/s Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd. in collaboration with Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
2	Establishment of Testing Infrastructure for Certification of Testing of Electric & Hybrid Vehicles at ARAI Pune	Automotive Research Association of India

1	2	3
3	Proposal for specifications and Finalizing Draft Standards of xEV Charging Stations, ARAI, Pune	Automotive Research Association of India
4	Proposal for Charging Infrastructure Management System, IIT Madras	IIT, Madras
5	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs in NCR by REIL, Jaipur	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited, Jaipur
6	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs in the; premises of Udyog Bhawan by BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited
7	Technical Development Project for advanced Gen-IV Lead Acid Battery & Gen-Nickel-Zinc Battery for EVs [Development of Ni-Zn Battery (Advanced Battery) for Electric Vehicles]	Non-Ferrous Technology Development, Corporation, Hyderabad
8	Proposal for Centre of Advanced Research in Electrified Transportation (CARET) at AMU [Development of Indigenous Chargers (AC/DC/Solar)]	Aligarh Muslim University
9	Project for Centre for Battery Engineering	IIT, Madras
10	Proposal received under IMPRINT initiative of MoHRD for Hierarchical Nanostructure Carbon Materials Derived from Candle Soot and Graphine for High Rate & High Performance Electrodes for Automotive Batteries and Supercapacitors [Development of Rechargeable Lithium Ion Battery]	IIT, Kanpur
11	Financial Support for UAY Project concerning Automobile Sector-Development of Light Weight REEV with Renewable Energy Based Fuel Cell Range Extender [Development of Light Weight Aluminum intensive electric vehicle]	IIT, Madras
12	Proposal of Setting-up 200 Charging Stations by REIL, Jaipur	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited, Jaipur
13	Proposal for 60 Nos. Charging Infrastructure of Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
14	Design & Development of AC-DC Combined Public Charging Stations by ARAI	Automotive Research Association of India
15	Technology Pilot for DC Charging for EV Bus[To design High Power DC Chargers for Electric Vehicles]	Principal Investigator.Panva Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Nasik,Maharashtra—Co- Principal Investigator K.K.Wagh Institute of Engineering Education and Research. Nasik, Maharashtra
16	Development and Prototyping of ICT enabled Smart Charging Network Components[To design a bidirectional Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment for charging station]	Principal Investigator" IIT Delhi Co- Principal Investigator Thapar University, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Lithium Urban Technologies Industry PartnersElecsys Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Engie (GDF Suez Energy),

1	2	3
<p>17 Development of Indian Urban Driving Cycle for xEV [To ascertain/develop Driving Cycle for electric/hybrid vehicles in Indian conditions]</p>		<p>Linkwell Telesystems, Yexcube Technologies Principal Investigator IIT Madras [Department of Electrical Engineering / Computer Science & Engineering / Civil Engineering], IISc Bangalore (Department of Civil Engineering) Industry Partners Mahindra Electric; Bosch Limited, Bangalore; Robert Bosch Engineering & Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore</p>
<p>18 HUB and SPOKE consortium for e-2W and e-3W Electric Drives [To design & develop Non-Permanent Magnet Motor Drives for e2W and e-3W based on actual Drive Cycles in Indian conditions]</p>		<p>Principal Investigator TVS-Lucas Limited; NFTDC, Hyderabad Institutions FIT Guwahati; ITT Jodhpur; IIT BBSR; VIT Chennai; NITTEE, Surathkal Industry Partners Lucas TVS, Chennai; Ampere Vehicles, Coimbatore; Electrotherm; Lohia Auto Industries</p>
<p>19 Switched Reluctance Traction motor and controller for 2W & 3W [Due to advances in power Electronics, researches are being done in the field of motor development for EVs].</p>		<p>This project is for the development of Switched Reluctance Motor for EVs, which allow for sophisticated control & monitoring of the characteristic of the motors] Principal Investigator Aditya Auto Products & Engg. (I) Pvt. Ltd.; NITK Surathkal Industry Partners Hero Eco; Ampere Vehicles Pvt. Ltd.</p>
<p>20 Synchronous Reluctance Motor Drive for Indian Electric Vehicle applications [Due to advances in power Electronics, researches are being done in the field of motor development for EVs]. This project is for the Development of Synchronous Motor for EVs, which allow for sophisticated control & monitoring of the characteristic of the motors]</p>		<p>Principal Investigator TIT Madras Industry Partners Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Ltd., Bengaluru.</p>

Production of Onion

5820. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of onion is increasing continuously in the country from the year 2014-15 till February 2017-18;

(b) if so, the rate of increase in the production of onion in each of the above years;

(c) whether export of onion has also increased continuously during the said period in the country;

(d) if so, the rate of increase of export in each of the said years; and

(e) the average purchase price of onion for domestic consumers at national level in the country in each of the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The production of onion has increased continuously from 2014-15 till 2016-17 but is likely to be lesser by 4.5% in 2017-18.

(b) The rates of increase/decrease in the production of onion are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The export of Onion increased during 2015-16 and 2016-17 but has decreased in 2017-18 (till December, 2017) over corresponding period in 2016-17.

(d) The details of the rates of increase/decrease of onion export are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The monthly average retail prices of onion for the domestic consumers at National level in the country for the years 2014 till 2018 (March) are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Production of onion and percentage change

Years	Production (in '000 MT)	% Variation over Previous year
1	2	3
2014-15	18927.41	
2015-16	20931.21	10.59
2016-17	22427.42	7.15
2017-18 (Provisional)	21401.86	-4.57

Source: State Departments of Horticulture & Agriculture

Statement-II

Export of Onion and Percentage Change

Years	Qty In Lakh MT	% Variation over Previous year
1	2	3
2014-15	12.38	
2015-16	13.83	11.70
2016-17	24.16	74.68
2017-18 (till December, 2017)	12.39	-31.62*

* Change compared to exports till December, 2017

Source: APEDA

Statement-III

All India Monthly Average Retail Prices of Onion

Month	(Prices in Rs/Kg.)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	22.45	24.76	22.66	14.84	42.69
February	18.46	24.94	19.62	14.61	35.12
March	17.22	24.14	17.16	14.52	26.93
April	17.43	22.01	16.40	14.36	
May	18.69	22.07	15.68	14.07	
June	20.82	24.85	15.77	14.56	
July	28.22	28.61	16.64	15.04	
August	28.45	44.87	16.60	26.02	
September	26.86	54.14	15.65	26.58	
October	25.69	45.04	15.27	30.11	
November	25.63	36.74	15.97	39.07	
December	25.33	28.19	15.53	43.44	

Source: Department of Consumer Affairs (Price Monitoring Cell)

Production of Fruits

5821. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data of the total production of fruits in the country during the last five years;

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

(c) the quantum of fruits perished due to the absence of warehousing and processing facilities during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI

RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of state-wise production of fruits in the country during the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to assess the quantum of fruits which perish post harvest, a study was commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which was published in 2015. As per the study quantum of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses were estimated in the range of 6.70% to 15.88% for fruits.

Statement

Statewise Production of Fruits

Production in '000 MT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Provisional)	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	10510.56	9121.62	10088.82	13612.92	13912.66
2	Arunachalpradesh	321.26	331.40	306.27	124.38	125.34
3	Assam	2007.80	2030.14	2077.77	2024.84	2433.95
4	Bihar	4013.58	3990.00	4230.63	4234.62	4234.62
5	Chhattisgarh	1930.18	2071.14	2294.73	2480.40	2514.49
6	Gujarat	8001.96	8300.60	8477.17	8937.42	9026.79
7	Haryana	554.90	703.68	737.82	770.97	1050.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	866.34	751.94	928.83	611.88	596.29
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2073.94	1779.44	2115.72	2241.06	2241.16
10	Jharkhand	890.04	898.08	961.19	1047.97	1034.81
11	Karnataka	6652.42	6799.89	7023.69	7218.38	7559.08
12	Kerala	2889.50	2554.12	2532.94	2509.13	2493.90
13	Madhya Pradesh	5696.00	6119.00	5783.06	6935.60	7004.95
14	Maharashtra	13457.92	11089.53	9749.80	10630.08	10879.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Manipur	515.69	521.57	467.76	478.77	523.61
16	Meghalaya	348.00	377.25	395.40	426.86	443.02
17	Mizoram	343.90	350.91	330.28	339.05	342.04
18	Nagaland	411.00	411.00	374.13	388.49	380.30
19	Odisha	2148.27	2156.49	2386.94	2432.27	2433.61
20	Punjab	1541.24	1644.64	1790.94	1818.19	1908.46
21	Rajasthan	581.78	735.60	681.57	995.60	W1008.08
22	Sikkim	24.05	0.03	23.48	25.56	24.01
23	Tamil Nadu	7369.86	5963.93	6635.10	6181.77	5158.35
24	Telangana	4440.98	5287.70	4319.87	1200.30	1765.90
25	Tripura	786.35	819.12	854.05	559.92	594.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	6887.45	7558.99	10296.14	10302.76	10521.77
27	Uttarakhand	678.49	2909.71	785.97	659.10	662.85
28	West Bengal	3313.70	3516.71	3585.30	3848.97	669.48
29	Others	123.98	134.23	143.16	140.75	153.67
Total		88977.13	86601.68	90183.04	92918.04	94883.86

**Employment of SCs and OBCs in
Government Jobs**

5822. SHRI M.L. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the number and percentage of the families/members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) employed in Government jobs according to the socioeconomic and caste based census of 2014-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (1) The Socio Economic Caste Census - 2011 captured data on livelihood profile, income, deprivation factors etc. for urban and rural households including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others.

(2) As per Report No.563 (2015) of the National Sample Survey Organization, titled - Employment and unemployment situation among social groups in India - the population of households with regular wage/salaried income for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) in rural and urban India is as follows:

Social Group	Rural	Urban
OBCs	9.0%	37.6%
SCs	8.5%	44.0%

(3) The representation of SC, ST & OBC in Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' of Central Government jobs, as published in Department of Personnel and Training's Annual Report 2016-17 is summarized below:

Group	Total						Number of Persons
	SC		ST		OBC		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
A	76066	10122	13.31	4484	5.89	8952	11.77
B	224337	36502	16.27	15132	6.75	27801	12.39
C (excluding Safai Karmacharis)	2851905	494678	17.35	245190	8.6	541047	18.97
C (Safai Karmacharis)	47631	20442	42.92	2881	6.05	5857	12.3
Total	3199939	561744	17.55	267687	8.37	583657	18.24

Conviction Rate

5823. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decadal conviction rate of cases under Indian Penal Code (IPC) in the country has consistently decreased since 2000, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the decadal conviction rate in majority of the States is less than the national decadal conviction rate during the said period;

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

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether all the States have implemented the said guidelines;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken in this regard; and

(g) the other corrective steps taken by the Government to improve the conviction rate in the

country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State/UT-wise details of the conviction rate during 2000-2016, are given in the enclosed Statement. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The reasons for low convictions are witness turning hostile, long duration of trials, etc.

(d) to (g) The State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/ UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. In this regard, various Advisories are issued by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time which are available on the website www.mha.gov.in.

Statement**State/UT-wise Conviction Rate under Total Cognizable IPC Crimes during 2000-2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.6	37.8	37.6	39.6	35.7	37.7	36.9	38.0	38.2	33.3	34.3	33.4	29.7	32.8	28.9	31.5	26.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	50.7	56.1	67.8	62.3	61.6	56.9	56.9	59.2	61.4	58.2	59.0	44.4	40.5	48.2	58.5	31.0	25.7
3	Assam	21.1	19.7	20.9	19.8	18.3	18.4	21.1	22.6	16.2	21.1	17.0	19.9	10.6	8.6	13.1	11.8	11.7
4	Bihar	19.9	23.1	20.1	17.1	16.1	15.2	16.0	16.7	19.7	18.0	16.2	15.5	15.9	13.4	10.0	12.8	13.9
5	Chhattisgarh	-	55.3	51.6	58.7	54.6	54.7	64.0	56.0	51.6	48.4	41.3	44.6	46.0	38.8	46.5	54.4	44.1
6	Goa	17.6	18.8	22.8	28.7	24.9	27.8	29.4	30.6	26.4	26.2	21.4	25.9	22.0	24.1	21.1	19.0	22.4
7	Gujarat	28.6	24.7	21.5	18.7	20.3	30.9	35.9	42.3	38.4	41.1	37.9	39.1	35.5	40.8	43.2	36.6	35.1
8	Haryana	32.4	31.9	39.5	41.1	39.1	38.5	37.7	35.6	42.3	36.3	32.1	25.5	31.8	31.3	29.0	30.3	26.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.2	21.8	25.5	30.4	19.2	22.1	29.1	25.4	29.3	24.5	19.9	25.1	22.9	21.1	30.1	27.5	29.4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	36.6	41.0	41.0	46.8	42.5	42.1	43.5	47.2	50.9	46.3	53.1	50.5	37.0	30.5	39.4	38.4	41.6
11	Jharkhand	-	27.1	21.0	18.8	18.8	24.7	25.5	24.6	23.4	31.0	24.2	29.3	23.2	25.1	26.9	18.9	22.3
12	Karnataka	31.9	29.8	29.0	37.1	29.7	30.0	30.6	34.8	36.1	35.7	34.9	36.2	31.5	32.5	38.5	38.6	51.1
13	Kerala	47.9	50.0	50.2	49.1	48.8	51.2	43.9	44.5	55.6	57.1	62.7	65.2	65.4	68.5	77.8	82.3	84.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	54.2	47.1	48.3	44.4	48.8	50.5	56.7	52.0	51.6	47.4	45.9	42.8	47.7	49.7	53.5	48.3	51.9
15	Maharashtra	12.6	13.1	12.6	12.5	13.7	11.7	11.6	11.1	9.4	9.6	9.0	8.2	9.4	13.3	19.3	33.0	34.3
16	Manipur	30.8	59.6	79.1	34.7	80.7	58.2	86.4	50.0	61.5	26.9	68.5	51.9	70.0	43.5	29.9	44.0	48.1
17	Meghalaya	29.5	30.2	49.3	36.2	38.5	45.3	33.7	49.5	48.0	38.8	42.1	41.3	43.3	40.7	65.9	37.4	61.9
18	Mizoram	77.5	84.9	94.9	96.6	77.7	76.5	97.9	81.4	82.1	91.0	93.6	89.5	89.5	83.5	92.9	93.8	94.5
19	Nagaland	76.0	81.2	92.7	83.5	97.7	55.3	95.7	92.3	92.8	80.7	78.5	88.0	85.8	82.1	84.7	69.6	58.5
20	Odisha	16.5	14.2	14.7	14.0	19.3	14.9	17.4	16.0	15.8	13.2	9.9	10.3	11.0	10.3	16.4	9.5	10.4
21	Punjab	46.1	39.6	40.6	41.9	38.7	34.7	37.0	37.6	36.7	35.0	40.2	38.9	37.5	36.4	35.5	33.6	31.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	Rajasthan	51.2	53.5	52.2	56.8	57.8	58.0	59.3	61.1	59.9	60.7	59.1	64.5	61.3	62.2	56.8	57.2	49.9
23	Sikkim	45.2	56.2	89.3	58.9	46.0	47.6	52.1	46.1	53.5	46.0	47.3	48.0	38.7	43.8	49.6	40.4	30.6
24	Tamil Nadu	64.2	62.8	59.1	62.8	67.2	62.2	61.7	61.2	63.2	62.1	55.6	62.1	56.5	58.8	65.9	63.6	58.6
25	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.6	37.6	35.6	-
26	Tripura	15.0	18.5	18.3	20.3	18.7	17.4	21.5	17.1	15.6	12.7	11.1	14.6	14.9	15.9	20.1	30.2	25.6
27	Uttar Pradesh	55.0	54.9	54.5	54.8	56.8	58.6	56.9	54.0	55.5	54.0	58.4	59.6	52.6	53.1	53.2	58.4	59.0
28	Uttarakhand	NA	52.9	68.9	72.8	69.7	59.6	60.9	66.5	69.5	69.3	67.3	65.5	76.3	70.2	53.0	58.1	48.6
29	West Bengal	22.6	17.4	18.5	6.9	16.0	16.5	15.7	13.2	12.0	12.6	13.5	13.4	10.5	14.4	11.1	14.6	10.1
	Total State (s)	41.1	40.3	40.5	40.2	42.2	41.8	42.1	41.4	42.0	41.2	40.4	40.9	38.1	39.9	45.1	46.8	46.7
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.6	51.1	50.3	52.9	51.4	53.5	60.5	46.9	31.7	37.6	49.7	71.4	54.2	51.3	46.9	31.6	39.7
31	Chandigarh	56.3	45.7	55.4	55.8	55.8	64.0	60.0	52.2	54.3	48.2	40.3	49.3	50.5	50.9	40.0	43.6	44.3
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.6	22.1	27.6	16.3	5.0	3.6	8.3	8.7	12.1	24.7	22.9	12.9	10.0	6.0	11.0	7.8	10.7
33	Daman and Diu	26.7	23.5	9.1	20.5	12.2	18.3	15.8	19.7	24.1	12.7	14.0	21.7	13.8	0.0	10.2	5.4	6.2
34	Delhi UT	48.7	50.4	37.9	32.0	49.7	62.1	65.0	64.7	65.3	58.1	51.5	48.1	52.4	48.9	43.7	49.2	51.6
35	Lakshadweep	-	25.0	40.0	50.0	100.0	45.5	20.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	-	72.5	36.9	16.0	68.3	71.4	61.0
36	Puducherry	91.9	85.8	95.0	86.4	78.3	87.8	80.0	90.3	87.9	90.2	62.4	84.3	79.9	82.9	70.1	86.0	92.5
	Total UT(S)	50.2	52.8	43.8	37.1	55.6	63.7	65.7	66.1	68.0	59.8	52.4	50.2	53.5	51.0	44.0	49.3	52.1
	Total (All India)	41.8	40.8	40.6	40.1	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.3	42.6	41.7	40.7	41.1	38.5	40.2	45.1	46.9	46.8

Source: Crime in India

Note: '-' Newly created State from Andhra Pradesh in 2014.

[Translation]

**Loan on Warehouse/
Godown Receipts**

5824. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers provided loans on the basis of the warehouse/godown receipts regarding depositing of their crops in the country along with the number of warehouses/godowns in which they deposited their crops, State/bank/crop-wise; and

(b) the total number of farmers benefited from the above scheme since 2010 till date, State/Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Polnet Project

5825. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police Telecommunication Network (POLNET) project which was initiated in 2002 to connect the police and the Central Armed Police Forces of the country through a satellite based communication network, is non-functional in various States?

(b) if so, the details of all such States and the reasons for non-functioning of POLNET;

(c) whether there is shortage of skilled staff and trained personnel such as radio operators and technicians to operate POLNET equipment; and

(d) if so, the details of the corrective measures taken by the Government to overcome the above issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Out of 35 States/ UTs, the Police Network Communication (POLNET) is non-functional in 12 States/ UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadar & Nagar

Haveli and Lakshdweep due to obsolescence of technology & equipments etc. The Government has approved the proposal for upgradation and expansion of POLNET project with latest technology.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Policy Directive for Soil Health

5826. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are policy directives of the Union Government to be implemented by the Agricultural Departments of the States for maintaining productivity of soil/soil health;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the States 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 (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has introduced Soil Health Card Scheme in all States/UTs with an aim to assist all State Governments to evaluate fertility in all farm holding across the country and issue soil health cards to farmers regularly in a cycle of 2 years. Soil health cards provide 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. All the States have been implementing Soil Health Card Scheme and issuing soil health cards to farmers.

Use of Plastic Flags

5827. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban the use of plastic flags during national festival celebrations and other such occasions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of the flag code across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (b) There is no such proposal under consideration, (c) /The Ministry of Home Affairs has recently issued advisory dated 09/01/2018 to the State Government/ UT Administration for strict compliance of the provisions contained in the "Flag code of India, 2002" and "The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971"

[Translation]

Blue Revolution

5828. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh relating to the scheme, Blue Revolution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount released by the Government to the State Government under the above scheme; and

(d) the details of the reasons for not releasing the remaining amount and the time by which this amount is likely to be released by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in December, 2017 has accorded the approval to the proposal of Government of Chhattisgarh for development of fisheries at a total cost of Rs.4515.07 lakh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. Out of the total central liability of Rs.1202.13 lakh, a sum of Rs.1091.917 lakh has already been released to the Government of Chhattisgarh during 2017-18 under the CSS.

[English]

PSUs in UPI

5829. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether it is true that the share of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) had been miniscule or nil during the last three years;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to boost home production of vaccines by the PSUs to ensure uninterrupted supply of vaccines for UIP as well as to ensure health security of 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) to (b) No, madam. The Government is not exclusively dependent on the private sector for the vaccines produced by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). However, substantial requirement of remaining vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being met through the private sector. The status of production & supply of the vaccine manufactured by the Public Sector Vaccine Manufacturing Institutes during the last three years is as under:

Name of Product	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Prod- uction	Sup- ply	Prod- uction	Sup- ply	Prod- uction	Sup- ply
DPT (Lakh Doses)	64.91	17.52	52.86	66.00	--	34.09
TT (Lakh Doses)	46.68	34.50	76.98	42.00	64.71	76.00

(c) The Government has approved projects of the following Public Sector Vaccine Manufacturing Units for up-gradation with increase in annual installed capacity:

(i) Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli;

(ii) BCG VL, Guindy; and

(iii) Pasteur Institute of India (PII), Coonoor.

CRI, Kasauli has already started functioning after up-gradation. BCG VL Guindy has also produced the consistency batches of BCG Vaccine and its quality testing is underway. After clearing the testing protocols, BCG VL, Guindy will supply 45-50 lakh doses of BCG Vaccines per month from August, 2018 onwards. The up-gradati project of PII, Coonoor is nearing completion and the production of trial batches will commence by August, 2018.

In addition, the Government has also approved establishment of Project of National Importance, namely Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC) as a subsidiary of HLL Life Care Ltd. with a cost of Rs.594 Crores. On completion of the project, IVC would produce Pentavalent Vaccine BCG, Measles, Hepatitis B Human Rabies and Japanese Encephalitis Vaccines. As per policy decision, CRI, Kasauli and PII, Coonoor will supply 75% of Bulk Production of DPT components to IVC for production of Pentavalent Vaccine. After utilization of full capacity of the Public Sector Vaccine Manufacturing Institutes, the dependency on private manufacturing units will be reduced considerably.

**Registration of Cases under
Section 166A of IPC**

5830. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government collects and publishes data on cases registered under Section 166A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC);

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered in the year 2017, State-wise; and

(c) whether this data is being maintained in any form in the public domain and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Data on cases registered under Section 166A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is not collected by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Urban Development Schemes

5831. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has taken soft loan from Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) for various schemes of urban development such as Namma Metro, Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects, Sewage Treatment Plants and Housing Scheme for Urban Poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far under the said schemes along with the funds earmarked for such schemes and the action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of Karnataka has not taken any soft loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for schemes relating to urban development of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. However, Government of India (GoI) has entered into two loan agreements with JICA for financing the implementation of Phase-I of Bangalore Metro Rail Project (Namma Metro). GoI has released Rs. 3,208.12 crore as pass through assistance for this project. This phase is now operational.

World Class Food Processing Industries

5832. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the second largest producer of food in the world but its share in world's exports is very low despite its inherent strength in tea, spices and rice due to lack of world class food processing industries and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to overcome this issue other than granting food parks to the corporates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) As per the latest world trade data maintained by International Trade Centre-Trade Map, in 2016, India accounts for 2.22 per cent of the total world export of food. For overall growth and development of food processing industries by ensuring robust modern infrastructure along the entire value/supply chain of food processing, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various Central Sector Schemes under PRADHAN SAMPADA MANTRI KISAN YOJANA (PMKSY) with an allocation of Rs.6000 crore for the period up to 2019-20, co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission Cycle. Government has also taken a number of policy initiatives like permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (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 crores in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to food processing industries; classification of food & agro-based processing units and cold chain as agriculture activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL); lower Goods & Service Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products, 100% exemption of income tax on profit for new

food processing units, concessional import duty for plant and machinery under project imports benefit scheme etc.

Land to Charitable Institutions

5833. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allotted land to charitable institutions/NGOs at subsidized rates:

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

(c) whether any violation have been reported regarding functioning/activities of NGOs on the above allotted lands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Central Government has leased out land to thousands of charitable institutions and NGOs at institutional rates in Delhi. Since November 2006, the Land & Development Office (L&DO) is not allotting land to any charitable institutions and NGOs. The violation regarding functioning/activities of NGOs, if any, is required to be dealt with as per terms and conditions of the lease deed.

[Translation]

Monitoring of Pharma Companies

5834. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to monitor the plants of pharmaceutical companies once in every five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures adopted by the Government to control the increasing pollution level in the areas near pharmaceutical plants?

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 Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 the licensed

manufacturing premises shall be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government to verify the compliance with the conditions of license and the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules for not less than once in three years or as needed as per risk based approach. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has informed that they have categorized Pharmaceuticals as a 'Red' category industry and these industries are required to obtain Consent to Operate from the State Pollution Control Board concerned every 5 years. They have also notified various environmental standards for Pharmaceutical industry, which are to be complied by the industrial units. Further, in respect of industrial projects for which environmental clearance has been accorded by them, post project clearance monitoring is carried out with the help of Regional Offices of the Ministry, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board. Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, through State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees, is also carrying out monitoring of ambient air and water.

[English]

Unemployment due to Ban on Slaughter of Cattle

5835. DR. ANSUL VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several industries have been affected by the ban on catde slaughter leading to unemployment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the figures/numbers of people rendered unemployed in the leather industry due to the ban, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for rehabilitation of the people losing their jobs due to the ban; and

(d) whether the Government has proposed any plan for the provision of alternate means of income for the affected people and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Animal Husbandry is the State subject and legislature of States has exclusive power to legislate. Most of the State Governments have enacted legislation for banning/restricting/ prohibiting slaughter of

animals (enclosed Statement-I and II). No details on unemployment in leather industry due to ban on catde slaughter is available.

(d) In order to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and thereby making dairying more remunerative to the farmers Government of India is implementing following schemes: i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission; ii) National Dairy Plan-I and iii) Catde Breeding Institutes (Central Catde Breeding Farms, Central Herd Registration Scheme and Central Frozen Semen production & Training Institutes).

Statement-I

The States/Union Territories having legislation banning/ prohibiting/restricting slaughter of animals and their progeny

1	2
Name of the States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Goa.
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Karnataka
10.	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Maharashtra
12.	Odisha
13.	Punjab
14.	Rajasthan
15.	Sikkim
16.	Tamil Nadu
17.	Tripura
18.	Uttar Pradesh
19.	West Bengal

1	2
20.	Manipur
21.	National Capital Territory of Delhi
22.	Uttrakhand
23.	Jharkhand
24.	Chhattisgarh
Name of the Union Territories	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4.	Daman - Diu
5.	Puducherry

Statement-II

The States/Union Territories having no legislation banning/ prohibiting/restricting slaughter of animals and their progeny

1	2
Name of the States:	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Kerala
3.	Meghalaya
4.	Mizoram
5.	Nagaland
Name of the Union Territories:	
1.	Lakshadweep

Allocation of Funds

5836. SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ministries/ Departments allocating funds for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under objects code 01-36 under Major Heads, Sub Major Heads, Minor Heads-789, 796, 794,793;

(b) whether these allocation and expenditure are in compliance with Section 17 of Rule 230 of the General Financial Rules 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the status of allocation and expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (c) As per Budget Statement 10A and 10B of the Budget document 2018-19, lists of Ministries/ Departments allocating funds under the Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC) and Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (AWST) are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively. All the sanction orders are issued as per the General Financial Rules (GFR) guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance and all Ministries/ Departments are mandated to abide the extant guidelines under the General Financial Rules including Section 17 of Rule 230 while utilizing the funds.

(d) As per Budget Statement 2018-19, the Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2016-17 by Ministries/Departments is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of Ministries/Department allocating funds under Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC)

1	2
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
3.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
4.	Department of Commerce
5.	Department of Consumer Affairs
6.	Ministry of Culture
7.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
8.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
9.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
10.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
11.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries

1	2
12.	Department of Health and Family Welfare
13.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
14.	Department of School Education and Literacy
15.	Department of Higher Education
16.	Ministry of Labour and Employment
17.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
18.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
19.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
20.	Ministry of Power
21.	Department of Rural Development
22.	Department of Land Resources
23.	Department of Science and Technology
24.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
25.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment
26.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
27.	Ministry of Textiles
28.	Ministry of Women and Child Development
29.	Ministry of Youth Affairs

Statement-II

List of Ministries/Department allocating funds under Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (AWST)

1.	Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries,
4.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)
5.	Ministry of Coal
6.	Department of Commerce
7.	Department of Telecommunications

1	2	1	2
8.	Department of Consumer Affairs	26.	Ministry of Mines
9.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	27.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
10.	Ministry of Culture	28.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
11.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	29.	Ministry of Power
12.	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation,	30.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
13.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	31.	Department of Rural Development
14.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	32.	Department of Land Resources
15.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	33.	Department of Science and Technology
16.	Department of Health and Family Affairs,	34.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36.	Ministry of Textiles
19.	Daman and Diu	37.	Ministry of Tourism
20.	Lakshadweep	38.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
21.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	39.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
22.	Department of School Education and Literacy	40.	Ministry of Women and Child Development
23.	Department of Higher Education	41.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment		
25.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		

Statement-III

The details of Budget Allocation and Actual Expenditure for the year 2016-17 by Ministries/Departments

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Budget Allocation 2016-17	Actual Expenditure 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	2430.00	1875.00
2	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	224.06	201.13
3	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)	52.50	50.89
4	Department of Commerce	15.50	11.85
6	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	3080.00	3629.85

1	2	3	4
7	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	64.00	63.90
8	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	37.75	37.23
9	Department of Health and Family Welfare	4757.60	561.87
10	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1047.20	1018.61
11	Department of School Education and Literacy	8013.98	7919.72
12	Department of Higher Education	2475.00	2465.94
13	Ministry of Labour and Employment	251.10	77.74
14	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	360.00	509.60
15	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	173.00	122.63
16	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	-	100.80
17	Ministry of Power	1012.60	895.45
18	Department of Rural Development	5431.00	5647.42
19	Department of Land Resources	266.30	266.00
20	Department of Science and Technology	100.00	88.14
22	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	5128.99	5102.59
23	Department of Empowerment with Disabilities	112.00	108.91
24	Ministry of Textiles	167.50	101.61
25	Ministry of Women and Child Development	3460.00	3350.45
26	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	157.97	123.67
27	Chandigarh	11.91	-
28	Daman and Diu	1.99	2.66
Grand Total		38832.63	34333.67

Storage of Essential Medicines

5837. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial and technical support is being provided for storage of essential medicines and vaccines in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to use solar powered storage machines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Department of Pharmaceuticals has no such scheme for providing financial and technical support for storage of essential medicines and vaccines in rural areas. Department of Pharmaceuticals does not have any proposal of using solar powered storage machines. Health is a State subject and it is for the respective State

Governments to look into the various aspects of storage of medicines and vaccines in rural areas.

Empanelment of Companies Making

Agro-products

5838. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

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

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to empanel or enlist companies making agro-products which are of immense benefit to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details of the mechanism;

(c) the details of the listed/empanelled companies so far; and

(d) the time frame to complete this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) At present, there is no mechanism to empanel or enlist companies making agro-products.

Procurement Policy

5839. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether negative approach towards domestic hike in prices under the procurement policy of the Government, hard contractual conditions, continuous imports, use of obsolete machinery with no encouragement for their replacement, zero import charges under project import and delay in implementation of projects are the factors that inhibit domestic demand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) National Capital Goods Policy, 2016 has identified that issues like lack of positive bias towards domestic value addition in public procurement policies, difficult contract conditions, persistent import and use of second-hand machinery with no incentive for replacement, zero duty import under 'Project Imports' and delays in

project implementation are having an adverse effect on the domestic demand of capital goods.

(b) In February, 2017, Ministry of Finance has revised General Financial Rules to encourage procurement by domestic manufacturers by introducing elements like government e-market place, life cycle cost, reverse auction and purchase preference to locally manufactured goods.

Recently, on 15th June, 2017, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued a detailed Order on Public Procurement to enhance the positive impact of Public Procurement on 'Make in India' initiative through measures like requirement of purchase preference to local suppliers, minimum local content, requirement for specification in advance, increase in minimum local content and manufacturing under licence, technology collaboration agreement with phased indigenization.

Also, Ministry of Defence had revised their Procurement Procedure with effect from 01.04.2016 which have provisions to facilitate participation of domestic manufacturers in defence procurement.

[Translation]

Complaints Regarding PMAY

5840. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints/representations against fake builders/developers who have registered several customers for allocation of houses meant for economically weaker sections/low income group in the name of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct inquiry into the matter and take punitive action against those builders/developers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Housing is a State subjects and the Government of India through various programmatic interventions assists the State/Union Territory(UT) Governments both financially and technically to address the housing shortage in their respective States/UTs. In this regard, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

(PMAY(U)) Mission since 25 June, 2015 in order to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households by the year 2022 through implementing agencies. The implementing agencies i.e. States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are responsible for the execution of the PMAY (U) mission.

Most of the States/UTs have reported 'Nil' complaint/representation against fake builders/developers, who have registered several customers for allocation of houses meant for economically weaker sections/low income group in the name of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).

(c) and (d) The MoHUA has taken the following initiatives to address the complaints/queries/representations to ensure the proper implementation of the Mission including redressal of complaints /representation against fake builders/developers: (i) A Public Grievance Cell is functioning in the Mission Directorate to address the issues in coordination with States/UTs and CNAs. (ii)The Public Grievance Officer of the Mission also addresses the complaints in person, if any. The complaints/representations received in the MoHUA are forwarded to the concerned States/UTs Governments for redressal. (iii)A Management Information System (MIS) Portal has been established in the MoHUA to maintain the list of beneficiaries of the PMAY (U) Mission. (iv)In order to ensure transparency and facilitate citizens in registration for demand assessment, the MoHUA has enabled the facility of online application using the platform of Common Service Centre (CSC) and a separate website namely www.pmaymis.gov.in. (v)Toll free numbers in Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) have been generated to address the complaints of beneficiaries in respect of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the PMAY(U) Mission.

[English]

Showing of Maximum Service Charges

5841. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any regulations for compulsory showing of the maximum service charge likely to be claimed by different service providers like legal and medical practitioners, etc. on the lines of showing MRP;

(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) 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.

Laser Fencing Technology

5842. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to buy Laser Fencing Technology from Israel for the full proof security of the borders of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Misuse of Funds by IPS Officers

5843. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers facing vigilance inquiry for misappropriation of Government funds and possessing assets disproportionate to the known source of income etc. as on 01.02.2018;

(b) the number of such IPS officers facing prosecution for misuse of funds meant for the poor and financially weaker sections of the society; and

(c) the number of officials, out of the above, found guilty in the inquiry and terminated from the service during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) IPS officers are allotted to various State/UT Cadres where they serve in connection with the affairs of the State/UT concerned. Some of the IPS officers are serving on Central deputation. As per the information available, 29 IPS officers are facing departmental inquiries or trials for criminal misconduct as on 01.02.2018.

On completion of investigation in cases of criminal misconduct, State Government/agency concerned seeks sanction from the Ministry of Home Affairs in terms of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 for prosecuting the IPS officer concerned before the court of competent jurisdiction. During the last three years, Ministry of Home Affairs have granted sanction to prosecute 3 (three) IPS officers under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(b) Consolidated information with regard to number of IPS officers facing prosecution for the specific charge of misuse of funds meant for the poor and financially weaker sections of the society is not Centrally maintained.

(c) During the last three years, a penalty of 100% cut in pension has been imposed on one retired IPS officer by Ministry of Home Affairs vide order dated 27.06.2017 subsequent to his conviction on charges of criminal misconduct. No IPS officer has been terminated from service during the last 3 years on charges of criminal misconduct.

Fertilizer Purchase Centers

5844. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to increase the number of Government fertilizer purchase centers keeping in mind the problems faced by the farmers in getting fertilizers in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJEET SINGH): (a) to (c) No Madam. Currently there is no such proposal. Further, it is informed that fertilizers are sold across the country through dealers/retailers networks of various suppliers and with the existing arrangements, no report of shortage of fertilizers due to non-availability of purchase centers has been reported.

Corporate Farming

5845. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

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

(a) whether as per an analysis of data of the last seven Union Budgets, 60 per cent of total budget earmarked for rural development has been provided to corporate houses as indirect subsidy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote corporate farming in the agriculture sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of financial implication likely to increase with the implementation of the recommendations made by the Swaminathan Commission along with the practical problems being faced in implementing the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Fixation of MSP for Agricultural Produce

5846. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the basis of fixation of Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for agricultural produces;

(b) whether it is a fact that for industrial products there is maximum retail price available whereas for agricultural produce MSP is fixed by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Government fixes minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops and fair & remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the

Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering views of state Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factor. While recommending MSPs, CACP takes into account the cost of production, overall demand-supply, domestic and international prices, inter-crop prices parity, term of trade between agricultural and non agricultural sectors, likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of production resources like land and water, CACP also holds consultation with various stakeholders including farmers and farmers' representative.

(b) and (c) For agricultural crops, Government fixes MSP which ensures guaranteed income to the farmers by acting as a floor price. Government offers to procure agricultural crops at MSP when price fall below MSP through designated procurement agencies, however farmers are free to sell their crops at MSP to procurement agencies or at open market whichever is advantageous to them. The Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977 require the declaration of the retail sale price on packages intended for retail sale in the form "Maximum Retail Price inclusive of all taxes" by manufactures/packers. Selling prices of various industrial products, other than those covered by administered prices, are governed by market forces.

[*Translation*]

Loan for Disabled Persons through NHFDC

5847. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) under the Ministry is implementing various loan based and non-loan based schemes for the benefit of the disabled persons;

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

(c) the targets fixed under the said schemes during the last three years and the extent to which these targets have been achieved, scheme-wise; and

(d) the reasons for not achieving the targets along with the corrective steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) is implementing the following schemes:-

(1) Loan Based Schemes: Under this scheme, concessional loans are provided to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for self-employment and higher education. These loans are made available to PwDs through various implementing agencies.

The details of NHFDC schemes is enclosed as Statement-I.

Details of the Targets allocated, funds released and number of PwDs benefited during the last three years under the NHFDC loan scheme are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Allocated Target	Funds released	No. of PwD benefited
2014-15	94.00	101.49	14703
2015-16	124.00	131.08	20552
2016-17	108.37	107.51	16101

(2) Non-Loan Based Schemes:

(i) Skill Training: NHFDC also provides financial assistance to support skill training of Pwrjs throughout the country with the objective of facilitating self employment/wage employment of successful PwD trainees. The details of such NHFDC schemes is enclosed Statement-II.

The details of number of PwDs benefitted under the NHFDC skill training schemes during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(ii) Scholarship Scheme: In addition to above, NHFDC had administered the Scholarship Scheme under the Trust Fund of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities for benefiting 2500 PwDs per year towards higher education (Scheme enclosed Statement-IV).

The details of number of PwDs benefitted under the said Scholarship Scheme, during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-V.

At present, since the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment Govt, of India is also implementing similar scheme on a larger scale, the Scholarship Scheme implemented by NHFDC has been closed w.e.f December, 2017.

- (d) (i) The shortfall in loan disbursement target during 2016-17 was due to non-availability of viable proposals from implementing agencies.

As a corrective measure, NHFDC has taken-up the issue with its implementing agencies to resolve the pending issues in implementation.

Besides this, the issue has also been taken-up with various banks to sign agreements for extending concessional loans to PwDs under NHFDC schemes.

- (ii) The shortfall in achieving Scholarship target during 2016-17 was due to non-availability of sufficient eligible applications.

Statement-I

The details of various schemes of NHFDC are as under :-

(A) Loan Schemes:

- (i) For setting up small business in Service/Trading sector : Loan up to Rs. 5.0 lakh for sales/trading activity and Rs. 7.50 lakh for service sector activity

- Loan assistance provided for self-employment of disabled persons in service sector or for trading activity. The small business, project or activity, for which financial assistance has been sought, will have to be operated by the disabled person himself.

- (ii) For agricultural/allied Activities : Loan upto Rs. 10 lakh.

- Loan assistance is provided to disabled persons for agricultural production, irrigation, horticulture, sericulture, purchase of agricultural machinery/equipment for agricultural service, marketing of agriculture products etc.

- (iii) For purchase of vehicle for commercial hiring - Loan upto Rs.10 lakh

- Purchase of vehicle for commercial hiring purpose

- (iv) For setting up small industries unit : Loan upto Rs.25 lakh.

- Loan assistance is provided to disabled persons for manufacturing, fabrication

and production activity. The disabled person will be the owner/chief executive of the company.

- (v) Scheme for Disabled Young Professionals:

- Loan upto Rs 25.00 lakhs to professionally educated / trained disabled youths for self-employment

- (vi) Scheme for Developing Business Premises :

- Loan upto Rs. 3.0 lakh to PwDs desirous of developing business premises on their own land and starting self-employment activity.

- (vii) For self-employment amongst persons with Mental Retardation and Autism : Loan upto Rs. 10 lakh.

- Persons with mental retardation or autism may not be able to enter into a legal contract required to avail loan from a financial institution. In such cases following categories of persons are eligible for financial assistance from NHFDC on behalf of the mentally disabled persons for an income activity

- (i) Parents of dependant mentally disabled person

- (ii) Spouse of dependant mentally disabled person

- (iii) Legal guardian of mentally disabled person

- (viii) For technical education/training - Loan limit Rs.10 lakh for study in India and Rs.20.0 lakh for study at abroad.

- To meet tuition and other fees/maintenance cost/books and equipment etc. for pursuing professional courses in a recognized educational institution in India and abroad.

- (ix) Scheme for Pursuing Vocational Studies : Loan upto Rs.2.0 lakh to Students with Disabilities for pursuing vocational/skill training courses.

- (x) Scheme for Purchase of Assistive Devices : Loan upto Rs.5.0 lakh for purchase of assistive devices

including retrofittings which will enhance the prospects of PwDs for their employment/ self-employment.

- (xi) Scheme for NGOs for their capacity expansion : Loan upto Rs. 5.0 lakh to NGOs working in the area of disability to implement single or multiple production activity on behalf of a group of PwDs.
- (xii) Micro Credit Scheme - Loan upto Rs. 10.0 lakh to NGO, Rs.50,000/- per beneficiary @ 5% p.a.
- Application in the prescribed format is to be submitted by interested NGOs to the State Channelizing Agency or directly to NHFDC for sanction of loan.
- (xiii) Scheme for Parents Association for the Mentally Retarded Persons - Loan upto Rs. 5.0 lakh
- Financial assistance is provided to Parents Association for the Mentally Retarded Persons to set up an income generating activity for the benefit of mentally retarded persons. The nature of income generating activity will be such that it involves the mentally retarded persons directly and income will be distributed among the mentally retarded persons.

(B) Grant & other Schemes

- (i) Assistance for Skills and Entrepreneurial Development Programmes

Financial assistant in the form of grant is provided to State Channelising Agencies/reputed institutions for imparting training to the disabled persons (15-50 year of age with 40% or more disability) to make them capable and self-dependent through proper technical training in the field of traditional and technical occupations and entrepreneurship. During the training stipend @ Rs.2000/- per month also provides to disabled trainees.

- (ii) Hand holding support to registered institutions for PwDs : The registered institutions are eligible for hand holding support of upto Rs. 1,000/- per PwD for extending information, support, guidance for procedural/documentation formalities to PwDs in obtaining loans or admission in training institutes.

- (iii) Scholarship Scheme :

NHFDC is also administering the Scholarship Scheme (Trust Fund). A total of 2500 scholarships are available per year towards higher education of student with disabilities. Student with disabilities can apply directly for scholarship on the website of NHFDC (www.nhfdc.nic.in).

Eligibility Criteria

Any disabled person who fulfills the following criteria is eligible to avail financial assistance -

- (a) Any Indian Citizen with 40% or more disability.
- (b) Minimum age 18 years.
- (c) Relevant educational / technical / vocational qualification/ experience and background.

Note :

* In case of persons with mental retardation, age is relaxed to 14 years in place of usual 18 years.

** In case of scheme for disabled young professionals : age criteria is 18-45 years.

*** In case of Education loan only (a) is applicable.

Repayment Period : (Loan Scheme)

1. Scheme for self-employment & Parents Association scheme - Maximum 10 years
2. Scheme for Education loan - Maximum 7 years
3. Micro Credit scheme - Maximum 3 years

Rate of Interest : (Loan Scheme except Education loan)

Loan Amount	To be paid by SCAs to NHFDC	To be paid by beneficiaries to SCAs
(i) Upto Rs. 50,000/-	2%	5%
(ii) Above Rs. 50,000/- and upto Rs. 5.0 lakh	3%	6%
(iii) Above Rs. 5.0 lakh and upto Rs. 15.0 lakh	4%	7%
(iv) Above Rs. 15.0 lakh and upto Rs. 25.0 lakh	5%	8%

University, National Institute for Entrepreneurialship and Small Business Development etc., brief details about such organisation and training facilities available with them should be furnished to NHFDC.

(B) Training through reputed Private training Institutes:

If the training proposal envisages involving reputed private training institutes; profile of the institute, its past record particularly training conducted for the disadvantaged section of the society etc. should be submitted to NHFDC. For conducting training for visually and speech & hearing impaired, the facilities of the institute should be examined and indicated in the training proposal.

Provided that the conditions at (A) and (B) above shall not apply, where NHFDC directly hire the services of the training institutes for conducting the training.

8. Inclusive Training:

Persons with Disabilities can also be included in regular batches of scheduled training alongwith non-disabled persons. In such cases, the number of Persons with Disabilities and the nature of their disability should be clearly indicated.

