

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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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 Laser Typeset by M/s. Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, Delhi-110053

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 06, 2018/Phalgun 15, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: It is a vibrant House.

(Interruptions)

11.0½hrs

(At this stage, Shri Arvind Sawant, Shri J.C. Divakar Reddy, Shri Rajiv Satav, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri B. Vinod Kumar, Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy and some others came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 141.

(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o' Clock.

11.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Armed Police Forces

*141. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) established in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken all necessary steps to fulfil the requirements of CAPF in the country;

(c) if so, the steps taken to modernize the said forces with state-of-the-art weapons and other services to ensure smooth functioning and discharging of duties at the ground level; and

(d) the total amount allocated and utilized for CAPF during each of the last three years and the current year, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR);
(a) There are five Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), namely, Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), established in the country.

(b) Yes, Madam. The requirement of CAPFs keep evolving over time. The steps taken to fulfill the requirement of CAPFs are as under:-

(i) Housing

Against the authorization of 2,70,560 houses, 1,00,545 houses are available to the CAPF personnel. The housing satisfaction level is therefore 37.16%. In the last three years, 9896 houses have been constructed. At present, 26,775 houses are under construction and 14,858 are under process of sanction/tendering. On completion of all housing units, satisfaction level will be 52.55% against authorization.

(ii) HRA for CAPF personnel staying in barracks:

Government has approved grant of HRA to Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBORs) of CAPFs, staying in barracks.

(iii) In addition to CGHS medical facilities available to Central Government employees, there are 39 composite hospitals for providing specialty services to the CAPF personnel and their family members. CAPFs personnel and their families can also take treatment from recognized private hospitals, if such specialized services are not available in CAPFs hospitals.

(iv) The Government has accepted the recommendations of 7th Central Pay Commission for common Risk & Hardship Matrix for Defence and CAPF personnel.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Revenue	11588.19	11539.62	12198.38	12152.36	14080.41	14113.39	15335.54	14901.78
Capital	1102.63	975.76	1543.56	1467.77	644.88	521.11	848.05	679.82
Total	12690.82	12515.38	13741.94	13620.13	14725.29	14634.50	16183.59	15581.60
CISF								
Revenue	4895.53	4935.75	5593.70	5579.45	6776.02	6772.72	7874.59	7358.20
Capital	116.75	101.78	221.20	201.03	221.16	129.25	281.54	141.25
Total	5012.28	5037.53	5814.90	5780.48	6997.18	6901.97	8156.13	7499.45
CRPF								
Revenue	12542.42	12520.75	13706.09	13723.66	16298.74	16155.66	17867.20	17411.23
Capital	848.40	788.21	514.40	462.81	515.17	507.30	888.27	824.69
Total	13390.82	13308.96	14220.49	14186.47	16813.91	16662.96	18755.47	18235.92
ITBP								
Revenue	3344.53	3341.82	3469.20	3491.12	4291.13	4379.59	4767.87	4616.21
Capital	355.33	345.01	366.43	368.73	437.45	403.35	558.87	477.93
Total	3699.86	3686.83	3835.63	3859.85	4728.58	4782.94	5326.74	5094.14
SSB								
Revenue	3095.67	3091.01	3263.08	3295.56	3984.31	3931.61	4414.26	4410.16
Capital	316.22	308.63	552.00	529.41	483.84	429.01	570.20	430.45
Total	3411.89	3399.64	3815.08	3824.97	4468.15	4360.62	4984.46	4840.61
G.Total	38205.67	37948.34	41428.04	41271.90	47733.11	47342.99	53406.39	51251.72

[Translation]

Agriculture Related Schemes

*142. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to review the financial management of agriculture related Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also organised review meetings with the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government for effective utilization of funds and monitoring of Centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (e) The financial management of agriculture related Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) is not being considered for any review. The funding pattern of CSS is generally in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and most States and 90:10 for the North-Eastern and Hilly States.

The Government of India regularly monitors progress of Schemes through meetings with concerned officers of the State Governments. Every year in

several forums like the National Conferences on Kharif and Rabi campaigns, Zonal conferences and weekly video conferences reviews are regularly held with the State Governments. Further, officers of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare frequently visit the States to keep a close watch on the implementation of various agricultural schemes including utilization of funds. Provision of concurrent monitoring and evaluation is also there. Web-based online reporting systems are also in place for most schemes. Details of scheme-wise mechanisms of concerted monitoring are placed in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Steps Being Taken for Monitoring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

National Food Security Mission (NFSM): At the district level, monitoring is undertaken by Food Security Mission Executive Committee (DFSMEC) supported by the Project Management Team. At the State level, the activities of the Mission are monitored by a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the State Mission Director with members from the line departments, State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Lead Bank, NABARD etc. At the National level, the activities of the Mission are monitored by a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Mission Director with members from DAC&FW, ICAR, SAUs, CDDs and officials of State Departments concerned. The National Level Monitoring Teams (NLMOTs) have also been constituted for each state for monitoring the activities of the Mission.

National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): Mission Monitoring Committee meets periodically to oversee the monitoring activities of the NMOOP and to review the physical and financial progress.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH): Progress of MIDH is monitored, through review meetings and field visits by Joint Inspection Teams (JIT) to the various States. Accounts of SHMs are also audited every year to track expenditure under the Mission. Web based progress monitoring system is in

place wherein physical and financial progress is uploaded on a monthly basis.

Soil Health Management (SHM) & Soil Health Card (SHC): The monitoring of SHM & SHC is being carried out through visits by officers to States and also through weekly Video Conferencing.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yoiana (RKVY): In respect of RKVY, State Level Sanctioning Committee Meeting (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State, is responsible for utilization of funds and monitoring of RKVY scheme. Further, there is a continuous web based monitoring system known as RKVY-RDMIS, which States/ UTs update constantly for their projects. Also, infrastructure projects are to be geo-tagged by States through a mobile based application on BHUVAN platform specially designed by NRSC/ISRO for RKVY.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yoiana (PKVY): In respect of, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) video conferences are conducted with the States every fifteen days besides regular desk reviews. Field visits by officials of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare are also undertaken.

Sub-Mission of Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM): SMAM is regularly monitored with the State Governments besides reviewing the position of unspent balances and physical progress during the video conferences, zonal conferences.

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA): Activities of the ATMA Scheme are monitored and evaluated at periodic intervals through a specific mechanism generated at different levels - Block, District, State & National. M&E is conducted through Block Farmer Advisory Committee (BFAC) and Block Technology Team (BTT) & ATMA-Governing Board (GB) (District level). Effective M&E is also ensured through regular field visits of Inter Disciplinary Teams. Apart from the above, a web based online reporting system *i.e.* Extension Reforms Monitoring System (ERMS) is in place.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yoiana (PMKSY): A concerted monitoring mechanism viz. web based, video conferencing, desk reviews, field visits

etc. for better implementation is in place. Accordingly, review meetings/video conferences of the schemes with implementing agencies are being organized periodically for effective implementation and utilization of funds. MIS has been developed for PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop. PMKSY is already on board, the DBT Bharat Portal.

Rainfed Area Development (RAD): A concerted monitoring mechanism viz. web based, video conferencing, desk reviews, field visits etc. for better implementation is in place. Accordingly, review meetings/video conferences of the schemes with implementing agencies are being organized periodically for effective implementation and utilization of funds. MIS has been developed for RAD.

Submission on Agro Forestry: A concerted monitoring mechanism viz. web based, video conferencing, desk reviews, field visits etc. for better implementation is in place. Accordingly, review meetings/video conferences of the schemes with implementing agencies are being organized periodically for effective implementation and utilization of funds.

Rental Policy

*143. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the percentage of people residing in rented accommodation in metro cities like Delhi and Mumbai in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, metro city-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the rental policy so as to check untimely eviction of tenants by landlords; 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) As reported under Census 2011, 27.5% of the total urban residents are living in rental housing. Details of people living on rented accommodation in metro cities are not available. However, the State-wise details of people living in rented accommodation as per Census 2011 in urban areas, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Since 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, the matter relating to eviction of tenants by landlords comes under the purview of the rental laws/bye-laws of States/Union Territories.

However, in order to create a vibrant, sustainable and inclusive rental housing market in the country, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is preparing a National Urban Rental Housing Policy.

Statement

State Wise Housing Data as per 2011 Census: Housing Ownership

State	Urban		
	Owned	Rented	Any other
1	2	3	4
INDIA	69.16	27.55	3.3
Jammu and Kashmir	91.23	6.48	2.28
Himachal Pradesh	49.48	45.19	5.34
Punjab	78.3	18.63	3.06
Chandigarh	48.4	46.15	5.45
Uttarakhand	66.79	26.63	6.58

	1	2	3	4
Haryana		75.26	21.71	3.04
NCT of Delhi		67.9	28.49	3.61
Rajasthan		80.86	16.93	2.22
Uttar Pradesh		82.2	14.97	2.83
Bihar		83.01	13.66	3.34
Sikkim		32.88	63.62	3.49
Arunachal Pradesh		29.3	56.44	14.27
Nagaland		40.54	54.95	4.5
Manipur		88.9	9.13	1.97
Mizoram		47.94	49.1	2.96
Tripura		81.96	15.16	2.88
Meghalaya		44.18	50.61	5.21
Assam		64.02	30.9	5.08
West Bengal		75.57	20.35	4.08
Jharkhand		63.18	27.29	9.53
Odisha		59.96	31.4	8.64
Chhattisgarh		70.01	23.7	6.29
Madhya Pradesh		74.45	21.11	4.44
Gujarat		72.52	24.28	3.2
Daman and Diu		28.85	67.88	3.27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		34.76	62.93	2.31
Maharashtra		69.78	27.19	3.03
Andhra Pradesh		53.7	44.33	1.97
Karnataka		51.05	46.05	2.9
Goa		73.33	22.61	4.06
Lakshadweep		82.24	15.76	2
Kerala		88.3	10	1.7
Tamil Nadu		57.45	40.21	2.34
Puducherry		57.29	38.94	3.77

1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45.12	50.55	4.33

Ownership status of Census houses: The information regarding ownership status of every household was collected. If a household was self-occupying the Census house owned by it and not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household was considered as living in an 'owned' house. A household was treated as living in 'rented' house if rent was paid or contracted for by the household in cash or kind. Accommodation provided by employer like Government quarters, etc. was also treated as rented. The codes used were, Owned-1/Rented-2/Anyother-3

[English]

Revitalisation of Agriculture Sector

*144. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether there is a need to formulate long-term and medium-term Action Plans for augmenting/attracting public and private investments to revitalize the agriculture sector and increase its growth rate, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) the details of the amount invested/ released and utilised for the purpose and the achievements thereof;

(c) whether public investment in the agriculture sector is critical and it forms only 15 per cent of the total investment in this sector;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate/evolve policies to channelize greater private investments through Government schemes in farm inputs, irrigation, marketing, post-harvest management, land development and capacity building of institutions and if so, the measures initiated in this regard; and

(e) the other programmes/schemes launched to help the farmers for improving productivity and getting better economic returns?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, a medium term action plan for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 as per existing schemes is in place for augmenting/ attracting public and private investments to revitalize the agriculture sector and increase its growth rate.