Statement-III

Details of Skill Training conducted during last 3 year by NHFDC

(Rs. Lakh)

FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17	
Total Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	Total Trainees	Total Amount Sanctioned/ utilized	Total Trainees	Total Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	Total Trainees
1002.75	9356	2882.00	17637	2203.00	18455

Statement-IV

Scholarship Scheme II — for 2500 Differently Abled Students

(To be funded out of Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities)

A Student can apply for this Scholarship anytime during the academic year (2016-17)

1. Objective:

1.1 The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the differently-abled students to enable them to pursue professional or technical courses from recognized institutes and get employed/self-employed.

1.2 Differently-abled students face several barriers physical, financial, psychological, mental in pursuing studies and living with dignity. At times such students are deprived of harnessing their latent skills and thereby miss the opportunity to earn their livelihood and find a dignified place for themselves in the society. This scheme envisages encouraging differently-abled students by providing scholarships and other assistance to pursue professional or technical courses and various skill development courses for their empowerment.

2. Number of Scholarships:

2.1 To start with every year 2500 scholarships will be provided to the differently-abled students throughout the country. 30% scholarships will be reserved for girls, which will be transferable to male students in case of non-availability of female candidates.

3. Scope:

3.1 These scholarships will be available for studies in India, by all differently-abled students who are covered under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunity, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999. Only Indian Nationals will be eligible for scholarships.

4. Rate of Scholarship and other benefits under the scheme:

4.1 The following benefits will be available under the scheme:-

(i) Non-refundable fees shall be fully awarded in case of Government/Government-aided institution. In case of private Institutes the reimbursement would be restricted to similar courses in Government/Government-aided institutions.

- (ii) Maintenance allowance will be paid to the students for a period of 10 months only in one academic year at following rates.

Class/ Course	Maintenance allowance (Rs. per month)	Book/ Stationery allowance (Rs. Per annum)
Professional Graduate Courses	2500/-	6000/-
Professional Post-Graduate courses	3000/-	10000/-

- (iii) Differently-abled students, in addition will be provided aids and appliances, only once during lifetime, as given below :

Orthopedically Handicapped

Sl. No.	Appliance	Estimated Cost (up to)
1.	Laptop or Desktop	Rs. 40,000

(ii) Visually Handicapped

Sl. No.	Appliance	Estimated cost (up to)	Remarks
1.	Braille/ Braille Typewriter	Rs. 10,000	For blind
2.	Laptop or Desktop with Screen reading software	Rs. 40,000	For blind
3.	Laptop or Desktop with Screen Magnification software	Rs. 60,000	For low vision

(iii) Hearing Handicapped

Sl. No.	Appliance	Estimated cost (up to)
1	2	3
1.	Binaural digital program mable hearing aid with annual provision of button cells	Rs 50,000 + Rs 3600 p.a.

1	2	3
2.	Cell phone with SMS SIM card	Rs 5,000
3.	Laptop or Desktop with WiFi (Blue tooth) facility	Rs 70,000

5. Implementation of the Scheme

5.1 Conditions for Scholarship:

- (i) Financial assistance will be given to pursue degree and/or post graduate level technical and professional courses from a recognized institution. Maintenance, book/stationery allowance and grant for purchase of assistive devices will be credited to the student's account. Non-refundable fees shall be reimbursed to the student on production of proof of deposit of fees or will be paid directly to the Institute under intimation to the student.
- (ii) Scholarship will be awarded for only one course at a time.
- (iii) Students who get admission to a college to pursue technical/professional courses, on the basis of a competitive examination will be eligible for the scholarship without any consideration of percentage of marks at higher secondary/graduation level.
- (iv) Students who get admission in technical/professional courses without facing any competitive examination will also be eligible for scholarship. However, such students should have not less than 50% marks at higher secondary/graduation level. Selection of these students will be done strictly on merit basis. In case of female students should have not less than 45% marks at higher secondary/graduation level.
- (v) Students who pursue their education through correspondence would also be eligible for the scholarship.
- (vi) Continuation of the scholarship in subsequent years, subject to successful completion of the course during the preceding year. However, grace period shall be admissible for Girl Students and Students failing in category C-4 is of two years and for all other categories is for one year w.e.f. the academic year 2014-15.

- (vii) A candidate who is awarded scholarship for one course, after its completion will be eligible for another course too. However, the awardees will not be eligible for a similar or equivalent course.
- (viii) A scholarship holder under this Scheme will not avail any other scholarship/stipend for pursuing the course.
- (ix) The annual income of the beneficiary/parent or guardian of beneficiary should not exceed Rs.3.00 lakh from all sources. However, preference shall be given to economically weaker students.

5.2 Other Conditions for the Scholarship:

- (i) The scholarship is depended on the satisfactory progress and conduct of the scholar. If it is reported by the head of the Institution at any time that a scholar has by reasons of his/her own act of default failed to make satisfactory progress or has been guilty of misconduct such as resorting to or participating in strikes, irregularity in attendance without the permission of the authorities concerned etc., the authority sanctioning the scholarship may either cancel the scholarship or stop or withhold further payment for such period as it may think fit.
- (ii) If a student is found to have obtained a scholarship by false statement, his/her scholarship will be cancelled forthwith and the amount of the scholarship paid will be recovered. The student concerned will be blacklisted and debarred for scholarship in any scheme forever.
- (iii) A scholarship awarded may be cancelled if the scholar changes the subject of the course of study for which the scholarship was originally awarded or changes the Institution of study without prior approval of the Government. The amount already paid may also be recovered at the discretion of the Government.
- (iv) A scholar is liable to refund the scholarship amount at the discretion of the Government if during the course of the year, the studies for which the scholarship has been awarded, is discontinued by him/her.
- (v) Scholarship will not be paid for the period of internship/housemanship in the M.B.B.S. course

or for a practical training in any course, if the student is in receipt of some remuneration during the internship period or some allowance/stipend during the practical training in any course.

- (vi) The conditions can be changed at anytime at the discretion of the Government of India.

6. Publicity of the Scheme

The Scheme will be given wide publicity over print and electronic media. Assistance of State Governments and other agencies such as UGC, Universities and prominent colleges and institutions will also be sought in giving publicity to the Scheme.

7. Procedure for application

- 7.1 Application in enclosed prescribed format shall be submitted at any time during an academic year to the assigned agency (i.e. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Red Cross Bhawan, Sector-12, Faridabad, Haryana - 121007 or PHD House, 4/2, 3rd Floor, Siri Institutional Area August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110016). An advance copy of the application should also be submitted online (NHFDC website - www.nhfdc.nic.in). Each applicant shall be given a registration number on receipt of the application. The screening committee shall examine these applications quarterly and the scholarship amount will be disbursed.

- 7.2 Renewal of the scholarship in next year is subject to successful completion of the course in the previous year. However, grace period shall be admissible for Girl Students and Students failing in category C-4 is of two years and for all other categories is for one year w.e.f. the academic year 2014-15.

However, in case of students with cerebral palsy, mental retardation, mental illness, multiple disabilities and profound server hearing impairment, one year grace period may be allowed.

- 7.3 Along with the application the following enclosures will have to be furnished:

- (i) Academic record - attested copies of relevant certificates/mark sheets for the qualifying examination.

- (ii) Proof of annual income - Proof of income shall include last salary slip of parent/guardian, acknowledgement of income tax/income

certificate e from revenue official/gazetted officer/ public representative e.g. MP, MLA, MLC, Panchayat officials etc.;

- (iii) Disability certificate;
- (iv) Course fee receipt if any, duly paid during the academic session;
- (v) Receipt/Invoice of eligible assistive devices duly countersigned by the authorized signatory of the institution;
- (vi) In case of continuation of scholarship in a succeeding year, a copy of the mark sheet of the preceding year.

8. Processing of applications

- (a) The procedure for processing of applications will be outsourced to a reputed agency;
- (b) All the applications will be processed in a time bound manner;
- (c) The applications scrutinized by the authorized agency shall be placed before a screening committee periodically for final award of scholarships;
- (d) Income certificate is to be submitted by the student only once i.e. at the time of sanction of scholarship.

Statement-V

Scholarships disbursed under Trust Fund Scheme

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Total nos.	Total Amount (Rs.)	Total nos.	Total Amount (Rs.)	Total nos.	Total Amount (Rs.)
2500	175217229	2500	197279505	1864	164090436

Area Under Cultivation of BT Cotton

5848. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bt cotton crop area has declined this year for the first time since the year 2006 in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Monsanto's refusal to bring in new varieties of Bt cotton seeds is considered as a reason for decline in cotton crop area;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) or other research institutes are working on any variety of domestic Bt cotton seed and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the likely impact of the decline in cotton crop area on domestic requirement and export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (6) No, Madam. The area estimated under Bt. Cotton was 34.61 lakh ha in 2006-07 which increased to 110.75 lakh ha in 2017-18. The total area under cotton has increased from 108.26 lakh ha in 2016-17 to 124.34 lakh ha in 2017-18 (2nd advance estimates).

In 2016-17, Bt cotton cultures were tested at 18 locations. Based on the results of this multi-location trial conducted at the centers of All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Cotton, 8 Bt-cotton varieties viz, CICR Bt-6 (RS 2013), ICAR-CICR Bt 9, ICAR-CICR Bt 14 (CPT 2), ICAR-CICR GJHV 374 Bt, ICAR-CICR PKV 081 Bt, ICAR-CICR Rajat Bt, ICAR-CICR Suraj Bt, PAU-1 were approved for commercial cultivation in 2017. Seeds of these varieties are being multiplied to make them available to farmers at reduced cost.

During 2017-18, 17 Bt cultures developed by various State Agriculture Universities (SAU's)/ ICAR institutes are being evaluated under multi-location trials under the AICRP on Cotton.

(f) As per the second advance estimate for 2017-18, the production of cotton is 339.15 lakh bales. Hence, no decline in cotton supply to domestic market / export is foreseen.

[English]

Development of Agricultural markets

- 5849. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:
SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to use a mixed funding pattern involving the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and subsidised loans to develop 22,000 agricultural markets, if so, the details and likely advantages thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to build village 'haats' to serve as aggregation points and increase the number of selling points where farmers can bring their produce with minimal rules and to provide an alternative to rigged farm-to fork supply chains that drive down farmers' profits, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of farmers likely to be benefited out of these proposed agricultural markets/village haats and the time by which these agricultural markets will be functional;

(d) whether the Dalwai Committee formed to suggest measures to double farm incomes has proposed "placing agricultural marketing under the Concurrent List" (in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per Union Budget Announcement, 2018-19, it has been decided to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). In these GrAMs, physical infrastructure will be strengthened using Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana and other Government schemes. For this purpose, an Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of Rs. 2000 crore is targeted to be set up for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure in the 22000 GrAMs including 585 Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs). NABARD will provide term loan to the State Government from the proposed Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure Fund.

(b) Yes, Madam. As per Union Budget Announcement, 2018-19, these GrAMs after development are to be linked to National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) and shall be exempted from regulations of APMCs for providing farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers. It will provide farmers an alternative to rigged farm-to-fork supply chains that drive down farmers' profits.

(c) No survey has been undertaken by the Government to assess the total number of farmers likely to be benefited out of these proposed agricultural markets/village haats. However, the farmers using the rural haats will be benefited from development and upgradation of these rural haats.

(d) and (e) To achieve the target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022, the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. At present, ten volumes prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare for seeking public opinion. The Committee has not submitted its final report to the Government. Hence, the reaction of the Government does not arise.

Security of Vulnerable Border Areas

5850. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force (BSF) has taken effective steps to plug the gaps in 'vulnerable areas' along the borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of points which are prone to infiltration along the borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh that came to the notice of the BSF;

(d) whether comprehensive Integrated Border Management System has been strengthened to ensure zero percentage infiltration along borders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government of India in consultation with the State Governments has adopted a multi-pronged approach to check cross border infiltration, which, inter-alia, includes setting up of border protection grid, strengthening of border infrastructure, multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment of border guarding forces along International Border/Line of Control and near the ever changing infiltration routes,

construction of border fencing, improved technological surveillance, weapons and equipments for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination; synergized intelligence flow and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

(c) There is no fixed route for infiltration along the borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh. However, all vulnerable points are regularly mapped and suitably strengthened.

(d) and (e) It has been decided to deploy technological solutions in the form of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), on a pilot basis to begin with, in different terrains on Indo-Pakistan Border and Indo-Bangladesh Border. The technological solutions are based on integration of sensors and surveillance equipments like radars, day and night vision cameras etc in a network architecture with command and control system.

Cancellation of FCRA Registration

5851. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registration of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) receiving foreign funds under Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) cancelled during the last four years, institution/State-wise;

(b) whether any procedure has been adopted for redressing the complaints of affected parties in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Registration of more than 14000 Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have been cancelled during the last four years under The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. The institution/state-wise details are available on the website www.fcraonline.nic.in of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c) The complaints received in this regard from the Non Governmental Organisation (NGOs) are examined and redressed in this Ministry as per the provisions of the FCRA, 2010 and the Rules made there under.

Allocation under National Agro Forestry and Bamboo Mission

5852. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been released by the Union Government to the State Government of Maharashtra under the National Agro Forestry and Bamboo Mission, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released by the Union Government to State Government of Maharashtra under the mission over the past three years; and

(c) the details of all the schemes implemented under the mission in Maharashtra over the past three years along with the yield of bamboo crop in the country over the past three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The details of Central share allocated and released to Maharashtra under National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (NABM) during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Allo- cation	Rel- ease
268.80	58.61	245.70	175.00	18.02	0.00*

* No releases were made during 2016-17 due to availability of unspent balance of Rs.114.38 lakh from previous years with the State Government

(c) As informed by Government of Maharashtra, during the last three years under NABM, 3 no. of nurseries were established and 358 ha. area have been brought under plantation.

Details of Physiographic Zone-wise bamboo estimation outside forest areas and State-wise distribution of bamboo area alongwith sound weight of culms in recorded forest are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I*Physiographic Zone-wise* Bamboo estimation outside Forest area (Rural)*

Sl. No.	Physiographic Zone	Area of Phy. Zone (Sq. km.)	Equivalent Green Weight (million tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1	Western Himalayas	328952	0.589
2	Eastern Himalayas	81752	0.362
3	North East	127857	3.579
4	Northern Plains	295909	0.569
5	Eastern Plains	222365	7.084
6	Western Plains	320507	0.048

1	2	3	4
7	Central Highlands	371281	0.611
8	North Deccan	365711	0.556
9	East Deccan	333824	1.264
10	South Deccan	291317	0.462
11	Western Ghats	73681	0.614
12	Eastern Ghats	192068	0.166
13	West Coast	113611	1.118
14	East Coast	168634	0.39
Total		3287469	17.412

* The State wise estimates of number of culms and their equivalent green weight is not given as the sample size is not adequate to give estimates with an acceptable precision.

Source: Table 7.7 of India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India

Statement-II*State-wise Distribution of Bamboo Area and sound weight of culms in Recorded Forests*

State/ UT	Bamboo bearing Weight (000' tonnes)	Green Soundness area* (sq. Km.)	Dry sound (0001 tonnes)	Total Green (000' tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7578	5945	3958	9903
Arunachal Pradesh	15125	15427	3436	18863
Assam	8955	10375	4537	14912
Bihar	1004	997	695	1692
Chhattisgarh	11060	4481	1461	5942
Goa	382	106	42	148
Gujarat	3544	3659	2376	6035
Haryana	21	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	540	826	330	1156
Jharkhand	4470	1901	619	2520
Karnataka	10442	9556	6982	16538

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	3484	4192	3028	7220
Madhya Pradesh	18167	6127	2946	9073
Maharashtra	15927	11006	4873	15879
Manipur	10687	12648	2821	15469
Meghalaya	5943	8175	3287	11462'
Mizoram	3267	4434	1783	6217
Nagaland	6025	8037	3232	11269
Odisha	12109	6614	3250	9864
Punjab	44	19	8	27
Rajasthan	1976	2125	1536	3661
Sikkim	553	220	85	305
Tamil Nadu	4154	3917	2553	6470
Telangana	4778	3291	1718	5009
Tripura	3617	5512	982	6494
Uttar Pradesh	936	460	181	641
Uttarakhand	1078	671	292	963
West Bengal	942	571	377	948
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	46	33	79
Total	156866	131338	57421	188759

* Information for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and Puducherry is not given due to inadequate data

Source: Table 7.3 & 7.6 of India State of Forest Report 2017, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India

**Pre and Post Matric Scholarship
for SC Students**

5853. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- the details of pre and post-matric scholarship provided to Scheduled Caste (SC) students;
- the criteria for awarding such scholarships;
- whether the Government proposes to relax the guidelines for providing such scholarships;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme to Scheduled Caste students studying in classes IX and X and Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to SC students are centrally sponsored Schemes and implemented by State Governments/UT administrations. This Department releases the Central Assistance to States/UTs towards the total expenditure under the scheme, over and above their committed liability.

(b) All the scheduled Caste students whose parental/Guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum, are provided scholarship as per regulation of scheme.

(c) to (e) Under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme to SC students, this department has increased the annual income ceiling of parents/guardian from Rs. 2.00 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum w.e.f. 19th September 2017.

Fixation of Minimum Support Price

5854. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of fixation of minimum support price needs a comprehensive reorientation in order to ensure remunerative prices for agriculture produce, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that there is a need to work for comprehensive justice to farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) From time to time, expert committees have been constituted to review the methodology for fixation of MSP and to suggest various features for improvement. Government fixes minimum support prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Department concerned and other relevant factors in order to ensure remunerative prices for agriculture produce. While recommending MSPs, CACP takes into account the cost of production, overall demand-supply, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of production resources like land and water.

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. The Budget for 2018-19 has also indicated that NITI Aayog in consultation with

central and state governments will put in place a fool proof mechanism so that farmers will get adequate price for their produce.

(b) and (c) Government is committed to farmers welfare and towards this objective it has changed its strategy from being production centric to an income centric one. Government constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee on 13.04.2016 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve the same by the year 2022. Alongside working on a comprehensive strategy, the Committee has been parallelly suggesting various interventions like Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017, a five year roadmap for pulses production for achieving a level of production of 24 million tonnes and comprehensive roadmap for increasing the production of oilseeds in the country.

At present, the Government is implementing various schemes and recalibrating them based on the suggested intervention to synchronise with higher gains for the farmers which include Soil Health Cards (SHC), production and availability of quality seeds, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), e- National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and promotion of allied activities like dairying, poultry, beekeeping and fisheries.

[Translation]

Welfare and Rehabilitation of Differently Abled Persons

5855. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned/ released and utilized for the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities/ physically and mentally challenged persons in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to evolve any plan/mechanism or has received proposals from various States for the empowerment of differently abled/disabled;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to create a comprehensive database of physically disabled persons of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities to bring it in consonance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide special assistance in order to reduce the problems being faced by this section of the society; and

(g) the benefits that have accrued to the differently abled persons owing to the steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) State/UT-wise funds released / utilized under flagship Schemes, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme and Assistance for to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) to (c) Under Scheme for Implementation of Person with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA), assistance is provided to State Govts, and to autonomous organization/Institutes under center/States Governments for various activities relating to empowerment of persons with disabilities, under Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, particularly for creation of barrier Free Environment and Skill Training Program for persons with disabilities. The State/UT-wise funds utilized under SIPDA Scheme during the last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III(A) and III(B).

(d) With a view to create a National Database and to issue Unique Disability Identification(UDID) Card to each person with disability, an application software has been developed and hosted on NIC Cloud for implementation of UDID project in the country. 5.68 lakh e-UDID cards have been generated in 17 States/UTs under the project.

(e) Policy formulation is an ongoing process. There is no such concrete proposal to review the existing National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, 2006.

(f) to (g) The Government enacted the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 which came into force from 19.04.2017. The Act provides various rights, entitlements to persons with disabilities and also mandates the appropriate government to take measures to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy their rights equally with others. The Act also mandates the States/UTs and local authorities to take steps to promote education, social security, skill development, employment, sports activities, recreation and health care for persons with disabilities.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise funds released during the last three years and current year under DDRS Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Funds Released (Rs. In Lakh)			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	937.24	826.83	763.14	1097
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	6.74	9.64	0
4	Assam	156.81	88.92	94.01	88.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Bihar	55.20	62.03	35.16	80.58
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	32.88	47.49	17.51	24.3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	Delhi	77.62	197.81	82.16	174.69
11	Goa	10.09	8.87	4.89	0
12	Gujarat	63.45	47.24	32.20	57.18
13	Haryana	121.77	1 17.94	1 16.24	127.9
14	Himachal Pradesh	8.79	20.53	24.16	24.84
15	Jammu and Kashmir	19.46	9.58	3.25	0.68
16	Jharkhand	7.30	2.45	0.94	0
17	Karnataka	102.82	77.52	96.73	83.86
18	Kerala	567.05	362.25	446.16	573.39
19	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	135.14	132.69	99.75	134.56
21	Maharashtra	250.45	141.47	221.47	295.1
22	Manipur	225.11	284.38	270.91	444.04
23	Meghalaya	36.61	45.86	65.16	23.21
24	Mizoram	23.93	11.25	7.38	9.44
25	Nagaland	0.00	0.41	0.00	0
26	Odisha	363.29	445.10	329.31	526.55
27	Puducherry	7.18	14.83	7.16	18.36
28	Punjab	119.00	46.23	68.95	92.08
29	Rajasthan	101.66	139.18	136.12	183.68
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31	Tamil Nadu	68.89	234.29	98.77	225.5
32	Telangana	850.13	750.13	700.88	736.4
33	Tripura	8.44	1.00	12.09	1.42
34	Uttar Pradesh	463.42	550.16	376.19	555.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
35	Uttarakhand	50.88	41.47	28.01	26.52
36	West Bengal	143.43	304.34	361.66	341.62
Total		5008.04	5018.99	4500.00	5947.55

Statement-II

State-wise details funds utilized during last three year and current year by various Implementing Agencies under ADIP Scheme (as on 25.03.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the StateS/ UTs	2014-15 Funds utilised (Rs.in Lakhs)	2015-16 Funds utilised (Rs.in Lakhs)	2016-17 Funds utilized (Rs.in Lakh)	2017-18 Funds utilized (Rs.in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	958.17	795.56	642.12	399.84
2	Bihar	257.96	105.80	205.62	476.18
3	Chhattisgarh	449.16	425.03	297.76	50.05
4	Goa	13.01	8.96	3.76	65.02
5	Gujarat	197.32	113.49	1731.26	1836.76
6	Haryana	443.06	473.02	848.49	365.4
7	Himachal Pradesh	129.06	59.61	81.01	54.96
8	Jammu and Kashmir	80.09	126.54	222.59	118.61
9	Jharkhand	372.07	22.79	77.04	106.45
10	Karnataka	273.79	676.98	453.6	286.75
11	Kerala	207.68	239.35	228.68	314.37
12	Madhya Pradesh	816.94	2251.79	1663.46	769.61
13	Maharashtra	1015.75	1846.86	1244.36	1404.28
14	Odisha	317.89	557.79	897.64	479
15	Punjab	228.92	842.46	565.25	276.64
16	Rajasthan	684.16	624.94	539.81	731.99
17	Tamil Nadu	424.41	394.68	353.32	383.17
18	Uttar Pradesh	3033.76	2869.4	4072.05	1664.62
19	Uttarakhand	456.71	301.52	311.2	291.93
20	West Bengal	500.25	1163.02	1 149.95	766.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.3	0	10.64	4.38
22	Chandigarh	2.89	0	22.61	0.75
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.57	0.95	2.13	1.84
24	Daman and Diu	4.00	2.46	3.08	6.25
25	Delhi	171.04	361.09	571.89	275.73
26	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	11.22
27	Puducherry	0	0	20.11	7.09
28	Arunachal Pradesh	5.22	12.92	8.45	1.02
29	Assam	519.31	599.27	542.96	781.3
30	Manipur	111.33	92.31	563.14	145.65
31	Meghalaya	36.67	26.26	98.28	7.44
32	Mizoram	27.92	2.84	38.55	0.08
33	Nagaland	41.41	17.44	16.49	2
34	Sikkim	14.66	23.11	0	0
35	Tripura	7.77	61.37	235.34	97.52
36	Telangna	97.61	377.85	335.56	342.08
Total		11939.86	15477.46	18058.20	12527.32

Statement-III(A)

State-wise grant-in-aid released to the State Govts./UTs under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) during the last three years and current year for creation of barrier free environment (as on 27.03.2018)

S. No.	State/UT	2014-15 (Rs. in lakh)	2015-16 (Rs. in lakh)	2016-17 (Rs. in lakh)	2017-18 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	73.94	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	10.00	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	925.14
5	Chhattisgarh	-	15.00	-	688.59
6	Goa	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	15.0	-	114.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Haryana	-	-	50.09	300.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	3.15	-	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6.40	-	57.74	-
11	Jharkhand	5.48	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	-	14.46	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	760.63	18.00	19.37	683.02
15	Maharashtra	-	14.99	1863.34	-
16	Manipur	15.00	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	5.80	107.38	726.72
18	Mizoram	4.92	-	877.16	-
19	Nagaland	-	249.56	861.27	78.48
20	Odisha	99.006	-	607.14	60.62
21	Punjab	-	16.00	5.60	-
22	Rajasthan	150.48	-	-	3813.00
23	Sikkim	11.44	-	578.14	-
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	796.38	307.50
25	Telangana	-	-	-	-
26	Tripura	-	-	-	-
27	Uttarakhand	32.71	-	50.06	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	-	79.16	419.58	3142.14
29	West Bengal	-	33.00	157.92	100.18
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh	-	-	415.38	-
32	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
33	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	1348.43	45.35
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	14.97	54.17	-	273.16
Total		1111.03	592.23	8214.98	11258.38

Statement-III (B)

State-wise funds released in respect of Skill Training Programme for PwDs under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) during last 3 years as on 27.30.2018

S. No.	State/UT	2014-15 (Rs. in lakh)	2015-16 (Rs. in lakh)	2016-17 (Rs. in lakh)	2017-18 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	34.80	108.06	26.07	19.35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	49.80	6.24	5.22	5.7
3	Assam	9.72	160.68	30.23	-
4	Bihar	7.92	178.47	31.37	-
5	Chhattisgarh	56.70	103.95	33.84	360.77
6	Goa	60.58	24.75	0.86	-
7	Gujarat	35.34	103.65	16.82	15.05
8	Haryana	7.20	256.73	101.4	53.44
9	Himachal Pradesh	135.56	94.05	34.25	—
10	Jammu and Kashmir	17.38	94.05	35.1	46.07
11	Jharkhand	17.38	110.74	20.49	-
12	Karnataka	18.60	9	8.63	-
13	Kerala	32.40	39.31	1.71	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	197.67	92.31	122.62
15	Maharashtra	-	108.68	29.06	31.59
16	Manipur	79.76	9.9	15.15	44.03
17	Meghalaya	91.37	17.6	13.58	-
18	Mizoram	3.24	9.9	13.58	-
19	Nagaland	6.48	9.9	13.58	-
20	Odisha	-	92.34	19.07	40.34
21	Punjab	-	176	106.11	111.13
22	Rajasthan	16.50	220.89	142.4	61.38
23	Sikkim	-	17.71	14.52	-
24	Tamil Nadu	21.94	157.2	8.63	86.42
25	Telangana	95.28	181.81	40.08	24.01
26	Tripura	12.96	60.63	6.77	-
27	Uttarakhand	1.89	309.24	108.32	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	10.08	724.88	482.41	341.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	West Bengal	5.88	214.88	64.45	891.82
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	160.03	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh	7.92	-	-	4.37
32	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	28.96	-	-	-
33	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	123.72	69.23	3877.89
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	-	14.85	11.28	-
Total		1025.67	3937.48	1596.52	6137.86

Availability of Fruits and Vegetables

5856. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of fruits and vegetables is continuously increasing during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the big corporate houses of the country and Foreign Multi National Companies are selling fruits and vegetables through retail market in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the consumers are getting fruits and vegetables at cheaper rates due to entry of big companies in the market; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the availability of fruits and vegetables is continuously increasing during the last few years. Details of state-wise production of fruits and vegetables in the country during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) Yes, Madam. A total of 28 companies are registered with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs which are selling fruits and vegetables through their retail stores in the country.

(d) The fruits and vegetables are available to consumers at reasonable rates in the retail outlets of these companies.

(e) Government, in January 2018, has recently announced changes in norms pertaining to single-brand Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), making it considerably easier for global retailers to gain access to the Indian markets.

Statement-I

Statewise Production of Fruits Production in '000 MT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(Provisional)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	9121.62	10088.82	13612.92	13912.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	331.40	306.27	124.38	125.34
3	Assam	2030.14	2077.77	2024.84	2433.95
4	Bihar	3990.00	4230.63	4234.62	4234.62
5	Chhattisgarh	2071.14	2294.73	2480.40	2514.49
6	Gujarat	8300.60	8477.17	8937.42	9026.79
7	Haryana	703.68	737.82	770.97	1050.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	751.94	928.83	611.88	596.29
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1779.44	2115.72	2241.06	2241.16
10	Jharkhand	898.08	961.19	1047.97	1034.81
11	Karnataka	6799.89	7023.69	7218.38	7559.08
12	Kerala	2554.12	2532.94	2509.13	2493.90
13	Madhya Pradesh	6119.00	5783.06	6935.60	7004.95
14	Maharashtra	11089.53	9749.80	10630.08	10879.88
15	Manipur	521.57	467.76	478.77	523.61
16	Meghalaya	377.25	395.40	426.86	443.02
17	Mizoram	350.91	330.28	339.05	342.04
18	Nagaland	411.00	374.13	388.49	380.30
19	Odisha	2156.49	2386.94	2432.27	2433.61
20	Punjab	1644.64	1790.94	1818.19	1908.46
21	Rajasthan	735.60	681.57	995.60	1008.08
22	Sikkim	0.03	23.48	25.56	24.01
23	Tamil Nadu	5963.93	6635.10	6181.77	5158.35
24	Telangana	5287.70	4319.87	1200.30	1765.90
25	Tripura	819.12	854.05	559.92	594.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	7558.99	10296.14	10302.76	10521.77
27	Uttarakhand	785.97	659.10	662.85	669.48
28	West Bengal	3313.70	3516.71	3585.30	3848.97
29	Others	134.23	143.16	140.75	153.67
Total		86601.68	90183.04	92918.04	94883.86

Statement-II*Statewise Production of Vegetables Production in '000 MT*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4592.58	5442.77	8026.36	8503.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41.00	33.01	14.42	14.57
3	Assam	4469.73	3821.71	3329.58	4033.30
4	Bihar	14467.15	14400.12	14520.97	14518.97
5	Chhattisgarh	5812.32	6318.41	6728.00	7000.82
6	Gujarat	11861.23	13401.39	13161.25	13292.86
7	Haryana	5305.59	6129.36	6180.43	7905.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	1585.37	1715.16	1783.77	1770.29
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1395.47	1386.37	1410.42	1424.52
10	Jharkhand	4279.28	3373.82	3370.00	3399.88
11	Karnataka	8828.37	7804.57	8167.16	8547.30
12	Kerala	1645.06	2088.66	1921.45	2010.78
13	Madhya Pradesh	14199.00	15568.26	17928.50	18208.79
14	Maharashtra	8783.01	9452.07	10520.49	9043.98
15	Manipur	268.01	316.51	369.86	359.30
16	Meghalaya	534.00	494.88	523.42	522.55
17	Mizoram	273.76	179.02	179.88	179.86
18	Nagaland	492.37	494.61	564.62	561.57
19	Odisha	9413.54	8755.51	8761.61	8770.77
20	Punjab	4167.65	4301.63	4564.91	4917.68
21	Rajasthan	1433.23	1986.73	1795.37	1935.76
22	Sikkim	130.06	106.94	190.72	190.72
23	Tamil Nadu	7521.02	6976.15	6559.84	5656.99
24	Telangana	3005.33	3195.44	1647.03	1519.30
25	Tripura	811.09	793.24	817.94	802.37
26	Uttar Pradesh	26120.18	26251.00	28192.63	28226.19
27	Uttarakhand	1109.65	945.36	945.29	954.74
28	West Bengal	26354.61	22825.45	25505.66	25892.08
29	Others	578.57	505.81	490.83	519.34
Total		169478.23	169063.93	178172.41	180684.15

[English]

Funds to Biological Research Centre

5857. PROF. A.S.R. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of public representatives from the State of Telangana has requested the Government to assist in releasing necessary funds to the Biological Research Centre being established in the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Delegation/Ministers of Telangana met Hon'ble Agriculture Minister on several occasions.

During these meetings delegation members requested the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister to sanction additional budget of Rs.100 crores for 'State Horticulture University, thirty new 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras' and 'Inland Fish Farming Research Institute' for Telangana.

(b) The requests are being examined by the concerned Divisions of ICAR.

Computerisation of TPDS

5858. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed end-to-end Computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations have been completed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details as what extent the e-PDS has helped in reducing leakages; and

(c) whether any measures have been taken to address the storage problems faced by the Food Corporation of India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R.

CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing a Scheme on 'End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations'. Initially the implementation of the project was slow and uneven across the country due to delay in finalization of action plans by States/UTs, late submission of their proposal for financial assistance and practical problems faced during implementation of the project. However, due to vigorous efforts and constant monitoring of the project there has been significant progress in implementation of the project. Ration cards have been completely digitized in all States/UTs, transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs, online allocation has been implemented in 30 States/UTs and supply chain has been computerized in 21 States/UTs. The validity of the scheme has been extended upto 31.03.2019 without any escalation in the project cost to complete the project. To Identify and weed-out duplicate/ineligible beneficiaries, and to enable rightful targeting of food subsidies, all States/UTs have been requested to seed Aadhaar numbers in Ration Card database. At present overall seeding stands at 82.39% at the National level. As an outcome of digitization of RC/beneficiary records, de-duplication due to Aadhaar seeding, transfer / migration / deaths, change in economic status of beneficiaries, and during the run-up to and implementation of NFSA, a total of 2.75 Crore ration cards have been deleted/cancelled in 29 States/UTs during 2013-2017.

(c) 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 comprised 611.31 LMT in covered godowns and 124.15 LMT in cover and plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of central pool food grains at the national level.

Emission of Greenhouse in Agriculture Sector

5859. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture sector is currently responsible for nearly 17 per cent of global anthropogenic greenhouses gas emissions;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding impact of climatic change on small agricultural system in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiative for climate smart agriculture to reduce the impact of global climate change on the agriculture sector 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.

(b) India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

According to the first Biennial Update Report (BUR), India's gross emissions of Greenhouse Gases were equivalent to 2.136 billion tonnes of CO₂ in 2010. Out of this, Energy sector contributed 71%, Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU) 8%, Agriculture 18% and Waste sector 3%. About 12% of emissions were offset by carbon sink action of forests and croplands. Therefore, the national GHG net emissions amounted to a total equivalent of 1.884 billion tonnes Gg of CO₂e. The sector wise emissions within agriculture in India during the year 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Though the GHG emissions from agriculture sector is much less when compared to other sectors but the overall impact of climate change on agriculture is much more as more than half of the population is dependent on this sector. Agriculture is dependent on many climatic factors like temperature, rainfall, humidity, sunshine duration etc., which are not only impacting the crop performance now; but will in future too. Climatic variations may impact crops both positively and negatively depending on the nature of crop. However, various national and global studies have shown declining trends in crop production of different crops due to climate change.

Details on Indian studies on projected impacts on agriculture (crops, livestock / and fish) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) India has made a number of efforts to address climate change. The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to achieve its goals and deal with the issues related

to climate change. Thirty-two States and Union Territories (UTs) have also prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

As a result of domestic efforts, India's emission intensity of GDP has decreased by 12% between 2005 and 2010.

In order to assess the impact of Climate change/variability on agriculture, Government of India through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) launched a flagship network project 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA) during XI Plan in 2011, and from XII Plan it is referred as 'National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture'. This programme is being implemented under four components, viz., Strategic Research (41 ICAR Institutes), Sponsored and Competitive Grants (18 + 33 Projects), Technology Demonstration (121 KVKs, 25 AICRIPAM, 23 AICRIPDA Centers), Capacity Building and Knowledge Management.

The Technology Demonstration Component (TDC) of the National Initiative (Innovations) on Climate Resilient Agriculture was initiated in 2011 to demonstrate the location specific technologies enabling farmers to cope with current climatic variability and to enhance their adaptive capacity. The programme is being taken up in 151 climatically vulnerable districts/KVKs of the country by taking one or two representative villages from each of the district.

Statement-I

The sector wise emissions within agriculture in India during the year 2010 are as follows:

Source of emissions	Quantity (in Gigagrams) CO ₂ equivalents
Enteric fermentation	227,033
Manure management	2,768
Rice cultivation	71,367
Agricultural crop residue	7,915
Emissions from soil	81,080
Emissions from Agricultural sector	390,165 (18.3% of total emissions of the country)
Total emissions	1,884,309 (100%)

Source: First Biennial Update Report (2015)

Statement-II*Indian studies on projected impacts on agriculture (crops, livestock and fish)*

Climate change impact projections are worked out for major crops such as rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, mustard, soybean, potato, cotton and coconut. Summary of the projections for these crops as follows:-

- Climate change is projected to reduce irrigated rice yield by ~4 % in 2020 (2010-2039) and rainfed rice yield by 6%. Rainfed rice yields in India to reduce by ~6% in the 2020 and <2.5 % in 2050 (2041-2070) and 2080 (2070-2099) scenarios. With adaptation, however, irrigated rice yield to increase by about 17% and rainfed rice yield by about 20% (Naresh Kumar et al., 2013). Recent study also indicated a reduction in rice yield indifferent agro-climatic regions in India (Singh et al., 2017). Earlier studies also have reported negative impact of climate change in rice yield in some parts of India (Lai et al., 1998; Saseendran et al., 2000, Kumar et al., 2016).
- Wheat yield in India would reduce by 6 to 23% by 2050 scenario, if no adaptation is followed. Yield would reduce in areas with mean seasonal maximum and minimum temperatures more than 27 and 13°C, respectively. Adjusting the time of sowing, suitable variety and input (fertilizer and irrigation) management may be a practical low-cost adaptation strategy to increase the yield (by >10%) in future climates (Naresh Kumar et al., 2014). With every 1°C increase in temperature, wheat yield is projected to lose 6Mt, similarly rice yield is projected to be affected (Aggarwal and Mall 2002, Mall and Aggarwal, 2002, Aggarwal and Swaroopa Rani, 2009).
- Maize yield in kharif season is projected to decrease by 18% but adaptation can increase the yield up to 21% in 2020 scenario (Byjesh et al., 2010; Naresh Kumar et al., 2012). Earlier studies suggest a 2 to 5% decrease in yield potential of wheat and maize for a temperature rise of 0.5 to 1.5°C in India (Aggarwal, 2003).
- Rainfed sorghum yield is projected to reduce by 2.5% in 2020 (2010-2039). Adaptation, however, can increase the productivity by 8% in 2020 (Srivastava et al., 2010; Naresh Kumar et al., 2012).
- Mustard yield is projected to reduce by ~2% in 2020 (2010-2039). Regions with mean seasonal temperature regimes above 25/10 °C to lose due to temperature rise. As climatically suitable period for mustard cultivation may reduce in future, short-duration (<130 days) cultivars with 63% pod filling period will become more adaptable (Naresh Kumar et al., 2015).
- Increase in soybean yield in the range of 8-13% under different future climate scenarios (2030 and 2080) is projected. In case of rainfed groundnut, except in the climate scenario of A1B 2080 (-5%), in rest of the scenarios yield is projected to increase by 4-7% (Bhatia et al., 2012; Naresh Kumar et al., 2012).
- The potato crop duration in the Indo-Gangetic Plains is projected to decrease and yield is to reduce by -2.5, ~6 and ~11% in 2020 (2010-2039), 2050 (2040-2069) and 2080 time periods, respectively. Change in planting time could be the most important adaptation option which may lead to yield gain by -6% in 2020 (Naresh Kumar et al., 2016).
- Cotton productivity in northern India may marginally decline due to climate change while in central and southern India, productivity may increase. However, at the national level, cotton productivity is may not be affected (Hebbar et al., 2013).
- Climate change is projected to increase coconut productivity in western coastal region, Kerala, parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra (provided current level of water and management is made available in future climates as well) and also in North-Eastern states, islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep while negative impacts are projected for Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat and parts of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Productivity in India can be improved by 20% to almost double if all plantations in India are provided with location specific agronomic and genotype intervention in current climates (Naresh Kumar and Aggarwal, 2014).
- Apple productivity is affected and its cultivation is shifted to higher latitudes to 2500 mamsl from 1250 mamsl in Himachal Pradesh (Bhagat et al., 2009).

- Climatic stresses such as heavy rainfall events damage horticultural crops. Flooding for 24 h affects tomato with flowering period being sensitive. Similarly, onion bulb initiation stage is sensitive to flooding causing a 27 and 48% reduction in bulb size and yield, respectively (Rao et al., 2009).
- Climate change is projected to affect the quality in terms of reduced concentration of grain protein (under low fertilizer input conditions), and some minerals like zinc and iron due to elevated CO₂ (Porter et al., 2014).
- Elevated CO₂ caused reduction in the concentration of protein, secondary metabolites while rise in temperature enhanced their concentration in pulse, several vegetable and fruit crops.
- Global warming is likely to lead to a loss of 1.6 Mt milk production by 2020 and 15 Mt by 2050 if no adaptation is followed. The losses may be highest in UP followed by Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Increased number of heat stress days and probable decline in availability of water may further impact animal productivity (Upadhyay et al., 2013).
- Rise in temperature caused latitudinal extension in abundance of oil sardine along the Indian coast. Marine fish availability has extended to deep waters and the spawning activity of *Nemipterus* spp. reduced in summer months and shifted towards cooler months (Vivekanandan et al., 2013).
- Breeding season of Indian major carps extended from 110-120 days (Pre 1980-85) to 160-170 days, making it possible to breed them twice in a year at an interval ranging from 30-60 days (Das et al., 2013).
- Rise in temperature causes reduction in egg and meat production of poultry birds. The critical body temperature at which the poultry birds succumb to death is 45 °C which was observed at the shed temperature of 42 °C (Reddy et al., 2013).
- Climate change is projected to increase soil erosion, affect water availability and quality (IPCC, 2014).

- Indian farmers have been adapting to climatic risks. A detailed household level analysis in a village indicated that the cost of adaptation and gains vary with type of climatic risk, type of agriculture and farm size. Strategies such as improved varieties, crop diversification, crop water and livestock management, value additions, etc. have led to farm resilience to climatic risks. Small and marginal farm (<4 acre) families can't support themselves with agricultural income alone; however with adaptation a self-sustaining agriculture could be achieved. Additional cost is not always required for adaptation (particularly in mid and large farm holdings) and rationalizing agricultural expenditure through scientific crop management is essential for adapting to climatic risks (Naresh Kumar et al., 2014; 2016).

**Availability of Seeds at
Lower Prices**

5860. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to provide seeds at lower prices to the farmers living below the poverty line, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of such farmers benefited by the scheme during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government has utilized the services of Non-Governmental Organisations to provide seeds to the farmers, if so, the details of such organisations;
- (d) whether the Government has fixed any time period for these organisations to execute the task; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by the Government to provide high yielding seeds, fertilizers and irrigation facilities to farmers at lower prices in order to make agriculture a profitable profession 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The existing Seed Village Programme under National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology to upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds by providing Foundation Seed/Certified Seed for one acre per farmer including the farmers living below the poverty line @50% subsidy for cereal crops and 60% subsidy for pulses, oilseeds, green manure and fodder crops is already implemented.

The details of number of farmers benefitted during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Number of farmers beneted
2014-15	3556857
2015-16	2120235
2016-17	1645924
2017-18	1992285
Total	9315301

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) To make agriculture profitable steps had been taken by the Government through existing various crop development programmes/schemes viz: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission on Oilseed & Oilpalm (NMOOP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) assistance/subsidy are provided to high yielding seeds for making available to farmers and the details are as under:

Quantity in Lakh Quintals

Year	Production/Availability
2014-15	351.77
2015-16	343.52
2016-17	380.29
2017-18	419.41

To ensure adequate availability of subsidized

fertilizers the month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season. Accordingly, the Fertilizers is allocated in sufficient and adequate quantities to the States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability.

The Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (from 01.07.2015) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) has two major segments i.e. 'Micro-irrigation' including efficient water application systems such as drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, and 'Other Interventions' which include micro-water storage structures, drought proofing and ground water replenishment measures, restoration potential of existing water bodies, conveyance and distribution of water are being promoted. District Irrigation Plans (DIPs) shall be the cornerstone for planning and implementation of PMKSY. So far, all 675 nos. of DIPs have been prepared.

In 2017-18 an amount of Rs.2662.91 crore has been released for micro irrigation and other interventions. 65195 water harvesting structure has been created and 110513 ha area brought under protective irrigation potential.

Funds for Fencing at Gujarat Border

5861. SHRI D.S. RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds for wire fencing along the Gujarat border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The details of the funds released for construction of fencing in Gujarat during last three years and current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Fund allocated (Rs. in Crore)
1.	2014-15	45.54
2.	2015-16	71.43
3.	2016-17	0.00
4.	2017-18	26.61

Certification of Agro-Products

5862. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to certify the agro products made by different companies in the country;

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

(c) whether any nodal officer has been appointed for the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The agro products made by different companies in the country are certified under Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act 1937 (AP (G&M) Act), popularly known as AGMARK.

AGMARK is a certification mark for agricultural produce, assuring that they conform to a grade standard notified by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.

DMI an attached office of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Agmark Certification under AP(GM) Act 1937 through its 11 Regional Offices, 27 Sub Offices, 11 Regional Agmark Laboratories (RALs) and 1 Central Agmark Laboratory (CAL). Additionally there are 98 State Agmark Grading laboratories, 68 private commercial laboratories for domestic trade and 23 private commercial laboratories for exports.