Further, as a long term programme, the Central Government is also working to achieve the target of doubling the income of farmers by 2022, which will also contain recommendation for long term action plan for augmenting/attracting public and private investments to revitalize the agriculture sector and increase its growth rate. For this purpose, the Government has 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. In order to have consultation with the stakeholders across the country in finalizing the strategy, the Committee has been placing its reports in public domain. As of now, nine thematic Volumes of the draft Report prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion. The recommendations have been taken into consideration by the Government for inclusion in the work plans.

Further in view of the importance of agriculture sector, the Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation for the agriculture sector. The details of Budget Estimates and utilization from 2014-15 to 2018-19 in respect of all the three Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are as follow:-

(₹ in crore) (as on 26.02.2018)		
Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3
2014-15	31542.95	26572.31
2015-16	25460.51	49677.32

1	2	3
2016-17	45035.20	48957.00
2017-18	51576.00	40216.29
2018-19	58080.00	—

Corpus Funds for supplementing budgetary resources are as follows :

- (1) Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of ₹40,000 crore for funding of 99 priority large & medium irrigation projects.
- (2) Micro Irrigation Fund of ₹5,000 crore with NABARD as announced in Union Budget of 2017-18.
- (3) Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund with an outlay of ₹10,881 crore.
- (4) Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Fund of ₹7,550 crore and Animal Husbandry

Infrastructure Development Fund of ₹2,450 crore have been announced in Budget 2018-19.

- (5) Market Infrastructure Development Fund of ₹2000 crore has been announced in Budget 2018-19.

It may be appreciated that, following higher devolution of finances to the State Governments, the funding pattern is generally in the ratio of 60:40 for most States and 90:10 for the North-Eastern and Hilly States. Hence, the total investments in the agriculture sector is much higher.

Public investment in the agriculture sector is of great importance. As per estimates provided by National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme

Implementation, details of public and private investment measured in terms of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agriculture & allied sector at current prices during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given below:-

*GCF in Agriculture & Allied Sector**

(₹ Crore)

Year	Public	Private	Total	% Share of Public Sector in GCF
2013-14	40827	290009	330836	12
2014-15	47319	284545	331863	14
2015-16	52267	239721	291989	18
2016-17	64410	279066	343476	19

*As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation for 2016-17 released on 31st January, 2018

There is a gradual increase in public investment in Agriculture and Allied Sector over the years.

As agriculture is a State subject, it is also the responsibility of States to take necessary steps for holistic development of agriculture based on local needs and priorities. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes and it has taken several steps to channelize greater investments through various schemes in farm inputs, irrigation,

marketing, post-harvest management, food processing, capacity building etc. some of the Schemes/programmes are as follow:-

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) scheme, which is a major scheme for incentivizing States to increase Investment in agriculture and allied sectors, has been approved for continuation for three years as Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture & Allied Sector Rejuvenation *i.e.* (RKVY-RAFTAAR) which aims at making farming as a remunerative economic activity.

The new Guidelines provide for major allocation for creation of production and post-production infrastructure, beside promoting agri-enterprises and incubation facilities.

A Model State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 has been shared with the States for adoption. In the Model APLM Act, 2017, provisions includes setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards. A new market architecture under which 22,000 rural haats are to be upgraded as centers of aggregation and direct sale-purchase of agri-commodities has been announced in the Budget for 2018-19.

National Agriculture Market Scheme (E-NAM) is an innovative market process to revolutionize agri-markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'.

To promote the mechanization of small and marginal farm holdings and farm holding in difficult area with low level of mechanization, efforts have also been made to encourage private investment in establishment of farm machinery hubs for custom hiring services and high-tech hubs through credit linked back ended subsidy.

Assistance is provided for Integrated pack house, pre-cooling units, reefer vehicles, cold storages under post harvest component of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). The component is demand/entrepreneur driven through commercial ventures for which Government assistance is credit linked and back ended.

Under Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme, soil testing labs are established mainly located at district/block level, with the objective of employment generation for rural youth and to expedite analysis of soil samples. For setting up of projects, there is a provision of financial assistance up to 75% of total cost of ₹5 lakh per project will be provided to village entrepreneurs. Financial assistance will also be provided for sample collection, testing and printing and distribution of Soil health Cards to the village entrepreneurs.

The Department is implementing the 'Per Drop More Crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). Per Drop More Crop mainly focuses on increasing water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation). The component is demand driven and available for beneficiaries/farmers through assistance as credit linked and back ended subsidy.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with an outlay of ₹6000.00 crore for the period of 2016-20 to provide a big boost to the growth of modern food processing industries.

(e) At present, the Government is implementing various schemes to synchronise with higher gains for the farmers. Details are as follows:-

- For higher production through productivity gains
 - o National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- cereals, pulses, oilseeds, nutri-rich cereals, commercial crops
 - o Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)- high growth rate of horticulture crops.
- For reduction in cost of cultivation
 - o Soil Health Card (SHC) (2 year cycle)- ensure judicious use of fertilizer application and thus save money of farmers,
 - o Neem Coated Urea (NCU) (universal)- is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance availability of nitrogen to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application
 - o The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) - micro irrigation component (1.2 million ha/yr target)- with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, comprising water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.
 - o Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) - PKVY is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase

- net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- To ensure remunerative returns
 - o National Agriculture Market Scheme (E-NAM) is an innovative market process to revolutionize agri-markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'
 - o A new model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017" has been released on 24th April, 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. This has been derived after many deliberations over the earlier model APMC Act 2003 and the need for inclusion of progressive reforms required in the agriculture marketing sector. In the Model APLM Act, 2017, provisions includes setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards. The model Act is in different stages of adoption by various states.
 - o Warehousing and post-harvest loans at concessional rate of interest so as to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts.
 - o Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified by the Government for certain crops.
 - o Procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton are undertaken by central agencies at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) at the request of the concerned State Government,
 - o Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture & horticulture products, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under PSS.
 - For risk management and sustainable practices
 - o Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) & Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWCIS) (cover 50% GCA by 2018-19)-provides insurance cover at all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances and available to the farmers at very low rates of premium.
 - o Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)- is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer
 - o Mission organic Farming in North-East-MoVCD (NE)- Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country.
 - o Allied activities as follows:
 - "Har Medh Par Ped" launched during 2016-17 to encourage tree plantation on farm land " Har Medh Par Ped", along with crops/ cropping system. The scheme is being implemented in the states those have notified liberalized transit regulations for transport of timber. Implementation of the scheme has been started in 8 States and during 2016-17 and in 12 more States during 2017-18 after notifying liberalized transit regulations. Other States are also being motivated to notify liberalized transit regulations. Agroforestry will not only help in increasing soil organic carbon but also in creating additional source of income to farmers.
 - National Bamboo Mission has been announced in the Union Budget 2018-19 for value chain based holistic development of this sector as a supplement to farm income.
 - Bee-Keeping: During the last 3 year (2014-15 and 2016-17) the number of honey bee colonies that were 20 lacs in 2014-15 have increased to 30 lacs during

2016-17, registering an increase of 10 lacs. Honey production in 2011-14 was 2,18,950 metric tons which has increased to 2,63,930 metric tons during 2014-17 i.e an increase of 20.54%.

Dairying: Dairy sector is being promoted through schemes like Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Bovine Productivity Mission and various dairy development related projects are being implemented.

Fisheries: Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.

Zero Budget Natural Farming

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to launch Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) project to promote organic farming practices in the country and if so, the details including the aims and objectives thereof;

(b) whether ZBNF is associated with low carbon farming which is promoted internationally and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ZBNF will lower the cost of inputs of farmers and improve the capacity to increase the farm income and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether ZBNF is climate change resilient and will protect the soil from degradation and also help in retaining soil fertility and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any State in the country has adopted such practice and if so, the details thereof along with the production rates and farmers' satisfactory report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (e) Govt. of India has been promoting organic farming under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015-16 which promotes various organic

farming under sustainable agriculture like Natural Farming, Rishi Farming, Vedic Farming, Cow Farming, Homa Farming etc, also include Zero Budget Natural Farming. The State of Andhra Pradesh has been promoting Zero Based Natural Farming (ZBNF) since 2015-16 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and PKVY. It aims for sustainable agriculture production with eco-friendly process in tune with nature and to produce chemical free agricultural produce. It involves least use of inputs thereby decreasing the cost of production. Organic farming including ZBNF is climate change resilient to a great extent protecting soil from degradation and ensuring continued soil productivity.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has reported that around 1.63 lakh farmers are practicing ZBNF as on date. The State indicated that ZBNF is a low carbon farming method. In the crop cutting experiments (CCEs) conducted across 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh in ZBNF areas, it is observed that in 88% of CCEs, increase in yield value and reduction in cost of cultivation have together contributed to increase in net incomes to the farmers. In 10 % of the CCEs, decrease in yield value is compensated by reduction in cost thereby resulting in overall increase in the income to the farmers. Only 2 % of the CCEs have shown that decrease in yield value could not be compensated by decrease in cost.

Crime Incidents

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

(a) whether incidents of rapes, murders, attacks on senior citizens and ill-treatment of women are on the rise in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to control crimes including rape, molestation and eve-teasing and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are disparaging remarks of Delhi being called the rape capital of India and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in consultation with the States to remedy the situation and protect women from all types of crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of Crime-head-wise and State/UT-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases that resulted in conviction, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted for crimes against senior citizens during 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of State/UT-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases that resulted in conviction, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted during 2014-2016 for assault on women with intent to outrage their modesty and cruelty by husband or his relatives are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III. respectively. Details of State/UT-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases compounded and withdrawn, cases in which trials have been completed, cases that resulted in conviction, conviction rate, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted for the offence of rape during 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. Crime-head-wise and State/UT-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases that resulted in conviction, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women during 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(b) to (d) As per information furnished by NCRB, the total number of rape cases registered in Delhi & all over India is as under;

Years	2014	2015	2016
Cases registered in Delhi	2096	2199	2155
Cases registered all over India	36735	34651	38947

Delhi Police is taking necessary steps to curb such crimes through diligent policing and carrying out awareness programmes.

'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.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on Crime against women to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. These also emphasize that speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes such as rape, murder etc., and that the medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. These advisories also direct States/UTs for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Statement – I

State/UT-Wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes Against Senior Citizen During 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1852	1117	124	1821	1449	155
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	0	4	4	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	496	391	2	711	596	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	833	736	74	1155	1107	103
6.	Goa	73	36	1	58	58	1
7.	Gujarat	372	255	0	465	404	0
8.	Haryana	310	201	4	417	402	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	188	138	1	254	226	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	11	0	12	12	0
12.	Karnataka	642	355	6	791	576	6
13.	Kerala	758	582	30	840	755	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3438	3156	128	5556	5466	208
15.	Maharashtra	3981	1973	79	4283	3257	96
16.	Manipur	14	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	4	0	4	4	0
18.	Mizoram	7	4	1	7	4	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	383	255	0	437	430	0
21.	Punjab	158	82	7	212	122	11
22.	Rajasthan	1034	615	26	994	994	45
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2121	1054	198	2454	1337	223
25.	Telangana	422	196	14	447	285	15
26.	Tripura	6	3	0	8	S	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	420	349	40	993	871	116
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	118	61	0	2419	2670	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		17652	11578	735	24342	21034	1021
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	10	1	17	15	1
31.	Chandigarh	13	3	1	15	3	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1021	189	16	722	203	17
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	16	14	0	40	37	0
TOTAL UT(S)		1062	216	18	794	258	19
TOTAL (All INDIA)		18714	11794	753	25136	21292	1040

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2015					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2495	1572	213	2283	1761	236
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	6	0	8	7	0
3.	Assam	17	10	0	18	17	0
4.	Bihar	404	360	10	508	505	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	1077	939	157	1397	1431	215
6.	Goa	59	38	0	52	41	0
7.	Gujarat	195	185	1	290	329	1
8.	Haryana	306	180	18	252	246	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	159	145	0	287	292	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	0	7	1	0
12.	Karnataka	742	540	9	856	879	9
13.	Kerala	551	463	28	613	60S	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3456	3304	407	5739	5825	749
15.	Maharashtra	4561	2306	115	5062	4130	142
16.	Manipur	16	4	0	6	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	4	0	5	5	0
18.	Mizoram	6	5	3	8	7	3
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	423	375	1	500	443	2

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Punjab	87	80	23	135	150	40
22.	Rajasthan	685	339	61	578	578	101
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	3	3	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1947	1499	409	2492	1867	500
25.	Telangana	1519	797	99	960	931	102
26.	Tripura	12	7	0	9	8	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	370	325	41	966	830	95
28.	Uttarakhand	5	3	0	3	3	0
29.	West Bengal	125	80	0	149	105	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		19239	13570	1597	23186	21003	2272
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	9	6	111	9	6
31.	Chandigarh	26	24	4	25	36	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1248	271	41	385	347	57
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	7	6	1	8	6	1
TOTAL UT(S)		1293	310	52	429	398	71
TOTAL (All INDIA)		20532	13880	1649	23615	21401	2343

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2243	1680	221	2545	2291	272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	0	2	3	0
3.	Assam	6	3	0	7	3	0
4.	Bihar	272	196	4	388	297	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	902	846	268	1244	1243	350
6.	Goa	43	30	1	50	55	1

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
7.	Gujarat	496	316	0	504	479	0
8.	Haryana	349	204	17	307	296	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	233	191	0	354	316	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	56	1	0	50	1	0
12.	Karnataka	818	525	9	1104	834	13
13.	Kerala	571	520	32	816	676	42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3877	3754	506	6482	6448	758
15.	Maharashtra	4694	2925	105	5035	4936	124
16.	Manipur	6	8	0	12	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	15	15	5	15	15	5
19.	Nagaland	3	2	0	3	2	0
20.	Odisha	229	218	3	304	334	3
21.	Punjab	91	63	21	131	114	31
22.	Rajasthan	652	352	64	563	563	101
23.	Sikkim	4	4	0	4	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2895	2187	631	3422	2662	725
25.	Telangana	1382	827	120	1646	1078	133
26.	Tripura	10	9	1	8	9	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	621	478	49	1044	956	113
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	1	1	0
29.	West Bengal	134	138	1	251	225	1
TOTAL STATE(S)		20657	15496	2058	26292	23849	2701
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	1	6	5	1
31.	Chandigarh	48	12	3	41	17	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	685	368	33	513	465	46
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
36.	Puducherry	16	12	1	12	13	1
TOTAL UT(S)		753	395	38	572	500	52
TOTAL (All INDIA)		21410	15891	2096	26864	24349	2753

Source: Crime in India

Cases Registered Under Various Crimeheads for Crimes against Senior Citizen During 2014-2016

2014							
S. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Dacoity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	20	4	0	5	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	14	54	0	89	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	58	6	0	0	0	1
6.	Goa	4	3	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	21	5	0	0	2	1
8.	Haryana	38	4	2	0	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	7	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	39	18	0	0	2	1
13.	Kerala	35	10	4	15	6	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	116	39	2	1	5	0
15.	Maharashtra	167	52	7	0	9	24
16.	Manipur	3	2	1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	3	1	0	0	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	9	16	0	0	4	1
21.	Punjab	32	4	2	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	27	16	1	2	5	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	171	64	4	0	3	3
25.	Telangana	76	7	6	0	2	1
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	170	25	24	4	3	3
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	29	0	8	0	4	1
TOTAL STATE(S)		1089	346	66	111	57	38
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	2	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	1	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	22	2	0	11	0	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		26	3	2	11	1	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1115	349	68	122	58	40

Source: Crime in India

2014

S. No.	State/UT	Robbery	Grievous Hurt	Extortion	Cheating	Other IPC Crimes	Total IPC Crimes Against Senior Citizen
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	27	3	156	1548	1852
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	4
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	75	0	6	256	496
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	75	1	34	643	833

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Goa	4	3	0	5	53	73
7.	Gujarat	36	23	2	23	259	372
8.	Haryana	0	39	0	13	212	310
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	10	0	1	171	188
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	5	12
12.	Karnataka	79	29	2	74	398	642
13.	Kerala	21	32	0	54	580	758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89	243	1	S3	2889	3438
15.	Maharashtra	623	309	7	654	2129	3981
16.	Manipur	0	2	0	2	4	14
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	5	0	9
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	7
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	6	25	0	12	310	383
21.	Punjab	1	23	0	5	89	158
22.	Rajasthan	22	33	2	138	787	1034
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	129	18	4	127	1598	2121
25.	Telangana	4	11	3	76	236	422
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	5	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21	52	0	25	93	420
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	2	17	0	8	49	118
TOTAL STATE(S)		1084	1049	26	1471	12315	17652
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	6	12
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	8	13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	100	17	1	94	772	1021

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2	14	18
TOTAL UT(S)		100	20	1	96	800	1062
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1184	1069	27	1567	13115	18714

Source: Crime in India

2015

S. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Dacoity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	57	6	0	2	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	16	94	1	29	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	63	12	4	0	5	0
6.	Goa	2	1	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	28	1	0	0	2	2
8.	Haryana	32	7	1	0	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	2	2	0	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	41	27	0	0	1	2
13.	Kerala	29	19	9	16	5	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	106	44	2	1	3	3
15.	Maharashtra	167	62	11	0	9	27
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	2	1	0	0	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	19	18	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	40	4	4	0	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	29	2	1	2	2	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	162	71	0	0	3	4
25.	Telangana	53	6	2	0	4	2
26.	Tripura	3	0	0	0	4	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	151	15	29	0	4	3
28.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	1	0
29.	West Bengal	15	9	4	0	2	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		1035	453	77	48	55	45
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	2	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	14	2	0	2	1	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		18	3	1	2	3	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1053	456	78	50	58	47

Source: Crime in India

2015

S. No.	State/UT	Robbery	Grievous Hurt	Extortion	Cheating	Other IPC Crimes	Total IPC Crimes Against Senior Citizen
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	45	28	197	2071	2495
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	1	0	1	7
3.	Assam	0	5	1	2	9	17
4.	Bihar	7	68	0	11	178	404
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	27	1	46	910	1077

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Goa	1	6	0	5	43	59
7.	Gujarat	16	10	2	14	120	195
8.	Haryana	0	16	1	19	227	306
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	7	0	5	132	159
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	0	6
12.	Karnataka	118	30	1	96	426	742
13.	Kerala	19	42	0	42	369	551
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85	150	4	59	2999	3456
15.	Maharashtra	718	369	19	627	2552	4561
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	13	16
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	2	6
18.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	1	6
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	35	3	14	332	423
21.	Punjab	0	5	0	8	25	87
22.	Rajasthan	12	11	6	112	508	685
23.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	1	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	88	11	7	192	1409	1947
25.	Telangana	21	7	12	240	1172	1519
26.	Tripura	0	1	0	0	4	12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18	50	3	33	64	370
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	5
29.	West Bengal	2	34	2	12	45	125
TOTAL STATE(S)		1148	936	91	1736	13615	19239
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	6	12
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	7	13	26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	145	9	3	123	947	1248

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	1	0	1	5	7
TOTAL UT(S)		146	13	3	131	971	1293
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1294	949	94	1867	14586	20532

Source: Crime in India

2016

S. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Dacoity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	40	6	0	1	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	13	86	0	29	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	54	12	1	0	4	2
6.	Goa	5	2	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	27	4	2	0	1	2
8.	Haryana	29	4	3	0	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	2	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	49	26	4	4	2	3
13.	Kerala	34	9	8	29	4	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82	36	3	2	7	3
15.	Maharashtra	169	67	13	0	4	16
16.	Manipur	1	2	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	3	0	0	0	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	3	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	13	12	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	27	4	1	0	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	14	3	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	171	62	5	0	0	6
25.	Telangana	42	7	3	1	2	1
26.	Tripura	5	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	188	29	37	5	2	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	25	17	6	2	0	1
TOTAL STATE(S)		1034	429	92	72	33	39
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	1	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	19	8	1	3	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		21	10	1	3	1	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1055	439	93	75	34	39

Source: Crime in India

2016

S. No.	State/UT	Robbery	Grievous Hurt	Extortion	Cheating	Other IPC Crimes	Total IPC Crimes Against Senior Citizen
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	53	20	209	1832	2243
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	0	3	0	3	0	6
4.	Bihar	0	35	0	8	101	272
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	21	1	41	752	902