Till date, grade standards for 222 agricultural commodities have been notified. Group-wise list of the commodities, for which AGMARK grade standards have been formulated under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, are given in the enclosed Statement-I

The companies which meet the compliance to the requirements of General and Specific Grading & Marking

Rules under AP (GM) Act are issued Certificate of Authorization (CA) for manufacturing/ packaging of agro products. The number of such Certificate of Authorization issued by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), State wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) also gives certification mark license for following agro products:

Tapioca Sago (Sabudana); Wheat Atta; Edible Tapioca Starch; Malt Extract; Soluble Coffee Chicory Powder; Edible Groundnut Flour; Roasted Groundnut (Peanut) Kernels.

The State wise BIS certification mark license issued is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) Yes, Madam. Though there are no nodal officers appointed, however, authorized officers of DMI at 11 Regional and 27 Sub Offices, are implementing Agmark Certification.

The BIS Certification mark scheme is implemented through its branch offices throughout India.

(d) In view of (c) above, the Question does not arise.

Statement-I

Groupwise list of the Commodities for which Agmark Grade Standards have been formulated under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937

Name of the Group:		No. of commodities notified
1	2	3
1.	Food grain and allied products	30
2.	Fruits and Vegetables	57
3.	Spices and condiments	27
4.	Edible Nuts	8
5.	Oil Seeds	17
6.	Vegetable Oils and Fats	19
7.	Oil cakes	8
8.	Essential oils	8

1	2	3
9.	Fibre crops	5
10.	Live stock, Dairy and poultry products	10
11.	Other products	33
Total		222

Statement-II

State-wise details of Certificate of Authorization (CA) for domestic trade

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Certificate of Authorization
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	250
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	4
5.	Chandigarh	9
6.	Chhattisgarh	12
7.	Delhi	190
8.	Goa	0
9.	Gujarat	320
10.	Haryana	117
11.	Himachal Pradesh	25
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	67
13.	Jharkhand	0
14.	Karnataka	110
15.	Kerala	112
16.	Madhya Pradesh	339
17.	Maharashtra	314
18.	Manipur	0
19.	Meghalaya	1
20.	Mizoram	0

1	2	3
21.	Nagaland	2
22.	Odisha	6
23.	Pudducherry	6
24.	Punjab	182
25.	Rajasthan	389
26.	Sikkim	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	1007
28.	Telangana	278
29.	Tripura	1
30.	Uttar Pradesh	340
31.	Uttarakhand	31
32.	West Bengal	46
Total		4172

Statement-III

State wise of BIS Certification Mark Licences for Agro Products

Items	State	No. of Licences
Tapioca Sago Sabudana	Tamil Nadu	02
Wheat Atta	Tamil Nadu	01
Edible Tapioca Starch	Tamil Nadu	01
Malt Extract	Punjab	01
Soluble Coffe Chicory Powder	Andhra Pradesh	01
	Telangana	01
Edible Groundnut Flour	Tamil Nadu	02
Roasted Groundnut (Peanut) Kernels	Tamil Nadu	01

Note: There is no licensee having BIS Certification Mark Licence for Agro Products in Bihar State.

Women in CAPF

5863. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women personnel in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the country at present, force-wise;

(b) whether the Government has decided to launch Special Recruitment Drives for women to achieve the goal of 33 per cent reservation for women in CAPFs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the promotion avenues in CAPFs specially in lower ranks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The total number of women personnel in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles (ARs) are as under:-

Name of the Force	Posted Strength of Women as on 01.02.2018
CRPF	7607
BSF	5138
CISF	8303
ITBP	1956
SSB	2040
ARs	755
Total	25799

(b) and (c) Government, vide order dated 05.01.2016 decided to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled up by women in CRPF & CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in border guarding forces

i.e. BSF, SSB & ITBP. This reservation is horizontal. Forces have not reported any special Recruitment Drive on this account. However, while indenting vacancies for recruitment to the post of constable (GD), the vacancies for women are duly intimated separately.

(d) The promotion is given based on the availability of vacancies and as per provisions made in the Recruitment Rules of various ranks. To increase the promotion avenues in lower ranks 34,992 posts of Constable/Rifleman have been upgraded to the rank of Head Constable/Havildar in CAPFs/ARs.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

5864. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
 SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:
 SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:
 SHRI GOPALAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:

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

(a) the salient features of the 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana' (PMKSY) scheme, programme/scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government is giving financial assistance for creation of backward and forward linkages in the processed food industry under the 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana' and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds earmarked, allocated and released for implementation of PMKSY during the last three years, Statewise including Tamil Nadu;

(d) the details of physical and financial targets set and achievements made under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) during 2016-17 and 2017-18;

(e) the number of farmers who have availed financial assistance under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, so far; and

(f) whether the Government has invited proposals from potential promoters under the scheme for setting up of backward and forward linkages in the processed food industry of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Government is implementing a Central Sector

Scheme - PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with an allocation of Rs.6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country.

The following schemes are implemented under PMKSY:

- (i) Mega Food Parks;
- (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure;
- (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (new);
- (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters (new);
- (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (new);
- (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and
- (vii) Human Resources and Institutions.

Under these schemes, financial assistance as grant-in-aid is provided to the Project Execution Agency (PEA)/ organisations such as Government/ Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs)/ Joint Ventures/ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/ Cooperatives/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)/ Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs)/Private Sector/Partnership Firms/Individuals, etc., for setting up projects to create infrastructure/processing capacity, create backward and forward linkages, etc.

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.

(b) The Scheme guidelines for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages provides that maximum admissible grant for each project is 35% of eligible project cost in

general areas and 50% of eligible project cost in North East States and difficult areas subject to maximum of Rs. 5.00 crore. The grants-in-aid is credit linked but not back ended.

(c) The State-wise funds are not allotted or released under PMKSY. It is a demand driven scheme and project promoters under various schemes of PMKSY are provided grant-in-aid for their projects as per Scheme guidelines across the country including Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) PMKSY was approved by the Government on 03.05.2017 with the aim of leveraging investment of Rs.31400 crore, handling of 334 lakh MT agro-produce valuing Rs.1,04,125 crore, benefitting 20 lakh farmers and generating 5,30,500 direct/ indirect employment in the country by the year 2019-20.

(f) Under the Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, first Expression of Interest (EoI) was issued on 24.08.2017 and 31 projects were selected. Second Expression of Interest (EoI) has been issued on 07.03.2018 and last date for submission of application is 30.04.2018.

Private Players in Procurement of Foodgrains at MSP

5865. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to involve private players in the process of procuring foodgrains from farmers at MSP, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there have been any pilot projects or tests on this subject, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is mooting on scaling this in areas where Government procurement is not satisfactory, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) In order to maximise the outreach of Minimum Support Price (MSP) in eastern states, private players have been engaged by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for procurement of paddy/ rice under MSP scheme in the state of Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. A list of which is enclosed as Statement.

Statement*Status of cluster wise engagement of private players*

(I) Uttar Pradesh:

Cluster	Revenue Distt Covered	Name of private party engaged	Date of award letter
Cluster 1	Ballia, Mau, Ghazipur, Chandauli	M/S NCML	09.12.2015
Cluster 2	Allahabad, Kausambhi, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur	M/S Veerprabhu	23.12.2015
Cluster 3	Ambedkarnagar, Basti, Sant Kabirnagar, Siddharthnaqar	M/s Farmers fortune (India) Private Limited	08.01.2016

(II) Jharkhand:

Cluster	Revenue Distt Covered	Name of private party engaged	Date of award letter
Cluster 1	SouthChottanagpur	M/S NCMSL	26.11.15
Cluster 2	Kolhan	M/S NCMSL	26.11.15

(III) West Bengal:

Cluster	Revenue Distt Covered	Name of private party engaged	Date of award letter
Cluster 1	Bankura	M/S Veerprabhu Marketing Limited	08.01.2016
Cluster 2	Burdwan	M/S Veerprabhu Marketing Limited	08.01.2016
Cluster 3	Dinajpur	M/S Veerprabhu Marketing Limited	08.01.2016
Cluster 4	Siliguri	M/S Veerprabhu Marketing Limited	08.01.2016

*[Translation]***Custodial Deaths**

5866. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI
VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of illegal custody and custodial deaths in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the National and State Human Rights Commissions have received representations/complaints in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government is considering the recommendations of 273rd Report of the Law Commission that India ratify the United Nations Convention against torture and pass a law to prevent torture and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has issued directives to the State Governments/Police Department in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Based on the information received from National

Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the details of reported incidents of Illegal Custody and Custodial Deaths are as under:

Item	2014-15 (From 01/04/2014 to 31/03/2015)	2015-16 (From 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2016)	2016-17 (From 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2017)	2017-18 (From 01/04/2017 to 28/02/2018)
Un-lawful Custody (Police)	964	1194	852	913
Custodial Deaths (Police)	130	151	145	144
Alleged Custodial Death (Police)	108	153	32	35
Custodial Deaths (Judicial)	1588	1668	1616	1530
Alleged Custodial Deaths (Judicial)	213	146	15	17

It can be seen from the above table that the unlawful detention and custodial deaths in the country are showing mixed trend.

(e) "The Law Commission on 30.10.2017 submitted its 273rd Report on "Implementation of United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment" along with a draft "The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017". As Criminal Laws are in the Concurrent List, this Report along with the draft Bill has been circulated to the State Governments/UTs for their views".

(f) Pursuant to the guidelines issued by the NHRC every death in custody, police or judicial, natural or otherwise, is to be reported to the Commission within 24 hours of its occurrence. In all such case, the Commission calls for various reports including the inquest, post-mortem, video-graphy of post-mortem, magisterial inquiry report for ascertaining foul play or negligence, if any which resulted in the death. During various workshops, seminars and camp sittings, the Commission sensitizes senior officers in State Governments for better protection of Human Rights.

[English]

Conservation of Indigenous Breeds

5867. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of various schemes/Missions which were

launched to promote the conservation of indigenous breeds through professional management and superior nutrition and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has formulated guidelines, notified compendium of Minimum Standard Protocol and prepared National Action Plan for proper implementation of various schemes and Missions and if so, the details thereof including number of review meetings ma video conferencing held during the year 2017-18, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also launched other specific schemes to boost dairy industry in Uttar Pradesh and allocated dedicated funds during the year 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof along with the major achievements made by the Government under these schemes; and

(d) the other corrective measures taken by the Government for welfare of agricultural and farming sector in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Government of India has been regularly reviewing the performance of various schemes/Missions launched to promote the development and conservation of indigenous breeds namely, Rashtriya Gokul Mission and National Dairy Plan-I during the States Review Meetings.

All the States and UTs including Uttar Pradesh have participated in these meetings. Till date 11 such review meetings have been organized by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

(b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has formulated guidelines, notified compendium of Minimum Standard Protocol and prepared National Action Plan for implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission. These documents have been made available on the official website of the Department. During 2017-18, 24 Video conferencing sessions were held to review the progress of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission details of these sessions are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government of India is implementing various dairy development schemes namely, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I) National Program on Dairy Development (NPDD) and Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) through the State Governments/ Livestock Development Boards and State Milk Federations including in the country. Uttar Pradesh has been participating under these schemes and assistance released to the State under these scheme is as under:

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Fund released (Rs in lakh) from April to December 2017
1	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	2000
2.	National Dairy Plan	1410
3.	National Programme for Dairy Development	1232
4.	Dairy Entrepreneurship scheme	1328.21
Total		5970.21

(d) The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries has been implementing the following schemes for welfare of agricultural and farming sector in rural areas of the country during the 12th Five Year Plan for the overall development of the livestock sector: i) National Livestock Mission, ii) National Programme for Dairy Development, iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, iv) National Dairy plan Phase-I, v) Rashtriya

Gokul Mission, vi) Livestock Health & Disease Control and vii) Blue Revolution

Statement

Details of Video Conferencing session organised to review the progress of Rashtriya Gokul Mission scheme

Sl. No.	Date of VC	Participating States
1	2	3
1	03.04.2017	Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura
2	19.04.2017	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Sikkim, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Telangana
3	02.05.2017	Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Odisha, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh
4	16.05.2017	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana
5	20.06.2017	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh
6	18.07.2017	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Karnataka

1	2	3
7	25.07.2017	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan Sikkim
8	08.08.2017	Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha
9	21.08.2017	Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand
10	28.08.2017	Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh
11	29.08.2017	Telangana, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh
12	30.08.2017	Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Puduchery
13	09.10.2017	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat
14	11.10.2017	Bihar, Mizoram, Sikkim
15	06.11.2017	Gujarat
16	08.11.2017	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh
17	20.11.2017	Jammu and Kashmir,
18	22.11.2017	Rajasthan, Maharashtra
19	29.11.2017	Gujarat
20	30.11.2017	Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
21	05.12.2017	Gujarat and Maharashtra
22	11.12.2017	Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
23	13.12.2017	Maharashtra, Gujarat
24	15.12.2017	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telengana

Norms/Guidelines for Old Age Homes

5868. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
DR. RAGHU SHARMA:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any norms/ guidelines for construction/ maintenance of old age homes in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of old age homes opened in the country during the last three years, State-wise including Rajasthan and Assam;

(c) whether any new proposal for opening of old age homes in Rajasthan is pending with the Government, if so, the details and the status thereof;

(d) the number of people residing in each of these homes, State and location-wise; and

(e) the amount of funds released to the implementing agencies for setting up of old age homes during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) At present, there is no Scheme in this Ministry for construction of old age homes. However, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSc) {previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)} under which grants are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc through Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations through Registered Societies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / Local bodies; Non-Governmental/ Voluntary Organizations; Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/ subordinate bodies; Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/ Nursing Homes, and recognized youth organizations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra

Sangathan (NYKS).. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment facilities.

A copy of the guidelines of the Scheme of IPSrC is given in the enclosed Statement-I and a copy of costs norms of the Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (e) Under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) financial assistance in the form of grant in aid is provided to implementing agencies mentioned above for running and maintenance of, inter alia, Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes).

State-wise details of projects of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes) supported, grant in aid released to the implementing agencies and details of beneficiaries therein, during last 3 years, including the State of Rajasthan and Assam, are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

No new proposal for setting up of Old Age Home in Rajasthan is pending in the Ministry at present.

Statement-i

Detailed Guidelines of the Scheme & Procedure for Submission of Proposals

The detailed guidelines regarding eligibility conditions for availing grant-in aid under the scheme, procedure of submission of applications and other terms and conditions along with the extent of support are provided in this Section. These guidelines may be modified from time to time, according to needs, with the approval of the Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment on the recommendations of the Committee constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (SJ&E) with Joint Secretary (Social Defence) and representatives of NITI AAYOG / other concerned Ministries/ Departments and Integrated Finance Division of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as Members.

8.1. Procedure for Submission of Proposals and Release of Grant-In-Aid

All proposals received under the scheme will be considered in accordance with general guidelines issued for processing of cases for grant-in aid to the NGOs by the Ministry and the relevant provisions of the General Financial Rules (GFR) - 2017 as amended from time to time. Based on the guidelines currently in prevalence, the following procedure will be followed:

Applications in the prescribed proforma shall be submitted / forwarded/recommended by the State Government / Administration of the Union Territory in the following manner:

- (i) All proposals should clearly indicate the target group of beneficiaries to be covered.
- (ii) All fresh proposals for sanction of projects under the Scheme shall be submitted online ([http://www.ngogrants\)e.gov.in](http://www.ngogrants)e.gov.in)) in the prescribed proforma along with relevant documents through the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (iii) The applications for release of grant-in aid for ongoing projects shall be submitted by the NGOs online to the State Government in the prescribed proforma along with relevant documents immediately at the commencement of the financial year.
- (iv) The State Governments / Union Territory Administrations would have the ground functioning and suitability of the proposing agencies examined through its field functionaries for sanction of the new projects and also for continuation of the grant-in aid for ongoing projects. All such proposals would be considered by the State Grant-in aid Committee and recommendations of the State Government would be sent in one lot to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment indicating the inter se priority. The recommendations for arrears of grants relating to ongoing projects will be considered only if there is also a specific recommendation for release of grant-in aid for the current financial year.
- (v) While forwarding new cases, the State/UT should ensure that proposals from service deficient areas are accorded priority. The Screening Committee of the Ministry for scrutinizing the new cases would take this into consideration along with other prescribed guidelines.
- (vi) The implementing Agency shall, before it receives assistance from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, execute a bond in the prescribed proforma. The transfer of funds would be done only after acceptance of the Bond by the competent authority in the Ministry. However, in respect of on-going projects, the application

for release of funds should accompany with the bond executed on the above lines.

- (vii) **Inspection:** The primary responsibility for inspection of the projects undertaken under this scheme will lie with the State Government /UT Administration concerned. The grant-in aid would be released only on the basis of the Inspection Report of the State Government /UT Administration. The Ministry from time to time may issue guidelines regarding the nature, type and periodicity of the Inspection. Whenever necessary, the Ministry may get field inspection conducted by its own agencies / officers also.
- (viii) **Termination of Grants:** If the Ministry is not satisfied with the progress of the Project or it finds that these rules/ guidelines are being seriously violated by the implementing agencies, it reserves the right to terminate the grant-in-aid and recover the amount of grant-in aid already sanctioned with penal interest.
- (ix) **Change of Location:** Change of location of the projects shall be made only with the prior approval of the Ministry or the State Government/ UT Administration under intimation to this Ministry.
- (x) **Online Processing:** The Ministry has introduced a computerized system for on-line submission and processing of application of NGOs. The uploading of the applications in electronic mode will be done, for the time being, by the District Informatics Centers of the NIC. The District Informatics Centers have been suitably advised about the new processing mode by the NIC Headquarters. The process flow in the electronic mode would require the applications to be processed online at the District level and the State level where verifications and approvals would be authenticated by digital signatures by the designated officer for each Scheme at the District level and the State level. All paper documents (originals) submitted by the NGOs would be held by the District Social Welfare Officer, in physical form. All the applicant NGOs under various schemes may be got registered online in the first instance. The NIC units at district & State level will be available to render all possible assistance to the concerned officials as well as the NGOs. A user Manual for NGO

Proposal Online Application and Processing Tracking System for Schemes of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is available on the web-portal ngograntsie.gov.in of the Ministry. The application form as available on the website is annexed for reference (Annexure-II). Before applying for Grant-in-Aid, the NGO should register itself on the NGO-PS portal of the NITI AAYOG and the Registration number should be indicated in the relevant column of the Application form.

8.2. Conditions for Assistance

- (i) The Grantee organization / institution / establishment shall be open to inspection by an officer of the Central Government and the State Government or any agency / persons authorized by them including third party inspections.
- (ii) If an organization has already received or is expected to receive a grant from some other Government sources for the purpose for which the application is being made under this Scheme; assessment for central grant will normally be made after taking into account grant from such other sources.
- (iii) The Grantee organization shall maintain separate accounts of the Grants received under the Scheme. They shall always be open to check by an officer deputed by the Government of India. This shall be open to a system of internal audit or concurrent audit. They shall also be open to test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- (iv) The Grantee organization shall maintain a record of all assets acquired wholly or substantially out of Government grant in the Stock Register and present these to the Auditor when required to do so. In this regard the provisions of the General Financial Rules, 2017 (Govt, of India) would be applicable.

8.3. Registration, Management and Monitoring of Senior Citizen Homes/ Other Projects for which grant in aid is sought under this scheme

- (i) Registration of the projects (mentioned in para 4 of the Scheme) - All institutions, whether run by a Government/ Non-Governmental / Voluntary/ Private Organization or Society/ Trust and

providing residential / other facilities to senior citizens for their care and welfare, shall be registered online as a service provider with the designated Registration Authority in the State/ UT in accordance with the provision of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007, as amended from time to time.

- (ii) If such registered institution fails to provide the necessary amenities as defined under Section 19 of MWPSA Act, 2007, as amended from time to time, the State Government may after following the due procedure, cancel or withhold the registration of such institutions, as the case may be.
- (iii) The Central Government shall prescribe Minimum Standards required for the establishment and maintenance of Senior Citizens' Homes under the MWPSA Act, 2007, as amended from time to time.

The following standards shall be followed by the implementing agencies for the projects under the Scheme:-

- (a) Nutrition - adequate quantity, good quality, variety in food stuff (as per local conditions) containing an average of 1700 calories and 50 grams protein to be provided to the beneficiaries, everyday. Procurement of pulses (dal) for the projects should be made by the implementing agencies from the authorized Government agencies/ stores, as far as possible. The Daily indicative menu may be as under (subject to suitable modifications having regard to location, climatic conditions and conventional food habits of the inmates):-

Morning Tea	Coffee/ Tea and Biscuits/ Rusks/ Fan Puffs
Breakfast	Daliya/ Cornflakes (with Milk)/ Idli/ Vada/ Upma/ Oats/Poha/ Chiwda/Parantha/ Toast/ Paav/ Dhokla (daily)

PLUS

Boiled Egg or Seasonal fruits (twice a week)

Lunch	Chapati, Rice, Dal/ Sambhar, One Green Vegetable, Curd, Salad (Daily)
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PLUS

*Special Meal (Veg/ Non-Veg) and Sweet (Halwa/
Kheer, etc.) (once a week)*

Evening Tea	Coffee/Tea and Biscuits/ Rusks/ Fan Puff
Dinner	Chapati/ Rice/ Dosa/ Utthapam, Dal / Sambhar, One seasonal Vegetable/ Khichdi

(The above menu is only of indicative in nature. Implementing Agencies can suitably modify the Menu to suit the inmates palate/ tastes, amounting to 1700 calories in a day)

- (b) Medical facilities/ Medicare- The project should have first aid kit (as advised by Doctor), glucometer, BP monitoring machine, weighing machine and medicines, as prescribed by a Doctor. As far as possible, the residence of the Doctor should be near the project.

Regular Health Camps to be organized by implementing agencies in coordination with the District Administration.

- (c) Physical aids and assisted living devices- Devices such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, dentures, spectacles, crutches, walkers, etc. to be provided to the beneficiaries of the Projects of the Scheme, under RASHTRIYA VAYOSHRI YOJANA (RVY). Devices shall be distributed to beneficiaries as per guidelines of RVY.

The implementing agencies of this Scheme may place requirement (in pro forma prescribed in RVY) of assistive devices to Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) (implementing agency of RVY) through District Administration. The District Administration will forward the application for requirement of devices to ALIMCO (under intimation to this Ministry), after assessment by Government Doctor(s) within 30 days of receipt of the requirement. The devices shall be delivered to the inmates at the centres within 60 days by ALIMCO.

Where the State Government/UT Administration is the implementing agency in the Scheme, the requirement of devices for the inmates of the projects shall directly be placed to the ALIMCO by the District Administration concerned.

- (d) Recreation - At each centre the implementing agency must provide Books, 3-4 Magazines, 2-3 newspapers (in regional/ local language), Outings at nearby places (2 in a month)- religious/ cultural, Games like carroms, chess, cards, one cable connection, one computer with internet connection. All projects should have a separate room for reading for the inmates.
- (e) Implementing agencies shall ensure that the services of minimum staff as prescribed in the Scheme are available in each project.
- (f) Security- necessary security arrangements to be made in the projects by the implementing agencies.
- (g) Clothing - Keeping in view local climate, weather conditions and traditional norms all the inmates must be provided with 4 pairs of clothing (like salwar-kurta/ saree-blouse-petticoat/ shirt-pant/ kurta -pyjama/dhoti-kurta/lungi-kurta and woollens) every year. One pillow and one Blanket must be provided to each inmate.
- (h) Rooms - Properly ventilated rooms with sufficient space between the beds of the beneficiaries for their easy movement. Provision for storage of the belongings of the beneficiaries should be available in the homes. Floors should be anti-slippery.
- (i) Bathrooms and toilets -Each project should have separate toilets for females and males. There should be at least one toilet with western style fixed / removable commodes. Each Home should have ramp facilities and railings for easy access to the inmates at bathrooms and toilets, wherever required. Bathrooms and toilets must have anti-slippery tiles and railings for hand support.
- (j) Hygiene and Sanitation- All the rooms, verandah/ courtyard and kitchen must be cleaned at least 2 times a day. Bathrooms and toilets must be cleaned at least 3 times a day.
- (k) Miscellaneous payments include payments for electricity, water, internet, stationery, postage, maintenance of furniture, generator/ inverter, cost of fuel for cooking, replacement of bed sheets.
- (l) Non-Recurring grants shall include the following items:-

Sl. No.	Type of Project	Item Admissible
1	2	3
1	Senior Citizens Homes	Furniture, Chairs, Beds and mattresses (alongwith bed sheets and pillows), Almirahs for belongings of beneficiaries, utensils, gas stove, fan, desert cooler, water purifier, grinder/ juicer, Hot case/ microwave oven, water tank, electric motor & pump, washing machine, television, computer, refrigerator, inverter, water cooler, geyser and other items as required.
2	Respite Care Homes/ Continuous Care Homes/ Home for Senior Citizens with Dementia/ Alzheimer's Patients	Furniture, Chairs, Beds and mattresses (alongwith bed sheets and pillows), Almirahs for belongings of beneficiaries, utensils, gas stove, fan, desert cooler, water purifier, grinder/ juicer, Hot case/ microwave oven, water tank, electric motor & pump, washing machine, television, computer, refrigerator, inverter, water cooler, geyser and other items as required.
3	Regional Resource and Training Centres	Chairs, Tables, Bookrack, Almirah, Computer table, Computer, Printer, Amplifier, Mike, LCD Projector, Screen, Digital Camera, Lab/ Demonstration room with necessary

1	2	3
		e q u i p m e n t s , Photocopier, Library with reference books, Training Halls, furniture.
		(iv) Senior Citizen Homes shall be rated by an appropriate authority as defined in MWPSA Act, 2007 (as amended from time to time).
8.4.	Additional Documents To Be Provided By Non-governmental Voluntary Organizations	
		(i) Proof regarding the expertise / experience the organization in related programmes / services.
		(ii) The constitution of the Association, Memorandum of Association and details of aims and objectives
		(iii) Constitution of the Board of Management, present membership, date of constitution of present Board of Management.
		(iv) Latest Annual Report.
		(v) Information relating to the grants received or likely to be received from other Departments of Central Government/ State Government/ any other source for the same project.
		(vi) A statement containing the balance sheet and the consolidated full receipt and payment account of the organization / institution for the last two years and a copy of the balance sheet for the previous year. These should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or a Government authority; and
		(vii) A bond in a format prescribed by the Government, on a non-judicial stamp paper, for the amount of grant-in aid being sought, duly executed by the controlling authority of the institution / organization.
		(viii) Organization will furnish the list of beneficiaries and the staff members with their AADHAAR Numbers (wherever possible).
		(ix) In case of assistance to Homes for Senior Citizens

afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/ Dementia it would be necessary for the Organization to obtain certificates from Government Hospitals certifying that the beneficiaries are suffering from Alzheimer's disease or Dementia as the case may be.

8.5. Additional Terms and Conditions In Respect Of Nongovernmental Organizations

(a) It shall be the duty of the head of the Organization to carry out any instructions, which may be issued in this regard by the Central Government or the State Government as the case may be.

(b) The grantee institution will maintain separate accounts in respect of the grant obtained from the Ministry.

8.6. Miscellaneous

(i) The Implementing Agency shall provide a package of facilities to the inmates which shall be clearly specified in the proposal and which shall not be varied to the disadvantage of the inmates without the prior approval of the Central Government.

(ii) All the Implementing Agencies shall comply with statutory approvals and clearances as applicable before implementation of the project.

(iii) The Grantee organizations, i.e. the State Governments / UT Administrations/ Panchayati Raj Institutions / local bodies/ Voluntary Organisations/ Non-Governmental Organisations shall maintain separate joint/current account in the name of the President / Secretary of the organization, in respect of the grants received under this programme.

(iv) Non-recurring grants (wherever applicable) to the projects under the Scheme will be admissible after every five years, except physiotherapy clinics, subject to requests for the same by the Organization. One time non-recurring grant in aid for ongoing projects may be met from the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). The amount will be re-appropriated from SCWF to IPSrC.

Statement-II

(Amt. in Rs.)		
Sl. No.	Items	Cost Norms (Annual)
1	2	3
I.	Recurring Expenditure (a to e):-	
	* X Category	2160375
	* Y Category	2124375
	* Z Category	2100375
(a)	Staff Honorarium (total of (i) to (vi) below	768000
	(i) Superintendent (full time)	150000
	(ii) Social Worker/ Counsellor (Part time)	96000
	(iii) Yoga Therapist (part time)	60000
	(iv) Nurse (part time)	78000
	(v) Cook (full time) **	96000
	(vi) Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) (3) Full Time **	288000
(b)	Building Rent (or Maintenance @ 10% of rent in case of owned building)	
	* X Category	240000
	* Y Category	204000
	* Z Category	180000
(c)	Health Care (total of (i) to (iv) below)	1032375
	(i) Food	684375
	(ii) Doctor (part time)	198000

1	2	3
	(iii) Medicare	50000
	(iv) Clothing/ Oil, Soap.	100000
(d)	Recreation	60000
(e)	Miscellaneous & unforeseen	60000
II.	Non-Recurring Items	200000 #
	Total (I + II)	
	* X Category	2360375
	* Y Category	2324375
	* Z Category	2300375

* X, Y, and Z are the three categories of cities classified for the purpose of drawing House rent allowance in Central Government.

** One additional MTS and Cook shall be paid for the senior citizens' homes of 50 beneficiaries.

Rs. 3,00,000/- as non-recurring grant for Homes with 50 beneficiaries. Admissible at the initial approval of the project and thereafter every 5 years, subject to request from the implementing agency.

Note: (i) In case of demise of any inmate, funeral expenses @ Rs. 10,000/- per person or the actual expenses incurred, whichever is less, shall be reimbursed to the organization.

(ii) Building rent shall be 50% higher of prescribed rent, for a project of 50 inmates, i.e Rs. 3,60,000/-, Rs. 3,06,000/- or Rs. 2,70,000/- per annum for X, Y or Z category of cities.

(iii) So far as possible the beneficiaries should be enrolled with the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

(iv) If the senior citizens' home is of larger size (say for 50 or 75 or 150 beneficiaries) and senior citizen home for elderly women, the grant-in-aid for maintenance of such Senior Citizens' Home will be sanctioned on proportionate basis on the items of Healthcare, recreation and miscellaneous & unforeseen.

Statement-III

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15		2015-16			2016-17			
		No. of Old Age Homes assi- sted	Funds released for assi- sting of OAH	No. of Benefi- ciaries cove- red	No. of Old Age Homes assi- sted	Funds released for assi- sting of OAH	No. of Benefi- ciaries cove- red	No. of Old Age Homes assi- sted	Funds relea- sed for assi- sting of OAH	No. of Benefi- ciaries cove- red
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	47	279.66	1175	56	278.22	1400	86	482.71	2150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Bihar	1	2.43	25	1	1.22	25	2	10.6	50
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	1	13.85	25	0	0	0
4	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1	1.24	25
6	Haryana	1	3.76	25	4	19.81	100	6	23.11	150
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	4.88	25	0	0.00	0	1	3.98	25
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
9	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	17	88.12	425	33	332.21	825	35	185.53	875
11	Kerala	0	0.00	0	4	16.62	100	6	24.4	150
12	Madhya Pradesh	3	18.22	75	4	28.66	100	4	11.19	100
13	Maharashtra	4	21.88	100	16	133.00	400	24	90.13	600
14	Odisha	23	89.70	575	33	280.09	825	43	237.52	1075
15	Punjab	1	2.21	25	2	5.85	50	1	2.42	55
16	Rajasthan	2	10.29	50	3	16.44	75	1	1.24	25
17	Tamil Nadu	32	152.83	800	47	330.49	1175	78	497.7	1950
18	Telangana	7	32.77	175	9	41.24	225	20	104.71	500
19	Uttar Pradesh	5	18.83	125	9	31.93	225	12	62.73	300
20	Uttarakhand	3	7.32	75	3	7.31	75	7	39.85	175
21	West Bengal	15	73.43	375	13	79.94	325	30	147.69	750
UTs										
22	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Delhi	1	2.33	25	2	9.80	50	1	7.49	25
28	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
NE Region States										
29	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	1	1.13	25	0	0	0
30	Assam	12	65.35	300	11	91.54	275	20	95.4	500
31	Manipur	9	51.57	225	17	132.93	425	15	94.08	375
32	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
33	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
34	Nagaland	1	1.13	25	1	8.10	25	0	0	0
35	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
36	Tripura	2	9.58	50	3	8.67	75	3	14.07	75
Total		187	936.29	4675	273	1869.05	6825	396	2137.79	9900

National Horticulture Board

5869. SHRI PARESH RAVAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the pending status of subsidy with the National Horticulture Board of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for pending of subsidy with the Board; and

(d) the time by which the pending subsidy is likely to be sanctioned by the Government?

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) Yes, Madam. The National Horticulture Board has allocated Rs.30 crore to Gujarat State for the current financial year 2017-18 for release of subsidy to projects covered under its scheme guidelines after following prescribed procedure. Subsidy of Rs.23.82 crore has already been released during current financial year to various projects in the State of Gujarat. Further, the inspected Claims/Projects involving subsidy amount of Rs.23.79 crore will be placed before appropriate Committee for consideration and decision. The pending amount of subsidy to eligible projects will be sanctioned by 1st quarter of Financial Year 2018-19.

[Translation]

Bus Rapid Transit System

5870. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS);

(b) if so, the details of proposals approved/pending during the last three years and the current year, city and State-wise;

(c) the status of the BRTS projects in Maharashtra and the estimated cost of each project, project-wise;

(d) the financial commitment made by the Government for these projects and the funds incurred on each project till date along with the time by which these projects are likely to be completed; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to implement BRTS in Maharashtra keeping in view the bitter experience of BRTS in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) have come to an end on 31 March, 2014. However, all those projects of JnNURM in which 50% or more of the Central

Assistance had been released and physical progress was 50% or more as on 31.03.2014 or were sanctioned during transition phase of the Mission, were approved for funding under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) upto 31 March, 2017. This period has also come to an end and all the projects have been handed over to the respective States, on closure of the scheme. There were 22 BRTS projects sanctioned during the entire Mission period of JnNURM in various States including Maharashtra. The details of all such projects are enclosed as Statement.

(e) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supports BRTS projects as one of the solutions to urban mobility under AMRUT Mission. However, no BRTS projects have been proposed by the States including Maharashtra under AMRUT Mission.

Statement

Details of projects approved under Bus Rapid Transport (BRTS) System under erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

Sl. No.	Sub-Scheme	Phase	Name of the State	Name of the City / Town	Project Title	Date of Project Sanction	(Amount in rupees in lakh)			
							Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment till 2017 (Central Share)	ACA released	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	UIG	Mission Phase (MP)	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No.5 (v) S.N. Puram Road (vi) Loop Road - 15.18Km	26-Mar-07	15,100.00	7,550.00	6,795.00	
2	UIG	MP	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor - 45.20 Km	18-May-07	45,170.00	22,585.00	20,381.87	
3	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	11-Aug-06	8,760.00	3,066.00	2,759.40	
4	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System - 46 Km	06-Oct-06	40,572.00	14,200.20	12,780.20	
5	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation - 30.50 Km	19-Aug-08	46,931.31	16,425.96	14,783.36	
6	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I) -29.00 Km	20-Jul-07	11,000.00	5,500.00	4,950.00	
7	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat - 29.90 Km	07-Mar-08	46,902.00	23,451.00	21,105.90	
8	UIG	MP	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (42.19 km long)	10-Nov-06	27,444.00	11,888.00	10,699.20	
9	UIG	TP	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	BRTS supplementary DPR, Bhopal	16-Sep-13	8,276.00	4,138.00	3,724.20	
10	UIG	MP	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-PILOT PROJECT - 11.65 Km	11 -Aug-06	9 845.00	4 922.50	4 430.29	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	UIG	TP	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	ITS development for AB road pilot BRT corridor in Indore	16-Sep-13	5,717.00	2,858.50	2,858.50
12	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 17.00 Km)	11-Aug-06	10,313.50	5,156.75	5,156.75
13	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city -48.77 Km	25-Oct-06	47,662.20	23,831.10	23,828.58
14	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008) - 36.00 Km	05-Mar-07	43,422.00	21,711.00	21,711.00
15	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)	28-Dec-07	31,214.00	15,607.00	15,607.00
16	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	19-Aug-08	3,649.09	1,824.55	1,639.41
17	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC -11.20 Km	21-Nov-08	21,920.00	8,768.00	5,699.20
18	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No.9)-PCMC - 7.08 Km	21-Nov-08	20,682.00	8,272.80	6,636.60
19	UIG	TP	Punjab	Amritsar	BRTS - Amritsar (31 KM)	21-Jan-14	49,554.00	24,777.00	22,279.95
20	UIG	MP	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass corssing to Panipech via Sikar Road - 39.45 Km (for all 3 prjects)	20-Jul-07	7,519.00	3,759.50	3,383.57
21	UIG	MP	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS (Package - IIIA & IIIB), Jaipur - 39.45 Km (for all 3 prjects)	14-Jan-09	26,035.94	13,017.96	11,716.17
22	UIG	MP	WestBengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area - 15.50 Km	16-Jun-10	25,291.00	8,851.85	2,212.96
Total							552,980.04	252,162.66	225,139.11

*[English]***Bulk Drug**

5871. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether India was the world's leading bulk drug manufacturer till about 10 years back and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether overwhelming dependence on drug imports and related raw materials from China could prove harmful for the health sector in India in the long run;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the percentage of the total requirement of drugs imported from China during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the experts have expressed concern over the security risk and financial stress of the drug manufacturers of the country, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revive the drug sector and introduce a bulk drug policy in the country;

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

(g) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken 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) India has been importing Bulk Drugs/Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) which are required for the manufacture of certain drugs including some essential medicines in the country.

(b) and (c) This occasion may not arise as most of the imports are done on economic ^ considerations and there are other substitute suppliers for these APIs.

The details of India's imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients is 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

(Source: DGCIS Kolkata)

As per the data of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, (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.

(d) to (g) The Government, taking into account the drug security of the country, had set up a high level Committee on 8th October, 2013 headed by Dr. V. M. Katoch, the then Secretary, Department of Health Research, which had the mandate to carefully study the whole issue of APIs of critical importance by identifying important APIs and then working out a package of interventions/concessions required to build domestic production capabilities and examine the cost implications. The Committee has since submitted its recommendations. The recommendations were examined and it has been decided to finance common facilities in bulk drug parks which would reduce the cost of production and in turn it would reduce the cost of medicines which would be available to the patients. In this connection, the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) of Department of Pharmaceuticals had in its meeting held on 07.02.2018 approved the Scheme for Development of Pharmaceutical Industry which has 'Assistance to Bulk Drug Industry for Common Facility Centre' as one of its components. No separate bulk drug policy is proposed.

Hurdles in Implementation of PMFBY

5872. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to counter the issue of ghost farmers, manipulation of crop cutting data, collection of more insurance premium in low risk areas, etc. under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) whether there is any provision for taking penal action against ghost farmers; and

(c) 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) Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), the Government has taken a number of measures to promote transparency and better scheme administration. The Government set up a national crop insurance portal (www.aqri-insurance.gov.in) for integration of all stakeholders on a common Information and Communication Technology (ICT) platform to ensure seamless and real time flow of information from and between stakeholders and better service delivery. To enable this, data is captured on online/offline mode on individual insured farmers alongwith their Aadhar Number, mobile number, agricultural loans, land records etc. This enables deduplication and countering the issue of ghost farmers. Further to obtain yield data in a transparent manner, the Department has developed CCE Agri App and made it mandatory for States to transmit data to the portal through CCE Agri App/ smartphones alongwith latitude -longitude, date and time stamp. Such CCEs conducted by the State Governments have to be mandatorily co-observed by insurance companies. New remote sensing technology is also being harnessed for yield data estimation in case of disputes regarding claim settlement. Regarding the need to keep the premium rates commensurate with the risk involved, the scheme provide for formation of cluster of districts, which contain both high risk and low risk districts to allow for even distribution of risk.

(b) and (c) As regards penal action against ghost farmers, Operational Guidelines of PMFBY provide that double insurance is not allowed and farmer must ensure insurance coverage for notified crops cultivated from a single source. The insurance companies have the right to repudiate all such claims and to not refund the premium as well. Company can also take legal action against such farmers.

Bilateral Agreement on Illegal Immigrants

5873. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to make any new bilateral agreement with Bangladesh on the issue of illegal migrants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government of India has an extensive engagement with the Government of Bangladesh on the issue of illegal migrants under various bilateral mechanisms like the Joint Consultative Commission, Foreign Secretary and Home Secretary-level talks, Joint Working Group on Security and Border Management, Joint Task Forces on Human Trafficking, Fake Currency Notes etc. All issues of relevance and importance are raised at these bilateral talks, including those relating to security and border management.

Sale of Medicines at Higher Price

5874. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the pharma companies selling medicines at higher price than the price fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA);

(b) if so, the details of such companies in the country especially in West Bengal, Bihar and Delhi/NCR;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any action has been taken/notices issued so far by the NPPA in this regard, if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) monitors the prices of both scheduled and non-scheduled formulations on regular basis to check overcharging by pharmaceutical companies. Whenever companies are found to be overcharging the consumer in sale of medicine, NPPA issues notices to the companies.

Since inception of NPPA till February 2018, 1763 demand notices (including suo-moto deposits) have been issued to pharmaceutical companies for their having overcharged patients on the sale of formulations at prices above the ceiling price notified by NPPA. Demand Notices

have been issued for total amount of Rs. 5992.14 crore. Amount to the tune of Rs. 827.25 crore has been recovered from the companies to the Government in overcharging cases. The detailed list of overcharging cases where demand notices have been issued is available on NPPA website www.nppaindia.nic.in.

[*Translation*]

**Compensation under Crop
Insurance Scheme**

5875. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensation amount under the crop insurance scheme has not been paid to several farmers due to the mistakes/negligence of banks in the country particularly in Sagar region of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the bank officials which have committed mistakes;

(c) the action taken by the Government at its level for making payment of crop insurance to the farmers which is pending due to the mistakes of the officials of banks; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials?

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) Yes, Madam. Reportedly claims have not been paid to several farmers in Sagar and Gwalior Division of Madhya Pradesh allocated to HDFC-ERGO General Insurance Company Ltd., due to the mistakes/negligence of banks including non-receipt of premium within prescribed cut-off dates, premium debited but not remitted to insurance company and premium remitted but remittance details and declaration form not sent despite reminders from insurance companies.

As per provision of the scheme detailed seasonality discipline has been prescribed including cut-off dates for debit of premium, remittance of premium to insurance companies etc. alongwith role and responsibility of each stakeholders. Since the scheme provides compulsory coverage of loanee farmers who availed Kisan Credit Card Loan/ Seasonal Agricultural Operations loan for notified crops in notified areas, in case any eligible loanee

farmer is deprived from admissible claims then respective bank/branches are responsible to make payment of the admissible claims to loanee farmers. Overall monitoring to ensure compliance rests with the concerned State Government.

[*English*]

Conjugal Rights of Prisoners

5876. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policies formulated by the Government to provide for conjugal rights of prisoners;

(b) whether any procedure has been laid down by the Government to implement the same in all jails in the country; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to facilitate conjugal visits to inmates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There is no specific policy on conjugal rights of prisoners. The Model Prison Manual prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2016 contains a chapter for guidance of States/UTs/Prison authorities on matters relating to 'Parole and Furlough' to inmates. One of the objectives of releasing prisoners on parole and furlough is to enable the inmate to maintain continuity with their family life and deal with familial and social matters.

Funds for Construction of Houses

5877. SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN :
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA :

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

(a) whether the Government has received requests from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for providing adequate funds to construct houses for the people affected due to cyclones and floods during 2015 and 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the same, till date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide funds and permanent solution to construct portable houses to combat calamities and heavy damages to structures and loss of properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In December, 2015, the State Government of Tamil Nadu made a request for grant of a special package of Rs. 5,000 crores for construction of 50,000 houses for families living along the banks of Adyar River, Coovam and Buckingham Canal and other water bodies in Chennai city and its sub-urban areas at a unit cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs each. The State Government also requested for sanction of additional grant of Rs. 750 crores under the Housing for All Mission during the financial year 2015-16 for construction of another 50,000 houses in Chennai and adjoining urban areas for the slum dwellers whose dwelling units have severely been damaged/lost due to floods.

There is no provision for special package in the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All Mission and hence, no such assistance has been provided to the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The State Government has, however, been requested to forward approved projects in consonance with the PMAY (U) guidelines for availing central assistance for construction of houses for the urban poor including those affected by flood.

Under the PMAY (U), a total of 1776 projects for construction of 4,21,970 houses for urban poor in the State of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned since December 2015. Construction of these houses involves central assistance of Rs. 6329.55 crores of which Rs. 1717.41 crores have been released as 1st instalment. Of these sanctioned houses, 43,380 houses fall in the Chennai city

and its sub-urban areas including the flood affected areas. As reported by the State Government, houses constructed under PMAY (U) are resistant to seismic effect and other calamities.

Funds for SCSP

5878. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) from 2012-2017, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the funds meant for Scheduled Castes remain unutilized and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to identify as to how to channelize the unspent funds efficiently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) As per the Budget Document, funds under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan renamed as Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC) are allocated Ministry/Department-wise. The Ministry/Department wise Budget Allocation & Expenditure from 2011-12 to 2016-17 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) As per Budget Document, the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Expenditure under AWSC from the year 2011-12 to 2017-18 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure of SCSP	% of Actual Expenditure w.r.t R.E.
2011-12	31434.46	29917.52	28535.10	95.37
2012-13	37113.03	33085.04	33160.94	100.23
2013-14	41561.13	35800.60	34722.13	96.98
2014-15	50548.16	33638.11	30035.07	89.28
2015-16	30850.88	34674.74	30603.70	88.25
2016-17	38832.63	40919.70	34333.67	83.90
2017-18	52392.55	52719.00	-	-

The funds from Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled castes are not diverted to any other scheme as well as the

funds are non-lapseable and also not re-appropriated.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Departments/Ministries/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	1500.44	1407.02	1780.80	1465.20	1888.11	1627.07	1930.88	1546.69	1967.71	1463.57	2430.00	1875.00
2	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	259.20	144.28	309.00	206.65	328.05	269.87	352.19	258.83	230.84	190.73	224.06	201.13
3	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)	45.00	15.20	49.50	15.30	53.45	17.72	53.45	23.34	50.40	46.68	52.50	50.89
4	Department of Commerce	90.00	83.43	94.00	89.00	100.00	88.25	100.00	86.25	65.00	40.80	15.50	11.85
5	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	30.01	28.18	12.00		42.00	0.00						
7	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	2420	2179.86	3080	2860.00	3358.00	2519.68	3358.00	1450.40	1372.00	2396.16	3080.00	3629.85
8	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	60.00	30.61	60.00	48.94	60.00	45.61	77.00	65.79	51.00	52.67	64.00	63.90
9	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	51.00	38.49	53.46	33.91	53.46	24.01	40.06	28.56	34.00	28.16	37.75	37.23
10	Department of Health and Family Welfare	3582.00	3394.07	4123.3	3604.16	4433.08	3547.98	4658.04	3145.48	3731.45	3783.12	4757.60	561.87
11	Department of Aids Control	258.40	0.00	258.40		271.32	0.00						
12	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	247.50	247.50	259.87	138.00	328.50	239.09			-	-	1047.20	1018.61
13	Department of School Education and Literacy	7791.40	7133.37	9193.80	8460.85	9931.80	8569.08	10326.34	8383.55	7816.40	7505.64	8013.98	7919.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Department of Higher Education	1965.45	1860.34	2318.7	1741.53	2431.51	1975.08	2538.89	1807.06	2378.30	2098.23	2475.00	2465.94
15	Ministry of Labour and Employment	210.60	231.48	400.14	327.89	408.89	210.98	396.25	190.42	348.79	82.72	251.10	77.74
16	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	198.00	152.89	204.00	213.84	357.24	228.85	399.24	259.26	313.61	293.16	360.00	509.60
17	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	42.00	41.97	48.50	36.01	53.23	16.87	33.00	23.00	10.00	7.08	173.00	122.63
18	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	14.59	14.52	34.42	622.36	75.49	0.00	1134.00	-	-	29.85	-	100.80
19	Ministry of Power	800.00	156.11	800.00	85.14	800	435.27	800.00	548.10	564.37	671.02	1012.60	895.46
20	Department of RuralDevelopment	4375.06	4243.55	4942.13	4942.13	6358.37	6358.37	14033.47	3661.70	3865.36	3610.66	5431.68	5647.42
21	Department of Land Resources	445.37	293.74	518.48	518.48	933.85	282.4	607.50	405.92	258.83	258.83	266.30	266.00
22	Department of Science and technology	58.75	22.49	61.93	25.80	69.43	55.82	78.12	45.99	85.04	68.45	100.00	88.14
23	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	4056.00	3975.20	4300.00	3823.12	4755.8	4021.20	4837.50	4204.31	5128.50	4454.47	5128.99	5102.59
24	Department of Empowerment with Disabilities							90.40	45.29	102.49	78.38	112.00	108.91
25	Ministry of Textiles	250.00	240.22	350.00	179.07	231.55	73.04	231.55	46.45	176.17	66.91	167.50	101.61
26	Ministry of Women and Child Development	2530.00	2502.73	3700.00	3598.83	4070.00	3960.59	4220.00	3669.97	2057.35	3201.21	3460.00	3350.45
27	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	153.69	97.85	160.6	124.05	168.00	154.04	251.20	121.74	217.00	159.85	157.97	123.67
	Grand Total	31434.46	28555.10	37113.03	33160.94	41561.13	34722.03	50548.16	30035.07	30850.88	30603.70	38832.63	34333.67

Price Fixation under DPCO

5879. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for fixing the ceiling price of medicines and medical devices under the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO);

(b) whether the Government proposes to fix the prices on the basis of cost of manufacturing; and

(c) 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) to (c) Pursuant to the announcement of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP, 2012), Government notified the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15th May, 2013. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM, 2011) prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare were included in the Schedule - I of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. The National List of Essential Medicines 2015 (NLEM 2015) has been included in the DPCO, 2013 as Revised Schedule - I replacing the Original Schedule - I vide S.O. 701(E) dated 10.03.2016. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) follows the methodology defined in the para 4 and 6 of DPCO, 2013 for fixation of the ceiling prices of essential drugs, whereby ceiling price is fixed on the basis of the average 'price to retailer' plus sixteen percent of retailer margin.

There is no proposal to fix the prices on the basis of cost of manufacturing. Under NPPP, 2012, the regulation of prices of drugs is on the basis of regulating the prices of formulations through Market Based Pricing (MBP). This is different from the earlier principle of regulating the prices through Cost Based Pricing (CBP) under the Drug Policy, 1994; wherein ceiling prices of drugs were fixed through a cost-plus-margin method using cost data provided by individual drug manufacturers.

The reasons for the shift in the methodology for price fixation from cost based to market based are as follows: Unlike cost based method, it is based on reliable and authentic data set available on regular intervals, hence accuracy and validity is maintained in the process. Also the entire procedure of ceiling price fixation is available in the public domain which ensures transparency and accountability of the process. Further, under Market Based Pricing, the interests of both consumers and producers/suppliers are protected by keeping a wider price band in comparison to cost based method. Not only that, the ceiling

price fixed is subjected to annual revision on the basis of Wholesale price index (WPI) thereby maintaining price stability and ensuring un-interrupted supply of essential medicines. The new principle of price fixation has resulted in enormous amount of savings to the general public in terms of reduction in out - of - pocket health expenditure.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to NGOs

5880. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of assistance provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is different for various social welfare schemes;

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

(c) whether a time frame has been prescribed for procurement of items by the Non-Governmental Organizations under non-recurring head and the expenditure incurred under the essential head is not being reimbursed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The percentage of assistance varies from scheme to scheme, as per details given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) A uniform time-frame has not been prescribed for procurement of items by NGOs under non-recurring head. However, details in respect of grants given for non-recurring expenditure under various schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of percentage of assistance provided to NGOs:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Provision of Financial Assistance.
1	2	3
1	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)	90% Central Assistance of admissible cost estimate is provided to NGOs for expansion of the existing hostel

1	2	3
		facilities for Scheduled Caste Girls and in case of hostels for SC Boys Central Assistance is 45% of cost estimates.
2	Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and De-notified Tribes (DNTs),	Central Assistance of 90% amount is provided.
3	Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPsRC) {previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)}	<p>The Scheme provides for grant in aid upto 90% of the cost of the project in the Scheme in urban areas.</p> <p>However in case of projects being run by the State/Union Territory/ Panchayati Raj Institution/ Local Bodies, the Scheme provides for 100% financial assistance.</p> <p>Under this scheme grants are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc through Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations through Registered Societies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / Local bodies; Non-Governmental / Voluntary</p>

1	2	3
		Organizations ; Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous / subordinate bodies; Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/ Nursing Homes, and recognized youth organization such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.
4	Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services	<p>The Scheme has provision of financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA's) and to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts. Under this Scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to the voluntary organizations and other eligible agencies for setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for addicts (IRCA's). In the case of North-</p>

1	2	3
		Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, the quantum of assistance is 95% of the total admissible expenditure.
5	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Fitting/Purchase of Aid and Appliances Scheme (ADIP)	Funds are released to NGOs on the basis of recommendations of State Governments/UT Administrations for purchase and distribution of aids and assistive devices for eligible disabled persons (divyangjan).
6	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).	Assistance to NGOs is given in urban and rural areas for their projects. In rural areas Grants-in-aid (GIA) is 90%, without any tapering of grants as an incentive, whereas in the case of projects in urban areas tapering @ 5% every alternate year after 7 years of funding till the grant comes down to 75% of the admissible amount in its model projects.

Statement-II

Details in respect of Grants given for Non-Recurring Expenditure under various schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Provision for Non-recurring items
1	2	3
1	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) {previously known	The scheme provides for grant in aid to NGOs under non-recurring head after

1	2	3
	as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP}}	approval of the project by the Ministry. The scheme also provides for non-recurring grants to those NGOs. after every 5 years from the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund, subject to requests for the same by the Organization.
2	Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse.	The non-recurring grant in aid is provided to the NGOs only once at the time of setting-up of the Centre.
3	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).	As per DDRS norms, grant for non-recurring items can be provided only once in 2-3 years. The non-recurring component usually accounts for only upto 5% of the total grant in a year.
4	Scheme of Assistance to voluntary organization working for welfare of Scheduled Castes.	The time-frame prescribed for procurement of items under non-recurring head is usually every 5 years. The Grants-in-aid to NGOs for non-recurring items are released based on its request and the State Government recommendations.
5	Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and De-notified Tribes (DNTs),	No such time-frame has been prescribed in the guidelines of the Scheme.

*[English]***Special Package to Farmers**

5881. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide some special package apart from crops insurance, etc. to the farmers of the country, in view of their continuing suicides;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to provide a special package to farmers. However, the Government has introduced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 to address the risks associated with agriculture. PMFBY addresses all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. Besides other schemes such as Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), etc. are being operated for the welfare of farmers in the country.

Chemical Industry

5882. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the chemical industry and if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) the details of the growth of chemical industry during the last three years;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government for giving relaxation in the existing provisions of law for the promotion of the Chemical industry;

(d) whether the Government ensures safety and security while issuing license to the Chemical industry;

(e) if so, the action initiated by the Government for ensuring the safety and security of the chemical industry; and

(f) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the hazardous chemical industries are causing health problems and if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJEET SINGH): (a) Chemicals Promotion and Development Scheme (CPDS) is being operated by Government of India since 1997. The design of the Chemicals Promotion and Development Scheme (CPDS) is basically to extend soft support in the form of Grants-in-aid to various organizations/ industry associations, etc. to conduct workshops, seminars, studies, etc. to obtain necessary inputs for enabling the Department to firm its views on various policy matters relating to the Chemical & Petrochemical sector and thereby facilitate the growth and development of Indian Chemical Industry. Various seminar/workshops including 'India-Chem Gujarat 2017' and 'India-Chem 2016' were held for facilitating exchange of Knowledge, Ideas, Technology and Innovations for growth in the chemical sector'.

(b) Production Report of selected Major Chemicals (Group wise) from 2014-15 to 2016-17

Figures in MT

Sl. No.	Group/Product	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Compound annual growth rate in % (from 2012-13 to 2016-17)
1	Alkali Chemicals	6624992	6801784	7008580	2.85
2	Inorganic Chemicals	944152	1001531	1052873	5.60
3	Organic Chemicals	1619105	1588831	1638439	0.60
4	Pesticides and Insecticides	186466	187522	213718	7.06
5	Dyes and Pigments	285229	304054	320107	5.94
	Total	9659944	9883722	10233717	2.93

(c) The chemical sector is delicensed and deregulated except few hazardous chemicals. The entrepreneurs are setting up units in the private sector based on techno economic feasibility, demand and supply scenario and cost of feedstock/raw materials. The Government has taken various steps for facilitating the growth and competitiveness of the sector in the country.

(d) to (f) The Government of India has notified Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 (MSIHC) and subsequent amendments thereof wherein hazard criteria viz. toxicity, flammability and explosiveness has been defined to identify hazardous chemicals used in industrial processes. The Chemical Accident Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response Rules, 1996 (CAEPPR Rules, 1996) have also been notified to complement MSIHC Rules, 1989 and provide statutory backup to crisis management set up in the country with four-tier system at Central, State, District and Local level. The District authorities are responsible to prepare Off-site Emergency Plans and Major Accident Hazard (MAH) units are required to prepare On-site Emergency Plans. In line with the provisions of the rules, the MAH units are required to carry out safety audits and mock drills. All the MAH installations are also required to aid, assist and facilitate in functioning of the Crisis Groups. Central and State Authorities are also empowered to conduct inspection under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Translation]

Crime by Juveniles

5883. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of crime by juveniles are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of juvenile homes functioning in the country along with the programmes implemented in these homes to reform the juvenile delinquents;

(d) whether proper arrangement for the rehabilitation of children is made at the time of their leaving the juvenile homes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As informed by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases registered against juveniles in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are 38,455, 33,433 and 35,849 respectively. State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) This information is not maintained centrally by the NCRB. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides for reformatory care in case of children/juveniles in conflict with law including measures for rehabilitation and reintegration. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, under which there is a provision of Counselor in Observation Homes. These Counselors provide counseling services to children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection as well as for their parents and families. The Act and the Central Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 provide for setting up a network of services and structures for ensuring the well being and rehabilitation of such children, which includes Juvenile Justice Boards, Special Juvenile Police Units, State and District Child Protection Units, Homes of various types and non-institutional care through adoption, foster-care and sponsorship. These measures, among other things, also intend main-streaming of children in conflict with law. The State Governments/UT Administrations are entrusted with the responsibility for implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Rules made there under.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered against juveniles (CR), Juneviles Apprehended (JUVAPP) Under Juveniles in Conflict with Law during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015						2016					
		Total Cognizable IPC Crimes	JUVAPP CR	JUVAPP CR	JUVAPP CR	Total Cognizable IPC Crimes													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	871	1002	12	16	883	1018	1002	1350	13	21	1015	1371	802	1215	7	14	809	1229
2	Arunachal Pradesh	77	120	4	6	81	126	62	145	4	11	66	156	56	78	1	2	57	80
3	Assam	466	531	21	22	487	553	580	685	44	49	624	734	403	446	33	34	436	480
4	Bihar	4044	5800	327	604	4371	6404	1562	1573	96	101	1658	1674	2169	2443	166	183	2335	2626
5	Chhattisgarh	1611	1916	80	90	1691	2006	1788	2111	126	179	1914	2290	1834	2262	119	132	1953	2394
6	Goa	63	110	1	3	64	113	27	34	1	1	28	35	21	26	0	0	21	26
7	Gujarat	1595	1840	2785	2807	4380	4647	1356	1733	221	224	1577	1957	1561	1954	120	131	1681	2085
8	Haryana	994	1123	47	58	1041	1181	1012	1238	86	95	1098	1333	1051	1218	135	140	1186	1358
9	Himachal Pradesh	262	328	10	14	272	342	186	228	9	13	195	241	194	251	10	12	204	263
10	Jammu and Kashmir	100	137	2	2	102	139	176	244	5	5	181	249	188	309	10	10	198	319
11	Jharkhand	145	164	5	9	150	173	112	112	12	12	124	124	126	124	14	18	140	142
12	Karnataka	376	607	36	33	412	640	398	636	48	56	446	692	436	601	17	26	453	627
13	Kerala	1069	1432	134	143	1203	1575	1177	1570	221	223	1398	1793	553	967	75	93	628	1060
14	Madhya Pradesh	6346	7607	166	195	6512	7802	6320	7586	263	284	6583	7870	7219	8303	150	161	7369	8464
15	Maharashtra	5175	6947	232	281	5407	7228	5482	7123	211	247	5693	7370	6239	7400	367	312	6606	7712
16	Manipur	20	32	3	4	23	36	13	21	4	4	17	25	6	8	4	4	10	12

17	Meghalaya	120	161	5	8	125	169	96	125	15	16	111	141	70	79	14	14	84	93
18	Mizoram	44	52	0	0	44	52	34	44	7	7	41	51	49	59	4	4	53	63
19	Nagaland	9	9	1	1	10	10	14	30	3	3	17	33	16	23	2	2	18	25
20	Odisha	813	1040	25	37	838	1077	910	1069	24	26	934	1095	977	1265	17	20	994	1285
21	Punjab	253	332	24	26	277	358	102	138	9	10	111	148	103	141	14	16	117	157
22	Rajasthan	2174	2871	135	170	2309	3041	2126	2734	77	85	2203	2819	2181	2831	92	112	2273	2943
23	Sikkim	19	22	0	0	19	22	36	36	5	5	41	41	25	37	2	2	27	39
24	Tamil Nadu	945	1185	604	707	1549	1892	1483	2029	331	392	1814	2421	1687	2195	530	615	2217	2810
25	Telangana	912	1039	19	21	931	1060	1226	1412	26	36	1252	1448	991	1173	7	9	998	1182
26	Tripura	64	78	0	0	64	78	37	43	0	0	37	43	24	35	1	7	25	42
27	Uttar Pradesh	1254	1456	143	143	1397	1599	958	1068	48	52	1006	1120	1340	1489	98	98	1438	1587
28	Uttarakhand	122	173	1	5	123	178	125	159	2	2	127	161	123	150	1	1	124	151
29	West Bengal	1483	1714	83	123	1566	1837	473	539	89	112	562	651	619	730	90	108	709	838
	Total State(s)	31426	39828	4905	5528	36331	45356	28873	35815	2000	2271	30873	38086	31063	37812	2100	2280	33163	40092
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	18	1	1	14	19	13	16	0	0	13	16	12	13	0	0	12	13
31	Chandigarh	116	165	0	0	116	165	100	147	0	0	100	147	96	141	0	0	96	141
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	0	0	6	6	15	18	2	2	17	20	0	9	0	1	0	10
33	Daman and Diu	2	3	0	0	2	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	7	8	0	0	7	8
34	Delhi UT	1946	2523	23	24	1969	2547	2332	3003	34	36	2366	3039	2452	3749	47	59	2499	3808
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	16	22	0	0	16	22	60	72	1	2	61	74	67	94	5	5	72	99
	Total UT(s)	2100	2738	24	25	2124	2763	2523	3259	37	40	2560	3299	2634	4014	52	65	2686	4079
	Total (All India)	33526	42566	4929	5553	38455	48119	31396	39074	2037	2311	33433	41385	33697	41826	7152	2345	35849	44171

Source: Crime in India

[English]

**Access to Public Places
for Differently Abled**

5884. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines or advisory to the States during the last four years to ensure that no disabled person is mocked at public places, including temples;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision in the law to help the disabled persons' access to temples or regarding dress code to enter temples like Ujjain Shrine and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of incidents of disabled persons taken for a ride during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) No such guidelines have been issued by this Ministry. However, the Central Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 for empowerment of persons with disabilities. Section 92 of the Act recognizes intentional insult or intimidation with intent to humiliate a person with disability in any place within public view, as an offence and provides for imprisonment ranging from six months to five years along with fine.

(c) The above mentioned Act mandates that all the existing public buildings which include Government as well as private buildings used or accessed by the public at large including buildings used for religious purposes are required to be made accessible in accordance with the standard of accessibility notified on 15.06.2017 by the Government under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017, within a period of five years. However, the said Act does not have any provision regulating dress code for persons with disabilities to access religious places such as temple, Ujjain shrine etc.

(d) As per the provisions of the above mentioned Act, the respective State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities are mandated to look into the issues regarding deprivation of rights of persons with disabilities. Information

relating to incidents/complaints regarding harassment to persons with disabilities is not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

**Reservation for Special Category
of Farmers**

5885. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give reservation for special category of farmers who are socially, economically and educationally backward;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) There is no such proposal for giving reservation for special category of farmers who are socially, economically and educationally backward.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reservation is made in terms of provision of the Constitution and covers all classes of citizens including any class of farmers.

Procurement of Agricultural Produce at MSP

5886. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not procuring the entire quantum of crops produced in the State under the MSP operations in a scenario where the open market prices have fallen;

(b) if so, the details of the quantum restrictions, if any, which are imposed on the purchasing of agriculture produce under the MSP purchases;

(c) whether the MSP for commodities like chillies, turmeric and tamarind have been announced, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Swaminathan Committee recommendations for fixing MSP at a minimum of 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production is being implemented, 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) and (b) The Government extends price support to paddy and wheat through the FCI and State Agencies across the country. The procurement policy is open ended. Under this policy, whatever food grains are offered by farmers, within the stipulated period & conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government are purchased at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by the State Government agencies including Food Corporation of India (FCI) for Central Pool. Further, oilseeds and pulses of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) are procured from farmers under Price Support System (PSS), as per its prescribed guidelines at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. However, if producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

(c) Government fixes MSP of agricultural produce which generally have mass consumption of all India nature. However, commodities like chillies, turmeric and tamarind are not covered under MSP.

(d) National Commission on Farmers headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan submitted its report in 2006. One of the recommendations of Commission was that MSP should be at least 50 percent more than the weighted average cost of production. However, this recommendation was not incorporated in the National policy for Farmers 2007. However, Government has increased MSP of mandated crops for 2017-18 season, which provides adequate returns over weighted average cost of production (A2+fl) as estimated by the CACP.

[*Translation*]

Beggars in Delhi

5887. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unidentified persons, beggars etc. is increasing at the red light crossings in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether such persons pose a threat to the security of the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to identify the beggars and the persons living unauthorisedly at each red light crossings in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The Social Welfare Department (SWD), of Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that they are the nodal agency for implementing the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act 1959 jointly with Delhi Police. They have stated there is no recent study or survey available to indicate any increase of unidentified persons, beggars etc. at the red light crossings in Delhi. The homeless people are not essentially the beggars. They have stated that there is no such proposal under consideration for identification of beggars or for persons living unauthorisedly at red light crossings.

The Delhi Police has informed that they do not collate data regarding beggars living unauthorisedly at red light crossings in Delhi. Regarding, these persons posing a threat to country's security, the Delhi Police has informed that neither any such input has been received by them nor any such incident has come to their notice. However, whenever any important function/event is held in Delhi where issues concerning security need to be addressed, special precautions and security checks are undertaken. Discreet enquiries are also conducted whenever there is any suspicion regarding any unidentified person who could have taken the guise of a beggar.

[*English*]

SDG Targets and Indicators

5888. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to undertake qualitative data collection on relevant Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets and indicators; and

(b) if so, the details of the said targets and indicators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has developed National Indicator

Framework for adoption by the Government containing list of national indicators for national monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's national SDG Indicator framework seeks to include a number of indicators, identifies data sources and defines the periodicity of data collection. These Indicators will form the basis for monitoring of SDGs at national level based on the data provided by various Ministries/ Departments implementing the SDGs concerned.

Enemy Properties

5889. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of enemy properties situated in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to auction of the various enemy properties in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such enemy properties are likely to be auctioned; and

(d) the mechanism and the authority which will be engaged by the Government in the process of auction of the enemy property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The State-wise list of 9406 enemy properties is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Section 8A of the Enemy Property (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2017 provides for disposal of enemy properties. The rules under the said amendment Act have been notified along with disposal order. The disposal order contains the mechanism and authority for disposing enemy property. No time frame has been fixed in the rules for disposal of enemy properties.

Statement

List of Properties of Pakistani Nationals Vested in the Custodian

Sl. No	Name of State	Total no. of Properties
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	159
2	Assam	6

1	2	3
3	Andaman	1
4	Bihar	79
5	Chhattisgarh	78
6	Delhi	487
7	Diu	4
8	Goa	263
9	Gujarat	146
10	Haryana	9
11	Karnataka	20
12	Kerala	60
13	Madhya Pradesh	88
14	Maharashtra	48
15	Rajasthan	22
16	Tamilnadu	34
17	Uttar Pradesh	4991
18	Uttarakhand	50
19	West Bengal	2735
Grand Total		9280

List of Properties of Chinese Nationals Vested in the Custodian

Vested Properties

Sl. No.	State	Total no. of Properties
1	Assam	15
2	West Bengal	51
3	Meghalaya	57
4	Karnataka	1
5	Delhi	1
6	Maharashtra	1
Grand Total		126

Demand of Milk and Milk Products

5890. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the growth in milk production has slumped to less than 3 percent in recent years, raising cause for concern, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union and State Governments' allocations for dairy development have diminished in the past two Five Year Plans, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the current as well as future demand for milk and milk products, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has set a target of 24 crore tonnes of milk production by 2025;

(e) if so, the funds proposed to be spent by the Government to achieve the target;

(f) the present per capita availability of milk and the extent to which it will be increased by 2025;

(g) the number of schemes for dairy development implemented through the World Bank and external help; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government for genetic improvement among bovines, betterment of rural infrastructure in dairy sector and to provide better opportunities for milk vendors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The average growth in Milk Production during last three years was 6.3%. The estimated growth in milk production during last three years is given below:-

Year	Milk Production (000 tonnes)	Growth Rate (in %)
2014-15	146313.55	6.3
2015-16	155490.51	6.3
2016-17	165404.38	6.4

(b) No Madam. The Union Government's allocations for dairy development during 11th and 12th Five Year Plan had increased when compared to previous Five Year Plans.

(c) The annual demand for milk has been estimated to be 211 million metric tonnes by 2021 -22.

(d) and (e) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has set a target of 254.5 t Million Metric Tonnes of Milk Production by 2021-22. As per the National Action Plan 2016-24 under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, an estimated amount of Rs.3744 crore is required to achieve the target.

(f) The per capita availability of Milk during 2016-17 was 355 gram per day and is targeted to increase to 515 gram per day by 2021-22.

(g) The Government of India is implementing an externally aided programme National Dairy Plan Phase- I (NDP-I) with total outlay of Rs. 2242 Crore comprising of Rs. 1584 Crore as World Bank assistance.

(h) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing an Umbrella scheme-"White Revolution- Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana". The sub-schemes for genetic improvement among bovines, betterment of rural infrastructure in dairy sector and to provide better opportunities for milk vendors is as follows:

- (a) Genetic Improvement sub-schemes
 - (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
 - (ii) Cattle Breeding Institutes
- (b) Dairy Development sub-schemes
 - (i) National Programme for Dairy Development
 - (ii) National Dairy Plan-I
 - (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme
 - (iv) Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federations
 - (v) Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund

Application of Biotechnology in Agriculture

5891. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether there is an urgent need for application of biotechnology in various areas of agriculture for the economic well being of farmers and for food security of the nation;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any policy/schemes in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is undertaking any Research & Development (R&D) in biotechnology application in the agriculture sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether a number of centres are involved in the biotechnology research in the agriculture sector and if so, the details thereof including the achievements made in development and commercialization of agro-products and other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) funds R&D in Agriculture and allied areas through its scheme "Biotechnology Research & Development" implemented in R&D institutions, Ministries/Departments; Central/ State/ Private universities; NGO's and private sector.

In addition, in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the use of biotechnology has been made as an integral part of the Crop Improvement programme both in field and horticultural crops and also in animal science and fisheries. ICAR established a Biotechnology Centre in 1985 in Indian Agricultural Research Institute which was promoted to "National Research Centre on

Plant Biotechnology (ICAR-NRCPB)" as an independent Institute in 1993, with a vision to impart the biotechnology advantage to the National Agricultural Research System (NARS). ICAR also launched a Network Project on Transgenics in Crops (NPTC) in 2005 under the 10th Plan for promotion of biotechnology research and development in India. During 12th Plan, ICAR has set up the Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, Ranchi, Jharkhand with wide scope viz., (i) molecular breeding for accelerated improvement of specific traits using genes available in the germplasm of that plant, livestock or fish species; (ii) molecular diagnostics and vaccines for effective control of livestock diseases; (iii) genetically modified organisms incorporating foreign genes of interest into a target organism; and (iv) nano-biotechnology for biosensor and delivery devices for precision farming. Further, there are Biotechnology Department in all the major ICAR institutes and State Agricultural Universities dealing with living commodities, plants, animals, fishes and microbes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. DBT has supported 103 individual projects, 23 networks and 8 Centres of Excellence (Statement-I) in Agriculture Biotechnology Research operating under various Institutes and Universities during last three years with budgetary allocation of Rs. 171.0 crores. ICAR has released Rs. 183.0 crores for the various Institutes/projects focussing on Biotechnology research (Statement-II). Continuous efforts have led to number of basic and applied outcome in the form of technology, varieties etc. during last three years (Statement-III).

(e) Yes, most of these projects are multi-institutional involving number of ICAR Institutes, State/Central Agricultural Universities, and other Institutes/Universities with t agriculture faculty. Details of number of centres involved and achievements are given in Statement-I, II and III.

Statement-I

Agriculture Biotechnology projects funded by DBT during last 3 years

A. List of Individual projects

Sl. No.	Project Title	Institution Name
1	2	3
1	Generation of mapping populations and identification of QTL(s) for Downy Mildew Resistance in Pearl Millet (<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> (L.) Br.)	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

1	2	3
2	Genetic modification of starch biosynthetic pathway in indica rice cultivar in favor of resistant starch production"	Indian Institute Of Technology, Kharagpur
3	Molecular and functional characterization of yield enhancing quantitative trait loci from wild rice	CCMB, Hyderabad
4	Phenotyping of mapping populations at hot spots and tagging of major QTLS associated with spot blotch resistance in wheat"	Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal -Haryana
5	Mapping of Mungbean yellow Mosaic Virus resistance loci in soybean	National Institute of Plant Genome Research, Delhi
6	Characterization of protease inhibitor and isolation of gene encoding protease inhibitors from rice bean (<i>Vigna umbellata</i>)	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur
7	Characterization of <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> strains from North - West and eastern regions for screening for Xop like effectors to investigate its role as virulence determinants to induce blight in rice	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi
8	Metabolic engineering of oil biosynthetic pathway in safflower [<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>] for fortification with Omega 3 FA	Vittal Mallya Scientific Research Foundation, Bangalore
9	Identification of suitable varieties and strains for saline sodic soils having more nutritional quality and less anti-nutritional factors of sawan and kodo millets using biochemical traits	N.D. University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad
10	Molecular mapping and introgression of stigma exertion trait in hybrid rice parental lines	Directorate of Rice Research Rajendranagar, Hyderabad
11	Identification and Mapping of QTLS Linked to Jassid (<i>Amrasca devastans</i>) Tolerance in Cotton (<i>Gossypium spp.</i>)",	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Tamilnadu
12	Development of Saturated genetic linkage map for <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. using SSR and SNP markers.	National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow
13	Development of Vitamin E biofortified Indica rice	Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore
14	Metabolic engineering of <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> for improved accumulation of terpene indole alkaloids	CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Allalasanra, Bangalore
15	Spatiotemporal Manipulation of Profilin Gene Family in cotton Fiber cells for Increased yield and quality	Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida-201 308.
16	Studies on The Role of Antioxidative Defense Mechanisms In Deciphering Drought Stress Tolerance In Soybean (<i>Glycine max</i> (L) Merr.)	GITAM Institute of Technology, Gandhi Nagar Campus, Vilakapatnam
17	Antioxidative Modulation and Stress Related Genes & sRNA Expression Profiling of Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) in Response to Arsenic Exposure.	University of Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal
18	Introduction of very-long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids biosynthesis pathway in Indian mustard (<i>Brassica juncea</i>)	University of Delhi, New Delhi.

1	2	3
19	Isolation and Characterization of Genes involved in the Santalol Biosynthesis in Indian Sandalwood, <i>Santalum album</i>	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
20	Evaluation of Transgenic Groundnut with resistance to bud and stem necrosis viruses.	ICAR-Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh, Gujarat
21	Identification and characterization of zinc responsive genes in maize (<i>Zea mays</i>) by RNAseq	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.
22	Development of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) for <i>Brassica juncea</i>	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology Chatha, Jammu
23	In vitro culture of <i>Capsicum chinense</i> Jacq. cv. 'Umorok' for capsaicin production	Manipur University, Imphal, Imphal
24	Genetics and molecular tagging of drought tolerance gene(s) in lentil	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa Campus, New Delhi
25	Molecular marker -assisted introgression of two major blast resistant genes and a large effect QTL for grain yield under drought stress in rice	ANGRAU Campus, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
26	Identification and Mapping of QTLs associated with Zinc deficiency tolerance in Rice	Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
27	Metabolic engineering for production of terpenoids in tobacco plants	ICGEB, New Delhi-110067
28	Secondary metabolism and pathogenesis in rice blast fungus	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal
29	Development of bi-parental population for mapping of leaf rust resistance gene and QTLs for 1000- kernel weight in wheat.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
30	Development of molecular markers in rice associated with genes responsible for salinity tolerance, exploring new genetic variations, and development of rice cultivars with strong tolerance to salinity through molecular breeding.	Kerala Agricultural University, Kerala
31	Developing rust resistant genotypes in JL 24 and TMV 2 varieties of groundnut by marker assisted transfer of QTL	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
32	Marker-assisted introgression of Pup 1 into elite rice varieties	ICAR-Indian Institute of Rice Research, Hyderabad
33	Engineering Broad Spectrum Resistance against Gemini viruses	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
34	Development of low sinapine mustard (<i>Brassica juncea</i>) lines through antisense and RNAi technology	University of Delhi South Campus New Delhi
35	Metabolic Engineering of Phytic Acid Pathway for Improving Iron Bioavailability in Wheat	National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), S.A.S.Nagar, Mohali

1	2	3
36	Marker Assisted breeding for development of gynoeious Indian cucumber line	IARI, New Delhi
37	Diversification of canola quality traits to some important Indian cultivars of Brassica juncea through marker-assisted backcross breeding	IARI, New Delhi Delhi
38	Marker-assisted introgression of Pupl into elite rice varieties	ICAR-Indian Institute of Rice Research, Hyderabad
39	Genetic engineering of sugarcane for water deficit stress tolerance	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu
40	Development of haploid-inducer lines of Brassica juncea through genetic engineering of centromere histone protein	National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology, New Delhi
41	Symmetric somatic hybridization for late blight resistance in potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.)	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla
42	Developing rust resistant genotypes in JL 24 and TMV 2 varieties of groundnut by marker assisted transfer of QTL	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
43	Marker assisted improvement of popular maintainer and restorer lines of rice for tolerance to abiotic stresses	Indian Institute of Rice Research, Hyderabad
44	Identification of host factors conferring natural resistance in paprika, red chillies and green chillies against chilli leaf curl virus	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
45	Erucic acid profiling and Introgression of low erucic acid trait in desirable cultivars of Brassica juncea L.	Sher-E-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology of Jammu
46	Understanding molecular mechanism of sheath blight resistance in rice	TERI, New Delhi
47	Enhancement of starch accumulation and grain filling by dual specificity protein phosphatase AtDSP4 in Arabidopsis and OsPP42 in rice	Delhi University, South Campus, Delhi
48	Cross talk between phosphorus and iron in the maintenance of nutrient homeostasis in plants	NRCPB, New Delhi
49	Understanding heat and drought tolerance mechanism in lentil (<i>Lens culinaris</i> Medik.) and its improvement by over-expression of antioxidant genes.	Bihar Agriculture College, Bihar Agricultural University, Bhagalpur
50	Comparative genome and transcriptome analysis of Magnaporthe (Blast Fungus) isolates from rice and non- rice hosts.	M.S. University of Baroda, Fatehgunj, Baroda
51	Expression Analysis of Galactomannan Biosyn thesis Pathway Genes in Cluster Bean (<i>Cyamopsistetragonoloba</i> L) through Transcriptome Sequencing	Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hisar
52	Enrichment of Vitamin E in Sesamum oil by transgenic approach	Bharathidasaan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu

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53	Functional Genomics of Thermal Stress Tolerance in Indian Wheat	University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi
54	Engineering rice for resistance to major lepidopteran pests using a novel synthetic cry2AXI gene	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
55	Biofortification of long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids in peanut by metabolic engineering of fatty acid biosynthetic pathway	ICRISAT, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
56	Mapping of QTLs for beta carotene in pearl millet (pennisetumglaucum (L.) R. Br)	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
57	Harnessing favorable QTL of wild and exotic germplasm for yield contributing traits in lentil using advanced backcross QTL analysis	Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur
58	Marker Assisted Breeding for Developing Early Maturing versions of Popular Rice Varieties of Tamil Nadu	TANU, Coimbatore
59	DNA Marker Assisted Mapping of Anthracnose Resistance in Chilli (Capsicum annum L.).	University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore
60	Understanding the molecular intricacies of Rice-Rhizoctonia interactions	National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi
61	Improvement of Biscuit Making Quality of Indian Wheats Utilizing Molecular Approach - Phase II	Directorate Of Wheat Research, Karnal, Haryana
62	Characterization and molecular mapping of aphid (Rhopalosiphum maidis Fitch.) resistance in barley.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab
63	Development of high yielding gall midge resistant rice varieties through marker assisted pyramiding of multiple gall midge resistance genes	PJTSAU, Hyderabad
64	Marker aided incorporation of major genes conferring resistance to blast disease into genetic background of high altitude temperate rice (Oryza sativa L.)	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Science and Technology, Khudwani
65	Development of FI-Hybrid Cotton using Novel Reversible Male Sterility System	National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, UP
66	Development of sorghum genotypes suitable for lignocellulosic biofuel production through marker-assisted gene pyramiding of brown midrib genes	Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad
67	Marker Assisted Introgression of QTLs Controlling Heat Tolerance related traits into elite rice genotypes of Tamil Nadu for adaptation to climate change.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
68	Marker assisted improvement of rice variety Pusa 44 for phosphorus use efficiency	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
69	Development of GA-sensitive semi-dwarf high yielding climate resilient wheat utilizing Marker assisted background selection	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab

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70	Development of semi-dwarf blast and bacterial blight resistant version of Ranbir Basmati by marker assisted backcross breeding	SKUAS&T, Jammu CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur
71	Emergence of Tobacco streak virus infecting Cotton: Investigations on transmission, spread and symptom remission.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
72	Development of high yielding salt - tolerant rice varieties through marker assisted backcross breeding and its dissemination in salt-affected areas of India	Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, U.P
73	Development of shoot fly resistant sorghum varieties suitable for Tamil Nadu through marker - assisted selection	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
74	Whole genome sequence based SSR markers development in mungbean and their utilization in mapping of Yellow Mosaic Disease resistance in an interspecific cross	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
75	Fine mapping of Co-Ind gene in common bean land race KRC5 possessing resistance to different races of <i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur
76	Programme Support for R&D in agricultural Biotechnology-phase-II Programme at G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar	G.B. Pant University of Agric. & Tech., Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
77	Program Support for Research and Development in Agricultural Biotechnology-Phase-II	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
78	Pyramiding multiple resistance genes (Ty,Ph and Mi) in high yield varieties of tomato through, h MAS	PAU, Ludhiana
79	Exploitation of resistance gene derived markers (GDMs) for the development of blast and bacterial blight resistant version rice var. HPR2143	CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur
80	Integrated MAS to develop groundnut varieties for resistance to foliar fungal diseases and improved and quality	TNAU, Coimbatore
81	Marker assisted introgression of bacterial leaf blight resistance in popular land races of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Central Agricultural Research Institute, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
82	Mapping of the stem rot resistant gene (s) in groundnut and its transfer to an elite groundnut cultivar	Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh, Gujarat
83	Development of rice varieties for Kerala with pyramided genes for Resistance to BLB by marker assisted selection	Kerala Agricultural University, Trivandrum Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

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84	Marker assisted selection for phytophthora and powdery mildew resistance and effective nodulation in soybean (<i>Glycine max</i> L. Merr.)	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
85	National containment/Quarantine facility for transgenic planting material	NBPGR, New Delhi
86	Incorporation of biotic stress resistance gene(s) in the genetic background of Pusa Basmati 1509 through marker assisted backcross breeding	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
87	Marker Assisted Introgression of Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV) resistance into Indian tomatoes	Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticulture University, Hyderabad
88	Finding Natural Allelic Variants for Yield Related Genes in Rice	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Tirupati
89	Marker-assisted introgression of yield-enhancing genes to increase yield potential in rice	Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad
90	De Novo Genome Sequencing of Karnal Bunt (<i>TilletiaIndica</i>) Pathogen of Wheat: Characterization of Pathogenicity Genes/Proteins for Development of Diagnostics	G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar
91	Generation and comparative analysis of salinity responsive miRNAs and miRNA-mediated pathways of halophyte (<i>Oryzacoartata</i>) and a tolerant glycophyte (<i>Oryzasativa</i> cv Nonabokra)	National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology, New Delhi
92	Engineering the nodulation signaling pathway in rice plant to promote rhizobial infection and nitrogen-fixing symbiosis	The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi
93	Coexpression of stress responsive transcription factor genes MuNAC4, MuMyb96 and MuWRKY3 in groundnut (<i>Arachishypogaea</i> L.) for enhanced drought tolerance.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University Anantapur
94	Understanding genetic control of cold acclimatization in chickpea (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L) anthers and devising strategies to minimize losses due to cold stress	CSK HP Agricultural University, Palampur
95	Isolation, functional characterization and evaluation of water deficit stress tolerance responsive genes from high drought tolerant <i>Erianthusarundinaceus</i> by comparative drought transcriptome analysis	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore
96	Development of chromosomal segmental substitution lines for 5U chromosome of <i>Ae. triuncialis</i> for transfer and mapping of multiple disease resistance and grain softness in elite wheat background	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
97	Genome wide association study in <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> - <i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i> pathosystem	SKUSAT, Shalimar, Srinagar

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98 Development of genetic stocks for maturity and growth habit genes in soybean (<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr.)		Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Indore, Madhya Pradesh
99 Understanding the role of TAL effectors of <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> in modulating rice innate immune response to cause bacterial blight.		Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, New Delhi
100 Improving oil quality and productivity through molecular breeding in groundnut		University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka
101 Development of an on-site diagnostic kit for Cardamom mosaic virus		Madurai Kamraj University
102 Or' gene introgression for enhancing-B carotene in Indian cauliflower using marker assisted backcross breeding		Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
103 Molecular characterization and development of user friendly on site detection kit (lateral flow device) for Banana top virus (BBTV) infecting banana		Sharda University Uttar Pradesh, Greater Noida
B. Network Projects		
1. Centre for Advanced Research and Innovation on Plant Stress and Developmental Biology		University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi
2. Marker Assisted Introgression of Different Traits to Develop New Generation Rice Varieties		International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) South Asia Rice Breeding Hub (ICRISAT) Patancheru 502324, Andhra Pradesh, India
		Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Hyderabad
		Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab
		Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore
		Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalya, Raipur
3. Challenge Programme on Chickpea Functional Genomics		National Institute of Plant Genome Research, Delhi
		Sub project 1: Exploring transcriptome dynamics of chickpea development for candidate gene discovery and defining regulatory elements/modules
		National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi
		Sub Project 2: Functional genomics of stress tolerance in chickpea Subproject 2A: Functional analysis of candidate

1	2	3
		abiotic stress responsive genes National Institute of Plant Genome Research, Delhi
	Sub Project 2B: Understanding genetic and molecular basis of Ascochyta blight resistance in chickpea	National Institute of Plant Genome Research, Delhi
	Sub Project 3: Functional genomics of chickpea seed development and nutrition Subproject 3A: Understanding seed nutrient dynamics by system biology approach	National Institute of Plant Genome Research, Delhi
	Sub Project 3B: Dissecting molecular mechanisms involved in chickpea seed Development	National Institute of Plant Genome Research, Delhi
4.	Screening iron, zinc and carotenoid bioavailability from biofortified staple crops using coupled in vitro digestion/ Caco-2 cell model	National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Telangana
		Indian Institute Of Technology, Roorkee, Uttarakhand
		Eternal University, Nahan, Himachal Pradesh
5.	Analysis of diversity in yield component (seed size and weight) transcriptome and epigenome levels for association/genetic mapping of selected loci and chickpea.	NIPGR, New Delhi
6.	Enrichment of nutritional quality in maize through molecular breeding	Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi
		Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
		Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab
7.	Improvement of end use quality of 1BL/1 RS translocation containing wheat varieties by removing of Sec-1 loci and retaining Glu-B3 using marker assisted back cross breeding (MABB).	Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, Maharashtra
		Eternal University, Nahan, Himachal Pradesh
		Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab
8.	Genetic Dissection of Heat Tolerance in Wheat Using Multiple Bi-parental RIL Mapping Populations	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnaga, U.S. Nagar
		SKUAST-J, Chatha, Jammu
		Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
9.	Maintenance, Characterization and Use of EMS Mutants of Upland Variety Nagina 22 for Functional Genomics in Rice - Phase II	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi NRCPB, Pusa Campus, New Delhi Tamil Nadu Agriculture

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		<p>University, Coimbatore University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore Indian Institute of Rice Research Hyderabad Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Odisha</p>
<p>10. Functional Characterization of Genetic and Epigenetic Regulatory Networks Involved in the Reproductive Development in Rice</p>		<p>University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi and President, National Academy of Sciences University of Delhi South Campus (UDSC), New Delhi Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore Osmania University, Hyderabad Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, CET Campus, Kulathur National Centre for Biological Sciences, GKVK Campus, Bangalore</p>
<p>11. Marker Assisted Elimination of off-flavour generating lipoxigenase-2 gene from kunitz trypsin inhibitor free soybean genotypes</p>		<p>Directorate of Soybean Research, Indore, Madhya Pradesh Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, Maharashtra</p>
<p>12. Marker Assisted Pyramiding Of Apr and Seedling Resistance Genes For Durable Rust Resistance in Wheat (<i>TriticumAestivum</i> L.)</p>		<p>G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand Indian Agricultural Research Institute, RS, Wellington Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi</p>
<p>13. Development of high yielding eater and labour saving rice varieties for dry direct seededaerobic conditions utilizing recent discoveries on traits, QTLs, genes and genomic technologies</p>		<p>ICRISAT-IRRI CRRI, Cuttack</p>
<p>14. Development of consensus genetic linkage map for <i>Gossypium</i> L. spp. with SNP markers and QTL analysis for fiber traits</p>		<p>CSIR-National, Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur</p>

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		Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
15. Characterization, Race Profiling and Genetic Analysis of Wheat Powdery Mildew Pathogen (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i> (DC) Speer (Syn. <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> DC f. sp. <i>tritici</i>) in India.		Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi TNAU, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. Directorate of Wheat Research, RS, Shimla, HP Indian Agricultural Research Institute, RS, Shimla, HP
16. Pyramiding of Rust Resistance Genes into High Grain Quality Wheat Lines Developed Through Marker-assisted Selection		PAU, Ludhiana ARI, Pune BHU, Varanasi CCSU, Meerut GBPUAT, Pantnagar
17. From QTL to Variety: Genomics-Assisted Introgression and Field Evaluation of Rice Varieties with Genes/QTLs for Yield under Drought, Flood and Salt stress		National Research Centre On Plant Biotechnology Pusa, New Delhi, Delhi, 110012
18. Marker-Assisted Breeding and Mapping of QTLs for Drought Tolerance in Wheat.		Indian Institute of Wheat & Barley Research, Karnal Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut
19. Development of micronutrient enriched maize through molecular breeding - Phase II		VPKAS, Almora, Uttarakhand
		Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
		CSK HPKV, Hill Agricultural Research and Extension Centre, Bajaura, Distt. Kullu (H.P.)
		ANG Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar.
20. Cloning and Characterization of Genes Expressed in Response to Leaf Rust Infection in Bread Wheat		Chaudhary Charan Singh University CCSU, Meerut - Directorate of Wheat Research, RS, Shimla IARI, New Delhi
21. Rice bio-fortification with enhanced iron and zinc in high yielding non-basmati cultivars through marker assisted breeding and transgenic approaches- Phase II		M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai
		Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
		Inidra Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur

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		University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
		Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR), Hyderabad
22. Bio-fortification of wheat for micronutrients Through conventional and molecular approaches-Phase II		Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
		Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab
		Eternal University, Baru Sahib (HP)
		G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, antnagar (Uttarakhand)
		Agharkar Research Institute, Pune
		Indian Agricultural Research Institute, RS, Indore
		Indian Institute Of Technology, Roorkee,Uttarakhand
		Eternal University, Baru Sahib, Nahan, HP
23. Mobilizing QTL/Gene s for quality Traits into High Yielding Wheat Varieties Through Marker-Assisted Selection		Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut-250 004
		Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab
		G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
		Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221 005
		Agharkar Research Institute, Pune-411004
C. Centre of Excellence Projects		
1 Centre of Excellence on Germplasm Enhancement for Crop Architecture and Defensive Traits in Brassica juncea L. Czern and Coss.		Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
2 Centre of Excellence on Genome mapping and molecular breeding of Brassicas (Phase		University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi
3 Programme Support on enhancing durability of resistance to biotic stresses in selected cereal and fiber crops through biotech approaches		Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana - 141004
4 DBT Programme Support on development of sheath blight disease resistant transgenic rice: Resistance tests in PR-protein-expressing transgenic rice and discovery of new RNA silencing strategies		Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai-Tamil Nadu.