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Goa	0	3	0	0	33	43
7.	Gujarat	27	8	2	22	401	496
8.	Haryana	2	11	0	8	289	349
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	15	0	3	204	233
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	5	1	36	56
12.	Karnataka	125	27	2	83	493	818
13.	Kerala	46	52	0	32	356	571
14.	Madhya Pradesh	58	191	1	62	3432	3877
15.	Maharashtra	416	290	18	800	2901	4694
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	1	6
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	2
18.	Mizoram	0	3	0	0	7	15
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	3
20.	Odisha	5	53	0	8	137	229
21.	Punjab	3	8	0	6	41	91
22.	Rajasthan	6	15	6	103	505	652
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	117	16	22	148	2348	2895
25.	Telangana	43	6	9	224	1044	1382
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	5	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	39	77	4	51	189	621
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	8	18	2	6	99	184
TOTAL STATE(S)		932	907	92	1818	15209	20657
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	0	4
31.	Chandigarh	1	3	0	8	33	48
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	91	8	4	114	437	685

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	15	16
TOTAL UT(S)		92	13	4	123	485	753
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1024	920	96	1941	15694	21410

Source: Crime in India

Statement – II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty During 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4547	3220	166	4915	4342	388
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	121	91	5	164	121	7
3.	Assam	3099	1116	57	3775	1277	67
4.	Bihar	572	389	12	733	523	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	2122	2111	812	3067	3087	949
6.	Goa	202	152	6	188	183	6
7.	Gujarat	1352	1323	10	2016	2037	10
8.	Haryana	1688	1303	164	2080	1989	211
9.	Himachal Pradesh	538	460	23	683	646	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1421	1185	32	2581	2537	47
11.	Jharkhand	440	368	65	603	581	67
12.	Karnataka	5263	4558	96	8487	7748	231
13.	Kerala	4367	3834	222	4728	4436	262
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9609	9654	2729	12149	12116	3251
15.	Maharashtra	10001	8464	394	12538	11215	469
16.	Manipur	98	15	0	47	15	0
17.	Meghalaya	105	72	1	99	85	1
18.	Mizoram	97	98	94	102	117	99
19.	Nagaland	16	7	5	15	7	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	5543	4623	65	6719	6572	157
21.	Punjab	1113	665	101	1269	836	144
22.	Rajasthan	5999	3497	967	5888	5848	1434
23.	Sikkim	34	35	18	53	47	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	1102	900	310	1617	1503	507
25.	Telangana	3188	2370	100	4039	3112	100
26.	Tripura	492	375	20	440	684	21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8605	7292	1354	14702	12038	1906
28.	Uttarakhand	343	269	96	395	348	137
29.	West Bengal	5670	5434	89	6106	5605	91
TOTAL STATE(S)		77747	63880	8013	100198	89655	10643
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	42	9	47	50	10
31.	Chandigarh	87	85	25	119	110	30
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	2	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	3	2	0	3	3	0
34.	Delhi UT	4322	2422	375	3837	2753	530
35.	Lakshadweep	1	2	0	2	3	0
36.	Puducherry	32	27	0	35	39	0
TOTAL UT(S)		4488	2582	409	4045	2960	570
TOTAL (All INDIA)		82235	66462	8422	104243	92615	11213

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2015					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4616	3676	154	5827	5130	251
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101	86	0	114	98	0
3.	Assam	4293	1965	100	4006	2012	112
4.	Bihar	198	174	8	300	296	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	1868	1830	1013	2121	2200	1100

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Goa	150	142	8	153	174	8
7.	Gujarat	1164	1073	26	1799	1780	33
8.	Haryana	1886	1346	242	1846	1788	311
9.	Himachal Pradesh	434	408	26	521	549	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1343	1314	30	2610	2608	61
11.	Jharkhand	844	497	63	870	766	78
12.	Karnataka	5112	4302	69	9118	7519	107
13.	Kerala	3937	3569	272	4140	3943	202
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8049	7965	1870	10254	10321	2490
15.	Maharashtra	11713	9243	506	13675	11754	612
16.	Manipur	84	32	1	53	32	1
17.	Meghalaya	95	78	3	84	81	3
18.	Mizoram	75	78	61	92	82	66
19.	Nagaland	8	13	8	13	24	9
20.	Odisha	6499	5918	142	7599	7282	207
21.	Punjab	1123	784	194	1284	1065	276
22.	Rajasthan	4813	2815	713	4542	4571	1076
23.	Sikkim	21	18	2	23	21	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1163	976	197	1912	1863	381
25.	Telangana	3608	3217	110	3808	3750	138
26.	Tripura	352	277	15	334	310	16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7885	6611	2027	13878	11419	3059
28.	Uttarakhand	318	177	107	242	253	155
29.	West Bengal	5069	4971	29	5037	5010	32
TOTAL STATE(S)		76871	63555	7996	96255	86701	10836
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57	48	5	57	52	6
31.	Chandigarh	76	74	27	91	97	33
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	3	0	6	4	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	1	0	9	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	5367	3168	379	5099	3984	466

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
35.	Lakshadweep	6	1	0	5	2	0
36.	Puducherry	33	37	1	49	56	1
TOTAL UT(S)		5551	3332	412	5316	4196	506
TOTAL (All INDIA)		82422	66887	8408	101571	90897	11342

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4829	3873	148	7516	5275	198
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	109	88	1	140	103	1
3.	Assam	3378	1492	80	3507	1671	80
4.	Bihar	324	326	7	415	500	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	1770	1751	330	1965	1976	345
6.	Goa	143	84	6	128	98	7
7.	Gujarat	1224	1192	14	1878	1895	17
8.	Haryana	1860	1281	200	1972	1819	259
9.	Himachal Pradesh	410	343	28	481	469	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1235	957	16	2041	1894	21
11.	Jharkhand	667	488	84	717	548	88
12.	Karnataka	5260	4042	70	9371	7432	86
13.	Kerala	4029	3687	145	4712	4230	188
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8717	8517	1543	10202	10136	1812
15.	Maharashtra	11396	11354	532	14245	14238	752
16.	Manipur	65	48	4	32	51	4
17.	Meghalaya	68	46	23	49	51	23
18.	Mizoram	71	65	38	74	69	41
19.	Nagaland	14	13	8	14	14	11
20.	Odisha	8252	6951	93	8308	8105	196
21.	Punjab	1025	631	136	1287	963	209
22.	Rajasthan	4839	2781	777	4764	4774	1091

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
23.	Sikkim	34	24	4	35	25	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	854	640	229	1197	1091	277
25.	Telangana	3767	3138	109	4058	3524	139
26.	Tripura	214	189	37	217	219	45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11335	9116	1866	19941	15078	3056
28.	Uttarakhand	344	234	52	305	297	70
29.	West Bengal	4177	4734	27	5159	5153	30
TOTAL STATE(S)		80410	68085	6607	104730	91698	9097
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46	36	6	47	40	12
31.	Chandigarh	76	60	13	90	73	14
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3	0	1	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	6	0	5	9	0
34.	Delhi UT	4165	3407	371	5446	3844	413
35.	Lakshadweep	1	3	0	0	3	0
36.	Puducherry	43	38	4	56	58	5
TOTAL UT(S)		4336	3553	394	5645	4030	444
TOTAL (All INDIA)		84746	71638	7001	110375	95728	9541

Source: Crime in India

Statement – III

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested/Noticed During the Year, Total (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives for Crimes Against Women During 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6362	5646	228	9270	8864	464
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	30	0	44	31	0
3.	Assam	9626	5946	159	12960	7386	168
4.	Bihar	4672	3243	109	5997	5346	232
5.	Chhattisgarh	964	968	225	2531	2631	484

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	35	29	1	38	64	1
7.	Gujarat	5991	6055	76	19209	19441	236
8.	Haryana	3478	2288	89	4205	3931	182
9.	Himachal Pradesh	325	282	6	679	692	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	467	385	5	985	994	8
11.	Jharkhand	1462	1091	138	1755	1789	243
12.	Karnataka	3025	2610	70	5523	5258	276
13.	Kerala	4919	4458	132	6818	6642	165
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6451	6439	1039	15860	15830	2702
15.	Maharashtra	7696	7515	113	24741	25732	344
16.	Manipur	41	5	0	18	5	0
17.	Meghalaya	42	32	0	31	32	0
18.	Mizoram	8	6	4	11	9	4
19.	Nagaland	3	4	2	3	4	2
20.	Odisha	3114	2971	99	6523	6364	211
21.	Punjab	1681	958	102	2720	2116	277
22.	Rajasthan	15905	8739	1811	11583	11498	3006
23.	Sikkim	5	4	4	6	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	2103	1619	180	3292	3150	403
25.	Telangana	6369	5292	158	9604	8721	220
26.	Tripura	702	633	49	1117	1385	54
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10471	6126	1376	46755	25990	6139
28.	Uttarakhand	301	227	48	472	424	86
29.	West Bengal	23278	22463	45	32174	31409	56
TOTAL STATE(S)		119538	96064	6268	224924	195742	15980
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	8	0	8	8	0
31.	Chandigarh	141	62	11	130	110	20
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2	0	5	5	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	3173	940	146	577	1023	180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry						
TOTAL UT(S)		4	4	0	4	4	0
TOTAL (All INDIA)		3339	1017	157	724	1151	200

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2015					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6121	5254	240	8984	8375	756
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66	54	0	70	61	0
3.	Assam	11225	6444	231	10404	6485	263
4.	Bihar	3792	2860	67	5396	4438	143
5.	Chhattisgarh	620	628	265	1592	1700	530
6.	Goa	19	23	1	14	33	1
7.	Gujarat	4133	3989	46	12982	12774	120
8.	Haryana	3525	2190	133	3628	3573	239
9.	Himachal Pradesh	226	188	4	517	504	27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	400	357	5	982	9S8	15
11.	Jharkhand	1654	1221	202	1424	2006	283
12.	Karnataka	2732	2276	41	4770	4779	91
13.	Kerala	3668	3342	149	4998	5180	185
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5281	5269	785	13317	13387	2270
15.	Maharashtra	7640	6622	197	20129	19641	762
16.	Manipur	39	10	2	22	10	2
17.	Meghalaya	44	26	0	29	26	0
18.	Mizoram	9	9	3	9	9	4
19.	Nagaland	4	3	2	4	4	2
20.	Odisha	3605	3421	57	5051	4703	171
21.	Punjab	1583	1229	140	2410	2386	478
22.	Rajasthan	14383	7732	1681	9590	9727	2341

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0	2	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1900	1423	138	3634	2568	368
25.	Telangana	7329	6897	165	10082	11623	426
26.	Tripura	501	423	36	575	576	37
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8660	6205	1541	41802	30949	6708
28.	Uttarakhand	407	288	111	634	619	238
29.	West Bengal	20163	20868	215	22508	22688	244
TOTAL STATE(S)		109731	89251	6457	185559	169782	16704
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	7	1	16	18	1
31.	Chandigarh	126	91	4	192	199	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	3	0	15	11	0
33.	Daman and Diu	3	1	0	2	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	3521	1615	96	1266	1591	144
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	1	1	0	1
36.	Puducherry						
TOTAL UT(S)		4	3	0	16	3	0
TOTAL (All INDIA)		3672	1720	102	1508	1823	153