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5	Programme Support on Translational Research on Transgenic Rice (Phase II)	University of Calcutta, 35 Ballygunge Circular Road, Kolkata
6	Programme Support for Developing Resilient Rice through Genomics	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
7	Biotechnological approaches to improve nutritional and post-harvest quality, drought tolerance and pathogen resistance in edible crops (for Project 1, 2 & 3)	National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi
8	Integration of plant and parasite omics to decipher the interactions and identify molecular targets for the management of root knot disease of rice	IARI, New Delhi.

Statement-II

Funds released to the ICAR Institutes/projects for Plant Biotechnology research across the country during 2015-16 to 2017-18

Name of Institute/Project	No. of centres	Budget (Rs. lakhs)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
NRC on Plant Biotechnology	1	1542.91	1426.06	1452.00	4420.97
Network Project on Transgenic in Crops	20	749.99	445.95	308.00	1503.94
IIAB, Ranchi	1	200.00	231.55	223.30	654.85
CRP on Molecular Breeding	20	498.00	394.57	350.00	1242.57
CRP on Hybrid Technology	26	399.00	447.97	450.00	1296.97
CRP on Agrobiodiversity	64	716.00	570.00	200.00	1486
CRP on Bio-fortification	35	564	450	450	1464
Incentivizing Research in Agriculture	32	3000.00	2250.00	981.85	6231.85
Total		7669.9	6216.1	4415.15	18301.15

Statement-III

Technologies developed during last 3 years

1. The ArborEasy™ DNA Isolation Kit was developed. The kit provides an indigenous, non-biohazardous, low cost spin column based system for isolation of plant genomic DNA from wide range of tissue types, specifically challenging tissues from tree species. The protocol involves quenching of polyphenols, polysaccharides and other bio-contaminants to facilitate high recovery of un-degraded genomic

DNA. The kit has been validated in different tree and crop tissues by various national laboratories.

2. Nutritionally improved cauliflower using 'Or' gene introgression for enhancing p-carotene has been developed (via marker assisted backcross breeding). This is an important attempt to tackle beta-carotene deficiency related malnutrition problem in the country.

3. A diagnostic kit for the onsite detection and identification of Banana Bunchy Top Virus (BBTV)

Diagnostic kit developed for onsite detection of Banana Bunchy top Virus. This method is much rapid, user friendly and easy to perform with bare minimum facility as compared to other techniques available for Banana bunchy top virus. Further the kit is under evaluation with a private firm and a Patent application has also been filed.

4. A diagnostic kit developed for the on-site detection and identification of Cardamom mosaic virus (CdMV).
5. Varieties developed using marker assisted selection in different crops: Following 22 varieties of different crops for various traits have been released and notified and are in the public domain for commercial cultivation by the farmers:

Sl. No.	Crop	Variety	Trait
1	2	3	4
1.	Rice	IR 64 Drt-1	Drought tolerance
2.		DRR Dhan 42	
3.		Swama Sub-1	Submergence tolerant
4.		Samba Sub-1	
5.		Pusa 1612	Blast resistance
6.		Pusa Basmati 1637	
7.		Pusa1609	
8.		Pusa1592	Bacterial leaf blight resistance
9.		Pusa Basmati 1718	
10.		CR Dhan 800	
11.		Punjab Basmati 3	
12.		Improved Lalat	
13.		Improved Tapaswini	
14.		Pusa Basmati 1728	
15.		Imp. SambhaMahshuri	
18.	Wheat	Unnat PBW-343	Yellow and brown rust
19.	Maize	Pusa HM - 8 Improved (AQH - 8),	Tryptophan and lysine

1	2	3	4
20.	Pusa HM - 9 Improved (AQH - 9),		
21.	Pusa HM - 4 Improved (AQH - 4),		
22.	Pusa Vivek QPM - 9 Improved (APQH-9)	Provitamin-A, lysine and tryptophan	

In addition, a number of genotypes in different crops are in advance stage of evaluation which will be released in due course of time.\

6. Transgenic varieties developed in cotton: For the first time from public sector Organizations following eight Bt cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) varieties containing 'cry1Ac' gene to protect against bollworm insects and inbuilt tolerance to whitefly and Leaf curl virus disease have been released during 2017 which are higher yielder than their respective checks:

Sl. No.	Varieties/ Maturity Hybrids	Maturity Average (Approx. yield days) (kg/ha)	Area of adaptability
1.	CICR-Bt-6 (RS 2013)	150 2234	Irrigated Conditions of Haryana & Punjab
2.	ICAR-CICR GJHV 374 Bt	150 2525	Maharashtra
3.	ICAR-CICR PKV081 Bt	150 2476	Maharashtra
4.	ICAR-CICR RajatBt	150 2283	Maharashtra & South Rajasthan
5.	ICAR-CICR SurajBt	150 2149	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
6.	ICAR-CICR Bt 9	150 2934	Maharashtra
7.	ICAR-CICR Bt 14(CPT 2)	150 2699	Maharashtra
8.	PAU Bt 1	160-165 2752	Punjab & Rajasthan

7. Transgenic events in pipeline: Present status of field trials and event evaluation for identification of superior events in GM development at various ICAR Institutes in different crops are as under:

Crops and Institutes	Traits/Events
1. ICAR-Indian Institute of Millet Research, Hyderabad - Sorghum	Evaluation of one event for resistance to stem borer (BRL-I trials)
2. ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur - Pigeonpea	Evaluation of five events for resistance to pod borer
3. ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur - Chickpea	Evaluation of five events for resistance to pod borer
4. ICAR-Central potato research Institute, Shimla- Potato	Evaluation of five events for potato apical leaf curl virus resistance
5. ICAR-Indian Institute of vegetable Research, Varanasi - Brinjal	Evaluation of eight events for resistance to fruit and shoot borer
6. ICAR-Indian Institute of vegetable Research, Varanasi - Tomato	Evaluation of eight events for resistance to fruit borer
7. ICAR-Indian Institute of vegetable Research, Varanasi - Tomato	Evaluation of two events for tolerance to drought, heat and salt stress
8. ICAR-National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology, New Delhi - Pigeonpea	Evaluation of nineteen events for resistance to pod borer

[Translation]

National Food Processing Policy

5892. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating a national food processing policy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is consulting the stakeholders to prepare the policy, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-frame prescribed to constitute an expert team for preparing the draft of the national food processing policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN

JYOTI): (a) to (c) A Draft National Food Processing Policy, 2017 has been prepared in consultation with different stakeholders such as State Governments, other Ministries, experts and industry associations.

[English]

Price Fixation by NPPA

5893. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

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

(a) the criteria/guidelines laid down by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in determining and fixing the prices of essential/life saving medicines;

(b) whether cases of deviation from the said criteria/guidelines in fixing the prices of essential/life saving medicines by the drug manufacturing companies have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in such cases so far;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain updating of price list of medicines by drug manufacturing companies on their respective website;

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

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring transparency in fixing prices of essential/life saving medicines across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes the prices of Scheduled medicines and new drugs as per the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013).

(b) and (c) NPPA also monitors the prices of medicines fixed by the manufacturers and issues notices for the violation of the prices. NPPA initiates action against manufacturing companies which have overcharged

patients. The details of demand notices issued in the last three years are as follows:

Year	Number of cases	Demanded Amount (Figure in Crores)
2014-15	129	581.08
2015-16	264	931.18
2016-17	138	334.00
2017-18	217	704.48

The detailed list of overcharging cases where demand notices have been issued is available on NPPA's website www.nppa.nic.in.

(d) and (e) NPPA also verifies the prices of medicines randomly from the respective websites of the drug manufacturing companies and wherever any violation is found, action is taken as per the provisions of DPCO, 2013. This is an ongoing process.

(f) In order to have transparency, a draft version of the Price Calculation Sheets for the proposed revised price notifications, including wherever applicable, the Price to Retailer (PTR) and Moving Annual Turnover (MAT) values adopted for calculations, is uploaded on the website of NPPA for 10 clear working days to invite comments from the affected pharmaceutical firms. Only after taking into account the comments or any additional data thus received within the given time period, the NPPA finalizes the ceiling and the retail Prices. Thus the entire procedure of price fixation is available in the public domain which ensures transparency and accountability of the whole process.

Theft Cases in Delhi

5894. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of theft have been reported in the NCT of Delhi including Lodhi colony;

(b) if so, the number and nature of thefts reported, persons arrested and the action taken against the guilty during each of the last three months in the NCT of Delhi including Lodhi colony, month-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check such cases in future and make Delhi including VIP areas, safe and secure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, month-wise details of theft cases reported, solved and persons arrested during the last three months and current month (upto 15.03.2018) in the National Capital Territory of Delhi including Lodhi Colony are at Annexure-A while the details in respect of Police Station, Lodhi Colony are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to control crime, in Delhi including in VIP areas which inter-alia include, dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime, identification, surveillance and arrest of active criminals, integrated patrolling by local police, PCR staff and Traffic police, action against drinking in public, installation of CCTV cameras in public places and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes.

Statement-I

Month-wise details of theft cases reported, solved and persons arrested by Delhi Police during the last three months and current month (upto 15.03.2018) in the NCT of Delhi including Lodhi Colony

Head	December 2017			January 2018			February 2018			March (up to 15.03.2018)		
	Reported	Worked out	Persons arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Servant Theft	11	03	03	10	2	4	21	8	15	12	1	1
M V Theft	3466	256	333	3046	156	220	3093	180	247	1657	49	57
House Theft	517	70	102	337	49	60	401	55	65	182	22	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pick Pocketing	782	75	77	927	68	72	748	83	83	279	26	29
Shop Theft	83	10	15	71	13	16	66	8	11	17	2	4
Mobile Theft	3369	89	104	3505	80	103	2914	101	125	1369	32	48
Laptop Theft	167	03	03	204	8	17	158	5	5	71	0	0
Other Theft	7172	405	474	6766	367	515	5627	306	402	2402	65	74
Total Theft	15567	911	1111	14866	743	1007	13028	746	953	5989	197	238

Statement-II

Month-wise details of theft cases reported, solved and persons arrested by Delhi Police during the last three months and current month (upto 15.03.2018) in Police Station, Lodhi Colony

Head	December 2017			January 2018			February 2018			March (up to 15.03.2018)		
	Reported	Worked out	Persons arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons arrested	Reported	Worked out	Persons arrested
Servant Theft	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
M V Theft	09	02	03	05	01	01	06	00	00	07	00	00
House Theft	01	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Pick Pocketing	13	01	01	07	00	00	06	00	00	01	00	00
Shop Theft	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Mobile Theft	18	03	06	16	00	00	14	00	00	09	00	00
Laptop Theft	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
Other Theft	15	01	02	20	01	01	29	00	00	10	01	02
Total Theft	57	08	14	48	02	02	56	00	00	27	01	02

Dark Net

5895. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the existence of "Dark Net" and its widespread influence among the drug peddlers and users;

(b) if so, the details of cases registered during the last three years under this crime; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per records of Narcotics Control Bureau, four cases were registered in the period 2015 to 2017 by various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in which 'Dark Net' was used for sale and purchase of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

(c) The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides legal framework for addressing all types of prevailing cybercrimes in the country. Law Enforcement Agencies take appropriate actions according to law as and when such crime comes to their notice.

[*Translation*]

Use of Organic Manure

5896. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:
DR. RAGHU SHARMA:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the use of organic manure in the fields;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch a programme like awareness campaign towards the uses of organic manures for production augmentation of the fields;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to take help of voluntary organisations for the above purpose, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is running a campaign to make the farmers aware of the same and a number of farmers got benefits therefrom; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Government is encouraging production and use of organic manure /bio-fertilizers organic fertilizers/ biofertilizers through various schemes of National Mission of Sustainable Development (NMSA)/ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana and supported by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The pattern of assistance is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) The Government has been focusing on creating awareness and educating the farmers about organic farming practices in the areas where clusters are formed, under PKVY. The scheme guidelines provide a sum of Rs.80,000 per cluster to undertake mobilization of farmers through exposure visits and training. The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad, the subordinate office of government undertakes various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes, distribution of literature on organic inputs/ organic farming etc to educate the farmers. NCOF is also publishing biannually Bio-Fertilizer Newsletter as

well as quarterly Organic Farming Newsletter. In addition, various books on production and use of organic manure/ bio-fertilizers have been published in various languages for distribution to the farming community. Radio jingles on organic agriculture are broadcasted on 4 different FM Radio Stations including Delhi, Bangalore, Nagpur and Lucknow.

NCOF organizes 30 days certificate course on organic farming for skill development in organic agriculture sector for youth. It also conducts 10 days Refresher course for analysts under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO); 5 Days Trainers Training & 2 Days training for field functionaries and extension staff of the State Government.

Under "Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana" NCOF is organizing farmers' training and field demonstration programmes (FTFD) on organic farming in various villages adopted by the Hon'ble Member of Parliaments. During 2015-16 and 2016-17 total 592 villages were covered benefitting 34361 farmers and in current year 110 farmers trainings have been conducted benefitting more than 5500 farmers.

Statement

A. National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)- Organic & INM Components of Soil Health Management (SHM):

1. Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/ Biopesticide units, 100% assistance to State Govt/Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs. 160.00 lakh /unit and 25% of cost limited to Rs.40 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity.
2. Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO, assistance up to maximum limit of Rs. 85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of Rs. 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
3. Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid / solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.), 50 % of cost subject to a limit of Rs. 5000/-per ha and Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha area.

4. Setting up of mechanized Fruit/ Vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/ Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs. 190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to Rs.63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/ vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production
- B. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): It is the first comprehensive scheme launched by the Central Government as a centrally sponsored programme (CSP). The scheme is implemented by the State Governments on a cluster basis 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 5 lakh acres over the period of 3 years, 2015-16 to 2017-18. Further, following assistance is given for procuring liquid bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticides:
1. Liquid Bio-fertilizer consortia (Nitrogen fixing/ Phosphate Solubilizing/ potassium mobilizing bio-fertilizer) @ Rs.500/acre x 50 of Rs.25000 per cluster in first year.
 2. Liquid Biopesticides (Trichoderma viridae, Pseudomonas, fluorescens, Matarhizium, Beaviourie bassiana, Pacelomyces, verticillium) @ Rs.500/ acre x 50 of Rs.25000 per cluster in second year.
 3. Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) as per specification given in FCO, 1985 @Rs1000/ acreX50 of Rs 50000 in first year for procuring and application of PROM.
 4. Vermicompost (size 7'x3'x1) @ Rs 5000/unit X50 of Rs 2,50,000 will be assisted for procurement of earthworms, preparation of pits, etc for construction of vermi composting pits.
- C. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- Vermicompost Units/ Organic input production - 50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'X8'X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on pro-rata basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost

conforming to the size of 96 eft (12'X4'X2') and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on pro-rata basis (Rs. 100,000/ unit for permanent structure and Rs. 16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed).

- D. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): Financial assistance@ 50% subsidy to the tune of Rs. 300/- per ha is being provided for different components including bio-fertilisers, Supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/ Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/ Azatobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.
- E. National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Under NFSM- Pulses, financial assistance is being provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/ PSB) @50% of the cost limited to Rs.300 per ha.
- Under Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), a sub scheme of RKVY, also supplied bio-fertilizer @50% of the cost limited to Rs. 300 per ha for Rice and Wheat crops.
- F. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): Organic Farming project components are considered by the respective State Level Sanctioning committee according to their priority choice.
- G. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is implementing under Network project on "Soil Biodiversity-Biofertiliser" and developed improved and efficient strains of biofertiliser specific to different crops and soil types.

In order to promote use of organic manures in the country, the council has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, vermincompost, bio-enriched compost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from various organic wastes. These organic manures have been tested on different soils using various crops and found useful in improving soil health and crop productivity. All these technologies are being popularized among the farmers through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), farmer's trainings, publishing extension materials in local languages.

[English]

Integration of Markets under e-NAM

5897. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the markets targeted to be integrated to e-NAM by the end of December, 2017;

(b) the details of the markets integrated with e-NAM till December, 2017 and the details of the markets which are integrated since January, 2018, State-wise;

(c) whether it is true that all the integrated markets are not functioning due to influence by middlemen or due to pecuniary reasons in various States; and

(d) if so, the necessary steps taken by the Government to ensure that all the markets integrated to e-NAM are compulsorily traded under e-NAM and never through other means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No specific target was fixed for number of markets to be integrated with e-NAM platform by the end of December, 2017. However, 585 markets were targeted to be integrated with e-NAM platform by 31st March, 2018.

(b) Till December, 2017, total 470 markets were

integrated with e-NAM platform. Since January, 2018 to 26th March, 2018, a total of 115 markets have been integrated with e-NAM platform. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Central Government is providing free software and assistance for related hardware including quality assaying equipments/ infrastructure, one IT expert for one year per mandi, one State Level Coordinator to each State for installation and rollout of e-NAM platform. Under the scheme, training is provided to market officials, farmers, traders, commission agents and others as may be necessary for successful operation of e-NAM. The Government has recently rolled out few new and user friendly features in National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform. The Government through various conferences, seminars, awareness camps, melas and Gram Sabha programmes is disseminating awareness about e-NAM to the various stakeholders including farmers.

The Government is perusing States also to promote e-trading of agri-commodities through e-NAM platform for the benefit of the farmers.

Statement

State wise number of markets integrated with e-NAM platform

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of markets integrated as on 31.12.2017	Total number of markets integrated since January, 2018 to 26.03.2018	Total number of markets integrated as on 26.03.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	0	22
2	Chandigarh	0	1	1
3	Chhattisgarh	14	0	14
4	Gujarat	40	39	79
5	Haryana	54	0	54
6	Himachal Pradesh	19	0	19
7	Jharkhand	19	0	19
8	Madhya Pradesh	58	0	58
9	Maharashtra	45	15	60
10	Odisha	10	0	10

1	2	3	4	5
11	Puducherry	0	2	2
12	Punjab	0	19	19
13	Rajasthan	25	0	25
14	Tamilnadu	15	8	23
15	Telangana	44	3	47
16	Uttar Pradesh	100	0	100
17	Uttarakhand	05	11	16
18	West Bengal	0	17	17
Total		470	115	585

Impact of Sizzling Temperature on Dairy Farming

5898. SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the dairy farmers bear huge losses every year due to sizzling temperature and water shortage in summer season across the country particularly in Bundelkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the estimated losses incurred by the dairy farmers during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to save dairy farmers from such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per information supplied by Indian Council Agricultural Research "the study pertaining to impact of climate stress on milk production of dairy animals has shown that current annual milk loss is 1.8 million tonnes. (Based on Milk production and climate records of several locations viz. Karnal, Jhansi, Bangalore, Hisar and Kalyani were used for developing the relationship between milk production and temperature humidity index. Developed algorithm for milk production decline was validated on high and low producing crossbred, indigenous cows and buffaloes using 2005 to 2006 data of the Institute)". In another study conducted at NDRI showed

that, during Heat Stress period (01st April to 31st October) about 82g, 87g and 144g daily Milk Yield decreased with Unit increase in THI value in 50%, >50% to 62.5% and >62.5% Exotic Inheritances of Crossbred (Karan Fries) Cattle, respectively. Estimate of Financial losses incurred by the dairy farmers are not estimated by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries.

(c) In order to compliment and supplement the efforts made by the States to save the farmers from losses due to effect of sizzling temperature, Government of India is implementing following schemes:

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated for development and conservation of indigenous breeds and to promote indigenous breeds across the country, which are more heat tolerant and climatically resilient.
- (ii) Two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres are being established with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds in a scientific and holistic manner.
- (iii) National Dairy Plan-I is being implemented in 18 major dairy States with aim of enhancing milk production and productivity with a focus on development and conservation of 12 indigenous breeds.
- (iv) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme is being implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) throughout the country under which back ended

capital subsidy (25% of the total sanctioned project cost for General Category and 33.33% for Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste beneficiaries) is provided through eligible financial institutions, subject to the norms of the scheme.

- (v) Livestock Health and Disease control Programme is being implemented with the aim of w prevention, control, containment and surveillance of animal diseases.
- (vi) National Livestock Mission has a submission for enhancing availability of feed and fodder in the country and prevention of economic loss through livestock insurance.
- (vii) Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) (b) Central Herd registration Scheme and
- (viii) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute. These institutes are playing crucial role in supply of high genetic merit bulls and semen doses of indigenous breeds.
- (ix) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its research institutes is undertaking genetic improvement and conservation of indigenous breeds.

[*Translation*]

Fake Ration Cards

5899. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial number of fake ration cards or patra grihasthi/antyodaya cards have been issued to ineligible persons in Uttar Pradesh in connivance with the Government employees and the ration dealers;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether in each district of Uttar Pradesh thousands of eligible persons are deprived of rations due to the lack of a card;

(d) the concrete remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is making provisions

for stringent action against employees/ration dealers/institutes involved in the fake ration card racket; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that no case of I issuing fake Ration Card has come to their notice.

(c) to (d) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that no such case has come to their notice where an eligible person has been deprived of foodgrains due to non availability of Ration Card and following the Government Order No. 2364/29-6-2014-104 SA/09 TC-10 dated 7th October, 2014, Government Order No. 320/29-6-2015-104 SA/09 TC [10] dated 23rd January, 2015 and Government Order No.7/2017/631/29-06-2017-104 SA/09 TC-10 dated 27th April, 2017, action has been taken to provide the benefit of subsidised foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries and to remove non eligible beneficiaries from Public Distribution System.

(e) to (f) Does not arise, in view of reply to Part (a) and (b) above.

[*English*]

Namma Metro Construction

5900. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Namma Metro construction in Bengaluru;

(b) whether the works taken up are likely to be completed as per the schedule to meet the deadline;

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

(d) the funds allocated/released by the Government during the last three years for the Namma Metro; and

(e) the utilization of the said funds for the project during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Bangalore Metro is also known as "Namma Metro". The Phase- I of Bangalore Metro Rail project, is operational. The physical and financial progress of Phase

- II of the project, till February 2018, is 17.80 % and 16.70% respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The approved date of completion of phase-II of Bangalore metro rail project is March 2021.

(d) and (e) The details of funds released by Government of India for Phase-I and II of Bangalore Metro Rail project during the last three years and utilization of said funds as informed by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

	Funds released and utilized in 2015-16	Funds released and utilized in 2016-17	Funds released and utilized in 2017-18
Phase-I	634.46	541.77	44.01
Phase-II	611.33	125.40	989.99 (Rs 521.29 crore utilized up to 22.03.2018)

Allotment of Quarters

5901. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of several cases of irregularities in allotment of quarters to Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the employees of many departments are forced to live in type-2 and type-1 quarters despite being listed for type-3 and House Rent applicable for type-3 quarter is being Educated from their salary;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Allotments of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) are made through a transparent online Automated System of Allotment (ASA) based on date of priority (OOP) of Government officials registered with the ASA and in accordance with the Central Government General Pool Residential Accommodation Rules, 2017. Any complaint of irregularity is examined and appropriate action is taken under the rules.

(c) and (d) No employee is forced to live in accommodation below his entitled type of accommodation. Many employees voluntarily bid for and accept lower type of accommodation due to the factors like availability, location, etc. House Rent Allowance is deducted for any employee for occupying General Pool Residential Accommodation at standard rates of 24 percent in 'X' Class cities, 16 percent in 'Y' Class cities and 8 percent in 'Z' Class cities. House Rent Allowance deduction is not related to type of accommodation occupied.

[English]

Hoarding of Pulses

5902. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a huge quantum of pulses were recovered recently during action against hoarding, if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the action taken against the traders/hoarders involved therein;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make any legal provisions for preventing hoarding and speculative activities so as to control the prices of pulses, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether keeping in view the drop in the production on pulses on account of drought during the last and the current year, measures have been taken or are likely to be taken for increasing availability of the pulses, 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) No Madam.

(b) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 are adequate for preventing hoarding and speculative activities to control prices of essential commodities including pulses. From time to time, the Central Government issues orders enabling the State Governments to impose stock limits to prevent hoarding in specified essential commodities.

(c) The Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has estimated bumper production of pulses during the last year as well as the current year. Government is monitoring the price and availability of

pulses regularly. Stock limits on pulses have been withdrawn with effect from May, 2017.

Unsold Housing Units

5903. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge unsold housing stock in the country and if so, the details thereof including the stock lying with State owned agencies and the reasons therefor;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to provide houses to the common man out of these unsold stock;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the unsold infrastructure on economic health of the country particularly on financial institutions who lent loans for their construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) As per Census 2011, there are 11 million houses lying vacant. No specific assessment has, however, been made of unsold inventories.

The main reason behind the unsold inventories in the housing sector may be that out of the total housing

shortage of 18.8 million houses in urban areas, as estimated by the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-17), 96% of the shortage pertains to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG), who may not be in a position to afford the cost of the available dwelling units.

BPL FarmerS

5904. DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any State-wise survey to determine the number of farmers living below poverty line (BPL) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Government conducts large sample surveys through NSSO for periodical estimation of population living below poverty line, including both farm and non-farm rural population.

According to the erstwhile Planning Commission's estimates based on National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Survey, in 2011-12 the rural population living below poverty line (BPL) was 216.65 million. Separate estimate on the number of farmers living Below Poverty Line is not available. A statement on state wise population below poverty line is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by States - 2011-12

(Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	4383	19.98	184.98
30	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	All India	25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)

2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman and Diu.
6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep

Promotion of Horticulture

5905. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented a number of schemes to promote horticulture across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether projects have been sanctioned thereunder in Maharashtra also; and

(c) if so, the details of the amount of funds allocated to Maharashtra during the last three years?

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) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a centrally sponsored scheme is implemented for the holistic development of horticulture sector in the country covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo through various interventions.

Under MIDH, for promotion of horticulture throughout the country, financial & technical assistance is provided to States/UTs for following major interventions/activities:

- Setting up of nurseries, tissue culture units for production of quality seed and planting material.
- Area expansion i.e. Establishment of new orchards and gardens for fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
- Rejuvenation of unproductive, old, and senile orchards.
- Protected cultivation, i.e. poly-house, green-house, etc, to improve the productivity & grow off season high value vegetables and flowers.
- Organic farming and certification.
- Creation of water resources structures and watershed management.
- Bee-keeping for pollination.
- Horticulture Mechanization.
- Creation of Post Harvest Management and Marketing infrastructure.

Apart from the above, activities for development of horticulture can be carried out under other Government schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Paramparaqat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) etc.

(b) and (c) Projects have been sanctioned in various States including Maharashtra. Details of the amount of funds allocated to Maharashtra during the last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Fund A located (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		Central Share	State Share	Total
1.	2015-16	10250.00	6833.00	17083.00
2.	2016-17	8897.00	5932.00	14829.00
3.	2017-18	10897.00	7264.66	18161.66

[English]

Vigilante Attacks against Minority Community

5906. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has failed to stop or credibly investigate vigilante attacks against minority religious communities during 2017 according to World Report 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether even political leaders are publicly promoting religious supremacy and ultra-nationalism at the expense of fundamental rights for all the citizens and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether majority of these attacks are in response to rumors that minority group members sold, bought or killed cows for beef and 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 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 the Ministry of Home Affairs to States/UTs from time to time, which are available in the Ministry's website, viz., www.mha.gov.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.

World Consumer Rights Day

5907. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government celebrated World Consumer Rights Day on 15th March, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of celebrating the Day;

(c) the details of the programmes/ events organized during the World Consumer Rights Day;

(d) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to effectively protect the rights of the consumers and protest against the market abuses and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the main theme of this year's World Consumer Rights Day; and

(f) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government for the benefit of 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) Yes, Madam. The Government celebrated World Consumer Rights Day on 15th March, 2018 with the theme "Making Digital Marketplaces Fairer". The World Consumer Rights Day is an opportunity to

promote and protect the basic rights of consumers. The event was attended by the representatives from State Governments, Central Department, VCOs, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions and National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, among others.

(c) The issues and challenges facing the consumers were deliberated upon, which include initiatives of the Department for consumer protection and promotion of grievance redressal.

(d) Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, there is a three tier quasi-judicial mechanism, namely National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora to provide simple, inexpensive and speedy justice to the consumer disputes. In addition, the Department runs the National Consumer Helpline with a toll free number 1800-11-4000 and a short code 14404 as an alternate Consumer Grievance Redressal mechanism.

(e) The theme of this year's World Consumer Rights Day was "Making Digital Marketplaces Fairer".

(f) The Government introduced Consumer Protection Bill 2018 in the Lok Sabha on 5th January, 2018 which seeks to provide several measures to better protect the rights of the consumers.

Transparency in the Selection of Students for Scholarship

5908. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students in each class from 1st standard to 12th standard receiving scholarship from the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has put any mechanism in place to ensure transparency in the selection of students for scholarship; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) This Ministry releases Central Assistance to States/UTs under the following schemes to cover students pursuing study at pre-matric stage;

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme to Scheduled Caste students studying in class IX and X.
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship to children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards (class 1 to 10)
- (iii) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme to Other Backward Classes students studying in class 1 to 10.
- (iv) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-matric & Post-matric Scholarship for DNT students.

The State-wise details of beneficiaries covered under the Pre-matric schemes during last three years 2014-15 to 2016-17 are enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

Besides above, Post Matric Scholarship Schemes to Scheduled Castes/Other Backward Classes/Economically

Backward Classes & De-Notified Tribes are provided to students studying in Post matriculation or post secondary stage including class 11 and 12. Post-matriculation scholarship for classes 11th and beyond include courses upto Ph.D level and separate information for class 11th and 12th is not maintained.

(b) and (c) The concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations lay down the detailed procedure for selection of students as per the respective scheme guidelines. States/UTs have been advised to ensure timely payment of scholarships directly to the accounts of the beneficiaries. Besides this, regular follow up through correspondence, meeting with State Government officials and regional conferences are done to ensure submission of requisite documents for expeditious release of Central Assistance under the scholarship Schemes.

Statement-I

Details of number of beneficiaries under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme to SC students studying in class IX and X

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2014-15 No. of Beneficiaries	2015-16 No. of Beneficiaries	2016-17 No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	193188	157736	139710
2	Assam	62560	0	0
3	Bihar	1581	453885	0
4	Chandigarh	1432	1888	2078
5	Chhattisgarh	105399	246715	119014
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	58	0
7	Daman and Diu	74	118	0
8	Delhi	0	40	0
9	Gujarat	46318	69045	90949
10	Haryana	0	143537	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	0	23572	16146
12	Jammu and Kashmir	7863	0	5770
13	Karnataka	210639	0	221674
14	Kerala	88783	84250	84210

1	2	3	4	5
15	Madhya Pradesh	373866	303397	347356
16	Maharashtra	64629	0	0
17	Manipur	880	1217	0
18	Meghalya	100	0	0
19	Odisha	276345	230920	139595
20	Punjab	189705	222850	125161
21	Rajasthan	264372	15358	19942
22	Sikkim	0	236	0
23	Tamilnadu	204620	455420	350251
24	Tripura	36853	8799	9133
25	Uttarakhand	82499	25719	0
26	West Bengal	302266	0	349674
Total		2513972	2444760	2020663

Statement-II

Details of number of beneficiaries under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme to children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2014-15 No. of Beneficiaries	2015-16 No. of Beneficiaries	2016-17 No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	4049	00	0.00
2	Gujarat	00	333629	0.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	1929	2124	0.00
4	Kerala	1362	00	0.00
5	Maharashtra	00	00	94295
6	Mizoram	275	355	440
7	Odisha	1572	1135	0.00
8	Uttarakhand	00	1450	0.00
9	West Bengal	5086	00	00
Total		14273	338693	94735

Statement-III

State-wise details of number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students from 2014-15 to 2016-17

No. of beneficiaries in lakh**

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2014-15 No. of Beneficiaries	2015-16 No. of Beneficiaries	2016-17 No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.46	0.72	0.49
2	Bihar	40.39	\$	101.44
3	Chhattisgarh	*	0	0
4	Goa	0.08	0.07	0.10
5	Gujarat	1.20	1.09	1.09
6	Haryana	0	0	0.38
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.46	0.51
9	Jharkhand	0.10	8.91	16.85
10	Karnataka	5.70	10.86	16.24
11	Kerala	3.81	1.68	3.06
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	*
13	Maharashtra	3.74	5.85	*
14	Odisha	1.02	0.87	1.00
15	Punjab	0	7.68	*
16	Rajasthan	4.24	4.56	4.27
17	Tamil Nadu	3.17	0.49	1.27
18	Telangana	*	0	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	1.31	0.58	0.93
20	Uttarakhand	1.55	0.39	*
21	West Bengal	3.02	3.53	3.67
22	Assam	0.36	0.12	*
23	Manipur	*	0	0
24	Sikkim	0	0.02	0.03
25	Tripura	0.70	0.71	0.68

1	2	3	4	5
26	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
27	Chandigarh	0	0.01	0.01
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29	Daman and Diu	0.01	0	0
30	Delhi	0.06	0.07	*
31	Puducherry	0	*	0.03
Total		70.92	48.67	152.05

* Awaited

**No. of beneficiaries includes beneficiaries from State fund also

All India Conference of Whips

5909. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRI TEJPRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Conference of Whips was held recently at Udaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the agenda and the recommendations made in the conference;

(c) the follow up action taken thereon;

(d) whether the existing mechanism to monitor the implementation of recommendation of the Whips' Conference is not adequate and requires improvement to make it more effective and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has implemented e-sansad in Parliament and e-Vidhan Sabha in the State Legislatures with the aim to digitize and make the functioning of Parliament and State Legislatures paperless and if so, the details there of; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the Parliamentary democracy including raising the level of debates, minimising interruptions, simplifications of rules and procedures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI

ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 18th All India Whips Conference was held at Udaipur on 8 th-9th January, 2018. 71 delegates comprising Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs/Legislative Affairs, Chief Whips/ Whips of important political parties and Groups in the Houses of Parliament and in the Legislative Assemblies/ Legislative Councils of the States attended the conference. Agenda of the Conference and recommendations adopted in the conference are given in the enclosed Statement-I respectively.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Whips Conference are circulated to all the State/UT Governments, Legislatures in the States/ UTs, both Houses of Parliament and the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India for taking necessary action. Thereafter, the follow up action is taken up to monitor the implementation of the recommendation of the whips conference. The existing mechanism has been found adequate to monitor the implementation of the recommendation in an effective manner.

(e) e-Sansad and e-Vidhan are two Mission Mode Projects of the Government of India. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is the nodal Ministry for implementation of both the projects. These two Mission Mode Projects stand for digitization and to make the functioning of Parliament and State Legislatures paperless.

(f) The platform of the Whips Conference is a useful forum wherein the leaders/whips of various political parties – ruling as well as opposition, at the Centre as well as in the States sit together, exchange their views, thoughts and experiences, discuss difficulties confronted by them in the discharge of their parliamentary duties and evolve certain

well considered norms for efficient working of the parliamentary system in the country. This helps in achieving the desired result of strengthening the parliamentary democracy including raising the level of debates, minimising interruptions during the debates, simplification of rules and procedures etc.

Statement-I

*18th All India Whips' Conference, 2018,
Udaipur (8-9 January, 2018)*

Agenda Items

1. Action taken report (ATR) received from the States/UTs on the recommendation of the 16th & 17th All India Whips' Conferences (AIWC) held at Goa & Visakhapatnam respectively.
2. Efficient Functioning of Legislatures- Interactive Session
3. Rolling out e-Sansad/e-Vidhan in Parliament and State Legislatures to digitize and make their functioning paperless.

Statement-II

*18th All India Whips' Conference, 2018, Udaipur
(8-9 January, 2018)*

Recommendations

Following are the recommendations of the 18th All India Whips' Conference

Sl. No. Recommendations

1	2
1.	The Conference acknowledged overwhelming response from 21 States to the recommendations of the 16th AIWC and 7 States to the recommendations of the 17th AIWC. The Conference took note that some of the States are yet to submit their Action Taken Reports on the recommendations of the previous AIWC. The Conference after taking stock of the situation urged the remaining States to expedite the Action Taken Report on the recommendations.
2.	Zero Hour is the designated Hour in Legislatures to raise matters of urgent public importance. Of late this important item of business is not being taken seriously by the Ministries/Departments

1	2
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by giving no reply or giving summary reply thereon. The reform of the Zero Hour is the need of the hour for more prompt reply and ATR from concerned Ministry.

3. The existing committee system of Parliament is an effective oversight for examining Bills and other documents of the Government. The experience of the Conference was that the reports submitted by the committees are not discussed in the Legislature and the Government sometimes only accepts selective recommendations. In order to mitigate the situation, the Conference was overwhelming in its response that a system may be evolved wherein these reports may be discussed and replied to in the Houses. Keeping that in view the Conference suggested that the concept of Committee Hour could be developed whose frequency can be suitably worked out.
4. At present Private Member's business is discussed in the evening of every Friday in the Houses. It has been noticed that Friday being the last day of the week, the attendance of the Members is thin. In order to give impetus to this important item of business, the Conference took a view that reforms in the structure of Private Members Business needs to be carried out.
5. There is perception that the elected Legislators do not have adequate infrastructure to support their interactions with the citizens of their constituency. The Conference after deliberations suggested that a Committee may be constituted to conceptualize and implement the process of providing institutional and infrastructural support to the Chief Whips and Whips for effective functioning, better coordination of Legislatures and Parliament.
6. There has been a trend of declining sittings of Legislatures across States. The Conference felt that this has led to less time at the disposal of Legislators to highlight the problem faced by citizens. The Conference opined for establishment of a Legislative framework for more working days in both Union and State Legislatures.

1	2
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7. The Conference opined to evolve a suitable mechanism for enhancing participation of people representatives specially MPs and MLAs in formulating, implementing and monitoring State and Central Government programmes and projects.
8. The Conference felt the need to provide for regular upgrading of skills of Legislators. The Conference mooted developing Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) as a national academy for training of Legislators and Parliamentarians.
9. Digitization of the Secretariats of the State Legislatures and Assemblies as a project was welcomed by all the participants. The conference appreciated the initiative taken by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to roll out of e-Vidhan in the States for providing financial assistance and support to meet this end. The conference expressed its desire to embrace e-Vidhan Mission Mode Project to enable State Legislatures to become paperless, more transparent, productive and accountable to the citizens and economize the entire Legislative process.
10. Based on unanimity among delegates, the Conference resolves that all political parties in Legislatures will try to reach a consensus that no Member would go to the well of the Houses during their proceedings.

[Translation]

Profit and Loss Making PSUs

5910. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO:
SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

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

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under his Ministry along with the profit and loss of the said

PSUs, PSU and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has chalked out an action plan to revive the PSUs incurring losses and make them viable;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the flagship programmes implemented by the Ministry;

(d) the details of the funds allocated, utilized and unutilized during the last three years and the current year, programme-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The details of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) alongwith their profit and losses and other relevant details are available in Public Enterprises Survey 2016-17 which has already been laid in the Parliament on 13th March, 2018.

(b) to (d) DHI undertakes appraisals of each loss-making CPSEs wherein appropriate response to the performance of individual CPSEs is determined in consultation with stakeholders after periodic appraisal. CPSEs found chronically sick are disinvested or closed down after payment of attractive Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/ Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) and due compensation to employees.

At present, DHI is not implementing any flagship programme for these CPSEs.

(e) CPSEs which are involved in manufacturing or strategic sector in the country are supported by the Government financially up-gradation / modernisation of their manufacturing facilities as this would bring in funds / technology etc. for the optimum development of business potential and growth of the companies which would further generate more employment opportunities. It would further unlock tied up resources to finance the social sector of the Government benefiting the public.

Income of Farmers

5911. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

(a) whether real income of farmers has registered one per cent decline in States such as Bihar and nominal rise in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand during the period from 2002-03 to 2012-13 and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether an agricultural growth rate of 13 per cent is required for doubling the income of farmers and improving the financial condition of farmers by 2022 and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the basis on which the income of farmers is proposed to be doubled when the rate of inflation is likely to increase by the year 2022;

(d) whether the number of marginal farmers is the highest in the country and if so, the manner in which the target of doubling the income of small farmers is likely to benefit them; and

(e) the details of schemes under implementation to enable the farmers to double their income and the provision made for allocating funds thereunder along with the amount of investment made and expenditure incurred on the development of agricultural infrastructure with a view to increase the income of farmers during the last three years, scheme and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the 'Situation Assessment Survey' conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 59th round (Jan-Dec 2003) and 70th round (Jan-Dec 2013), the average real income per agricultural household in Bihar registered about one per cent decline during the period 2002-03 to 2012-13. During the period, the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand registered

growth in farm income of about 11 per cent, 7 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, in nominal terms.

(b) and (c) Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. At present, ten volumes prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of the Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

As per the available reports, the Committee has taken 2015-16 as the base year for doubling income of farmers. The committee has assumed inflation at 5 per cent per annum in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the period 2015-16 to 2022-23 to work out the required increase in real income for the farmers. The required rate of growth in farm income is estimated at 10.4 per cent per annum at constant prices, so as to double the income of farmers by 2022-23.

(d) and (e) As per "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households 2013" the proportion of marginal agricultural households in the country (with land possession of less than 1 hectare) is estimated to be about 69 per cent.

Government is implementing various programmes/schemes to increase production and productivity of agriculture and to enhance the income of farmers, including for small and marginal farmers. These include, inter- alia, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

State-wise details of allocation and expenditure incurred under the major schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation & Farmers Welfare during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during 2014-15

S. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)		National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) [Earlier (ISOPOM)]		Rainfed Area Development (RAD)		Soil Health Management (SHM)		Soil Health Card (SHC)		Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) (under NMAET)		National E-Governance Plan Agriculture (NEGP - A, PHASE - II)								
		Alloc.	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.#	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.#	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.	Rel. Exp.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	132.24	75.64	161.87	51.36	17.98	51.40	13.00	13.00	13.00	3.93	3.93	3.93	1.24	1.24	1.24	14.75	22.64	14.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.51	7.50	14.51	4.08	2.04	2.04	4.73	4.73	4.73	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.12	0.12	0.12	9.70	7.13	7.69	0.74	0.74	0.74
3	Assam	112.06	95.82	85.22	17.72	8.86	7.02	3.00	3.00	2.99	1.82	1.82	1.82	0.51	0.51	0.51	15.06	7.49	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	96.78	74.68	93.25	2.31	1.54	1.83	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.52	4.60	4.60	2.53	2.43	2.53	22.10	23.61	43.61	3.00	3.00	3.00
5	Chhattisgarh	95.89	47.94	53.00	5.34	3.20	1.93	11.44	11.44	11.44	1.22	1.22	1.22	0.66	0.66	0.66	10.01	11.83	14.27	1.16	1.16	1.16
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00
7	Gujarat	49.94	13.92	11.20	36.65	14.01	9.74	22.50	22.50	22.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.81	0.81	24.14	44.86	41.01	1.76	1.76	1.76
8	Haryana	55.72	36.49	45.82	6.92	2.42	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.34	7.25	2.83	6.59	0.95	0.95	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	19.37	17.98	19.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.58	7.58	7.58	1.99	1.99	1.99	0.24	0.24	0.24	7.41	11.85	10.10	0.00	0.18	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	26.05	10.20	22.00	1.35	1.01	0.31	2.50	2.50	2.12	7.36	6.25	6.25	0.32	0.14	0.32	3.60	3.24	2.30	1.02	1.02	1.02
11	Jharkhand	39.78	23.35	22.22	2.38	1.19	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.36	0.51	15.95	15.06	22.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	169.03	134.19	144.53	22.45	20.22	16.91	15.00	15.00	14.93	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.27	1.27	1.27	14.55	11.47	13.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Kerala	3.15	3.13	2.84	0.69	0.41	0.07	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.01	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.63	1.13	14.88	17.68	15.68	0.00	0.75	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	340.91	214.71	179.19	75.07	45.06	25.77	24.98	24.98	23.66	5.60	5.60	5.60	1.43	1.43	1.43	34.49	50.06	49.98	0.00	1.63	0.00
15	Maharashtra	370.99	194.71	316.40	45.44	34.08	34.76	40.00	40.00	39.55	5.04	5.03	5.04	2.16	2.16	2.16	32.55	34.13	39.36	0.00	0.47	0.00
16	Manipur	15.42	14.82	15.40	2.65	1.98	1.98	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13	4.58	6.71	4.43	0.47	0.47	0.00
17	Meghalaya	10.09	9.63	10.01	1.26	0.63	0.00	4.84	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.14	3.22	1.72	1.85	0.40	0.40	0.40

18	Mizoram	7.08	7.08	7.08	8.91	6.68	6.68	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.12	3.10	2.44	3.17	0.34	0.33	0.34	
19	Nagaland	20.17	19.41	20.13	4.55	4.55	4.55	5.46	5.46	5.46	0.40	0.40	0.13	0.13	6.97	7.56	7.67	0.56	0.56	0.56	
20	Odisha	86.46	53.98	66.85	15.82	9.26	9.16	13.00	13.00	13.00	1.51	1.51	0.80	0.80	30.98	44.48	40.70	1.93	1.93	0.00	
21	Punjab	51.30	40.83	49.81	1.15	0.40	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.26	0.26	14.61	19.95	12.27	1.04	1.04	0.00	
22	Rajasthan	269.29	213.88	159.05	50.85	47.85	22.59	25.00	25.00	16.98	0.00	0.00	1.43	1.43	16.78	24.43	17.66	1.78	1.78	1.78	
23	Sikkim	2.83	2.42	2.83	0.69	0.69	0.35	4.60	4.60	4.60	6.12	4.69	0.12	0.12	2.07	3.51	1.81	0.24	0.24	0.00	
24	Tamil Nadu	76.39	73.49	73.68	10.59	8.43	8.65	30.00	30.00	30.00	1.85	1.85	1.32	1.32	36.10	36.94	32.16	2.24	2.24	2.24	
25	Telangana	85.43	66.03	64.10	10.91	6.19	13.17	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.70	3.70	0.93	0.93	10.66	13.47	14.11	0.67	0.67	0.67	
26	Tripura	30.88	29.66	30.76	5.12	5.12	3.84	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.50	0.50	0.18	0.18	2.34	1.94	1.63	0.41	0.41	0.00	
27	Uttar Pradesh	335.40	254.85	303.65	14.00	11.73	7.76	20.00	20.00	20.00	6.79	0.35	3.54	3.54	78.04	69.98	41.30	4.84	4.84	0.00	
28	Uttarakhand	17.39	8.98	7.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	3.63	6.96	4.90	0.74	0.74	0.00	
29	West Bengal	68.98	54.32	68.00	9.58	6.03	7.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.75	3.75	1.17	1.17	28.18	17.14	29.34	1.85	1.85	1.85	
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.95	1.00																		
31	Puducherry	1.15	0.46																		
32	Chandigarh																				
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli																				
34	Daman and Diu																				
35	Delhi	0.16	0.00																		
36	Lakshdweep																				
Total		2606.53	1799.64	2050.36	407.63	261.56	240.45	304.00	304.00	293.75	0.00	62.98	50.15	0.00	23.90	22.72	470.20	522.58	498.81	27.29	30.32

No State-wise allocation was made under the scheme and the scheme is being implemented only from 2014-15

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during 2014-15

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization under NMAET (SMAM)		Submission on Seeds and Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP)		National Horticulture Mission (NHM)		Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNE&HS)		National Bamboo Mission (NBM)		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		On Farm Water Management (OFWM) (Earlier (NMMI)) 2014-15									
		Alloc.	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.#	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.#	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.	Rel. Exp.	Alloc.	Rel. Exp.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.76	10.54	10.54	9.00	11.11	74.59	64.68	69.99	0.84	0.00	267.07	263.54	263.54	121.48	121.48	280.41						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.49	0.49	0.49	2.00	0.37				50.00	23.77	23.77	13.76	13.76	12.82	12.81	27.83	13.92	13.92	0.71	0.00	0.00	
3	Assam	6.92	5.62	3.98	20.00	18.87				48.00	29.09	21.45	10.65	10.65	2.97	2.94	483.53	267.71	267.00	1.42	1.00	1.00	
4	Bihar	9.81	9.01	7.75	6.50	7.29	42.50	17.00		0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	564.55	545.73	456.08	49.70	35.00	2.98			
5	Chhattisgarh	5.68	5.19	5.19	18.00	17.92	120.70	111.88		5.12	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	385.44	341.75	341.75	28.40	10.00	7.63			
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.68	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.63	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.20	0.09			
7	Gujarat	10.29	7.94	7.94	1.50	0.08	130.90	109.47		4.39	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	593.55	290.03	290.03	142.00	140.68	137.07			
8	Haryana	3.00	2.55	0.14	1.00	0.01	112.20	65.45		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	372.03	254.68	254.27	28.40	23.00	16.25			
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.11	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.00				48.00	42.42	23.98	1.36	1.36	0.81	0.81	86.11	86.11	86.11	2.13	1.50	0.32	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1.40	1.18	1.18	6.00	2.41				60.00	45.00	30.80	2.03	2.03	0.77	0.57	150.50	78.25	73.95	2.84	0.00	0.67	
11	Jharkhand	3.99	3.58	3.58	0.30	0.00	68.00	49.69	44.18	1.98	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	306.94	153.15	124.51	21.30	15.00	5.20			
12	Karnataka	13.06	9.62	9.62	5.00	1.16	124.95	96.08		6.16	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	884.17	632.22	632.22	124.25	124.25	118.40			
13	Kerala	2.73	2.37	2.28	2.00	1.56	85.00	40.00		1.13	1.10	1.30	321.40	300.70	300.70	300.70	300.70	5.33	3.75	3.75			
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.99	13.92	13.92	20.00	11.20	93.50	42.23		6.84	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	547.55	511.78	511.78	78.10	66.50	67.06			
15	Maharashtra	22.64	20.34	20.34	7.00	10.45	158.95	140.00		2.69	0.59	1013.49	942.09	942.09	177.50	177.50	177.50	61.32					
16	Manipur	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.30	0.25				50.00	44.17	24.17	10.23	8.62	8.62	43.00	43.00	3.86	2.72	2.72			
17	Meghalaya	1.38	1.25	1.25	1.30	0.34				40.00	27.60	27.60	3.09	0.97	68.77	60.64	60.64	0.71	0.00	0.00			

18	Mizoram	0.56	0.50	0.50	1.30	0.00	52.00	41.00	41.00	13.96	12.30	12.30	113.92	113.92	113.92	113.92	6.39	4.50	4.50			
19	Nagaland	0.68	0.62	0.62	1.30	1.71	52.00	34.76	24.76	11.37	11.36	11.36	52.75	52.75	52.75	52.75	3.55	0.00	0.00			
20	Odisha	8.18	7.09	7.09	18.00	16.68	93.50	71.75	5.64	3.88	3.88	504.13	482.07	482.07	482.07	482.07	10.65	10.14	10.57			
21	Punjab	2.65	2.09	2.09	3.00	2.70	70.13	58.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	508.71	413.71	397.53	397.53	14.20	0.00	1.45				
22	Rajasthan	17.61	15.80	10.50	5.00	7.82	89.25	42.67	2.20	0.31	0.40	740.55	695.28	695.28	106.50	75.00	71.19					
23	Sikkim	0.19	0.19	0.19	1.20	0.05	49.00	44.50	48.96	3.01	0.57	0.57	18.98	9.49	9.49	4.26	4.26	3.07				
24	Tamil Nadu	9.38	8.44	8.44	16.00	14.38	107.95	55.36	1.21	0.15	0.15	298.95	298.95	298.95	63.90	56.63	89.39					
25	Telegana	7.79	6.93	6.93	6.00	3.93	59.71	45.00	0.00	0.00	195.27	179.64	179.64	87.97	77.57	0.66						
26	Tripura	0.84	0.39	0.39	1.30	3.25	54.00	37.00	37.00	1.99	0.81	0.55	80.27	80.27	80.27	7.10	2.00	2.00				
27	Uttar Pradesh	24.26	21.21	21.21	13.00	14.00	68.00	37.32	34.56	2.58	0.50	0.58	704.93	589.47	584.13	11.08	3.00	3.28				
28	Uttarakhand	1.13	0.91	0.91	5.20	2.22	46.00	32.73	44.36	0.99	0.29	0.00	95.39	80.70	80.70	7.10	6.97	2.00				
29	West Bengal	8.80	5.98	5.98	1.50	0.00	42.50	18.74	0.93	0.00	0.00	598.61	582.34	582.19	0.71	0.00	0.00					
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.00	0.00																			
31	Puducherry	1.00	0.47																			
32	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00																			
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.00																			
34	Daman and Diu	1.00	0.00																			
35	Delhi	1.30	0.00																			
36	Lakshweep	1.00	0.00																			
Total		192.42	165.87	155.17	182.00	151.13	0.00	1547.01	1065.82	148.73	549.00	402.02	347.84	114.93	77.36	76.56	10054.02	8363.89	8218.51	1111.82	962.65	892.98

** Expenditure includes unspent balance of previous year.

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)			National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) {Earlier (ISOPOM)}			Rainfed Area Development (RAD)			Soil Health Management (SHM)			Soil Health Card (SHC)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	50.55	50.12	29.34	52.63	39.57	32.44	19.50	19.50	19.50	4.61	2.89	2.89	7.06	4.58	4.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.93	13.93	7.94	3.61	2.18	1.43	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.17	0.17
3	Assam	89.25	67.84	44.28	16.24	8.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.98	1.02	1.02	2.53	1.42	1.42
4	Bihar	88.80	55.79	14.17	2.39	1.70	1.07	2.50	2.50	2.23	3.58	1.52	1.37	6.74	4.88	4.34
5	Chhattisgarh	66.73	37.50	60.49	7.69	3.19	4.29	5.50	5.50	5.50	3.23	2.25	2.25	3.83	2.81	2.81
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.12	0.00
7	Gujarat	19.35	9.22	10.98	16.48	6.47	10.53	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.57	0.00	0.00	8.36	6.03	6.03
8	Haryana	20.80	11.39	6.84	10.24	8.31	1.24	1.57	1.57	0.71	2.45	0.00	0.00	4.01	2.88	2.88
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.12	8.55	8.38	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.37	0.91	0.91	0.71	0.47	0.47	0.75
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12.46	6.48	6.01	1.58	0.00	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.53	0.25	0.18	1.41	0.77	0.75
11	Jharkhand	29.77	29.46	21.29	4.39	0.00	0.81	6.02	6.02	5.78	0.73	0.17	0.17	0.73	0.54	0.38
12	Karnataka	86.37	52.11	53.47	21.57	13.36	16.81	5.00	5.00	4.79	7.53	2.93	2.93	12.93	6.50	6.50
13	Kerala	1.52	0.77	0.61	0.21	0.02	0.03	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.87	0.40	0.38	0.83	0.61	0.61
14	Madhya Pradesh	209.61	134.11	135.19	43.39	26.15	23.17	11.00	11.00	8.56	10.33	0.00	0.00	12.28	8.88	8.88
15	Maharashtra	125.02	111.64	105.99	19.99	19.83	17.72	25.00	25.00	24.30	11.83	3.20	3.20	12.85	9.32	9.32
16	Manipur	13.02	13.02	13.02	1.33	0.67	0.67	3.50	3.50	3.50	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.18	0.00
17	Meghalaya	6.78	6.23	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.21	0.21

18	Mizoram	3.55	2.03	2.03	12.71	5.07	4.55	3.00	3.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.14	0.14
19	Nagaland	21.59	11.75	9.75	2.41	1.20	1.20	6.00	6.00	0.22	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.22	0.22
20	Odisha	79.45	67.70	67.69	7.85	5.58	4.56	15.27	15.27	3.16	1.97	1.97	3.71	2.70	2.70
21	Punjab	27.32	14.05	13.64	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	4.24	3.05	0.25
22	Rajasthan	185.89	106.54	90.02	49.12	34.91	32.82	0.00	0.00	12.40	7.71	4.66	12.13	8.76	0.90
23	Sikkim	5.97	3.24	2.74	0.60	0.30	0.30	1.04	1.04	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.12	0.12
24	Tamil Nadu	36.30	35.87	35.07	8.88	8.06	8.20	31.83	31.83	3.47	3.06	3.06	6.52	4.70	4.70
25	Telangana	50.39	38.79	23.02	9.81	9.68	7.26	12.60	12.60	3.48	1.68	1.68	5.44	3.53	3.53
26	Tripura	20.14	18.94	19.03	4.03	2.62	2.62	3.50	3.50	0.17	0.28	0.28	0.40	0.23	0.23
27	Uttar Pradesh	167.59	120.16	84.70	18.88	13.19	8.95	11.82	11.82	11.24	8.38	7.19	23.87	17.16	15.79
28	Uttarakhand	10.59	6.67	7.63	0.90	0.70	0.69	7.00	7.00	0.48	0.20	0.20	1.19	0.65	0.65
29	West Bengal	38.05	33.13	33.29	13.00	9.85	7.08	6.00	6.00	3.47	4.78	0.05	6.67	4.80	4.80
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island														
31	Puducherry														
32	Chandigarh														
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli														
34	Daman and Diu														
35	Delhi														
36	Lakshdweep														

UTs are not covered under NFSM.

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Pramapargat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)		Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA)		Information Technology NEGP-A phase -II		Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization underNMAET (SMAM)		Submission on Seeds and Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP)						
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Alloc.	Exp.	Rel.	Alloc.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.54	11.00	11.00	11.41	11.41	20.27	1.55	1.55	1.55	7.59	7.28	7.28	6.35	9.69	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.22	0.51	0.51	10.16	5.78	6.65	1.05	0.79	0.79	1.88	1.88	1.88	2.00	0.63	
3	Assam	14.13	5.76	5.56	10.13	6.82	3.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.92	0.00	0.00	13.00	15.00	
4	Bihar	14.00	10.50	0.00	33.82	27.72	25.73	4.29	2.14	2.14	6.92	0.00	0.00	6.87	7.12	
5	Chhattisgarh	8.05	6.04	3.29	10.10	10.10	11.01	1.60	0.80	0.80	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.11	3.26	
6	Goa	0.17	0.07	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.45	0.28	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7	Gujarat	4.28	1.78	0.18	24.80	24.80	25.42	2.42	1.21	0.00	7.55	7.55	7.55	1.95	0.79	
8	Haryana	0.86	0.54	0.00	5.44	5.44	4.32	1.34	0.67	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.13	
9	Himachal Pradesh	7.07	3.95	3.45	8.66	8.66	9.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.75	0.75	3.04	2.71	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1.80	0.75	0.75	13.57	5.30	6.45	1.45	0.72	0.54	0.99	0.95	0.95	5.47	5.74	
11	Jharkhand	4.28	3.21	1.78	13.27	13.27	10.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.81	2.54	1.98	0.37	0.00	
12	Karnataka	23.34	19.45	19.45	20.09	20.09	11.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.20	0.00	0.00	7.84	7.39	
13	Kerala	5.10	3.82	3.55	11.28	6.57	10.26	0.00	2.31	0.00	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.25	
14	Madhya Pradesh	37.69	28.27	28.27	35.46	35.46	37.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.02	26.02	26.02	15.55	9.34	
15	Maharashtra	39.92	25.99	25.99	24.81	24.81	25.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.96	15.96	15.96	7.81	1.29	
16	Manipur	1.93	1.07	1.07	8.36	8.36	4.89	0.67	0.33	0.00	2.91	2.91	2.43	1.20	0.04	
17	Meghalaya	2.89	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.68	0.57	0.28	0.28	3.63	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.98	

18	Mizoram	2.18	0.89	0.89	3.87	3.87	3.91	0.44	0.22	0.22	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	1.20	0.00
19	Nagaland	1.54	1.54	10.69	10.69	10.69	10.69	0.84	0.84	0.84	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	1.20	1.31
20	Odisha	13.71	10.28	10.28	24.26	24.26	26.46	2.72	1.36	1.36	5.77	5.67	5.67	5.67	2.73	0.00
21	Punjab	2.14	1.61	12.14	7.15	7.15	8.98	1.48	0.74	0.74	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.28
22	Rajasthan	32.34	23.74	23.74	15.48	15.48	20.31	2.43	2.43	2.43	12.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.25	5.43
23	Sikkim	9.64	4.09	3.02	4.10	2.14	1.44	0.38	0.19	0.36	1.30	0.65	0.15	0.40	0.40	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	4.80	4.00	3.99	30.81	25.07	23.17	3.41	1.71	1.71	21.39	21.39	21.39	21.39	6.37	9.97
25	Telangana	12.85	10.71	0.00	7.44	7.44	8.21	0.98	0.74	0.74	5.49	4.76	4.76	4.76	5.45	9.73
26	Tripura	3.21	1.34	1.34	1.38	1.38	1.36	0.56	0.28	0.28	2.57	2.44	2.44	2.44	1.80	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	24.63	20.52	15.35	60.82	59.43	62.80	6.79	3.39	1.73	17.10	16.51	14.94	19.27	12.55	12.55
28	Uttarakhand	35.33	19.63	19.02	8.46	5.58	6.42	1.02	0.51	0.51	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.78	3.30	3.97
29	West Bengal	5.14	2.14	2.14	25.12	25.12	19.41	2.78	1.39	1.39	6.20	5.65	5.65	5.65	0.58	0.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	4.85	1.30	0.00	2.03	2.03	0.00	0.21	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
31	Puducherry				0.99	0.96	0.00	0.23	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00
32	Chandigarh						0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
34	Daman and Diu						0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
35	Delhi				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00
36	Lakshdweep						0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)			National Agroforestry Bamboo Mission (NABM)			Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Per Drop More Crop -PMKSY [Micro Irrigation]			Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Other intervention		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp. **	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	71.50	55.75	63.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	197.79	192.66	192.66	177.68	177.68	197.83	28.79	28.79	28.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35.50	35.50	38.17	3.50	3.50	3.50	31.55	31.55	31.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	2.60	2.60
3	Assam	30.50	20.00	30.41	0.70	0.70	0.21	128.07	94.10	93.49	0.50	0.50	0.00	4.53	4.53	4.15
4	Bihar	28.50	4.00	18.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	164.86	111.20	103.20	10.00	10.00	5.07	18.60	18.60	12.18
5	Chhattisgarh	80.00	77.55	77.13	5.15	5.13	5.13	150.11	145.07	145.07	7.50	7.50	7.71	12.80	12.80	11.96
6	Goa	3.00	2.30	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.40	21.70	21.70	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.30	0.30	0.01
7	Gujarat	78.71	47.82	82.75	4.76	4.76	4.76	182.09	174.55	174.55	204.10	204.10	208.41	8.95	8.95	7.18
8	Haryana	71.50	50.75	59.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	143.10	141.54	124.86	16.94	16.94	11.02	18.03	18.03	1.74
9	Himachal Pradesh	31.50	24.49	57.73	1.17	1.17	1.15	28.30	28.30	28.30	0.75	0.75	2.49	6.85	6.85	5.23
10	Jammu and Kashmir	61.78	52.00	70.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.72	37.36	35.55	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.87	4.87	4.04
11	Jharkhand	45.00	25.79	26.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.68	78.32	61.22	0.00	0.00	0.47	14.97	14.97	13.43
12	Karnataka	81.50	67.69	72.85	4.00	4.00	4.00	359.94	346.93	346.93	111.75	111.75	113.07	101.37	101.37	94.79
13	Kerala	40.50	25.00	28.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.86	90.48	90.48	0.86	0.86	1.31	7.67	7.67	7.02
14	Madhya Pradesh	51.00	40.50	44.04	10.30	10.29	10.29	264.57	264.09	263.60	134.33	134.33	95.08	27.41	27.41	19.35
15	Maharashtra	102.50	96.25	90.59	2.46	1.75	0.68	438.11	438.00	438.00	88.38	88.38	129.94	18.88	18.88	15.46
16	Manipur	37.50	35.75	38.75	6.96	6.96	6.96	20.46	20.46	20.46	1.36	1.36	0.00	1.40	1.40	1.40
17	Meghalaya	28.00	18.00	23.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.52	8.26	8.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43	1.43	1.10

18	Mizoram	34.50	34.50	34.50	8.30	8.30	8.30	16.61	19.39	19.39	2.25	2.25	2.27	1.02	1.02	0.62
19	Nagaland	34.50	17.25	11.56	8.73	8.73	8.73	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.34	2.34	2.34
20	Odisha	57.50	54.45	43.96	4.98	4.98	4.98	299.67	292.36	286.97	8.35	8.35	3.77	20.35	20.35	18.45
21	Punjab	46.00	30.35	44.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	215.94	107.97	107.97	0.00	0.00	2.37	43.00	43.00	11.25
22	Rajasthan	55.00	45.00	36.19	0.68	0.68	0.68	342.47	325.97	325.97	52.37	52.37	40.96	90.47	90.47	88.76
23	Sikkim	34.50	33.25	49.41	2.57	2.46	1.30	24.35	4.07	4.07	4.26	4.26	5.53	0.60	0.60	0.57
24	Tamil Nadu	61.50	58.73	39.87	0.35	0.35	0.35	259.94	259.74	259.74	72.75	72.75	82.43	57.03	57.03	57.03
25	Telangana	40.50	35.25	34.68	0.50	0.50	0.00	142.30	135.91	135.91	95.15	95.15	100.13	16.17	16.17	16.17
26	Tripura	37.50	32.75	18.75	1.24	1.24	0.00	21.54	21.54	21.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55	1.55	1.35
27	Uttar Pradesh	40.00	22.00	32.39	1.27	1.27	0.93	358.16	177.41	177.41	7.50	7.50	1.83	30.01	30.01	12.95
28	Uttarakhand	22.50	22.50	25.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.03	36.20	36.20	3.50	3.50	3.45	6.10	6.10	6.10
29	West Bengal	28.50	28.00	20.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	285.26	284.56	284.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.80	4.80	3.33
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	5.00	2.50	0.95				4.70	2.35		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.08
31	Puducherry	1.00	0.50	0.90				1.51	0.76		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	2.03	0.58
32	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.31	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.00	0.00				5.43	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
34	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.94	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
35	Delhi	0.50	0.00	0.00				1.50	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
36	Lakshdweep	1.00	0.00	0.00				0.63	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

** The Expenditure includes unspent balance of previous year & provisional

NBM is implementing in all states except Haryana and UTs.

In year 2015-16 under the scheme RKVY, released fund could not be utilized by Andaman and Nicobar and it is treated as surrendered by the UT.

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2016-17

(Rs in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)		National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palms (Erstwhile Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) NMOOP		Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development)		Soil Health Management (SHM) (Erstwhile National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility)		Soil Health Card (SHC)		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)							
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	87.04	47.62	60.95	52.43	30.83	20.34	18.00	18.00	18.00	7.50	6.52	6.52	13.94	13.94	13.94	13.09	7.98	7.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.05	5.15	11.14	6.05	5.30	3.02	4.00	4.00	2.00	0.31	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.86	0.81	0.81
3	Assam	108.32	39.28	56.34	18.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	0.00	0.00	6.19	3.65	0.00	9.97	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	111.46	35.62	44.72	1.51	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.18	0.00	0.00	12.89	0.00	0.00	9.88	6.64	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	75.89	53.39	49.02	10.48	4.00	1.96	2.40	2.40	1.62	6.20	6.20	5.96	6.85	3.43	3.43	5.68	3.15	3.15
6	Goa	0.38	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	50.01	21.36	20.60	40.04	23.34	19.98	5.46	5.46	5.46	14.38	0.00	0.00	10.57	5.29	5.29	3.02	2.39	0.00
8	Haryana	23.24	10.40	11.20	7.87	0.00	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.69	2.58	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.46	0.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	16.00	15.83	15.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.83	6.83	6.83	0.98	1.81	1.81	0.59	0.29	0.29	4.99	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	14.26	7.13	6.28	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	3.26	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.88	0.27
11	Jharkhand	39.72	9.41	17.35	3.81	1.27	1.44	7.00	7.00	6.85	1.58	3.37	3.30	1.28	0.64	0.57	3.02	2.03	0.00
12	Karnataka	151.60	99.29	107.93	21.11	15.83	15.07	4.00	4.00	3.82	13.59	9.27	9.27	20.60	10.30	10.30	16.47	8.15	7.85
13	Kerala	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00	0.00	3.60	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	337.58	185.08	97.04	98.05	25.78	24.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.02	38.77	4.16	27.47	13.74	13.74	26.59	17.88	11.24
15	Maharashtra	198.01	139.96	142.45	59.34	36.52	35.87	26.63	26.63	21.26	25.73	17.21	11.78	24.30	19.11	17.44	28.16	29.58	0.00
16	Manipur	14.79	7.40	4.55	1.52	0.91	0.00	4.25	4.25	2.50	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.00

17	Meghalaya	6.31	3.15	3.12	0.49	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.30	0.42	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.96	1.59
18	Mizoram	2.26	1.13	1.13	14.48	10.86	10.83	6.53	6.53	6.53	0.13	0.44	0.00	0.36	0.06	0.06	1.54	1.39	1.39
19	Nagaland	21.80	10.90	10.90	5.74	5.40	5.12	9.00	9.00	9.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.18	0.18	1.09	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	73.32	34.67	35.10	9.75	8.42	9.24	18.35	18.35	18.35	7.78	0.00	0.00	6.09	3.04	3.04	9.67	6.50	6.50
21	Punjab	19.69	9.85	8.13	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	0.00	9.58	0.00	0.00	1.51	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	219.14	103.44	91.69	60.20	24.76	39.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.65	0.00	0.00	22.17	11.08	8.68	22.82	14.91	13.06
23	Sikkim	10.41	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.29	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	6.80	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	54.42	44.52	45.41	9.01	7.83	7.58	33.50	33.50	33.50	6.01	0.60	0.60	12.90	6.45	6.45	3.38	2.07	2.07
25	Telangana	41.89	8.29	11.92	10.97	0.00	12.55	9.60	9.60	9.60	8.07	4.41	4.41	9.37	4.68	4.68	9.07	4.49	0.00
26	Tripura	10.48	6.08	5.24	1.16	0.62	0.68	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.36	2.89	2.89	0.79	0.59	0.59	2.27	3.09	3.09
27	Uttar Pradesh	197.53	92.93	76.42	16.60	4.15	9.10	16.43	16.43	16.43	22.68	0.00	0.00	48.84	24.42	22.47	17.38	12.71	12.07
28	Uttarakhand	21.54	9.74	7.81	0.70	0.51	0.35	8.00	8.00	8.00	1.03	0.00	0.00	2.36	1.45	1.45	24.93	20.19	16.41
29	West Bengal	57.78	56.02	50.73	13.37	5.00	8.92	10.51	10.51	10.40	7.93	0.00	0.00	14.60	10.95	10.95	3.63	3.94	2.71
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.42	0.00	0.00
31	Puducherry										0.00	0.50	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Chandigarh										0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli										0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Daman and Diu										0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Delhi										0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Lakshdweep										0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00

Details of State-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure under schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2016-17

(Rs in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (Erstwhile Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms) (SMAE)			National E- Governance Plan(NEGP-A) Phase- II Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)			Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)			Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)			National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission) (NABM)					
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.15	13.15	20.55	1.24	1.24	1.24	48.99	48.99	48.99	8.50	9.40	9.40	64.03	64.02	95.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11.35	11.35	13.84	0.81	0.81	0.81	1.90	1.33	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	32.30	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.39	1.39
3	Assam	5.83	5.83	4.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	1.08	0.00	12.85	12.64	12.64	28.00	22.00	11.83	1.56	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	29.24	29.24	24.63	3.65	0.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	7.58	7.05	7.05	26.31	17.96	19.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	17.14	17.14	15.66	1.28	0.64	0.24	10.00	10.00	8.75	3.43	5.94	5.94	69.23	61.47	60.00	1.43	1.43	1.43
6	Goa	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	2.52	1.65	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	21.93	21.93	26.09	1.99	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	2.40	0.12	0.12	71.39	65.45	70.03	1.53	1.53	0.16
8	Haryana	3.34	3.34	5.69	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.04	0.04	61.84	59.55	61.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.07	8.07	9.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.95	4.95	2.50	5.05	4.19	4.19	32.00	24.25	42.73	0.48	0.24	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6.79	6.79	7.12	1.15	0.58	0.03	3.64	3.64	1.33	8.53	7.40	7.40	46.00	96.09	100.03	0.16	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	16.53	16.53	19.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.25	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08	40.18	30.13	21.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	8.41	8.41	11.64	0.00	1.15	0.75	46.47	44.41	43.08	6.40	6.56	6.56	72.97	69.50	67.23	1.79	1.34	1.24
13	Kerala	11.81	11.81	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.35	0.35	46.42	15.00	25.43	0.09	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	29.70	29.70	34.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	11.11	18.00	20.30	20.30	45.35	35.62	36.92	1.20	1.16	1.15
15	Maharashtra	27.66	27.66	27.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	13.02	8.95	6.73	6.73	88.97	50.44	49.81	0.18	0.00	0.00

16	Manipur	3.69	3.69	8.81	0.53	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.54	32.00	10.00	17.90	2.72	1.94	1.94
17	Meghalaya	3.74	3.74	1.96	0.43	0.22	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.68	25.50	18.75	38.50	0.28	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.33	0.33	0.33	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	31.50	31.50	31.50	4.17	4.17	4.17
19	Nagaland	10.75	10.75	10.75	0.63	0.32	0.32	3.73	3.33	3.33	2.25	0.61	31.50	15.00	30.68	3.89	2.44	1.94
20	Odisha	28.42	28.42	32.01	2.25	1.13	0.00	37.28	35.78	30.55	0.80	0.93	49.91	43.68	51.68	1.86	1.03	1.03
21	Punjab	9.00	9.00	10.38	1.20	0.00	0.00	52.09	52.09	0.00	3.36	0.61	39.86	30.00	31.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	29.25	29.25	19.55	1.98	0.99	0.34	8.50	4.25	1.24	8.36	3.89	-	50.89	43.13	37.17	0.19	0.00
23	Sikkim	1.32	1.32	3.75	0.29	0.00	0.00	2.40	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.50	25.25	32.23	0.25	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	21.09	21.09	19.86	2.97	2.97	2.97	30.30	30.30	24.50	9.12	8.40	55.03	47.14	63.25	0.30	0.23	0.13
25	Telangana	3.77	3.77	8.54	0.77	0.58	0.38	5.97	5.97	2.00	7.60	9.99	32.90	20.96	21.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tripura	1.27	1.27	1.80	0.44	0.44	0.44	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	33.00	23.50	32.64	0.21	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	45.87	45.87	58.45	5.87	0.00	0.00	39.77	37.98	3.61	19.35	7.99	37.27	31.96	30.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	6.34	6.34	6.84	0.79	0.79	0.79	3.50	2.56	1.56	6.28	2.82	31.00	47.50	41.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	27.05	27.05	35.29	2.39	1.19	1.19	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	24.91	8.00	29.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.08	2.08	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00						2.00	0.00	0.80			
31	Puducherry	1.59	1.59			0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.00	0.26	1.00	1.00	0.54			
32	Chandigarh			0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00			
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00						0.50	0.00	0.00			
34	Daman and Diu			0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00			
35	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00			
36	Lakshdweep			0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00						0.80	0.00	0.00			

NABM is implementing in all states except Haryana and Uts. During 2016-17 & 2017-2018, fund released only for maintenance of Bamboo plantation carried out during 2014-15 & 2015-16 and NABM is implemented in all the states except Haryana & UTs.

** MIDH:- The Expenditure includes unspent balance of previous financial year & provisional and Rs. 47.89 crore released for Prime Minister development package under HMNEH for Jammu and Kashmir

18	Mizoram	25.95	20.58	20.58	3.90	3.90	0.00	4.20	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	36.94	34.94	34.94	0.00	0.00	0.17	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	342.59	334.91	316.12	10.80	10.80	4.84	29.00	29.00	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	260.50	95.81	70.99	1.18	1.18	2.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	262.28	261.98	261.68	72.00	72.00	47.46	57.00	57.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Sikkim	14.71	14.40	7.43	3.90	3.90	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	147.39	204.87	204.68	110.00	110.00	89.56	33.50	33.50	33.50	5.00	2.50	0.00	0.00
25	Telangana	427.85	256.99	171.74	165.00	165.00	171.52	24.00	24.00	23.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tripura	34.41	34.41	34.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	321.98	201.89	149.92	12.00	12.00	10.31	29.20	29.20	27.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	46.87	46.57	36.08	10.00	10.00	9.26	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	352.47	280.78	271.10	3.90	3.90	0.01	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	4.69	2.35	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Puducherry	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Chandigarh	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Daman and Diu	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Delhi	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Lakshdweep	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Expenditure figure also includes unspent balance of previous years.

*The allocation is as per initial allocation at BE stage conveyed to the states. However, releases have been made according to the revised allocation, performance of states and demand of states during implementation.

*[English]***Funds for Revival of Sick PSEs**

5912. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated any funds or subsidy for the revival of sick Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any request from Tamil Nadu to provide support for the revival and development of PSEs in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) deals with general policy issues applicable to all CPSEs. Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) located in the country, including in Tamil Nadu, function under the administrative control of their respective Ministries/ Departments. There is no CPSE under the administrative control of DPE.

As per the extant guidelines on revival / restructuring of CPSEs, the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments monitor the performance of the sick CPSEs and take remedial steps by formulating revival/ restructuring plans for CPSEs and seek funds including subsidy required, if any, and after obtaining the approval of competent authority, implement the plans.

*[Translation]***National Urban Livelihood Mission**

5913. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

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

(a) the details of each of the component under the

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) implemented for alleviating urban poverty and addressing the insecurity of the urban poor;

(b) whether NULM is being implemented in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details of implementation of said scheme during last three years and the current year, year and location-wise;

(c) whether there is a huge difference in the amount of funds allocated and released to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh respectively under NULM during the year, 2014-15; and

(d) if so, the details of funds allocated and released since 2014-15 till date, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. The Mission covers all the statutory towns in the country, to be decided by the States as per their local need and capability. The Mission has seven components. Details of the components under DAY-NULM are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) DAY-NULM is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra since the beginning of the Mission in 2014. Details of implementation of DAY-NULM in these States are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) In 2014-15, funds were allocated among the States/UTs on the basis of their urban population. Also, the allocation amount included the unspent balance available with the States at the beginning of 2014-15, in addition to the budgetary allocation under DAY-NULM for that year. Accordingly, Rs 228.15 Crores and Rs 157.98 Crores were allocated to the States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh respectively in 2014-15. The amounts released to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were Rs 128.54 Crores and Rs 46.55 Crores respectively in 2014-15. A statement showing details of funds allocated and released from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Brief Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NULM) referred to part (a) of reply LSUQ No. 5913 for answer on 03.04.2018.

Details about the seven components of DAY-NULM are as follows:

1. Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM&ID) envisages mobilisation of urban poor women, differently-abled men and men in vulnerable occupations into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives.
2. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) enables engagement of dedicated expert manpower for implementation of the Mission at State and city levels as well as for capacity building of community institutions and government functionaries.
3. Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P) provides for skill development of urban poor in market-oriented courses to enable them to earn sustainable

livelihoods.

4. Self-employment Programme (SEP) provides interest subvention on loans to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises.
5. Support to Urban Street Vendors(SUSV) supports pro-vendor urban planning, survey and identification of urban street vendors, development of vendors' market, etc.
6. Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH) supports provision of 24X7 permanent shelters equipped with essential services for the urban homeless.
7. Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP) promotes pioneering efforts, aimed at catalysing sustainable approaches to urban livelihoods through Public, Private and Community Partnership (PPCP).

Statement-II

Physical progress of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh under DAY-NULM during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (up to February, 2018) referred to part (b) of reply LSUQ No. 5913 for answer on 03.04.2018.

Sl. No.	Parameters	Maharashtra					Uttar Pradesh				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	3,009	3,088	6,806	9,960	22,863	467	10,778	6,485	6,285	24,015
2	Number of SHGs given Revolving Fund	668	1,316	4,004	6,375	12,363	0	513	3,991	3,466	7,970
3	Number of candidates skill trained	0	3,760	30,959	28,583	63,302	0	37,140	1,15,551	0	1,52,691
4	Number of trained candidates placed	0	0	11,768	5,245	17,013	0	0	42,174	28,921	71,095
5	Number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual and group micro-enterprises (SEP-I&G)	812	3,802	7,506	4,398	16,518	2026	8,278	10,166	9,459	29,929
6	Number of loans given to SHGs under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme	360	261	1,195	2,119	3,935	0	0	106	575	681

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	Shelters for Urban Homeless (Functional) (Cumulative)		17			17		5			5
8	Number of cities which completed survey of urban street vendors (Cumulative)		24			24		14			14

Statement-III

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.Financial Year	Maharashtra		Uttar Pradesh	
	Allocation *	Releases	Allocation*	Released
12014-15	228.15	128.54	157.98	46.55
22015-16	187.76	0.00	164.40	17.42
32016-17	101.66	0.00	103.29	22.66
42017-18	65.60	0.00	69.00	40.28

* Allocation includes unspent balances of previous years available with the States.

*[English]***Loss of Crops due to Pest and Insects**

5914. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the details of crops affected and the loss suffered by the farmers due to pest and insect attacks on various crops during each of the last three years and the current year, crop-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of States/UTs which have sought relief/assistance from the Union Government in this regard during the said period;

(c) the details of the relief provided by the Union Government along with the number of farmers benefited during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the crops from pest and insect attacks 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) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) During 2014-15 to 2016-17, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has not received any memorandum from the State seeking assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for damages due to pest attack. During 2017-18, the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a memorandum seeking assistance of Rs. 2425.53 crore from NDRF on account of damages caused due to pest

attack on cotton and Ockhi cyclone. The said memorandum was examined and certain clarifications were sought from the State Government. However, the State Government informed that requirement of funds is being managed through State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

(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. These CIPMCs, inter alia, conducts regular surveys to monitor pest situations, 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. Furthermore, Regular advisories on pest management are being shared with the States for their timely dissemination to the farmers through their extension functionaries. 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 and approaches.

Statement

Details of the Pest Problem reported in various States in the Last Three Years

Sl. No.	Year	Crop	State	Disease	Remarks
1	2015-16	Cotton	Punjab and Haryana	Cotton Leaf Curl Virus (CLCV) and white fly	As per the information received from the Punjab and Haryana Government, an area of 3.39 lakh hectare and 5.8 lakh hectare respectively was cultivated under the cotton crop during 2015-16. Approximately, all the cultivated area was affected in Punjab. However, in Haryana losses of more than 50 % were reported in 0.25 lakh hectare whereas less than 50% losses were reported in 5.28 lakh hectare.
2	2016	Rice	Assam	Rice swarming caterpillar	
3	2016	Coconut palm	Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala	Rugose spiralling white fly (<i>Aleurodicus rugioperculatus</i> Martin)	
4	2016-17	Rice	Tamilnadu	Brown Plant Hopper	
5	2016-17	Wheat	West Bengal	Wheat blast like disease	
6	2017	Cotton	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh & Gujarat	Pink bollworm	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.
7	2017	Maize	Karnataka	Armyworm	
8	2017	Rice	Odisha	Brown Plant Hopper	

Production of Mangoes

5915. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) the details of the production of mangoes in various States of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is a decline in mango production in the country even though India is the largest producer of Mangoes in the world, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering any proposal to provide assistance to the affected farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to transform and modernize the agriculture sector which includes mango cultivation in various mango producing States of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to boost the production and export of mangoes and to prevent crop loss from pests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The details of the production of mangoes in various States of the country during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Madam, as may be seen in the information given in the enclosed Statement, the country's production has overall increased continuously since 2014-15 till 2017-18 (Provisional).

(d) Several steps taken by the Government to transform and modernize the horticulture sector, which includes mango cultivation, are as under:

- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented during XII Plan w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of the

horticulture sector covering all the horticulture crops including fruits and vegetables.

- The Mission envisages production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including apple through increased coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including insitu generation of organic inputs. Capacity building of farmers and technicians is also provided for adopting improved technologies.

(e) Government has taken several corrective steps to boost the production and export of mangoes and to prevent crop loss from pests, which are as under:-

- To boost horticulture production including mangoes, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented during XII Plan w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth and improvement in productivity.
- The Mission envisages production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including mango through increased coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources etc.
- To boost exports, Government has launched a scheme namely "Merchandize Exports from India (MEIS)" under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, wherein the exporters/farmers are incentivized for export of their goods/products including fruits and vegetables to specified markets.
- The phytosanitary control system for export of fresh fruits has been strengthened in India to provide assurance of pest- free exports to the European Union (EU).
- For prevention of crop loss from pests and natural calamities, Mission encourages and supports adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including insitu generation of organic inputs.

Statement*State wise Production of Mango Crop*

Production in '000 MT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2822.08	2803.66	4043.47	4488.59
3	Assam	45.69	46.15	47.15	59.39
4	Bihar	1272.00	1464.93	1472.38	1472.38
5	Chhattisgarh	386.67	420.61	434.32	454.96
6	Gujarat	1219.71	1241.59	1424.87	1439.11
7	Haryana	88.72	89.97	96.79	111.53
8	Himachal Pradesh	47.61	37.63	48.24	34.06
9	Jammu and Kashmir	20.93	23.74	24.15	24.15
10	Jharkhand	523.14	393.67	438.54	417.63
11	Karnataka	1646.51	1725.67	1719.73	1822.91
12	Kerala	252.86	382.52	388.14	397.82
13	Madhya Pradesh	396.00	371.48	586.24	592.11
14	Maharashtra	758.84	463.17	603.83	550.29
17	Mizoram	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.19
18	Nagaland	3.57	3.74	4.23	4.25
19	Odisha	769.93	778.72	817.91	817.98
20	Punjab	113.44	113.50	113.69	116.52
21	Rajasthan	78.68	82.27	154.79	155.00
23	Tamil Nadu	896.78	975.11	1282.44	1150.29
24	Telangana	1801.75	1778.32	482.46	890.19
25	Tripura	62.56	59.06	57.03	57.35
26	Uttar Pradesh	4347.50	4512.71	4341.00	4549.28
27	Uttarakhand	150.62	149.73	150.14	151.64
28	West Bengal	799.65	693.39	736.90	918.35
29	Others	17.58	27.00	33.58	33.57
Total		18526.98	18642.53	19506.20	20713.53

Apple Cultivation

5916. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) the details of the area under apple cultivation in the country and the rank of India in apple production in the world;

(b) the details of the apple production in various States of the country during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to transform and modernize the agriculture sector which includes apple cultivation in various apple producing States of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether apple production in the country has been greatly reduced during the last three years due to prolonged winter, unseasonal rain, snow, if so, whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the affected farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to boost the production and export of apples and to prevent crop loss from pests and natural calamities and also to protect the farmers from suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The area under apple cultivation in the country during the year 2016-17 was 3.05 lakh hectare.

As per information available on FAOSTAT website, India ranks fourth in apple production in the world.

(b) Apple production in various states of the country during the last three years and the current year, State/ Union Territory-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Several steps taken by the Government to transform and modernize the horticulture sector, which includes apple cultivation, are as under:

- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented during XII Plan w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering all the horticulture crops including apple.

- The Mission envisages production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including apple through increased coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including insitu generation of organic inputs. Capacity buildings of farmers and technicians is also provided for adopting improved technologies.

(d) Yes, Madam. Due to unfavourable weather conditions such as prolonged winter, unseasonal rain, snow in the states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, the apple production in the country has been greatly reduced during the last three years. In accordance to the norms the preliminary damage report due to unseasonal rains is being assessed by the Government. Based on the final enumeration reports the assistance will be provided to the affected farmers as per SDRF norms.

(e) Government has taken several corrective steps to boost the production and export of apples and to prevent crop loss from pests and natural calamities and also to protect the farmers from suicides some of which are as under:-

- To boost horticulture production including apples, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented during XII Plan w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth and improvement in productivity.

- The Mission envisages production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including apple through increased coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources etc.

- To boost exports, Government has launched a scheme namely "Merchandize Exports from India (MEIS)" under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, wherein the exporters/farmers are incentivized

for export of their goods/products including fruits and vegetables to specified markets.

- The phytosanitary control system for export of fresh fruits has been strengthened in India to provide assurance of pest- free exports to the European Union (EU).
- For prevention of crop loss from pests and natural calamities, Mission encourages and supports adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including insitu generation of organic inputs.
- To protect farmers from committing suicide Capacity buildings of farmers is being provided

for adopting improved technologies thereby helping them to increase their income.

- Providing market information to farmers on prices and arrivals of agricultural commodities in regulated markets on AGMARKNET portal to enable the farmers to get better remunerative prices.
- To minimize post production losses for horticulture crops including those for exports, assistance is provided for development of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing such as storages, wholesale markets, rural primary market, Kisan Mandis, etc., thereby increasing farmers' income.

Statement

State wise Production of Apple

States/UTs	Production in '000 Tonnes				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
Jammu and Kashmir	1647.69	1368.63	1672.72	1725.75	1744.07
Himachal Pradesh	738.72	625.20	777.13	468.13	470.647
Uttarakhand	77.45	106.10	61.94	62.06	63.31
Others	33.82	33.91	9.30	9.30	9.27
Total	2497.68	2133.84	2521.09	2265.25	2287.29

Source: Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture, Coopn & FW

Water Crisis at Borders

5917. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force (BSF) personnel, guarding the 270 km long Indo-Pakistan border in western Rajasthan, are grappling with a drinking water crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether drinking water is not supplied through pipelines to all the border outposts although the same was

budgeted in 2014-15 under the Border Area Development programme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to resolve the said crisis at the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) BSF is manning 293 BOPs along Indo-Pakistan border in Rajasthan State, out of which water supply is available in 129 BOPs through pipelines, which includes 31 BOPs wherein works relating to drinking water supply were approved under Annual Action Plan of Border Area Development Programme (BADP) during the year 2014-

2015. Sufficient water supply is being made available to the remaining BOPs through water tankers.

[*Translation*]

Modification in Agro Forestry Policy

5918. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to amend/modify agro-forestry policy to increase the income of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to include the wood prepared by agro-forestry in the category of agricultural products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is also considering to include medicinal/herbal plants, beauty products and honey in the category of agricultural products, 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) Government has formulated the National Agroforestry Policy-2014. As recommended therein, a Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) was launched in the year 2016-17 to encourage tree plantation on farm land with aim of "Har Medh Par Ped", along with crops/ cropping system. The scheme is being implemented in those States /UTs which have liberalized transit regulations for selected tree species. 21 States have notified such regulations. Agroforestry helps in encouraging and expanding tree plantation in complimentary and integrated manner with crops and livestock to improve productivity, supplement income and improving livelihoods of farmers. Under the SMAF, multipurpose tree species with short, medium and long term returns are encouraged, so that farmers may get additional income at regular intervals.