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6461	6566	445	12381	10235	607
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	41	1	51	46	1
3.	Assam	9321	6162	191	9370	6215	191
4.	Bihar	3794	4032	200	5461	5394	331
5.	Chhattisgarh	622	619	192	1691	1574	347
6.	Goa	23	16	0	32	25	0
7.	Gujarat	3732	3726	50	12449	12304	211
8.	Haryana	3313	2303	119	3819	3378	191

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	214	196	6	461	457	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	342	265	1	744	682	7
11.	Jharkhand	1002	854	153	1461	1152	173
12.	Karnataka	2556	2071	54	4578	3839	87
13.	Kerala	3455	3374	84	4688	4574	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6264	6204	564	16570	16472	1627
15.	Maharashtra	7215	7290	124	20926	19087	669
16.	Manipur	29	18	1	18	18	2
17.	Meghalaya	26	23	0	18	30	0
18.	Mizoram	19	16	9	19	14	9
19.	Nagaland	3	4	1	3	5	2
20.	Odisha	2781	2868	38	3835	3995	163
21.	Punjab	1568	988	134	2185	1637	294
22.	Rajasthan	13811	7469	1315	9586	9644	1780
23.	Sikkim	2	2	0	2	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1256	1032	65	3248	2537	125
25.	Telangana	7202	5675	126	11569	10421	295
26.	Tripura	430	386	43	519	512	52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11156	6774	1286	48219	29921	5828
28.	Uttarakhand	392	293	51	596	572	102
29.	West Bengal	19302	20678	111	20220	20866	111
TOTAL STATE(S)		106341	89945	5364	194719	165608	13384
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	9	0	13	10	0
31.	Chandigarh	122	99	1	131	121	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	4	0	6	10	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	6	0	4	4	0
34.	Delhi UT	3877	1744	68	3966	2293	126
35.	Lakshadweep	2	1	0	2	1	0
36.	Puducherry						

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
TOTAL UT(S)		15	2	0	10	6	0
TOTAL (All INDIA)		4037	1865	69	4132	2445	127

Source: Crime in India

Statement – IV

State/UT-Wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Compounded and Withdrawn (CCW), Cases Trials Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CNR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape During 2014

S. No.	State/UT	Rape								
		CR	CCS	CCW	CTC	CON	CNR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	961	650	11	469	59	12.6	1237	989	70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	74	0	7	3	42.9	93	86	4
3.	Assam	1980	1368	0	829	170	20.5	3673	1529	176
4.	Bihar	1127	848	27	432	116	26.9	1226	987	132
5.	Chhattisgarh	1436	1429	3	1225	304	24.8	1708	1847	342
6.	Goa	95	73	0	14	4	28.6	105	91	4
7.	Gujarat	841	762	1	281	30	10.7	1204	1202	35
8.	Haryana	1174	932	0	791	205	25.9	1456	1369	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	207	1	106	36	34.0	329	267	47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	225	2	272	18	6.6	346	339	19
11.	Jharkhand	1050	1015	54	663	245	37.0	1583	1620	262
12.	Karnataka	1324	1190	1	415	72	17.3	1950	1720	108
13.	Kerala	1347	1155	3	401	103	25.7	1442	1332	116
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5076	4960	29	3794	1231	32.4	6719	6719	1830
15.	Maharashtra	3438	3024	25	1058	202	19.1	4567	4141	254
16.	Manipur	75	41	0	7	3	42.9	75	41	3
17.	Meghalaya	118	139	0	18	12	66.7	162	144	12
18.	Mizoram	120	106	0	54	41	75.9	143	124	44
19.	Nagaland	30	26	1	18	14	77.8	42	33	22
20.	Odisha	1978	1661	0	761	141	18.5	2192	2005	151
21.	Punjab	981	797	1	743	276	37.1	1248	1052	349

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Rajasthan	3759	2079	48	957	362	37.8	2848	2776	524
23.	Sikkim	47	43	0	39	22	56.4	107	103	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	574	1	577	157	27.2	764	900	233
25.	Telangana	979	841	2	414	49	11.8	1247	1057	67
26.	Tripura	239	191	23	99	30	30.3	258	415	46
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3467	2850	17	1183	594	50.2	6329	4860	843
28.	Uttarakhand	270	195	0	134	54	40.3	296	271	84
29.	West Bengal	1466	1453	1	1046	108	10.3	2602	1715	125
TOTAL STATE(S)		34530	28908	251	16807	4661	27.7	45951	39734	6181
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	30	0	23	3	13.0	37	39	3
31.	Chandigarh	59	47	0	37	12	32.4	66	62	16
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	8	0	3	0	0.0	6	9	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	3	0	3	1	33.3	2	2	1
34.	Delhi UT	2096	1836	2	774	267	34.5	2105	2047	436
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	0	-	1	3	0
36.	Puducherry	10	7	0	2	0	0.0	15	8	0
TOTAL UT(S)		2205	1932	2	842	283	33.6	2232	2170	456
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		36735	30840	253	17649	4944	28.0	48183	41904	6637

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-Wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Compounded and Withdrawn (CCW), Cases Trials Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CNR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape During 2015

S. No,	State/UT	Rape								
		CR	CCS	CCW	CTC	CON	CNR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1027	846	5	510	82	16.1	1341	1140	108
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	66	0	1	0	0.0	105	79	0
3.	Assam	1733	1405	0	834	163	19.5	1700	1402	161
4.	Bihar	1041	904	28	434	169	38.9	1183	1096	181
5.	Chhattisgarh	1560	1481	0	1569	757	48.2	1787	1814	862

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Goa	86	74	0	57	15	26.3	93	89	18
7.	Gujarat	503	501	2	208	21	10.1	812	815	24
8.	Haryana	1070	770	0	752	186	24.7	1146	1152	286
9.	Himachal Pradesh	244	222	1	113	23	20.4	299	315	43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	296	203	3	227	16	7.0	329	314	21
11.	Jharkhand	1053	925	2	748	172	23.0	1233	1028	219
12.	Karnataka	589	649	0	448	72	16.1	1115	1120	86
13.	Kerala	1256	1185	1	413	122	29.5	1422	1462	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4391	4318	6	3244	805	24.8	6250	6337	1167
15.	Maharashtra	4144	3456	29	1379	292	21.2	5188	4552	393
16.	Manipur	46	32	2	8	3	37.5	33	32	5
17.	Meghalaya	93	78	0	22	8	36.4	104	84	8
18.	Mizoram	58	96	2	85	60	70.6	68	106	77
19.	Nagaland	35	29	1	11	8	72.7	35	40	12
20.	Odisha	2251	2183	8	922	161	17.5	2681	2543	200
21.	Punjab	886	717	1	751	257	34.2	991	960	335
22.	Rajasthan	3644	2006	4	1242	433	34.9	2766	2806	574
23.	Sikkim	5	12	0	9	4	44.4	7	14	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	421	375	0	570	143	25.1	529	558	169
25.	Telangana	1105	1019	15	545	56	10.3	1278	1230	74
26.	Tripura	213	185	39	102	33	32.4	220	205	39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3025	2347	11	1599	910	56.9	5369	3726	1331
28.	Uttarakhand	283	217	0	327	196	59.9	282	288	247
29.	West Bengal	1199	1857	3	856	114	13.3	1347	1990	128
TOTAL STATE(S)		32328	28158	163	17986	5281	29.4	39713	37297	6905
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	28	0	15	1	6.7	32	28	1
31.	Chandigarh	72	66	0	36	15	41.7	92	85	24
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	2	0	3	2	66.7	8	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	5	3	0	1	0	0.0	4	3	0
34.	Delhi UT	2199	1740	11	723	215	29.7	2177	2075	253

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3		0	0	0	-	10	4	0
TOTAL UT(S)		2323	1843	11	778	233	29.9	2323	2197	280
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		34651	30001	174	18764	5514	29.4	42036	39494	7185

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-Wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Compounded and Withdrawn (CCW), Cases Trials Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CNR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape During 2016

S. No.	State/UT	Rape								
		CR	CCS	CCW	CTC	CON	CNR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	994	937	15	631	79	12.5	1186	1131	107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92	63	2	24	14	58.3	102	77	14
3.	Assam	1779	1276	0	636	103	16.2	1976	1359	104
4.	Bihar	1008	1157	0	390	146	37.4	997	1216	174
5.	Chhattisgarh	1626	1608	0	1518	453	29.8	1992	1927	565
6.	Goa	61	57	0	61	11	18.0	68	61	11
7.	Gujarat	982	874	1	213	26	12.2	1369	1278	27
8.	Haryana	1187	827	0	600	123	20.5	1334	1224	175
9.	Himachal Pradesh	252	223	1	162	42	25.9	329	311	53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	256	185	0	183	9	4.9	343	268	9
11.	Jharkhand	1109	878	0	565	187	33.1	1270	961	204
12.	Karnataka	1655	1311	0	695	91	13.1	1929	1638	105
13.	Kerala	1656	1558	3	380	81	21.3	1968	1754	99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4882	4771	51	3742	990	26.5	6692	6530	1399
15.	Maharashtra	4189	3825	23	1604	317	19.8	5153	4960	430
16.	Manipur	55	51	0	6	2	33.3	39	51	5
17.	Meghalaya	190	168	0	85	64	75.3	179	282	103
18.	Mizoram	23	27	0	26	21	80.8	28	32	23
19.	Nagaland	26	28	0	20	8	40.0	25	31	10
20.	Odisha	1983	1996	0	843	142	16.8	2235	2293	206

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Punjab	838	654	0	565	174	30.8	928	857	219
22.	Rajasthan	3656	2084	9	1055	345	32.7	2822	2831	535
23.	Sikkim	92	64	0	11	5	45.5	100	72	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	319	386	0	480	91	19.0	544	556	113
25.	Telangana	1278	942	33	589	80	13.6	1566	1175	93
26.	Tripura	207	168	62	102	36	35.3	235	192	38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4816	3708	15	1552	747	48.1	8188	5462	1057
28.	Uttarakhand	336	263	0	114	61	53.5	334	312	78
29.	West Bengal	1110	1318	0	1037	115	11.1	2268	2385	128
TOTAL STATE(S)		36657	31407	215	17889	4563	25.5	46199	41226	6089
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	23	0	7	0	0.0	36	27	0
31.	Chandigarh	68	57	0	53	17	32.1	82	78	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	18	0	14	2	14.3	17	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	12	8	0	1	0	0.0	9	3	0
34.	Delhi UT	2155	2109	0	586	156	26.6	2444	2162	178
35.	Lakshadweep	5	2	0	0	0	-	5	3	0
36.	Puducherry	6	4	0	2	1	50.0	5	4	1
TOTAL UT(S)		2290	2221	0	663	176	26.5	2598,	2299	200
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		38947	33628	215	18552	4739	25.5	48797	43525	6289