(c) to (e) As per information available, wood, bamboo, honey and medicinal plants are scheduled agricultural produce in the APMC Act of some States, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 provides for setting up special commodity markets inter alia for medicinal and aromatic plants.

Statement

Details of Scheduled Agricultural Produce in the APMC Act of some States

Wood	Bamboo	Honey	Medicinal Plants
Punjab	Arunachal Pradesh	Tripura	Madhya Pradesh
Haryana	Assam	Gujarat	Mizoram
Karnataka	Chhattisgarh	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh
Goa	Haryana	Goa	
West Bengal	Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh	
Assam	Madhya Pradesh	Odisha	
Uttar Pradesh	Maharashtra	Delhi	
Sikkim	Meghalaya	West Bengal	
Mizoram	Punjab		
Gujarat	Rajasthan		
Meghalaya	Tamil Nadu		
Delhi	Tripura		
Himachal Pradesh	West Bengal		
	Delhi		

[English]

Promotion of Agriculture Sector

5919. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due priority is not given to the agriculture sector and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the rural economy has been stagnant and volatile due to rising gap between urban and rural areas during the last three years and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there is an urgent need to promote the agriculture sector to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the small-scale industries in the agriculture sector will not only boost the local economy but also enhance the prospects of the farming sector and if so, the response of the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether there is a need to incorporate and promote silviculture, pisciculture along with others, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to promote agriculture and to take positive decisions in the interest of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (f) No Madam. Due priority is being given to the agriculture sector. The Government is implementing various schemes to increase the productivity and the income of farmers. The Department is also implementing various schemes to promote the agriculture sector viz. Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Interest Subvention Scheme etc.

Further, the Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to

examine various dimensions of farmers' income and to recommend an appropriate strategy. In the meanwhile, the Government is aiming to reorient the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness in addition to pure production centeredness approach.

The Government is also implementing the following schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board to boost the local economy in rural areas namely:-

- i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
- ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
- iii) A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)
- iv) Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY)

Union Government is implementing various schemes/programmes to promote non-farm employment opportunities for the farmers. In particular, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana to incentivize the setting up of 100 agro processing clusters in the country. These clusters would add value to the horticultural/agricultural produce and reduce wastage of the surplus produce and thereby resulting in increase of income of the farmers and creation of employment opportunities at the local level.

For promotion of agroforestry, Government is implementing a dedicated Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) from 2016-17 to have "Har Medh Par Ped" i.e. to encourage means tree plantation on every farm bund. The scheme is being implemented in the States which have exempted selected tree species under transit regulations. So far 21 States have notified such relaxations. Under the mission Agrisilvicultural systems, Silvipastoral systems, Agrisilvopastoral system, other systems of agroforestry viz. Apiculture with Trees, Aqua forestry etc are being promoted.

The Government is focusing on increasing fisheries production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources, both from inland and marine sectors. Accordingly, all the ongoing fisheries schemes have been merged under the umbrella scheme of Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. The restructured scheme provides focussed development

and management of fisheries through Central outlay of ^3000 crore being provided from 2015-16 to 2020-21 (5 Years) covering inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine fisheries including deep sea fishing, mariculture and all activities undertaken by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB). The newly launched "Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)" a dedicated fund with a size of about Rs.7522.48 crores is also being setup.

The Department has also prepared a detailed National Fisheries Action Plan-2020(NFAP) for the next 5 years with an aim of enhancing fish production and productivity and to achieve the concept of a Blue Revolution.

Drip Irrigation

5920. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the more area can be irrigated by adopting drip irrigation which was less amount of water in comparison to area that can be irrigated by adopting flow irrigation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the yield of various crops using drip irrigation with water soluble fertilizers is higher than the conventional fertilizers in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to promote drip irrigation with water soluble fertilizers in the country;

(c) whether the import of the water soluble fertilizers have increased during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to promote indigenous production of the water soluble fertilizers 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) Yes, Madam. More area can be irrigated by adopting drip irrigation than that by flow irrigation as the water use efficiency of drip irrigation is as high as 80-95% where as it is only 30-35% in conventional/flow irrigation. There is upto 40% saving of irrigation water under drip irrigation.

(b) Use of Micro Irrigation technology like drip irrigation along with fertigation technology (use of liquid and water soluble fertilizers) increases water and nutrient use efficiency which results in higher crop productivity. As per the impact evaluation study on Micro Irrigation (2014), increase in the yield of various crops is given below:

Crop	Average Productivity, MT/ha	
	Without Drip	With Drip
Fruits	13.52	19.25
Vegetables	11.40	17.41

Drip and Sprinkler irrigation technologies are promoted under the Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana(PMKSJ). Fertigation devices are integral part of the Drip Irrigation System supported under the programme to promote fertigation.

(c) From the available information, it is observed that there has been increase in import of water soluble fertilizers in the recent past. The details of country wise import of water soluble fertilizers during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) To encourage use of water soluble fertilizers, water soluble complex fertilizers have been incorporated in the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985. Government of India has notified separately 100% water soluble mixture of fertilizers vide notification No. SO 2900(E) dated 24th December, 2015 to be manufactured or imported into the country to promote the use of 100% water soluble mixture of fertilizers through drip irrigation. Besides this, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) imparts training, organizes field demonstrations to educate farmers on advantages of use of water soluble fertilizers.

Statement*Details of Import of Water Soluble Fertilizers during the last three years and the Current Year*

(in MT)

Sl. No.	Country	Year			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to 20.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	China	89097	83426	126000	131299
2	Norway	27559	32128	16810	13591
3	Belgium	1045	2056	3081	4236
4	Israel	6573	5715	8200	5082
5	Chile	4248	3754	6789	10546
6	Jordan	10502	7359	10549	5508
7	Thailand	408	24	192	0
8	UAE	5759	9713	8300	8998
9	Netherland	408	552	1392	2439
10	Taiwan	96	96	0	0
11	Poland	0	21	21	21
12	Germany	5	21	543	456
13	Russia	0	100	0	24
14	Spain	4	7	118	160
15	S. Arabia	400	500	195	0
16	Italy	45	0	231	151
17	Turkey	05	0	42	6419
18	USA	0	0	221	0
19	Singapore	0	0	0	312
20	Sweden	0	0	0	147
Total		146154	145472	182684	189389

Land Pooling Policy

5921. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:
SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

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

(a) the present status of land pooling policy in Delhi;

(b) whether the Land Pooling Policy in Delhi is likely to be implemented in Zones J to L, P1 and P2 of Master Plan Delhi 2021 as notified on 5th September, 2013 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DDA has finalised the areas in which the Land Pooling Policy will be implemented in P1 Zone

and if so, the details thereof along with the names of villages/locations covered therein;

(d) whether representations have been received from the public opposing the modified version of the Land Pooling Policy notified on 11th January, 2018 and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether DDA proposes to upload the representations received for revised Land Pooling Policy along with the regulations on its website for transparency and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the said policy is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (f) The Land Policy was notified by the Government of India vide notification dated 5 September 2013. The policy is applicable in 95 urbanizable areas in Delhi spread across Zone J to L, N and P(II).

Further, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has initiated the process to include the following villages in Zone P1 under the Land Policy, in addition to the areas already included earlier:

- (i) Mamoorpur (Part)
- (ii) Narela (Part)
- (iii) Bankner (Part)
- (iv) Alipur (Part)
- (v) Holambi Kalan (Part)
- (vi) Iradat Nagar (Naya Bans) (Part)
- (vii) Khera Khurd (Part)
- (viii) Khera Kalan (Part)
- (ix) Jind Pur (Part)
- (x) Budhpur Bijapur (Part)
- (xi) Nangli Puna (Part)
- (xii) Siraspur (Part)
- (xiii) Kureni (Part)
- (xiv) Bhorgarh (Part)

At present, the modifications to Land Policy and preparation of regulations for operationalization of the same

are under consideration in DDA. These proposals were put up in public domain and various objections/suggestions have been received in DDA. DDA has informed that they have no proposal to upload the representations on DDA website. However, as per procedure and to keep transparency, all the objections/suggestions will be processed as per Section 11(A) of Delhi Development Act, 1957 and will be placed before the Board of Enquiry and Hearing (BoE&H). The persons who have filed the objections/ suggestions will also be called for oral submission before the BoE&H.

It is not possible to fix a timeframe by which the modifications to Land Policy will be finalized and implemented.

Growth of Agriculture Sector

5922. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

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

(a) whether the growth rate of agriculture sector in the country has dropped from 3.5 per cent three years before 1.7 per cent this year and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the agriculture and allied sectors are estimated to grow at a slower pace of 3 per cent in 2017-18 as compared to 6.3 per cent in 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the country needs to import foodgrains to meet the country's demand and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the institutional barrier comprising governance, the quality of public systems, and economic policies has become the most serious impediment to agriculture growth in the country and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation;

(e) whether the long term growth trend in production and productivity of agriculture, considerably less than required to sustain the projected high overall growth rates in the coming decade may actually be slowing down and the growing economic and social disparities between agriculture and the rest of the economy and between rural and urban sectors have made the farmers life deep miserable and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has launched several schemes for the growth of agriculture sector and welfare

of the farmers through increase in production and productivity of agricultural crops and to improve income levels of farmers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per the first revised Estimates of National Income released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) dated 31st January, 2018, the growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture (crop and livestock) in the country at constant (2011-12) prices for the last four years 2013-14 to 2016-17 is as under:

(in percent)

Year	Growth of Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture (crop and livestock) at constant (2011-12) prices
2013-14	5.5
2014-15	-0.8
2015-16	-0.1
2016-17	6.8

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), MoSI

(b) As per the Second Advance Estimates of National Income 2017-18 released by the Central Statistics Office, MoSPI on 28th February, 2018 the growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture and allied sector in the country at constant (2011-12) prices was 6.3 and 3.0 percent for 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. The CSO's approach of estimation of GVA in agriculture sector is predominantly production based. Since 2016-17 marked a record production of foodgrains and the base year 2015-16 (for calculating growth of GVA 2016-17) was a drought year, the GVA in agriculture and allied sector recorded a high growth during 2016-17. In spite of a better agricultural output estimated for 2017-18, the GVA growth rate is moderate on account of the high output in the base year, viz. 2016-17.

(c) Agricultural production and productivity in the country has been generally increasing with the exception of the years affected by drought, floods, other natural calamities, etc. In case of exigencies on account of cyclical fluctuations, Government of India facilitates imports of

various agricultural commodities to augment their domestic availability.

(d) to (f) Agriculture is a state subject and, therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of States to take necessary steps for development of agriculture in their respective areas. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. Government has launched several schemes to increase growth of agriculture sector in the country and for welfare of the farmers through increase in production and productivity of agricultural crops and to improve the income level of farmers. These include programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) etc.

Further, the minimum support prices (MSPs) of major agricultural commodities have been progressively increased to ensure remunerative price to the farmers. The Budget for 2018-19 has announced that as a pre-determined principle, Government has decided to keep MSP at one and half times of the cost of production of the ensuing Kharif crops also in line with that already implemented for the majority of rabi crops of 2018-19 marketing season.

As a result of the initiatives taken by the Government of India and policies implemented by the respective State Governments, record production of foodgrains (including both cereals and pulses) is estimated in the country during 2017-18 as per the Second Advance Estimates. Production of oilseeds, foodgrains and pulses during 2017-18 is estimated at 29.88 million tonnes, 277.49 million tonnes and 23.95 million tonnes, respectively. The estimated production of foodgrains in 2017-18 equals the demand for foodgrains during 2020-21 as projected by the Twelfth Plan Working Group on Crop Husbandry, Demand and Supply projection, Agriculture Inputs and Agricultural Statistics.

As per the First Advance estimates of production of horticulture crops 2017-18, production of horticulture crops is estimated at 305426.30 thousand MT in 2017-18 as compared to 300642.95 thousand MT in 2016-17. However, unlike other sectors where growth comes from greater and greater uses of factors of production as well as productivity gains, agriculture sector growth is limited by the availability of land and is thus, largely driven by productivity gains.

Comprehensive Mariculture Policy

5923. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce a comprehensive mariculture policy and a national code of conduct for marine fisheries management in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has formulated and submitted any draft on the aforesaid matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including its major content, and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, has announced a 'National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017' (NPMF) on 28th April, 2017 to guide the coordination and management of marine fisheries in the country during the next ten years. The NPMF, 2017 inter alia highlights the scope and importance of mariculture and needs for the development of this sector. The NPMF, 2017 also suitably underlines the importance of FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and for integration of Code and its principles to marine fisheries sector.

(c) and (d) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has formulated a 'Guidelines for Sea Cage Farming in India' in January, 2018 with main objective to augment marine fish production in a sustainable manner through sea cage farming and to meet the increasing demand for sea food. The Scientists of the CMFRI and Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT) have suggested a draft 'Indian Marine Fisheries Code' (IMFC) for guidance on how the FAO-CCRF code can be put into practice in the country.

Study Reports of DUAC

5924. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study reports on reviving the Hari Nagar Lake in Delhi and rejuvenating Najafgarh Waterway in Delhi prepared by the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details and current status of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that the study reports on reviving the Hari Nagar Lake in Delhi and rejuvenating Najafgarh Waterway in Delhi prepared by the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) is not under its consideration.

Quota under PMAY

5925. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has earmarked any quota of houses for allocation to the States under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) if so, the criteria/guidelines for earmarking the said quota;

(c) the allocation made in the State of Haryana; and

(d) the status of the construction of houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is no provision for fixing of any quota under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for the States.

Under the PMAY(U), the States/UTs formulate the project proposals based on the demand for housing assessed by them and after approval of the concerned State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC), they submit the proposals to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs for sanction of central assistance.

Based on the project proposals submitted by the State Government of Haryana, as on 12.03.2018, a total of 1,45,231 houses have been sanctioned under the PMAY(U) for Haryana and out of the sanctioned houses 4,859 houses have been grounded for construction and 2,288 houses are completed.

[Translation]

**Shortage of Staff in
Agriculture University**

5926. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study work in agriculture and animal husbandry sectors in Birsa agricultural university is not being done properly due to shortage of staff, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of students studying in agriculture and animal husbandry sectors of the said university at present;

(c) the proper student and teacher ratio and the number of teachers working therein at present; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of required teachers/staff in the above said agricultural university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The study work in agriculture and animal husbandry at Birsa Agricultural University is being carried out as per the schedule and curriculum. The University staff position is given in the table.

Agriculture Faculty	Sectioned Post	In Position	Vacant
Teaching Staff	64	28	36
Non-Teaching Staff	129	90	39

Ranchi Veterinary College (RVC)	Sectioned Post	In Position	Vacant
Teaching Staff	125	18	107
Non-Teaching Staff	185	70	115

(b) Number of Students Studying in Faculty of Veterinary Science - 170 Number of Students Studying in Faculty of Agriculture - 550

Total Number of Students - 720

(c) Proper Students and Teachers Ratio -16:1

(d) The Government of Jharkhand has asked the Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) to recruit Teachers and Jharkhand Staff Selection Commission (JSSC) to recruit Non-Teaching staff position. The JPSC advertised vacant position in the Month of August, 2017.

[English]

Service Charges at Restaurants

5927. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state that whether the Government has taken steps to penalise these restaurant establishments which charge service charge from the customers even after the Government notification that paying of the same is not mandatory?

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): The Department of Consumer Affairs issued guidelines on fair trade practices related to charging of service charge from Consumers by hotels/restaurants in April, 2017. As per these guidelines the Bill presented to the customer may clearly display that service charge is voluntary and a service charge column of the Bill may be left blank for the customer to fill up before making payment. An aggrieved consumer can approach a Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission/forum of appropriate jurisdiction in case of unfair/restrictive trade practices.

Generic Medicine Shops

5928. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to establish Generic Medicine Shops in the State of Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken to open approximately 200 such shops in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; 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) Yes Madam. With a view to achieve the objective of making quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to all, 3298 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras' are functional in 33 States/ Union Territories of the country, out of which 77 PMBJP Kendras are functional in the State of Telangana as on 23.03.2018.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with Government of Andhra Pradesh to open 1000 PMBJP Kendras in Andhra Pradesh, out of which, as on 23.03.2018, 52 PMBJP Kendras (23 Kendras in Government building premises and 29 Kendras in private premises) have been opened in Andhra Pradesh and are functional. As on 23.03.2018, a total number of 134 PMBJP Kendras are functional in Andhra Pradesh including 52 PMBJP Kendras opened under MoU. In case of Telangana State, no such decision has been taken to open 200 PMBJP Kendras.

MSP for Agricultural Produce

5929. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether protests by farmers are common across the country irrespective of State/UT;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether protesting farmers identify one demand i.e. market driven price for their produce (in line with the Swaminathan Committee recommendation of minimum support price plus 50% profits) as being more urgent than others;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has filed an affidavit before the Supreme Court proclaiming it had no intention and was not capable of delivering on this recommendation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (f) From time to time, farmers and farmers' organizations in various parts of the country have been making certain demands like increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for agricultural crops and agricultural loan waiver from the Government.

Along with other demands, the increase in MSPs in line with the Swaminathan Commission's recommendation of that the MSP should be at least 50 per cent higher than the weighted average cost of production was one important demand.

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. The Budget for 2018-19 has also indicated that NITI Aayog in consultation with central and state Governments will put in place a fool proof mechanism so that farmers will get adequate price for their produce.

Aadhaar Card as ID Proof

5930. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aadhaar card has been made mandatory as ID proof for the visitors in all jails in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the policy document/circular/ letter regarding the same;

(c) whether Aadhaar card has been made mandatory as ID proof for a convict to open an account in prison; and

(d) if so, the policy document/circular/ letter regarding the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) '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 Ministry of Home Affairs has advised all States and Union Territories (UTs) to make use of Aadhaar for identification of visitors to ensure that facilities are being availed by authorized individuals. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also advised all States and UTs that prison inmates should also be Aadhaar seeded so that various aspects of day to day prison administration like production before court, return to prison, transport, health facilities, interview, free legal aid, parole, temporary release mechanism, educational/ vocational training, release from

prison etc. can be regulated by use of Aadhaar. These advisories are also available on Ministry's website viz. www.mha.gov.in

Micro Irrigation

5931. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to bring about 4.8 million hectares of farmland under micro irrigation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the Government is considering to promote cultivation of oil palm in wastelands by increasing area of cultivation, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government is considering to increase the pulse production to 24 million tonnes by 2019-20; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Group of Secretaries for Agriculture has recommended a target of 10 million hectares of farmland under coverage of Micro irrigation in 5 years starting from 2017-18. The target for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20 is 4.8 million ha. During the year 2017-18 the target is 1.2 million ha and targets for 2018-19 & 2019-20 are 1.6 and 2.0 million ha respectively.

(b) Government of India is promoting oil palm cultivation on farmland including wasteland under National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP). Currently an area of 3.00 lakh ha is under oil palm cultivation and it has been targeted to cover additional 75000 ha under oil palm by 2020.

(c) and (d) The Government has given top priority to increase production of pulses in the country through area expansion and productivity enhancement. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is being implemented to increase production of rice, wheat and pulses. The mission targets production of 26 Million Tonnes of pulses by 2019-20.

Quality of Packaged Items

5932. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports/complaints of large scale sale of poor quality packaged items have been received recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government has directed the manufacturing companies to display information relating to nutrition content, validity etc. on the label of such packaged items; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

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) There are no specific reports/complaints, received recently of large scale sale of poor quality packaged items.

(b) and (c) Under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, provisions are made for certain mandatory declarations on pre-packaged commodities like name and address of the manufacturer/ packer/ importer, name of the commodity, net quantity, month and year of manufacturing/ packing/ importing, retail sale price in the form of Maximum Retail Price (MRP) inclusive of all taxes and consumer care details, to protect the interest of consumers.

The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 has been amended vide GSR 629(E) dated 23rd June, 2017 to make it mandatory to declare the name of the country of origin or manufacture or assembly in case of imported products, best before or use by date, month and year in case of commodity which may become unfit for human consumption after a period of time. The rules are in force w.e.f. 1st January, 2018.

Funds Released under NFSA

5933. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of funds released under the central share for distribution of foodgrains under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand to release the amount under NFSA; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Details of Central assistance released to States/Union Territories (UTs) for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers margin under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) in 2016-17 & 2017-18, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Claims have been received from the Government of Jharkhand for release of Central assistance for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shops (FPS) dealers' margin and food subsidy for transferring the subsidy amount into bank accounts of beneficiaries, as part of pilot project in Direct Benefit Transfer in Public Distribution System, on the pattern of PAHAL, in the Nagri Block of Ranchi District in Jharkhand. Based on examination of claims received from the State Government, Rs 125.84 crore has been released to Government of Jharkhand for the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) as Central assistance for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement, handling of foodgrains and FPS dealers' margin under NFSA. Further, an amount of Rs. 97.13 lakh was released to Jharkhand State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation for implementation of the Pilot Project in DBT in the Nagri Block.

Statement

Central assistance released to States/UTs for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund Released (In crore)	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	213.51
2	Arunachal pradesh	0.00	17.70
3	Assam	174.20	397.38
4	Bihar	501.39	618.30
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	174.72

1	2	3	4
6	Delhi	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	0.00	2.39
8	Gujarat	34.98	219.12
9	Haryana	122.81	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	38.35
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	53.76
12	Jharkhand	0.00	125.84
13	Karnataka	328.41	285.19
14	Kerala	0.00	0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	380.97	198.41
16	Maharashtra	593.00	425.88
17	Manipur	0.00	25.43
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.98
19	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
20	Nagaland	0.00	11.54
21	Odisha	0.00	147.60
22	Punjab	0.00	67.01
23	Rajasthan	333.33	10.05
24	Sikkim	2.30	2.80
25	Tamil Nadu	0.00	191.00
26	Telangana	0.00	129.13
27	Tripura	28.62	29.18
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	662.98
29	Uttar akhand	0.00	109.75
30	West Bengal	0.00	341.53
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.16
32	Chandigarh*	0.00	0.00
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0.00	0.00
34	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.36

1	2	3	4
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry*	0.00	0.00
Total		2500.00	4500.00

* NFSA is being implemented in the cash transfer mode in the UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and in urban areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**Proposal for Inclusion in the
List of OBCs**

5934. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States have forwarded proposals to the Government for inclusion of some specific castes under the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) category during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the details of the norms prescribed for inclusion of new castes in OBC category;

(d) the list of the castes which are under

consideration of the Government for inclusion in the OBC category; and

(e) the time by which approval is likely to be granted for inclusion of these castes in the OBC category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India notifies inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes for different States/Union Territories on the basis of advices tendered by National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993.

A total of 120 entries containing castes, their synonyms and sub-castes have been notified in the Central List of Other Backward Classes in the last three years. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The NCBC determines inclusion or otherwise of castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs on the basis of norms established w.r.t. social, educational, economic, representation in Central Services and Miscellaneous parameters.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry, at present.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (d) above.

Statement

Castes/communities included in the Central List of OBCs during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2015	2016	2017	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	09		09
2.	Bihar	--	02	--	02
3.	Himachal Pradesh	01	--	--	01
4.	Jharkhand	--	05	--	05
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	--	02	--	02
6.	Karnataka	01	--	--	01
7.	Maharashtra	--	01	--	01
8.	Madhya Pradesh	--	11	--	11
9.	Uttarakhand	--	02	--	02
10.	Telangana	--	86	--	86
Total		02	118	--	120

**Pollution of Judicial System by
Habitual Witnesses**

5935. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act in order to do away with the polluted testimony of habitual witnesses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of polluted assertion of the habitual stock witnesses, many innocent persons have been wrongly and falsely convicted and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also received reports that a certain youth in Chhattisgarh had deposed as a stock witness for the prosecution in about 300 cases allegedly due to police pressure and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the proactive steps likely to be taken by the Government to rid the judicial system of the menace of the testimony of false and habitual witnesses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Ministry of Law and Justice, which is the nodal Ministry in respect of the Indian Evidence Act, has reported that at present there is no proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Law and Justice has no information in this regard.

[Translation]

Composite Regional Centres

5936. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue administrative and financial approvals to open composite regional centres in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these centres are likely to be sanctioned/opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (b) Yes, Madam. The

Government is setting up a Composite Regional Centre (CRC) at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The CRCs are funded for their functioning under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) by Government of India.

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

[English]

Facilities under PMBJP

5937. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information on the number of people who have accessed the facilities provided under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the authority for determining the quality of generic medicines that is being supplied under the scheme; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to extend the distribution network of generic medicines 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) No Madam.

(c) Under 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP), medicines are procured from more than 150 private drug manufacturers which are World Health Organization (WHO) - Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Compliant, for ensuring quality of the medicines. A few of medicines are procured from Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings. After procurement, each batch of medicines is tested at 'National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories' (NABL) accredited laboratories empanelled by Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) (the implementing agency of PMBJP). Only after passing the quality tests, the medicines are dispatched to PMBJP Kendras.

(d) Under PMBJP, and 1 Central Ware House (CWH) has been established at Gurugram, Haryana as well as 53 Distributors and 8 Carrying & Forwarding (C&F) Agents have also been appointed by BPPI in different

parts of the country to supply medicines to PMBJP Kendras across the country. Recently, an end-to-end supply chain system has also been introduced for making available full range of medicines from CWH to PMBJP Kendras directly to save time and cost.

National Policy on Capital Goods

5938. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the National Policy on Capital Goods; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy and the achievements made thereunder, Statewise including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

The Government has launched the National Capital Goods Policy in 2016. The policy has been formulated with a view to increase the share of Capital goods contribution from 12% to 20% of total manufacturing activity by the year 2025. The policy aims to make India one of the top capital goods producing nations of the world by raising the total production and exports level significantly. The policy also envisages improving technology depth of the Indian Capital Goods to reach advanced level.

Major recommendations of the National Capital Goods Policy are:

- (1) Make in India initiative: To integrate major capital goods sub-sectors like machine tools, textile machinery, heavy electrical equipment, plastic machinery, process plant equipment, metallurgical machinery and dies, moulds & press tools, printing and packaging machinery and food processing machinery as priority sector to be envisaged under 'Make in India' initiative.
- (2) To create an enabling scheme a pilot for 'Heavy Industry Export & Market development Assistance Scheme (HIEMDA)' with a view to enhance the export of Indian made capital goods. This will also require developing a comprehensive branding plan for the CG sector with the support of India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) and other such organization.

- (3) To strengthen existing capital goods scheme: The policy recommends increasing the budgetary allocation & scope of the present 'Scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness of Capital Goods' by adding a set of components including technology, skills & capacity building, user promotional activities, green engineering and energy advanced manufacturing and cluster development.
- (4) To Launch a Technology Development Fund under the PPP model to fund technology acquisition, transfer of technology, purchase of IPRs, designs & drawings as well as for commercialization of such technologies of capital goods.
- (5) To create a 'Start-up Centre for Capital Goods Sector' shared by DHI and CG industry/industry association in 80:20 ration to provide an array of technical, business and financial support resources and services to promising start-ups in both the manufacturing and services space. These services should focus on Pre-incubation, Incubation and Post-Incubation phases of a start-up's growth to ensure that a robust foundation is established.
- (6) To ensure Mandatory Standardization which included, inter alia, defining minimum acceptable standards for the industry and adoption of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards in the absence of Other standards, to institute formal development program for promoting and framing Standards with Standards Developing Organizations (SDOs) including Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), international standard bodies, test/research institutions a concerned industry/industry association.
- (7) To upgrade development, testing and certification infrastructure such-as Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), and set up 10 more CMTI like institutes to meet the requirements of all sub-sectors of capital goods.
- (8) To enhance Skill Development: to develop a comprehensive skill development plan/scheme with Capital Goods skill council and to upgrade existing training centres and set up 5 regional State-of-the-Art Greenfield Centres of Excellence for skill development of CG sector.

(9) To provide schemes for enhancing competitiveness through a cluster approach, especially for CG manufacturing SMEs with thrust on critical components of competitiveness such as Quality management, Plant maintenance management, Energy management, Cost management, Human Resource management and prevention of corrosion.

(10) To Modernize the existing CG manufacturing units, especially SMEs by replacing the modern, computer controlled and energy efficient machineries across capital goods sub-sector, based on capital subsidy to promote the manufacturing of quality product.

Details of Policy are available on the web site of the Department of Heavy Industry at dhi.nic.in

Following is the list of projects approved State-wise under the National Capital Goods Policy including Tamil Nadu:

Delhi:

1. Centre of Excellence (CoE) at IIT Delhi for Textile Machinery.
2. Common Engineering Facility Centre (CEFC) of M/s. Automation Association of India and IIT Delhi for CEFC on industry 4.0.
3. Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP) by Allied Engineering Pvt. Ltd, Delhi on Manufacturing of Heavy Duty High Reliability Electrical Specialised Power Cables.
4. TAFP by Industrial Processors & Metallizers Pvt. Ltd, Delhi on Cutting Edge Robotic Laser Cladding Technology for Hydro Turbines indigenously using Tungsten Carbide Powder.

Gujarat:

5. Common Engineering Facility Centre (CEFC) at Bardoli, Surat by Science Engineering Technological Upliftment (SETU) Foundation.

Haryana:

6. Common Engineering Facility Centre (CEFC) for skill development of design engineers by M/s Korus Engineering Solutions Private Limited, Bahadurgarh

Jharkhand:

7. CoE at HEC, Ranchi for manufacturing Hydraulic Excavator by HEC with institutional support of ISM Dhanbad
8. CEFC at HEC, Ranchi by CEFC Pratham Foundation

Karnataka:

9. Centre of Excellence (CoE) at CMTI, Bangalore by TMMMA for development of shuttle less rapiers looms of 450 RPM
10. CoE Proposal from IISc-Bangalore with Wipro 3D for design and development of 3 D Printing technologies
11. Common Engineering Facility Centre (CEFC) at HMTMTL, Bangalore for Skill Development
12. CEFC of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for CEFC industry 4.0
13. CEFC of CMTI Bangalore for industry 4.0
14. CEFC for modernization of Precision Metrology Laboratory by CMTI Bangalore.
15. Cost escalation of Rs 18.46 for the Nano Manufacturing Technology Centre (NMTC) project of CMTI, Bangalore and Rs 7.75 crores for the Sensor Technology Development Facility (STDF) project of CMTI, Bangalore in addition to the pending fund requirement of Rs 6.6 crores for NMTC project and Rs 45.05 crores for the STDF project.
16. Integrated Industrial Infrastructural Facility (IIIF) at Integrated Machine Tools Park near Tumkur, Karnataka by Govt, of Karnataka
17. Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP) by HMT MTL on Development of Four Guideway CNC Lathe, Bangalore.
18. TAFP by HMT MTL on Develop Turn Mill Centre, Bangalore with Y axis SB CNC 30TMY and integrate high precision C axis on the Main Spindle

Maharashtra:

19. Common Engineering Facility Centre (CEFC) at Chakan near Pune for Tools & Dies industry by TAGMA.

20. CEFC on Industry 4.0 by M/s. SLK CSR foundation, groups and others, Pune.

Tamil Nadu:

21. Centre of Excellence (CoE) at IIT, Madras for development of 11 advanced technologies for Machine Tools & Production Technology.
22. CoE at PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore for development of three Welding Technologies.
23. COE at Coimbatore by Sitarc on Smart Submersible (6 inch) Pumping Solutions for Industrial and Water Supply Applications

Uttar Pradesh:

24. TAFP by PTC Industries Ltd, Lucknow on Development & Commercialization of Titanium Casting with Ceramic Shelling Technology.

West Bengal:

25. Centre of Excellence (CoE) at IIT Kharagpur for Advanced Manufacturing.

Front Organisation of Maoists

5939. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at least two civil rights groups working for tribal people were allegedly acting as a front organisation for the Maoists and were using displacement of local communities as their main plank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that Maoist affiliates also undertook protest programmes and resorted to anti-Government propaganda over alleged atrocities by security forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) A number of 'civil rights groups' are working as front organizations for the CPI (Maoist) and using displacement of local communities as one of their plank for mobilizing mass opinion in their favour.

(c) and (d) CPI (Maoist) affiliates keep indulging in

propaganda against alleged atrocities against tribals by the Security Forces in various cities/towns.

(e) In the event of any organization indulging in any illegal activity, legal action can be taken against it.

Coverage of population under NFSA

5940. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether coverage of population under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) is determined as per the prescribed norms for rural areas;

(b) whether this coverage is high in some socially and economically powerful States as compared to Rajasthan;

(c) whether is it in the notice of NITI Aayog that Rajasthan has been facing drought conditions for longer period ranging to 8-9 months every year during the last 61 out of 67 years;

(d) whether the plea of the State Government of Rajasthan for reviewing the coverage under NFSA has been turned down;

(e) whether any relaxation in the current policy of formula based allocation is being considered for the State of Rajasthan; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for coverage of 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. Corresponding to the above coverage at the all India level, the State/Union Territory-wise coverage was determined by the then Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) using the 2011-12 NSSO Households Consumption Expenditure Survey data. The coverage so determined differs across States/UTs and is not uniform.

(c) to (f) Government of Rajasthan had requested to re-consider and re-calculate the percentage of population to be covered for Rajasthan. The same was examined in consultation with NITI Aayog. However, in view of a formula based approach applied uniformly to all States/Union

Territories for determining coverage under NFSA, it was not found feasible to agree to this request, and the same was conveyed to the State Government. There is no proposal for relaxation to Rajasthan from the formula based approach under consideration.

Wheat and Pulse Output

5941. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wheat output was projected at an all time high of 97.44 million tonnes in the 2016-17 crop year due to good monsoon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pulses output had a record 22.40 MT during the said period and if so, the details therefor; and

(d) whether the upward trends in wheat, pulses and foodgrains output pegged at a record 2734.38 MT during 2016-17 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) Yes Madam, the production of wheat was estimated at an all time high of 98.51 million tonnes during 2016-17.

(c) The production of pulses was estimated at a record 23.13 million tonnes during 2016-17. However, as per the Second Advance Estimates for 2017-18, the production of pulses in the country is estimated at a new record of 23.95 million tonnes which is higher by 0.82 million tonnes than the previous record production achieved during 2016-17.

(d) The production of foodgrains is estimated at a record 275.11 million tonnes during 2016-17. However, as per the Second Advance Estimates for 2017-18, the production of foodgrains in the country is estimated at a new record of 277.49 million tonnes which is higher by 2.38 million tonnes than the previous record production achieved during 2016-17.

Saving cum Relief Scheme for Fishermen

5942. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to dispense the stringent applicability of the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSP) for fishermen i.e. "Saving Cum Relief Scheme" and "Fishermen Development Rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil";

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to amend the guidelines relating to these schemes immediately; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries presently implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in Uralia provides financial assistance for two components namely (i) Saving cum Relief for both inland and marine fisheries during fish lean/ban season and (ii) central rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) used for marine fishing purposes.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Department.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

Indian Institute of Pulse Research

5943. SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish a Branch of Indian Institute of Pulse Research, Kanpur in Odisha at Bhubaneswar, if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(b) whether the Government has a proposal to consider enhancing the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) grant subsidy from the existing Rs. 6,800 and 13,500 per hectare of unirrigated and irrigated land suitably, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Government of India has accorded approval for establishment of a new regional research station of ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur at Bhubaneswar, Odisha during 2017-2020 with budgetary provision of INR 3.5 crore for creation

of infrastructure and through redeployment of staff. The station will be established in the complex of Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar, for which land has been allotted by the University.

(b) Based on the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission, the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) grant subsidy norms of the Government of India for natural disasters during 2015-2020 were revised on 8th April, 2015 @ INR 6800/- per ha for rainfed area and INR 13500/- per ha for irrigated area (minimum assistance not less than INR 1000/- and restricted to sown area) for crops other than horticulture and cash crops. At present, there is no proposal for its enhancement.

Consumption of Sugar

5944. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of consumption of sugar in the domestic market in the current year; and

(b) whether production of sugar has surpassed the domestic demand and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) During current sugar season 2017-18, domestic consumption requirement of sugar is estimated to be around 250 Lakh MT. as against estimated production of about 272 Lakh MT.

Promotion of Indigenous Breeds of Cows

5945. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps being taken by the Government to promote indigenous breeds of cows across the country;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken a study regarding benefits of A2 milk and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any medium term plan to increase focus and awareness about indigenous breeds and A2 milk if they are found to be beneficial, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States to promote indigenous breeds of cows across the country following steps are being undertaken by Government of India:

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated for development and conservation of indigenous in order to promote indigenous breeds across the country.
- (ii) Two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres are being established with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds in a scientific and holistic manner.
- (iii) National Dairy Plan-I is being implemented in 18 major dairy States with aim of enhancing milk production and productivity with a focus on development and conservation of 12 indigenous breeds.
- (iv) Livestock Health and Disease control Programme is being implemented with the aim of prevention, control, containment and surveillance of animal diseases.
- (v) National Livestock Mission has a submission for enhancing availability of feed and fodder in the country and prevention of economic loss through livestock insurance.
- (vi) 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 are playing crucial role in supply of high genetic merit bulls and semen doses of indigenous breeds.
- (vii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its research institutes is undertaking genetic improvement and conservation of indigenous breeds

(b) and (c) As informed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research under the National Fund Project on Delineating Beta Casein Variants in Indian cows and potential health implications of A1A2 milk, the ICAR National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal is undertaking a study on effect of A1A1, A1A2 and A2A2 milk feeding on type 1 diabetes and coronary heart disease

in animal model (mice). Government of India has already initiated following schemes for increasing focus and awareness about importance of indigenous breeds of bovines and milk produced by indigenous breeds: a) Rashtriya Gokul Mission; b) establishment of two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre and c) National Dairy Plan-I.

[Translation]

Quantity of Wheat and Rice Stocks

5946. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the quantum of wheat and rice stocks in the country at present;

(b) the quantum of wheat and rice required to be kept under food security as per the requirement in the country and the rules in this regard;

(c) whether the quantum of wheat and rice stocks in the country is adequate; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The stock position of Foodgrains (wheat and rice) in the Central Pool as on 1st March 2018 was 384.34 lakh tons comprising of 232.79 lakh tons of rice and 151.55 lakh tons of wheat.

The Stock position of wheat and rice in the central pool vis a vis foodgrains stocking norms is as given below:

(In Lakh tons)

As On	Wheat		Rice	
	Actual stock	Food grains stocking norms	Actual stock	Food grains stocking norms
01.04.2017	80.59	64.60	230.81	145.80
01.07.2017	322.75	275.80	210.44	135.40
01.10.2017	258.66	205.20	163.07	102.50
01.01.2018	195.62	138.00	162.06	76.10

In view of the above, the stock of wheat and rice in the Central Pool is adequate to meet the requirement of foodgrains under National Food Security Act(NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes(OWS) at the existing level of allocation.

[English]

Crop Diversification Programme under RKVY

5947. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government had extended the crop diversification programme under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to 10 tobacco farming States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the farm holdings which have been shifted from tobacco to other crop, State-wise;

(c) the alternative crops identified in each State and the most preferred diversified suitable crop adopted for farming; and

(d) the details of the challenges faced in shifting farmers from tobacco farming to alternate crops and the proposals to tackle them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), an ongoing sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), is extended to 10 tobacco growing States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal from 2015-16 to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternative crops/cropping system. The State-wise details of the farm holdings which have been shifted from tobacco to other crop and the diversified preferred crops adopted are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Tobacco is a highly remunerative crop with less incidence of pest and disease. Therefore, it is preferred by most tobacco farmers. Under the Crop Diversification Programme, for motivating farmers, provision has been made for implementing State to organize study tours/ exposure visits and campaigns etc. to highlight the harmful effects of tobacco and convince them of the long term benefits of alternative crops.

Statement

State-wise details of the farm holdings which have been shifted from Tobacco to other crop and the Diversified preferred crops adopted

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area shifted from tobacco to other crops (in ha.)	Diversified preferred crops adopted by farmers
1	Andhra Pradesh	35617 hectares	Bengal gram, black gram, green gram, jowar, maize & hybrid vegetables.
2	Bihar	422 hectares	Organic vegetable farming
3	Gujarat	13987 hectares	Wheat, pulses, coarse cereals (jowar, bajra), paddy, cotton & vegetables
4	Karnataka	8205.73 hectares	cereals/millets, pulses, oilseeds, mango, banana, papaya, flowers & vegetables
5	Odisha	5080 hectares	Hybrid maize, millets, vegetable, oilseeds (groundnut & mustard) Cropping system like vegetable- maize/millets, vegetables-groundnut/mustard, vegetables-urd/bengal gram, vegetables-vegetables
6	Tamil Nadu	120 hectares	Hybrid maize
7	Telangana	90 hectares	Chick pea and chillies
8	Uttar Pradesh	1062 hectares	Lentil, bengal gram, maize, wheat & mustard
9	West Bengal	2928 hectares	Mustard, vegetables, potato, wheat

[Translation]

Cutting Down Price of Fertilizers

5948. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any special efforts to further bring down the prices of fertilizers and formulated any action plan in this regard; and

(b) 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 INDERJEET SINGH): (a) and (b) The prices of P&K fertilizers are fixed by the fertilizer companies as per market dynamics. The Department of Fertilizers ensures the reasonableness of MRPs fixed by the Companies under the NBS Scheme. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for reducing the Urea prices.

[English]

Marketing of Organic Produce

5949. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop organic markets through local marketing programme so that the organic produce can be made easily available to household consumers to promote organic farming with a spirit as 'Green Revolution' and the vision of chemical free country to progress as 'Organic Nation'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) With the vision of chemical free country to progress as 'Organic Nation', the Government has taken a number of initiatives

under organic farming schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)/Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) to develop/boost marketing of certified organic produce to make it easily available to households consumers to promote organic farming by providing market infrastructure for Organic Food Meal/Organic Canteen & Organic Store, facilitating Kendriya Bhandar Retail Chain for organic produce, Identification of Prime market spaces, participation in exhibitions and Trade fairs and through buyer-seller-meet workshops, videos, photographs and publicity material.

Involvement of Delhi Police Personnel in Crime

5950. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints with regard to involvement of Delhi Police personnel in crime, sexual harassment and misbehavior with the general public;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of FIR registered against the said personnel and the action taken against the guilty along with the number of cases solved and pending during each of the last three years and the current year, area and crime-wise including sexual harassment;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear all the pending cases and ensure that such complaints are immediately investigated and action taken against the guilty police personnel; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to check such cases in future including sensitisation programmes for police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b): Year-wise District-wise details of complaints received against Delhi Police personnel, criminal cases registered, number of cases charge-sheeted and number of personnel convicted are given in the enclosed Statement. During the last three years and the current year (upto 15.3.2018), punishment has been awarded and departmental action initiated against 1568 Delhi Police personnel.

(c) Delhi Police has reported that all complaints received are enquired into and action is accordingly initiated against the police personnel against whom allegations leveled in the complaints are substantiated during enquiry. Further, investigation of cases registered against police personnel are conducted under the close supervision of senior officers and all out efforts are made to finalize the investigation of the cases at the earliest.

(d) Measures taken by Delhi Police to prevent incidence of corruption or any other complaint against police personnel, inter-alia include, functioning of Vigilance Branch headed by Spl. CP/Vigilance, operationalization of Public Grievances Cells in each District, deterrent action including suspension/ transferring to non-sensitive units/ initiating disciplinary action for major/minor penalty/ registering criminal cases against policemen found involved in malpractices etc., accessibility of senior officers to the general public, toll free anti-corruption helpline No. 1064/ P.O. Box No. 171 for reporting complaints against corrupt policemen, regular briefing / instructing staff at various levels to refrain from indulging in corrupt activities, functioning of single window system at PHQ for monitoring and tracking complaints, advertisement in mass media encouraging people to report misdeeds of police personnel, making sensitization programmes in various aspects like human behavior, crime and sexual harassment part of the curriculum of basic & promotional training of Delhi Police.

Statement

Year-wise District-wise details of complaints received against Delhi Police personnel / officers, criminal cases registered, number of cases charge-sheeted and number of personnel convicted

Year 2015

Distt./Unit	Total No. of Complaints against Delhi Police Personnel	Number of FIR Registered	Number of Cases Charge-sheeted	Number of Police Personnel Convicted
1	2	3	4	5
East	922	6	5	0

1	2	3	4	5
North-East	3281	10	4	0
Shahdara	0	6	5	0
South	1260	4	3	0
South-East	1331	0	0	0
West	528	1	0	0
Outer	0	10	8	0
Dwarka	1370	4	2	0
North-West	363	6	1	0
Rohini	385	12	12	0
Central	1999	2	2	0
North	1268	7	4	0
New Delhi	157	2	0	0
South-West	0	5	4	0
Sub-Total District	12864	75	50	0
Railway	8	0	0	0
Metro	8	2	0	0
Crime	192	0	0	0
IGIA	12	0	0	0
Spl. Cell	11	0	0	0
Vigilance	838	1	0	0
Other Units	671	0	0	0
Sub-Total Unit	1740	3	0	0
Grand Total	14604	78	50	0

Year 2016

Distt./Unit	Total No. of Complaints against Delhi Police Personnel	Number of FIR Registered	Number of Cases Charge-sheeted	Number of Police Personnel Convicted
1	2	3	4	5
East	703	3	1	0
North-East	2375	9	0	0
Shahdara	0	2	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
South	1496	8	4	0
South-East	1070	2	1	0
West	721	4	3	0
Outer	0	12	6	0
Dwarka	1407	4	2	0
North-West	608	8	3	0
Rohini	322	9	7	1
Central	1884	2	1	0
North	1123	10	4	0
New Delhi	209	2	0	0
South-West	0	4	4	0
Sub-Total District	11918	79	37	1
Railway	7	0	0	0
Metro	7	0	0	0
Crime	217	3	0	0
IGIA	20	0	0	0
Spl. Cell	15	0	0	0
Vigilance	404	5	0	0
Other Units	803	0	0	0
Sub-Total Unit	1473	8	0	0
Grand Total	13391	87	37	1

Year 2017

Distt./Unit	Total No. of Complaints against Delhi Police Personnel	Number of FIR Registered	Number of Cases Charge-sheeted	Number of Police Personnel Convicted
1	2	3	4	5
East	922	3	1	0
North-East	1780	4	1	0
Shahdara	1127	2	0	0
South	1013	4	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
South-East	1084	0	0	0
West	632	4	0	0
Outer	894	7	2	0
Dwarka	1130	3	2	0
North-West	1065	6	1	0
Rohini	248	8	5	0
Central	1519	2	0	0
North	1405	9	5	0
New Delhi	206	5	0	0
South-West	45	2	1	0
Sub-Total District	13070	59	19	0
Railway	16	0	0	0
Metro	20	0	0	0
Crime	207	1	1	0
IGIA	18	0	0	0
Spl. Cell	18	0	0	0
Vigilance	241	0	0	0
Other Units	1019	0	0	0
Sub-Total Unit	1539	1	1	0
Grand Total	14609	60	20	0

Year 2018 (upto 15.03.2018)

Distt./Unit	Total No. of Complaints against Delhi Police Personnel	Number of FIR Registered	Number of Cases Charge-sheeted	Number of Police Personnel Convicted
1	2	3	4	5
East	251	0	0	0
North-East	273	1	0	0
Shahdara	154	1	0	0
South	142	2	0	0
South-East	200	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
West	83	0	0	0
Outer	173	0	0	0
Dwarka	63	0	0	0
North-West	367	0	0	0
Rohini	60	0	0	0
Central	383	0	0	0
North	190	1	0	0
New Delhi	29	2	0	0
South-West	21	0	0	0
Sub-Total District	2389	8	0	0
Railway	2	0	0	0
Metro	11	0	0	0
Crime	34	0	0	0
IGIA	1	0	0	0
Spl. Cell	8	0	0	0
Vigilance	67	0	0	0
Other Units	163	0	0	0
Sub-Total Unit	286	0	0	0
Grand Total	2675	8	0	0

Condition of Rice Grower in Assam

5951. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about deplorable socio-economic condition of the rice growers in Assam though the State being the one of the largest rice growing States in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken proper action for the procurement of foodgrains including rice from Assam by the Government agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam, the Government is aware. Procurement of foodgrains including rice by Government agencies depends upon multiple factors like production, market surplus, minimum support price (MSP), prevailing market rates, demand supply situation and participation of private traders etc with a view to increase outreach of MSP and to devoid the farmer from distress sell in Eastern States including Assam.

The State Government is taking steps to ensure remunerative price for the paddy growers in Assam by way of introducing paddy procurement programme since Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2012-13. The Government has engaged Food Corporation of India, Assam State Agricultural Marketing Board, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing federation of India Ltd, National

Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd and National Federation of Farmers' Procurement, Processing and Retailing Cooperatives of India Ltd for paddy procurement in the State. The target for procurement in the current KMS (First Crop) was fixed at 1,10,000 metric tonnes and 28,783 metric tonnes has already been procured till 26.03.2018.

**Social Security Scheme for
Traditional Fishermen**

5952. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering for implementing a social security scheme for traditional fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government has requested the Union Government for providing financial assistance for implementation of such a scheme for fishermen; 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) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries has been implementing National Scheme of Welfare for Fishermen as one of its components. Under this component, central financial assistance is provided based on the proposals submitted by the States/UTs/other implementing agency for taking up following welfare activities for fishers:-

- (i) Saving-cum Relief (For both Inland and Marine Fishers)
- (ii) Housing for fishers
- (iii) Other basic amenities for fishers such as drinking water facility, construction of Community Hall with sanitation, water supply and electrification facilities
- (iv) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen, implemented in convergence with the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY).

(c) and (d) The details of the central funds released

to the State Governments/Union Territories/ other implementing agencies during the period of five years for implementation of the component on National Scheme of Welfare for Fishermen are furnished as under:

Financial Year	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
2013-14	5214.73
2014-15	5204.24
2015-16	5951.04
2016-17	2397.60
2017-18	1094.40
Total	19862.01

**Management and Development
of Urban Cities**

5953. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism available with the Government for management and development of urban cities across the country;

(b) whether cases of irregularities/ corruption in the management and development of urban cities have come to the notice of the Government during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in such cases so far, State/UT-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Urban Development is a State subject. Mechanism available for the management and development of urban cities across the country is through Urban Local Bodies and Urban Development Authorities. Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act (74 CAA) provides for endowment of powers, authority and responsibilities to Municipalities by the concerned State Legislatures to enable them to function effectively as institutions of self- government.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supports the efforts in State Governments in improving urban governance, management and development of urban areas through various reform oriented Schemes & Missions. The

Ministry has enacted other Acts such as The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, The Street Vendors Act, 2014, The Delhi Development Authority Act, etc., for this purpose.

(b) and (c) In so far as irregularities / corruption in Urban Local Bodies is concerned, State Governments / Urban Local Bodies are competent to take appropriate steps under relevant State laws.

Land for Infrastructural Development

5954. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding land acquired for infrastructural development during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Land is a State subject. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does ' not maintain any data regarding land acquired for infrastructural development.

New Centres of CIPET

5955. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of centres of the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) functioning in the country;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to open new centres of CIPET and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open a centre of CIPET in the State of Gujarat; and

(d) the number of students trained so far from CIPET and the status of the employment of the trained students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJEET SINGH): (a) The total number of established centres of Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET), including the centres under project stage, is 31.

(b) Setting up of CIPET centres is a dynamic process based on the demand of the State Government, growth of the plastics industry, requisite infrastructure and available financial support from the Government of India and the State Governments. Under the Government of India's scheme "Enhancing capabilities in Academics and Skill Development at CIPET" setting up of 05 Centres of CIPET at Dharampur (Gujarat), Baddi (HP), Gwalior (MP), Vijayawada (AP) and Raipur (Chhattisgarh) were approved. During 2016-17, Government granted approval for setting up of 11 CIPET centres at Medak (Telangana), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Chandrapur (Maharashtra), Dehradun (Uttarakhand), Bihar, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Agartala (Tripura), Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Bengaluru (Karnataka).

(c) CIPET has its centres in the State of Gujarat at Ahmedabad and Valsad (Dharampur).

(d) During last 3 years (2015-16 to 2017-18), around 1,76,900 students have been trained by CIPET through its long-term, short-term, vocational and tailor made skill development courses. This include around 60,000 students trained under placement linked training programmes out of which around 82% have been gainfully employed in various plastics and allied industries.

Requirement of FPI

5956. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted a survey to assess the number of food processing industries required in each State/UT during the year 2015; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras

5957. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the feed back received by the Government on functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)

in various States of the country including Tamil Nadu and the details of the role envisaged for KVKs in agriculture growth and development; and

(b) the initiatives and steps taken by these KVKs in Cauvery delta region to educate farmers to take up crop diversification/alternate cropping etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) A Third Party evaluation of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has been carried out by National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD), an autonomous institute under NITI Aayog. The major observations and findings of this evaluation are as follows:

- It was observed that KVKs are playing a proactive role in transferring new technology at field level with beneficial impacts.
- The KVKs have an edge in technology transfer over other service providers by virtue of having better technical expertise and demonstration abilities.
- About 40 percent farmers reported that they implemented the technology immediately after its dissemination by KVK and that 25 percent did so from the next agricultural season.
- On an average a KVK covers 43 villages and 4300 farmers per year.
- 96% farmers' requests were attended by KVKs.
- 42% technologies adopted by farmers resulted in higher productivity.
- About 25% of the persons trained started self-employment ventures.
- With the intervention by KVKs, about 80 percent of the farmers have modified their agricultural patterns which were related to diversification of crops and changes in cropping pattern, seed planting technique, use of fertilizers and pesticides, changes in machinery used and in water use pattern.
- More than 50 percent of the farmers have mechanized their farm operations.

Further, NILERD conducted categorization study of the KVKs on the basis of mandated activities, impact of the activities, allied activities, accolades and other parameters.

The study revealed that 91% KVKs are in A & B category (43% in A and 48% in B), 8% in C and 1% in D category. The reasons of KVKs placed under C & D category may be attributed to vacant staff positions and infrastructure as these KVKs are new and are under establishment stage.

As far as KVKs of Tamil Nadu are concerned, 45% KVKs are in A category, 48% in B category and 7% in C category.

As regards role of KVKs, these grass root level scientific organizations are mandated with technology assessment and demonstration for its application and capacity development of farmers and extension personnel. Besides, KVKs also produce quality seeds and planting materials; and provide diagnostic and advisory services to the farmers for adoption of good agricultural practices.

(b) The initiatives and steps taken by the KVKs in Cauvery delta region to educate farmers to take up crop diversification / alternate cropping are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The initiatives and steps taken by KVKs in Cauvery delta region to educate farmers to take up crop diversification / Alternate cropping

Three KVKs situated in the Cauvery delta region namely KVK, Tiruvarur, KVK Sikkal and KVK, Pudukottai are actively involved in demonstrating, training and exposing farmers in technologies of alternate cropping, crop diversification, etc. KVK-wise details are as follows:-

KVK Thiruvarur, Thiruvarur District

1. The KVK Thiruvarur had implemented revival of millets in Thiruvarur District. In this Scheme, 30 acres of Kudiraivali (Barnyard Millet) was demonstrated in farmers' field and popularized through local newspapers during 2015-16 & 2016-17.
2. During Kuruvai season of 2017, KVK Thiruvarur has introduced maize as an alternate crop to paddy in 107.5 acres due to paucity of water/delay in release of Cauvery Water.
3. Training programmes, awareness programmes and field days on millet cultivation were conducted to showcase the Maize as the best alternate crop during Kuruvai Season, which

require only one third of water in comparison to paddy cultivation.

4. Front Line Demonstration (FLDs) on hybrid maize {Co(MH)-6 WCS} and castor (Yethapur-1) were conducted in 2013-14 & 2014-15.
5. Introduced and popularized cultivation of vegetables like Bhendi, Chillies, Bottle gourd through trials, FLDs & training programmes.

KVK Vamban, Pudukkottai district

1. KVK, Vamban had demonstrated climate smart and less water requiring crops like pearl millet, Barnyard millet, mixed fodder bank with cereal and legume fodders through FLDs.
2. Promotion of short duration YMV resistant Black gram varieties, Bhendi hybrid (C04), Brinjal (PLR Z), and Bottle gourd (PLRI) through FLDs.
3. Organized Farmer field school on pulses and groundnut.

KVK Sikkal, Nagapattinam district

- KVK Sikkal had taken up various initiatives in promoting alternative cropping and crop diversification through promotion of black gram Var VBN-8 as an alternate crop for Kharif season.
- Awareness programmes on alternate crops were organised through training programmes and mass media like All India Radio, News Papers and TV programmes.
- Cluster Front Line Demonstrations on green gram and black gram (Var. UBN-6) were organized on large scale (100 acres) during 2016-17 and 2017-18 with very high yield of black gram.

Amendment in Agriculture Produce Market Committee Act

5958. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to amend Agriculture Produce Market Committee Act to empower farmers to sell their produce to whomsoever they wish in order to get better prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is considering to give the right to buy produce directly from farmers to other entities as well apart from APMC mandis, as it will increase competition resulting into better prices for farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) With the objective of empowering farmers to sell their produce to whomsoever they wish in order to get better price, the Government of India has circulated a new model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017" on 24th April, 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. The new Model Act provides for alternative marketing channels, direct marketing, setting up of private markets, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages as market sub yards to promote agriculture marketing including ensuring against distress sale by farmers.

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

(d) and (e) Under the new Model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017", buyers/other entities has been given full choice to buy from the APMC mandis or from the farmers' field outside the mandi so as to increase competition resulting into better prices for farmers.

[Translation]

Pace of Developmental Projects

5959. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on half a dozen projects including Smart City and Swachh Bharat launched to expedite the agenda of development is progressing at a very slow pace and only 22 per cent of the funds has been spent on these schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Smart Cities Mission, the progress

depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 18 months to set up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), to procure Project Management Consultant (PMC) firm, to hire Human Resources, to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and then to call for tenders. For Cities selected in Round 1 (January 2016), where 18 months have lapsed, about 51% of the projects have been either tendered or under implementation. In Round 2 & 3, nearly all the cities have set up SPVs. In Round 3 and Round 4, cities have recently been selected and are in the process of establishing SPVs and procuring PMCs. The progress is as planned as it takes around 18 months to call for tenders from the date of selection of a city as Smart City.

Since the launch of the Smart Cities Mission, till date, Rs. 9,939.20 crores has been released by the 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.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) [SBM-U], construction of 44,87,289 Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) units (70.23%) have been completed out of the target of 66,42,221 IHHL units. Similarly, 3,09,578 Community Toilet (CT)/ Public Toilet (PT) seats (60.97%) out of the target of 5,07,750 CT/PT seats have been constructed (as on 19th March 2018).

Out of Rs. 14,623 crores allocation made under SBM-U for the entire mission period (from 02.10.2014 to 02.10.2019), a sum of Rs. 6,295.03 crores (i.e. 43%) have been released up to 26.03.2018 for utilization by States/UTs.

Supply Chain of Foodgrains

5960. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the roadblocks in the supply chain of foodgrains from the farms to the kitchen with a view to strengthening the condition of farmers and if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps being taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make amendments in the Fertilizer Control Act, the Seed Control Act and the Pesticide Control Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these Acts are likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has identified roadblocks in the agriculture supply chain as multiple intermediation, fragmented supply chain, high post-harvest losses etc. In order to remove roadblocks in the supply chain of foodgrains from the farms to kitchen and make it barrier free, the Government of India has circulated a model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017, for adoption by States, which provides for progressive agricultural marketing reforms including alternative marketing channels such as setting up markets in private sector, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, deregulation of fruits and vegetables, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storage as market sub-yards for improving access of farmers to the market through reduction of intermediation, promote investment in post-harvest marketing infrastructure, improving supply chain, reducing post-harvest losses thereby facilitating remunerative prices to farmers for their produce. The Government is also promoting e-trading of agri-produce through National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform.

Further, in the Union Budget Announcement 2018-19, the Government has decided to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 rural haats in the country to Gramin Agriculture Markets (GrAMs) in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and other Government schemes and link them with National Agriculture market (e-NAM) and exempt from regulations of APMCs.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal under consideration for amendments in the Fertilizer (Inorganic, Organic or Mixed) (Control) Order, 1985, Seeds Act and Seed Control Order. However, the Government is in process of re-introducing Pesticides Management Bill.

(d) In view of above, the issue does not arise.

[English]

Immigration Check Posts in AP

5961. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to declare Krishnapatnam port in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh as authorized Immigration Check post to enable the passengers to come to India from abroad through the port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (b) The Government of India has notified Krishnapatnam Port in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh as an authorized Immigration Check Post (ICP) on 08 February, 2018.

[*Translation*]

FMTTI in Chhattisgarh

5962. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided in principle approval for setting up Farm Machinery Training Testing Institute (FMTTI) in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the location of the said FMTTI has been identified and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the experts deputed by the Government have also inspected the said selected locations and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be done?

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) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Government of India has not provided in principle approval for setting up Farm Machinery Training Testing Institute (FMTTI) in Chhattisgarh.

(c) to (e) 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). Based on the request from various State Governments, it was decided to establish more number of FMTTIs. However now Government has 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).

[*English*]

Spray of Insecticides/Pesticides in Agricultural Fields

5963. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are dying/died in the country due to spray of insecticides/ pesticides in the agricultural fields, disinfection and poisonous gases particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year particularly in various districts in AP; and

(c) the compensation announced/given by the Government to the families of such victims in AP during the last three years and the current year and the steps being taken by the Government to protect farmers during such sprays with instructions of precautions taken/to be taken in agricultural fields in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the State Governments, details of death caused by the inhalation of Pesticides are given in the enclosed Statement. The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers insecticides 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 sale. 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. These CIPMCs, inter alia, organize Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets. 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.

Statement

Details of Deaths caused by the Inhalation of Pesticides

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	Such cases are not reported in Andhra Pradesh				
2	Bihar	Not reported				
3	Goa	Nil				
4	Gujarat	Nil				
5	Maharashtra	89	47	73	63	Casualties reported due to handling of Pesticides
6	Uttarakhand	Nil				
7	Daman and Diu	Nil				
8	Lakshadweep	Nil				
9	Assam	No such cases in any district have been reported from the State till date.				
10	Karnataka	3	2	1	Not informed by the State	Casualties reported due to pesticide poisoning
11	Jharkhand	No report of such deaths				
12	Andaman and Nicobar	No such cases have been reported				

Sl. No.	State	Kharif & Rabi 2014	Kharif & Rabi 2015	Kharif & Rabi 2016	Kharif & Rabi 2017	Remarks
13	Punjab	60	112	57	64	

Sl. No.	State	2014	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
14	Rajasthan	32	12	3	5	Casualties reported due to pesticide poisoning (including Suicidal, Homicidal, Accidental and Occupational)

[Translation]

Refurbishment of Lutyens Zone

5964. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to refurbish the New Delhi and Lutyens Zone;

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by which the said work is likely to be started along with the details of works likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has intimated that it has plan to supply, installation, testing & commissioning of colorful musical fountain in two water channels and in water body around canopy near India Gate and colorful static fountains in twelve water channels in central vista area, New Delhi at an estimated expenditure of Rs.45.00 crore. The work is likely to be started by April, 2018.

[English]

Government's Online Shopping Platform

5965. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact according to a recent report, India will account for one of the world's largest middle class consumer market as of now with an aggregated consumer expenditure of about US\$60 billion and foreign online retailers/ e-commerce companies are making billions from Indian market;

(b) whether misuse of information for marketing purposes, fraudulent activities and delivery of damaged goods, wrong product or no product at all are some of the problems faced by the online consumers in the country; and

(c) whether to overcome this issue and considering the fact of adopting to the current scenario, the Government had planned to launch own online platform equivalent to leading global e-commerce companies to provide quality on affordable price to the consumers, 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) As informed by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, according to the NASSCOM data, the Indian e-commerce market was USD 33 billion and growing at a rate of 19% in the financial year 2017.

(b) Complaints relating to delivery of defective goods, damaged goods and also non-delivery of products are being received in the National Consumer Helpline being run by the Department of Consumer Affairs.

(c) No, Madam.

Price of Fertilizers

5966. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken into consideration the recommendations of the 16th report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (presented in 2015) regarding the rising prices of P & K fertilizers;

(b) whether the Government has any plans to increase production of low-cost indigenous fertilizers, as suggested by the Committee;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government plans to take any steps to reduce the fertiliser subsidy bill, as suggested by the Committee; and

(e) 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 INDERJEET SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) to (e) Based on CCEA decision, vide notification dated 25th May, 2015, Department of Fertilizers has notified New Urea Policy - 2015 (NUP-2015) effective from 1st June, 2015, with the objectives of maximizing indigenous urea production; promoting energy efficiency in urea production; and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government.

For growth of indigenous P&K fertilizer industry in the country, the Department of Fertilizers has taken up with the Ministry of Finance for reduction in custom on imported raw materials.

Reservation in Government Jobs

5967. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any orders to review the representation of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in the senior level posts of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had recommended to make reservation compulsory for panel making process for the posts of Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has recommended reservation in scientific and technological posts also; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T), which is nodal agency for reservation in services, vide their Office Memorandum dated 28.03.2018 has informed as under:-

(a) and (b) No orders have been issued to review the representation of Scheduled Castes in the senior level posts of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

(c) and (d) DOPT has neither issued any orders nor made any recommendations regarding making reservation compulsory for the panel making process for the posts of Joint Secretary / Additional Secretary.

(e) and (f) Instructions on implementation of reservation policy on Scientific and Technical posts has been issued by DOPT vide OM dated 23.06.1975 which states that reservation for SCs STs and OBCs classes apply to appointment made to "Scientific and Technical" posts up to and including the lowest grades of Group A in the respective services.

Such scientific and technical posts which satisfy all the following conditions can be exempted from the purview

of the reservation orders by the Ministries / Departments subject to following condition:-

(i) The posts should be in grades above the lowest grade in Group 'A' of the Service concerned.

(ii) They should be classified as 'Scientific' or 'Technical' (in terms of Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Cabinet Affairs) OM No. 85/11/CF-61(1), dated 28.12.1961 according to which scientific and technical posts for which qualification in the natural sciences or exact sciences or applied science or in technology are prescribed and the incumbents of which have to use that knowledge in the discharge of their duties.

(iii) The posts should be 'for conducting research' or 'for organizing, guiding and directing research'.

It is also stated in the instruction that orders of the Minister concerned should be obtained before exempting any posts satisfying the above conditions from the purview of the scheme of reservation.

[Translation]

Development Project in Maoist Affected Districts

5968. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pending development projects/ schemes in maoist affected districts of the country;

(b) the funds allocated for the said purpose in the country, State-wise including Bihar;

(c) whether it is a fact that maoist take control over the funds allocated for development;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to combat LWE in an effective manner, which includes interventions in the areas of Security, Development, Ensuring rights and entitlements of forest dwellers/local community etc. Government is committed for holistic development of LWE affected areas. The status of projects taken up by Line Ministries at the behest of the MHA for LWE affected districts are as follows:

(i) Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I): Being implemented by MoRTH for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 9 States.

The Scheme envisages construction of 5422 km roads, of which 4,544 km roads have been completed.

(ii) Road Connectivity Project for LWE affected districts (RCPLWE): Being implemented by the MoRD as (RRP-II) for improving road connectivity in 44 LWE affected districts of 10 States. The Scheme envisages construction of 5,412 km roads and 126 bridges/culverts with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 11,725 crore. Sanctions has been conveyed to States for 4065 km.

(iii) Skill Development in LWE affected districts: Being implemented by the MoSDE in 47 LWE affected districts of 10 States. The Scheme envisages construction of 01 ITI in each of 47 districts and 02 Skill Development Centres

(SDCs) in each of 34 districts with financial implications of Rs. 407.85 crore by March, 2019. So far 15 ITIs and 43 SDCs have been completed.

(iv) Installation of Mobile Towers In the LWE affected districts: Being implemented by the Department of Telecom. In the first phase of the Scheme, 2329 mobile towers have been installed in the LWE affected States of AP (56), Bihar (250), Chhattisgarh (519), Jharkhand (816), MP (22), Maharashtra (65), Odisha (256), Telangana (173), UP (78), West Bengal (96).

The MHA also has a scheme, namely, 'Special Central Assistance for 35 worst LWE affected districts' (SCA) for providing impetus to development and fill critical gaps related to public infrastructure and services of emergent nature.

(b) State-wise information is given below:

Rs. in Crore

State	Fund allocated/released			
	RRP-I	Skill Development Scheme	SCA	RCP LWE
Andhra Pradesh	1164	7.35	5	119
Bihar	559	75.21	30	243
Chhattisgarh	2056	62.58	40	96
Jharkhand	1162	126.63	80	259
Maharashtra Pradesh	190	6.84	00	14
Maharashtra	839	15.70	5	60
Odisha	884	41.56	10	102
Telangana	00	6.84	5	144
Uttar Pradesh	56	6.84	00	43
West Bengal	00	6.84	00	00
Total	6,910	356.39	175	1,080

(c) to (e) No Madam. All development funds are channelled through Government Departments.

Review of Works Done by NGOs

5969. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE and EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the works done by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome in this regard;

(c) the details of such NGOs involved in irregularities; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against such NGOs, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Review of the performance of grantee Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) by the Ministry is a continuous process routinely carried out every year with a view to improve the workings of grantee NGOs.

(c) and (d) The details of NGOs found involved in irregularities and action taken by the Government against those NGOs are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of NGOs found involved in irregularities and Action Taken by the Government against them.

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Action Taken.
1	2	3
Scheme -> Assistance to Voluntary Organisation working for welfare of Scheduled Castes.		
1	Indrani Ram & Pamidipaga Raja Rao, Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted
2	Kinder Haus Organisation, Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted
3	Baba Organisation for Social Services, Andhra Pradesh.	Blacklisted
4	Sai Krishan Social Service Centre, Telangana	Blacklisted
5	Swan Education Society, Telangana	Blacklisted
6	Vivek Education Society, Karnataka	Blacklisted (#)
7	Gautam Education Society, Karnataka	Blacklisted (#)
8	Priyadarshini Seva Sanstha, Karnataka	Blacklisted (#)
9	Arundhati Education Trust, Karnataka	Show cause Notice issued
10	Adarsh Shikshna Prasarak . Mandal, Maharashtra	Show cause Notice issued
11	Jogaimata, Maharashtra.	Show cause Notice issued

1	2	3
12	Shanti Sravodaya Sanstha (2), Uttar Pradesh,	Blacklisted
13	Pawan Seva Sanstha, Uttar Pradesh.	Blacklisted
14	Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh.	Blacklisted (#)
15	Harijan Sevak Sangh, UP	Show cause Notice issued.
16	Bhartiya Samaj Seva Sansthan, UP	Show cause Notice issued
17	Vandemataram Foundation, UP	Show cause Notice issued
18	Ankita Bal Vidya Mandir Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
19	Manohar Bal Mandir Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
20	Gyan Deep Public School, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
21	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodyog Shisha Samiti, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
22	Prasasvi Sansthan, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted (#)
23	Adarsh Bal Vatika Vidhyalaya Samiti, Rajasthan	Show cause Notice issued
24	Mahaveer Bal Shiksha Avem, Rajasthan	Show cause Notice issued
25	Navodaya Bal Vidhyalaya Samiti, Rajasthan	Show cause Notice issued
26	Shri Krishna Vidhyalya Prabandhak Samiti, Rajasthan.	Show cause Notice issued
27	Jack & Jill Society, Rajasthan.	Show cause Notice issued

(#) State Government concerned requested to review and enquire about the NGO for taking appropriate action. Therefore order of Blacklisting, kept in abeyance.

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Action Taken.
1	2	3
Scheme -> Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/ EBCs/ DNTs		
28	Shri Gopal Shikshan and Samaj Seva Samiti, Morena, Madhya Pradesh	Blacklisted
29	Kamla Swasthya Evam Shiksha Prasarak Samiti, Morna, Madhya Pradesh	Blacklisted
30	Pawan Gramin Samaj Sewa Samiti, Morena, Madhya Pradesh	Blacklisted
Scheme -> Assistance for Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances.		
31	Chitragupt Shikshan Sansthan, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Blacklisted
32	Dholpur Rural Development, Karimganj, Assam.	Blacklisted
Scheme -> Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) Formerly known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons. (IPOP).		
33	Sree Sarda MahilaVignana Samithi, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted
34	R. T. Nagar Educational Trust, Ramnagar District, Karnataka	Blacklisted
35	Sri Sirdi Sai Baba Sikhshana Sounstana, District Bidar, Karnataka.	Blacklisted
36	Hyderabad Karnataka Dalit Women's Education Society, Hyderabad.	Blacklisted
37	Odisha Multipurpose Development Centre, Bhubaneshwar, Odhisha.	Blacklisted
38	Amar Jyoti Foundation, Lijwana, District Jind, Haryana,	Further grant stopped
39	Gram Swaraja Sansthan, Hisar, Haryana	Further grant stopped
40	Voluntary Institute for Rural Development, District Angul.	Further grant stopped

1	2	3
Scheme -> Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.		
41	Social Transpermatation and Rural Technology Jagdgirigurta Ranga Reddy District, Telangana.	Blacklisted

[English]

Women Police Officers

5970. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in police stations where women police officers/ personnel are not deployed/posted, women victims are hesitant to report crime against them to male police personnel and hence, such crime goes unreported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to post more women police personnel in police stations particularly in the semi-urban, rural and tribal areas to encourage women victims to report crime against them;

(d) whether the Government is considering to appoint special police officers/wardens from among the natives in such areas where there are no women police personnel so that they can help the women victims to register their complaints; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As 'Public Order' and 'Police' fall in list-II (State List) of the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments UT Administrations to make adequate representation of women police personnel in the State Police Forces and to ensure their posting in all police stations.

However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory dated 22.4.2013 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations to increase the strength of women police upto 33% of the total strength. All the State Governments have also been requested to create additional posts of women constables/Sis by converting the vacant posts of male staff. It has also been aimed that each police station

should have at least 3 women sub-inspectors and 10 women police constables.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD) in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahiia Police Volunteers (MPV) in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and help women in distress. All the Chief Secretaries of States/UTs were requested to adopt this initiative in their respective State. The MPV will encourage women to come forward with complaints of violence and discrimination, provide remedial information and assist them in taking their cases to the police. MPV will serve as an example to the village and encourage a woman friendly environment both within and outside the police station.

Procurement of Pulses and Oilseeds

5971. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the doubling of Government Guarantee from Rs. 9,500 crore to Rs. 19,000 crore for procurement of pulses and oilseeds at MSP under the price support scheme by NAFED, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this move will be helpful for farmers to bring more area of cultivation under pulses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has approved the enhancement of Government Guarantee from Rs.9,500 crore to Rs. 19,000 crore for procurement of pulses and oilseeds at MSP under the Price Support Scheme (PSS) by NAFED. This will ensure smooth procurement under PSS and to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale during the peak arrival period and provide remunerative prices with a view to encourage higher investment and production.

[Translation]

Strengthening of PDS

5972. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to further strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS) with the purpose of providing cheaper food products to the poor people in the country;

(b) if so, the extent to which the poor are likely to be benefited through this scheme; 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) For effective implementation of the Public Distribution System (PDS), Government is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations. The scheme comprises digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, online allocation, computerization of supply chain management, setting up of transparency portal and grievance redressal mechanisms. Rice/Wheat/Coarsegrains are being provided to the beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 3/2/1 per Kg respectively as prescribed under the National Food Security Act (NFSA). The scheme facilitates rightful targeting of the beneficiaries. A new Central scheme 'Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)' has been approved for implementation during 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 with the objective of integrate PDS system/portals of States/UTs with Central System/portals, introduction of National Portability, and National level de-duplication of ration cards/beneficiary, etc.

[English]

Study on Problem Due to Ceasefire Violation

5973. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a study group to examine the problems faced by people residing near the International Border and the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir in the wake of regular ceasefire violations by Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said study group has submitted any report in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated by the Government on the recommendations of the said study group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) A 'Study Group' was constituted under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (Internal Security) to examine the problems faced by people residing near the International Border and the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir in the wake of regular ceasefire violations by Pakistan.

(c) and (d) As per the assigned tasks, the Study Group visited the bordering areas / villages in the districts of Jammu, Samba, Kathua, Rajouri and Poonch. Based on the recommendations of the Study Group, multiple steps have been initiated which are as under:

- (i) Approval for construction of 14460 Bunkers i.e. 13029 Individual and 1431 Community bunkers in the border areas.
- (ii) Compensation for damage to crops, livestock etc. by cross border firing at par with NDRF norms.
- (iii) Approval has also been given to raise two New Border Battalions for J&K Police.

Housing Sector

5974. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of reports that more than half of the newly constructed houses in the country are lying vacant and the housing sector is hit due to falling demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that vacant houses leads to inflated prices and results in shortage of housing and denial of the same to the needy;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to remove this anomaly and boost the housing sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) As per Census 2011, there are 11 million houses lying vacant. However, no specific assessment has been made on impact of vacant houses on prices,

since price of houses is market driven and depends upon demand and supply factors.

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 approve projects for sanction of houses under any of the available verticals to address the housing shortage.

Payment of Insurance Claims

5975. SHRI KRUPAL BALA JI TUMANE:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

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

(a) whether the Government has paid the insurance claim as compensation for damage of crops due to flood and drought during the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the amount paid by the Government as compensation, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the insurance amount is likely to be paid by the Government;

(d) whether the amount being provided as compensation is not adequate; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) claims are to be settled by insurance companies within three weeks of receipt of yield data from the State Government provided premium subsidy has also been received from Government, both Centre and State. As far as claims of current year are concerned following the harvest of Kharif crop from October-December, the States are being followed up to provide yield data and their share in premium subsidy at the earliest. In respect of Rabi 2017-18, the harvest season is currently on. Further, this year the crop insurance portal

was also launched to promote better administration of the scheme. While it has helped to integrate all stakeholders, there are ground level challenges especially with banks and cooperatives in inputting farmer data. Regarding adequacy of compensation, it is stated that the sum insured under PMFBY has been increased and made equal to the scale of finance of the crop to ensure maximum risk coverage.

[English]

Online Visa System

5976. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Online Visa System under the Immigration, Visa, Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) project has been operationalised;

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

(c) whether e-Visa scheme, introduced in the year 2014 for Tourism category, has been extended to cover Business and Medical categories and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has revamped FCRA website to make it more user friendly, transparent and to ensure a hassle-free interaction of the user with the Government; and

(e) whether the banks have been integrated with the FCRA System for better coordination of the incoming foreign contributions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The integrated online visa application under Immigration, Visa, Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) has been operationalized in 167 Indian missions abroad. Besides this, offices of 12 FRROs & 608 FROs also provide visa related services to foreigners in India.

(c) e-Visa scheme introduced in 2014 for Tourism has been extended cover Business and Medical purposes also from 01.04.2017.

(d) FCRA web-portal of Ministry of Home Affairs has been revamped to make it more user-friendly, transparent & richer in data. It ensures hassle free interface between the user and government.

(e) A total of 53 banks have been integrated with FCRA system for better monitoring of the incoming foreign

contribution. A list of these Banks is available on web-portal www.fcraonline.nic.in of the MHA

Revamping of Consumer Protection Act

5977. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the Consumer Protection Act in the light of new challenges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the changes that have taken place in the market since the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act 1986, the Government decided to modernise the 31 year old consumer protection legislation to meet the new challenges and introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in the Lok Sabha on 5.1.2018.

Housing Projects

5978. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU :

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV :

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

(a) whether a large number of residential housing projects have been delayed in different parts of the country and if so, the details of the delayed projects, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to have a central database of all the housing projects to capture their status and delays and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the builders have failed to deliver flats to buyers even after several years, forcing buyers to pay both rent and EMI;

(d) if so, the details thereof including compensation paid to buyers and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether a large number of complaints have been received against builders regarding violation of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA);

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(g) the other steps taken by the Government for strict implementation of RERA to ensure time bound delivery of housing projects by the builders and completion of delayed housing projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (g) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data base or information of housing projects delayed by builders. Under the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, (Act), the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/Union Territory is required to publish and maintain a website of records for public viewing of relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been receiving complaints regarding delay by builders in delivering the possession of the houses/flats to the customers. Land and Colonisation being State subjects, these complaints are referred to the State/Union Territory concerned for appropriate action.

Further Section 4(2)(I)(D) of the Act provides for compulsory deposit of seventy per cent of the amount realized from allottees in a separate account to cover the cost of construction and land cost.

The Act also, inter alia, makes the promoter liable for refund of amount, with interest and compensation, in applicable cases, in accordance with the relevant provisions, in case the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of the apartment, plot or building as per the terms of the agreement for sale or duly completed by the specified date.

[Translation]

New Drug Policy

5979. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:
SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY KOTHA:
SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new drug policy to provide life saving drugs at affordable prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said policy is likely to be made effective;

(c) whether the Government has received the report of the task force constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen on Drug Pricing Control and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of recommendation made by the task force on Drug Pricing Control and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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) At present there is no concrete proposal of a new drug policy at Governmental level. A discussion draft eliciting the basic contents that should go into a draft pharmaceutical policy was discussed amongst some stakeholders which included:

- Making essential drugs accessible at affordable prices to the common masses;
- Providing a longer term stable policy environment for the Pharmaceutical sector;
- Making India sufficiently self-reliant in end to end indigenous drug manufacturing;
- Ensuring world class quality of drugs for domestic consumption & exports;
- Creating an environment for R&D to produce innovator drugs;
- Ensuring growth and development of the Indian Pharma Industry.

It was a preliminary discussion and no timeline has been fixed in this regard.

(c) In November, 2004 the Government set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Advisor, erstwhile Planning Commission, to look into the issue of price control, option other than price control and other issues and to make recommendations for making available life saving drugs. The Pronab Sen Committee submitted its recommendation in September, 2005.

(d) The Task Force had recommended that the price regulation should be on the basis of essentiality of the drugs and it should be applied only for formulations and not to upstream products such as bulk drugs. The Department of Pharmaceuticals prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality on which comments were received from various stakeholders and the same was placed before the Group of Ministers (GoM). Based on the recommendations of the GoM, National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy-2012(NPPP-2012) was formulated for controlling and regulating the prices of medicines of specified dosages and strengths as under National List of Essential Medicines-2011. NPPP-2012 was placed before the Cabinet and after its approval by the Cabinet on 22.11.2012, NPPP-2012 was notified on 07.12.2012. Subsequently, the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) was also notified.

[*English*]

State-of-the-Art Technology in FPI

5980. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has invited 100% FDI in food processing industries and initiated to introduce state-of-the-art technology of international standards for the development of Food Processing Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the value of foreign investment received for the purpose during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government has also fixed target to reduce the wastage of agricultural products through such a move and by inviting more FDI in this field and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Government has already approved 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the food processing sector through automatic route subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions. Also, 100% FDI with Government approval for retail marketing, including through e-commerce, is allowed for food products manufactured or produced in India. The year-wise FDI equity inflow into the food processing sector is as follows:

FDI Equity Inflows in Food Processing Sector

Year	FDI Inflow (In US\$ Million)
2014-15	515.86
2015-16	505.88
2016-17	727.22

Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion

(c) Though no specific target has been fixed to reduce the wastage of agricultural produces, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) 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 to, inter alia, reduce wastages of agricultural produces along the entire value/supply chain through creation of robust modern infrastructure. In addition to allowing FDI into food processing sector, Government has taken a number of policy initiatives like creation of a special fund of Rs.2000 crore in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide affordable credit to food processing sector; classification of food & agro-based processing units and cold chain as agriculture activity for Priority Sector Lending (PSL); lower Goods & Service Tax (GST) rates for majority of food products, 100% exemption of Income Tax on profit for new food processing units, concessional import duty for import of plant and machinery under project import benefit scheme etc.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: What is the matter?

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

11.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the
Clock. (Hon. Speaker in the Chair)*

...(Interruptions)

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri G. Hah and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion on different matters. The matter though important do not warrant interruption of business of the day. I have, therefore, not allowed any notice of Adjournment Motion.

13.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9098/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, for the years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, for the years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.
- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions)

showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9099/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2016-17.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9100/16/18]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:-
 - (i) S.O. 4117(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017, regarding fixation of use conversion charges on upper residential floors of various markets (Sarojini Nagar Market, Khan Market and Green Park Extension etc.).
 - (ii) S.O. 1053(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2018, regarding modification in the Unified Building Bye Laws for Delhi, 2016 and notified under Section 57 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 are operative part of Unified Building Bye Laws for Delhi, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9101/16/18]

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 a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution:—

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Civil) (No. 3 of 2018) (Compliance Audit Observations) - Union Territories

without Legislatures for the year ended March, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9102/16/18]

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Civil) (No. 4 of 2018) - Compliance Audit Observations) for the year ended March, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9103/16/18]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:-
- (i) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, India, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.
 - (ii) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, India, New Delhi, 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. L.T. 9104/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Enemy Property (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.256(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Enemy Property Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9105/16/18]

[*English*]

SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA to lay on the Table a copy each of the following—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): On behalf of Shri Parshottam Rupala, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

- (1) S.O. 909 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2018, fixing the price of 45 kg bag of Urea under sub-clause 1 of clause 3 of the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985.

- (2) S.O. 866 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2018, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 359 (E) dated 24th January, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9106/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Director (Group 'A' Post) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification NO. G.S.R, 62 in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2018 under article 309 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9107/16/18]

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, Guwahati, for the year 2015-2016, 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. L.T. 9108/16/18]

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTRUE

51st Report

[*English*]

DR. TAPAS MANDAL (Ranaghat): I beg to present the Fifty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2017-18) on the Subject 'Variance in Cost and Quality of Agricultural Tools and Implements being provided to the Farmers under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and problems being faced by the Farmers due to Imported

Power Tillers - A Review' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

142nd Report

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA (Bhilwara): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the 142 Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in its 138th Report on 'Activities and Functioning of Spices Board'.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rajnath Singh Ji.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rajnath Singh ji will give some statement. Please listen him.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Incidents of Violence during Bharat Bandh
called on 2nd April, 2018**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Hon. Speaker Madam, I rise to make a Statement on incidents of violence that have taken place during Bharat Bandh in the country. ...(Interruptions)

I am here to make a Statement on a very serious issue. Therefore, I would like to appeal all the Hon. Members to maintain order in the House. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, yesterday incidents of violence and arson

took place in many parts of the country. During Bharat Bandh, 8 people lost their lives in violence... (Interruptions) Apart from the 6 people who lost their lives in MP, one in UP and another in Rajasthan, incidents of clashes between the police and the protestors have also taken place during the bandh. ...(Interruptions)

First of all, I would like to convey my deep condolences to the families of those who lost their lives in these incidents. ...(Interruptions)

I fully understand the widespread resentment among the people in the wake of the Supreme Court Judgments. I wish to inform the House that the Government of India was not a party in this case. Concerned with the decision, the people have taken to the streets. ...(Interruptions) On behalf of the Government of India, I would like to say that the Government is fully committed towards the protection provided to the SC/ST people under the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)

Through this House, I would like to assure that there has been no dilution in the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act whatsoever by the Government. Rather after coming to power and examining the existing provisions of this Act, we have taken a decision to strengthen it further. ...(Interruptions)

In the year 2015 the Government passed the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act. As part of the amendment, new offences were added which were not there earlier. ...(Interruptions) It was also observed that due to delay in filing the chargesheet against the culprit, the vulnerable victims/witnesses were influenced and silenced forcefully and the charges were never established. In order to protect them, the provision of witness protection was added with this amendment. ...(Interruptions) Not only that, the Government has also enhanced the compensation payable to the victims. We have also provided that action shall be taken against those Government Servants found negligent in implementing this Act. ...(Interruptions)

I wish to assure again that the Government is fully committed to protect the interests of the SC/ST. ...(Interruptions)

Immediately after the judgement of the Supreme Court, a decision was taken by the government to file a review petition and I want to inform the House that this petition has been filed on 2nd April.(Interruptions) On behalf of the government the learned Attorney General has made a plea in the Supreme Court for an urgent

hearing. ...(*Interruptions*) and the Hon. Supreme Court has agreed to hear the petition at 2 PM today. This shows the prompt action taken by the Government and does not leave any doubt regarding the intention of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*) I also wish to clarify that after the judgement of the Supreme Court on 20 March, 2018, within the span of only six working days, without losing any time and acting swiftly, the Government filed the review petition in the Supreme Court on 02.04.2018. ...(*Interruptions*)

I also wish to inform that all kinds of rumours being spread on the issue of reservation are false and baseless. ...(*Interruptions*)

The Government is fully sensitive to protect the interests of SC/ST community and Madam Speaker I appeal all the citizens to maintain peace and order. ...(*Interruptions*) We have issued advisory to all the States to maintain peace. We have provided all assistance sought by the States immediately to restore peace. ...(*Interruptions*) The Ministry of Home Affairs is keeping a close vigil and is in constant touch with the State Governments. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, through this House I appeal to all the citizens to maintain peace and harmony. ...(*Interruptions*) I also appeal to all the political parties to fully cooperate in maintaining peace and harmony in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9108/A/16/18]

12.11 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notices of Motion of No-Confidence

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from S/Shri Thota Narasimham, Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy, Y.V. Subba Reddy, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu, N.K. Premachandran, Srinivas Kesineni, P, Karunakaran, Mohd. Salim, Shrimati Renuka Butta, Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Jayadev Galla, Asaduddin Owaisi and C.N. Jayadevan. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats. I have to put it before the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: I will have to do head count also. Please you sit down first. How can I do it?

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Kalyan ji, what do you want to say?

[*English*]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Madam, with what the hon. Minister has said before the Supreme Court at paragraph 30 of the Judgement, ...*

HON. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: There will be no discussion on Minister's Statement.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: See, this will not do everyday. I am not able to take up No Confidence Motion.

HON. SPEAKER: Jyotiraditya ji, what do you want to say regarding this?

[*English*]

SHRI JYOTIRDATIYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Madam, we are very clear. We want a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*) There are more than 50 Members, who are standing in the House. ...(*Interruptions*) We want a discussion as the dilution of the SC/ST Act has been done by the Supreme Court. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

HON.SPEAKER: I know that, but that will not do. I am sorry.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Shri Ananthkumar ji wants to say something.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

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

* Not recorded

ANANT KUMAR): Madam Speaker, Jyotiraditya Ji is saying that there should be a discussion on No Confidence Motion. We are ready for this since last 15 days. The Government is ready. ...(Interruptions) But I request to Jyotiraditya Ji to maintain order. When he maintains order then only you will allow the motion and you will be able to head count. ...(Interruptions) If anyone is obstructing it, then it is certainly Congress Party which is doing it. ...(Interruptions) From the day one, they have been obstructing it. ...(Interruptions) They are following sham democracy. ...(Interruptions) Though they speak lot about Democracy outside the House but they try to obstruct the proceedings of the House and Democracy when they come here. ...(Interruptions) Madam, this cannot be accepted. We are always ready for discussion on No Confidence Motion. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Both the things cannot be done together. You are making noise and at the same time you are requesting for head count.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. It cannot go on like this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am requesting all of you to go back.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You will stand up, you will make noise and you will also ask for counting. All things cannot happen together.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Those who really want discussion, should sit down quietly. Standing up and shouting will serve no purpose.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Does not happen like this.

[English]

You will have to go.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: All member are seated. You have to go back. Only then, I can count.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not do that.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You are not going back. I cannot count.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the notices before the House. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, this is not the way. You please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 4th April, 2018.

12.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 4, 2018/Chaitra 14, 1940 (Saka).

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