Source: Crime in India

Statement – V

Crime Head-Wise Cases Registered, Cases Chargesheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Crime Against Women During 2014-2016

S. No.	Crime Head	2014					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dowry Deaths	8455	7653	1672	23598	19481	4054
2.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	3734	2403	154	5179	4134	211

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Causing Miscarriage Without Women Consent	45	26	7	43	35	15
4.	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	3	2	0	9	9	0
5.	Acid Attack	137	98	8	154	135	12
6.	Attempt to Acid Attack	40	23	3	39	28	3
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	122877	97081	6425	225648	196893	16180
8.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	57311	26044	2655	63336	40814	4834
9.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	13	20	6	42	31	12
10.	Human Trafficking	456	208	7	711	428	11
11.	Rape	36735	30840	4944	48183	41904	6637
12.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4234	2781	149	4465	3144	213
13.	Unnatural Offences	105	66	6	113	83	6
14.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82235	66462	8422	104243	92615	11213
15.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	9735	8144	1212	11017	10074	1442
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10050	9008	472	21548	18525	997
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2070	1881	461	4963	4668	1055
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act, 2005	426	312	9	693	639	13
19.	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec 67A IT Act)	749	183	5	487	266	6
20.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	47	54	79	68	96	84
21.	Total Crimes Against Women	339457	253289	26696	514539	434002	46998

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	Crime Head	2015					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Dowry Deaths	7634	7150	1792	19973	16996	4624
2.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	4060	3190	193	6255	5366	314
3.	Causing Miscarriage Without Women Consent	54	43	4	95	66	8
4.	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	12	6	0	11	6	0
5.	Acid Attack	140	102	7	192	141	12
6.	Attempt to Acid Attack	30	18	0	37	24	0
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	113403	90971	6559	187067	171605	16857
8.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	59277	27206	3153	55319	39815	5177
9.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	6	9	4	10	11	4
10.	Human Trafficking	713	438	34	1162	998	53
11.	Rape	34651	30001	5514	42036	39494	7185
12.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4437	3174	205	4338	3892	247
13.	Unnatural Offences	108	69	7	100	75	7
14.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82422	66887	8408	101571	90897	11342
15.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	8685	7019	870	9870	9260	1108
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9894	7162	595	22068	15517	1831
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2424	2122	485	5407	5420	1116
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act, 2005	461	418	22	540	482	27
19.	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec 67A IT Act)	792	329	13	545	500	19

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	40	32	44	76	62	57
21.	Total Crimes Against Women	329243	246346	27909	456672	400627	49988

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	Crime Head	2016					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Dowry Deaths	7621	7067	1325	20545	16315	3400
2.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	4466	3872	212	7234	6223	305
3.	Causing Miscarriage Without Women Consent	462	268	0	711	392	0
4.	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	125	84	0	199	128	0
5.	Acid Attack	160	132	9	194	168	11
6.	Attempt to Acid Attack	46	31	1	39	43	1
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	110378	91810	5433	198851	168053	13511
8.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	64507	29072	2512	60449	40498	4429
9.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	12	12	0	18	18	0
10.	Human Trafficking	659	576	28	1026	873	56
11.	Rape	38947	33628	4739	48797	43525	6289
12.	Attempt to Commit Rape	5729	4290	215	5965	5102	278
13.	Unnatural Offences	489	255	7	502	276	7
14.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	84746	71638	7001	110375	95728	9541
15.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	7305	6336	735	8668	8002	958

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9683	8455	494	25063	20400	1199
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2214	1921	329	5177	4371	723
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act, 2005	437	403	23	556	515	28
19.	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec 67A IT Act)	930	400	9	810	472	11
20.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	38	54	22	57	68	25
21.	Total Crimes Against Women	338954	260304	23094	495236	411170	40772

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-Wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes Against Women During 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	13400	839	21692	20120	1467
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	9	397	315	12
3.	Assam	19169	10039	518	27667	11943	556
4.	Bihar	15393	10135	525	19814	15726	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5629	1531	8875	9196	2047
6.	Goa	508	329	14	497	472	16
7.	Gujarat	10854	10160	174	25787	26079	355
8.	Haryana	9010	5751	692	9893	9292	1011
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1122	69	2007	1912	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	2360	105	4961	4824	138
11.	Jharkhand	6086	4585	786	7045	6804	1010
12.	Karnataka	14004	11298	354	23110	20712	891

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	11451	10150	553	13940	13321	660
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	25515	5773	42351	42208	9295
15.	Maharashtra	26818	22834	926	49066	47885	1428
16.	Manipur	337	71	4	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	390	312	13	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	139	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	68	47	22	82	59	30
20.	Odisha	14651	12194	429	20292	19470	763
21.	Punjab	5481	3174	637	7034	5370	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31216	16442	3659	23772	23407	5841
23.	Sikkim	111	104	46	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	4756	1186	9295	8622	1957
25.	Telangana	14147	11366	504	19966	17761	644
26.	Tripura	1618	1343	108	2070	2724	134
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	26506	5288	112846	69734	13960
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	992	284	1694	1582	434
29.	West Bengal	38424	35332	422	50335	45770	517
TOTAL STATE(S)		3234697	246427	25609	505529	426152	45415
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	97	12	128	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	434	262	65	390	371	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	0	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16	15	1	7	8	1
34.	Delhi UT	15319	6412	1008	8377	7240	1480
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	1	88	78	1
TOTAL UT(S)		15988	6862	1087	9010	7850	1583
TOTAL (All INDIA)		339457	253289	26696	514539	434002	46998

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2015					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15967	13255	768	22530	20265	1565
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	259	0	408	303	0
3.	Assam	23365	12287	669	22867	12593	741
4.	Bihar	13904	9148	508	16484	13357	751
5.	Chhattisgarh	5783	4910	2319	6935	7212	2861
6.	Goa	392	319	27	402	405	32
7.	Gujarat	7777	7025	114	18145	17912	206
8.	Haryana	9511	5348	805	8329	8213	1173
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1295	1012	61	1685	1701	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3366	2538	83	5063	4951	136
11.	Jharkhand	6568	4722	726	6398	6501	1075
12.	Karnataka	12775	10053	251	21361	19288	394
13.	Kerala	9767	8856	649	11461	11490	609
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24231	21622	4233	36826	37241	7522
15.	Maharashtra	31216	22784	1229	45924	41984	2244
16.	Manipur	266	94	7	145	103	16
17.	Meghalaya	337	224	12	280	240	12
18.	Mizoram	158	197	138	187	213	166
19.	Nagaland	91	70	24	102	100	29
20.	Odisha	17200	15046	511	20512	19520	868
21.	Punjab	5340	3552	794	6336	6022	1419
22.	Rajasthan	28224	14582	3318	20110	20444	4765
23.	Sikkim	53	36	6	59	42	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	5919	4221	867	9418	7965	1629
25.	Telangana	15425	14037	533	18962	20706	918
26.	Tripura	1267	1025	99	1311	1265	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35908	24940	7151	105231	71019	17905
28.	Uttarakhand	1465	858	628	1425	1442	986
29.	West Bengal	33318	35006	420	36368	37997	500

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
	TOTAL STATE(S)	311272	238026	26950	445264	390494	48762
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	97	7	124	115	8
31.	Chandigarh	468	277	65	466	453	87
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	12	2	37	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	29	13	0	25	14	0
34.	Delhi UT	17222	7854	880	10630	9439	1124
35.	Lakshadweep	9	1	1	6	2	1
36.	Puducherry	82	66	4	120	88	4
	TOTAL UT(S)	17971	8320	959	11408	10133	1226
	TOTAL (All INDIA)	329243	246346	27909	456672	400627	49988

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16362	14774	922	26606	21244	1279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367	239	23	389	284	23
3.	Assam	20869	11004	470	21738	11589	475
4.	Bihar	13400	13951	639	17448	18366	988
5.	Chhattisgarh	5947	5114	1207	7317	7082	1573
6.	Goa	371	236	18	349	300	19
7.	Gujarat	8532	7676	122	18649	18557	294
8.	Haryana	9839	5603	560	9296	8171	777
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1222	947	83	1635	1564	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2850	1823	56	3985	3546	68
11.	Jharkhand	5453	4136	766	6504	4997	846
12.	Karnataka	14131	9936	271	22730	18647	387
13.	Kerala	10034	9408	500	12463	11519	657
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26604	23606	3888	40663	39662	6199
15.	Maharashtra	31388	26231	1135	46941	44686	2101

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
16.	Manipur	253	165	7	151	177	11
17.	Meghalaya	372	262	88	283	394	127
18.	Mizoram	120	116	71	126	122	76
19.	Nagaland	105	61	23	72	67	30
20.	Odisha	17837	15610	392	19837	19911	918
21.	Punjab	5105	2995	550	6150	4676	894
22.	Rajasthan	27422	14493	2884	20457	20597	4159
23.	Sikkim	153	113	11	159	123	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	4463	3166	647	7870	6286	954
25.	Telangana	15374	12185	471	21287	18313	733
26.	Tripura	1013	862	130	1142	1079	152
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49262	32032	5795	130249	82000	15148
28.	Uttarakhand	1588	990	243	1566	1490	347
29.	West Bengal	32513	33539	319	34726	35215	392
TOTAL STATE(S)		322949.	251273	22291	480788	400664	39758
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108	77	8	114	89	14
31.	Chandigarh	414	280	52	399	358	61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	30	2	28	40	2
33.	Daman and Diu	41	28	0	48	34	0
34.	Delhi UT	15310	8542	736	13759	9883	931
35.	Lakshadweep	9	8	0	7	7	0
36.	Puducherry	95	66	5	93	95	6
TOTAL UT(S)		16005	9031	803	14448	10506	1014
TOTAL (All INDIA)		338954	260304	23094	495236	411170	40772

Source: Crime in India

Supply of Essential Food Items

*147. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI P. R. SENTHILNATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is currently providing sugar, rice, wheat, pulses, edible oil and kerosene at subsidized prices to Tamil Nadu to extend the coverage to all priority households, if so, the details thereof and the details of supply provided monthly along with the subsidy provided per kg/unit of each of these essential items;

(b) whether it is true that the said subsidy rates were fixed a long time back and have not been increased for a long time till date, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government is in receipt of any request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu to extend the coverage of subsidized sugar, rice and pulses to all priority households and to enhance the subsidy given on these essential food items, if so, the details thereof and the stand of the Union Government on these issues; and

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to increase the supply of these essential food items to Tamil Nadu and also the subsidy given thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) Coverage under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains is under two categories, namely, households covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and priority households. Accordingly, for the AAY and priority households identified by the Government of Tamil Nadu, within the coverage determined for the State, monthly 193.22 thousand tons of rice and 8.89 thousand tons of wheat is being allocated for eligible households at ₹3/2 per kg for rice/wheat. In addition, 99.77 thousand tons of rice and 4.59 thousand tons of wheat is also being allocated, @ ₹8.30/6.10 per kg for rice/wheat, to Tamil Nadu as 'tide over' allocation to protect their average annual offtake under erstwhile TPDS, as per provisions of NFSA.

The difference between the Economic Cost of foodgrains and the subsidized prices under NFSA is borne by the Central Government as food subsidy. With the increase of Minimum Support Price (MSP) of foodgrains and corresponding increase in the cost of procurement incidentals, the economic cost of foodgrains gets increased, resulting in increase in per unit food subsidy also. At the current level of Economic Cost, the per unit subsidy for allocation of foodgrains out of Central pool stocks for eligible AAY and priority households, is ₹29.94 per kg for rice and ₹21.96 for wheat. For tide over allocation, the per unit subsidy is ₹24.64 per kg for rice and ₹17.86 per kg for wheat.

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

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

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

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

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has represented to the Central Government in June and August, 2017 requesting to extend the coverage of subsidized sugar to all priority household; enhance the sugar subsidy from ₹18.50 to at least ₹28.50 per kg and assist the state Government in protecting the current scale of supply of sugar under Public Distribution System (PDS) in the State. The request of the State Government

was not acceded to as there is no BPL category under NFSA. Further, States/UTs are also allowed either to absorb the additional cost on account of handling, transportation and dealer's commission or pass it on to the consumer by adding it to the RIP of ₹13.50 per kg PDS.

To ensure availability of sugar at reasonable price, duty free import of 5 lakh MT of raw sugar under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) was allowed through ports of different zones including 3 lakh MT from South Zone ports. Further, with a view to supplement the availability of sugar mainly in Southern India including Tamil Nadu and to stabilize sugar prices, Government allowed an additional import of 3 lakh MT of raw sugar by sugar mills/ refineries under TRQ, at 25% import duty, exclusively through southern ports of the Country. Government of India is not implementing any scheme, at present, for distribution of edible oils at subsidized rates through PDS.

[Translation]

Organic Farming

148. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether India has a rich heritage in organic farming and if so, the details thereof along with the details of land in hectares certified as organic;

(b) whether organic farming is not only a lifeline for small farmers who receive a fair price for their produce but also helps in maintaining a clean environment and if so, the details thereof along with the incentives given by the Government to the farmers, particularly small farmers to promote organic farming;

(c) whether the organic food market in the country is growing by 20-22 per cent annually, reflecting increasing health consciousness and awareness among consumers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Delhi-based Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) has reported that food products that are labelled organic but not certified cannot be considered safe and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any studies on the aforesaid report of ICRIER, if so, the details and the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH):
(a) to (c) Yes Madam. Govt. of India has been promoting organic farming through the dedicated schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). In addition, third party certification of organic farming is also promoted by Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce. The state-wise details of area covered (certified and under conversion) under organic farming under the above said three schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Organic farming is promising proposition for small and marginal farmers specially those belonging to hilly and dry region, provided fair price is ensured through access to appropriate market avenues.

Under PKVY farmers group/clusters are provided assistance of ₹50,000 per hectare for organic inputs, certification, grading, packing and marketing for 3 years. So far, 2 lakhs hectare in 10,000 clusters has been covered. Under MOVCDNER, financial assistance is provided for cluster development, input production, supply of seeds/planting materials, branding, labeling, packing etc. Under this programme, 82 Farmers Producer Companies (FPCs)/ Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs), 2406 Farmers Interested Groups (FIGs) have been formed and 45863 hectares are covered.

As per a study conducted by APEDA through YES bank, the domestic organic market size is estimated to be between ₹500 crores to ₹1000 crores/ annum.

(d) Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) in its report indicated that organic is a food standard and label, logo(certificates) helps farmers to get higher price for their premium produce. It is also a mark of authenticity.

(e) Draft Food Safety and Standards (Organic Food) Regulations, 2017 are notified by FSSAI in the Gazette of India for stakeholder's comments. The draft regulations specify that organic food products should be accompanied by certification given by notified bodies.

Statement*The State-Wise Details of Area Covered (Certified and Under Conversion) Under Organic Farming (Area in Ha)*

S. No.	Name of State	National Program of Organic Produce(NPOP)*		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)	State wise Total area (in ha)
		Organic area	In Conversion			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12037.551	11190.775	9440	-	32668.326
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.490	3789.769	380	5000	9191.259
3.	Assam	1952.598	31446.173	4400	5000	42798.771
4.	Bihar	0.000	1.730	8540	-	8541.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	4555.575	16103.931	4000	-	24659.506
6.	Goa	14133.973	1648.390	80	-	15862.363
7.	Gujarat	45868.039	28513.854	2000	-	76381.893
8.	Haryana	7851.308	664.058	400	-	8915.366
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8192.784	10921.265	4200	-	23314.049
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12570.367	22010.607	560	-	35140.974
11.	Jharkhand	159.660	46620.466	5000	-	51780.126
12.	Karnataka	26539.526	63490.668	10900	-	100930.194
13.	Kerala	13519.398	10972.633	12380	-	36872.031
14.	Lakshadweep	885.075	0.000		-	885.075
15.	Madhya Pradesh	379017.532	405328.981	27600	-	811946.513
16.	Maharashtra	119443.434	160296.915	25160	-	304900.349
17.	Manipur	0.000	240.100	600	5000	5840.1
18.	Meghalaya	1402.522	8611.646	900	6430	17344.168
19.	Mizoram	0.000	50.000	680	4053	4783
20.	Nagaland	1651.110	3074.964	480	6000	11206.074
21.	New Delhi	17.312	0.000		-	17.312
22.	Odisha	41198.176	57630.360	6400	-	105228.536

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Puducherry	2.835	0.000	5000	-	5002.835
24.	Punjab	779.379	1046.700		-	1826.079
25.	Rajasthan	68203.256	160729.926	23000	-	251933.182
26.	Sikkim	38969.089	4936.738	3000	12380	59285.827
27.	Tamil Nadu	2119.366	3181.771	2240	-	7541.137
28.	Telangana	4315.956	6226.090	13800	-	24342.046
29.	Tripura	203.560	0.000	1000	2000	3203.56
30.	Uttar Pradesh	70397.322	25961.493	12400	-	108758.815
31.	Uttarakhand	32061.548	21029.254	11700	-	64790.802
32.	West Bengal	3831.781	687.900	2400	-	6919.681
33.	Andaman			1360	-	1360
	Total	911901.522	1106407.157	200000	45863	2264171.679

* Source Data provided by the accredited Certification Bodies under NPOP on Tracenet

Grand Total (area covered under NPOP, PKVY & MOVCDNER): 22.64 Lakh Ha

[English]

Pesticide Poisoning

*149. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the number of farmers who died due to use of pesticides in Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, especially during September-October 2017, district-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any recommendations from the State Government of Maharashtra on the tragic death of 40 farmers and farm labourers in the State due to pesticide poisoning and if so, the details of such recommendations;

(c) whether any organisation/agency/ mission has demanded Government intervention in this matter so that officers showing negligence in such deaths may be identified and taken to task;

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

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to educate and train the farmers on handling of pesticides and toxic substances so as to contain such deaths in future?

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

(a) As per the information received from the Maharashtra Government, the following | casualties have been reported due to handling of pesticides:

S. No.	Year	Casualties
1.	2014-15	89
2.	2015-16	47
3.	2016-17	73
4.	2017-18	63

The district wise details of casualties during the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to issue guidelines to include the mandatory condition for pest control operators for spraying

hazardous categories of pesticides on crop within the purview of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and to make it compulsory for the pest control operators to obtain the license.

(c) and (d) Yes, the National Human Rights Commission has asked the State Government of Maharashtra to inform the Commission about the steps taken against the officers found guilty. As informed by the State Government, a Special Investigation Team (SIT) has been appointed to probe pesticides poisoning cases and to propose proactive policies and strategies to prevent such incidence in future. SIT has since submitted its report to the Government of Maharashtra.

(e) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has established 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) across the Country. These CIPMCs, inter alia, conduct Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, and safe and judicious use of chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets. In the last three years, a total of 1971 FFSs have been organized, sensitizing 59130 farmers.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has established National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) as an autonomous body. The National Institute of Plant Health Management is mandated to promote environmentally sustainable Plant Health Management practices in diverse and changing agro-climatic conditions, Bio security & Incursion Management through capacity building programmes for farmers and State Agriculture/Extension functionaries.

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

Casualties Reportedly Due to Pesticide Poisoning of Farm Labours/Farmers

S. No.	District	Casualties
1.	Dhule	1
2.	Nandurbar	1
3.	Jalgaon	2
4.	Ahemadnagar	1
5.	Solapur	2
6.	Nanded	4
7.	Amravati	2
8.	Buldana	2
9.	Akola	9
10.	Yavatmal	21
11.	Nagpur	7
12.	Wardha	1
13.	Bhandara	3
14.	Chandrapur	4
15.	Gadchiroli	3
Total		63

Prices of Agricultural Products

*150. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

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

(a) whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has struck the agricultural sector hard, creating confusion and lack of clarity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the prices of agricultural products have come down below the cost of production recently irrespective of crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any mechanism to address these issues and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Long time impact of GST will be positive for farmers as our country will be a single market and internal barriers will be removed.

(c) to (e) Except for sunflower seed, the average monthly wholesale prices of major agricultural crops are above the all India weighted average cost of production.

Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane based on the recommendations of the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries /Departments concerned and other relevant factors to prevent farmers from distress sale. While formulating its recommendation on price policy, CACP considers cost of production, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level and effect on cost of living.

Government has increased the MSPs of Kharif and Rabi crops for 2017-18 Seasons on the basis of recommendations of CACP. The MSPs fixed by the Government provide adequate returns over weighted average cost of production as estimated by the CACP.

In the Union Budget for 2018-19, it has been announced that the MSP of kharif crops would be fixed at one and a half times of the cost of production.

Cyclone Ockhi

*151. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of people who died and those went missing due to cyclone Ockhi;

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

(c) whether the Government has considered the requests for providing Central financial assistance from

the affected States including Kerala for extending relief measures to the victims of Ockhi cyclone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of central assistance provided to the States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the State Governments and UT of Lakshadweep, the details of reported losses are given as under:-

(As on 27.02.2018)

State/ UT	Human lives lost	Reported missing
Kerala	60	102*
Tamil Nadu	42	191 [@]
Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil

* These persons have been construed as dead by State Government.

[@] Of these 161 persons have been construed as dead by State Government.

In order to support the affected people of the State Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, after the cyclone 'Ockhi' the Government of India has released assistance of ₹280.50 crore to Tamil Nadu and ₹76.50 crore to Kerala from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th December 2017 and 11th December 2017 respectively, for immediate relief measures. Further, the Government of India has released, on account basis, an amount of ₹133 crore each from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Similarly, an amount of ₹15 crore was sanctioned on account basis to UT of Lakshadweep on 4th January 2018 for relief measures to the victims of Ockhi cyclone.

Further, the Government of India also extended full logistics support including deployment of Indian Navy ships, Coast Guard ships, IAF helicopters & aero planes, Coast Guard helicopters, Navy & Coast Guard personnel and Teams of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) along with necessary rescue equipments for immediate rescue, search and relief measures to the victims of Ockhi cyclone.

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

*152. SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

SHRI. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:

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

(a) whether it is true that there are many vacancies of members in the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and the Government is struggling to fill up the same and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has extended the retirement date/age of members and Chairperson of the said Commission and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the disposal of cases filed in the Commission is at its lowest in four years while the number of cases filed has hit an all time high and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that the people are not getting the relief which they expected while approaching the Commission and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of consumer forums functioning in the country along with the details of the steps taken/being taken to strengthen these forums?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Seven vacancies of Member and one of President in the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), are to be filled up on a regular basis. In pursuance of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 11.12.2017 and with approval of Appointments Committee of Cabinet (ACC), the tenure of President and the following four Members of NCDRC, whose tenure would have otherwise ended during December, 2017 to March, 2018, has been extended up to 15th April, 2018:

Sl. No.	Name of the incumbent	Date of completion of the present tenure	Extension given up to
1.	Justice D. K. Jain, President	24.01.2018	15.04.2018
2.	Justice Ajit Bharihoke, Member (Judicial)	12.12.2017	15.04.2018
3.	Shrimati Rekha Gupta Member (Non-Judicial)	13.01.2018	15.04.2018
4.	Dr. B. C. Gupta Member (Non-Judicial)	29.01.2018	15.04.2018
5.	Dr. S. M. Kantikar, Member (Non-Judicial)	03.03.2018	15.04.2018

Thus, at present there are actually three physical vacancies of Member in NCDRC.

Action has already been taken for filling up the vacancies of Member and President in NCDRC.

(c) and (d) The year wise details of cases filed and disposed of in NCDRC are as under:

Year	Cases Filed	Cases Disposed
2014.	6806	7043
2015.	5943	7757
2016.	7759	6173
2017.	10719	6034

The cases filed in NCDRC has gone up to 10,719 in 2017 as compared to 6806 in 2014. However, due to vacancies of three Members in NCDRC, the disposal rate has gone down slightly to 6034 in 2017 from 7043 in 2014.

To provide further relief to consumers, the government has taken expeditious action to fill up the vacancies in NCDRC.

(e) Besides NCDRC, there are 35 State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions and 645 functional District Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora in the country.

As per the provisions of Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Governments are to establish the State

Commissions and District Fora in the State and, consequently, provide infrastructure and manpower for their functioning. However, to supplement the efforts of State Governments, the Central Government has been providing financial assistance to the States under the scheme "Strengthening Consumer Fora" for construction of buildings of Consumer Fora and also for acquiring non-building assets for them. Further, under another scheme "Consumer Fora Networking (CONFONET)", computer hardware/software and technical manpower are provided for computerization of functioning of Consumer Fora.

The Central Government has been writing to State Governments from time to time to take action well in advance for filling up vacancies of President and Members and also to maintain a panel of candidates for filling up future vacancies so as to avoid delay in appointments.

Currency Seized from Militant Organisations

*153. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of genuine currency and fake currency seized from militant organisations in Assam during operations by different security organisations during the last five years;

(b) whether the confiscated currency has been deposited in the Government treasury; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The details of genuine and fake currency seized from militant organisations in Assam during operations by different security organisations during the last five years (2013-2017) are as follows:

Year	Name of militant organisation	Genuine currency seized (in ₹)	Fake currency seized (in ₹)
2013-2017	KPL(T)/ULFA/ NDFB(S)	₹30,36,971/-	₹5,000/-

As per information available, out of the above seizures, ₹4,15,491/- has been deposited in Government Treasury. Of the remaining seized currency ₹35,000/- has

been given to persons/authorities as per court orders and the rest is in the custody of the court or at Police Stations Malkhana awaiting court orders.

Comprehensive Survey of Criminals

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake a comprehensive survey of criminals across the country in order to prepare a national database of habitual and casual offenders as is being undertaken in Telangana State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to undertake geo tagging of such criminals and their addressees owing to the present inconsistencies and systemic difficulties involved in inter-State investigations and tracking of criminals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, 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 and therefore it is for the State/ UT Government to implement relevant and appropriate schemes in their area to maintain peace for coexistence in the society. However, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) maintains a National Database on Crime and Criminals under Crime & Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project. The Core Application Software (CAS) Application has the functionality to categorize offenders on various parameters based on CCTNS database as Accused, Convict, Charge Sheeted, Arrested, Proclaimed Offender and Habitual Offender/ History Sheeter. The provision of geo-tagging of criminals and their addresses is not in CCTNS CAS Application. However, the CCTNS CAS Application has a provision for capturing latitude & longitude of the Scene of Crime in the Integrated Investigation Form (IIF-2: Crime Details Form). The Ministry of Home affairs has also, from time to time,

issued necessary advisories for states/ UTs to maintain peace in their area jurisdiction and these advisories are available in the Ministry's website: www.mha.gov.in.

Missing Children

*155. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gap between missing and traced children has widened in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of cases of missing children reported in the country during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the gap between registration of such cases and conviction therein has increased in the country during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the conviction rate in such cases; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ being taken by the Government to check such cases and to improve the conviction rate therein?

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

(a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases registered, number of children not recovered/untraced missing children from previous years, children missing during the year, traced and untraced (upto 18 years) during 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement. NCRB does not maintain data on conviction in cases related to missing children.

(e) '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. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories for combating crimes against children. These Advisories are also available on www.mha.gov.in.

Ministry of Home Affairs advised all States/UTs to rescue the missing children by way of conducting one month sustained campaigns throughout the country. Sustained campaigns entitled "Operation Smile" (1st January, 2015 to 31st January, 2015), "Operation Muskaan" (1st July, 2015 to 31st July, 2015), "Operation Smile-II" (1st January to 31st January, 2016), "Operation Muskaan-U" (1st July, 2016 to 31st July, 2016) and "Operation Muskaan-III" (1st July, 2017 to 31st July, 2017) have been conducted in the country.

Statement

State/UT-Wise Cases Registered, Unrecovered/Untraced, Children Missing, Recovered/Traced Under Missing Children During 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014					
		Cases Registered	Un-recovered/ Untraced Missing Children from Previous years	Children Missing	Total Children Missing	Total Recovered/ Traced	Total Un-recovered/ Untraced Missing Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1849	1399	2043	3442	2449	993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	0	43	43	35	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1386	14	1388	1402	721	681
4.	Bihar	1263	810	1539	2349	890	1459
5.	Chhattisgarh	1719	511	1779	2290	1794	496
6.	Goa	59	29	63	92	60	32
7.	Gujarat	1308	597	1375	1972	1284	688
8.	Haryana	1292	1982	1299	3281	821	2460
9.	Himachal Pradesh	166	253	205	458	379	79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	398	822	638	1460	508	952
11.	Jharkhand	316	342	384	726	394	332
12.	Karnataka	3265	734	4034	4768	2982	1786
13.	Kerala	832	216	1079	1295	905	390
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6521	3610	6689	10299	5730	4569
15.	Maharashtra	10691	8382	11301	19683	13757	5926
16.	Manipur	36	0	36	36	34	2
17.	Meghalaya	134	0	134	134	122	12
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	2	2	0
19.	Nagaland	4	0	4	4	3	1
20.	Odisha	1049	2098	1090	3188	407	2781
21.	Punjab	540	582	573	1155	543	612
22.	Rajasthan	1748	1215	2332	3547	2598	949
23.	Sikkim	94	2	94	96	88	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	2721	1057	3373	4430	3340	1090
25.	Telangana	2327	590	2438	3028	1681	1347
26.	Tripura	446	4	446	450	446	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2081	1844	2089	3933	2265	1668
28.	Uttarakhand	236	0	230	230	137	93
29.	West Bengal	10809	7553	14371	21924	14793	7131
TOTAL STATE(S)		53335	34646	61071	95717	59168	36549
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	6	28	34	26	8
31.	Chandigarh	159	177	164	341	137	204

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	0	24	24	13	11
33.	Daman and Diu	9	0	9	9	4	5
34.	Delhi UT	7171	4810	7513	12323	6349	5974
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	56	0	59	59	57	2
TOTAL UT(S)		7445	4993	7797	12790	6586	6204
TOTAL (All INDIA)		60780	39639	68868	108507	65754	42753

Source: Crime in India

Note: Data on traced children may also include reported cases of missing children from previous year

S. No.	State/UT	2015					
		Cases Registered	Un-recovered/ Untraced Missing Children from Previous years	Children Missing	Total Children Missing	Total Recovered/ Traced	Total Un- recovered/ Untraced Missing Children
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2080	993	2285	3278	2109	1169
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93	3	102	105	82	23
3.	Assam	1429	671	1498	2169	1137	1032
4.	Bihar	1966	1466	2057	3523	2444	1079
5.	Chhattisgarh	2087	584	2102	2686	1821	865
6.	Goa	37	32	41	73	42	31
7.	Gujarat	1034	688	1092	1780	1088	692
8.	Haryana	1616	1472	1736	3208	1401	1807
9.	Himachal Pradesh	232	73	249	322	212	110
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	205	952	414	1366	590	776
11.	Jharkhand	331	353	367	720	191	529
12.	Karnataka	1694	1817	2677	4494	2213	2281

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Kerala	1327	390	1579	1969	1591	378
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7129	4849	7919	12768	9203	3565
15.	Maharashtra	3931	5926	4450	10376	4782	S594
16.	Manipur	34	36	34	70	30	40
17.	Meghalaya	167	12	167	179	119	60
18.	Mizoram	1	0	3	3	3	0
19.	Nagaland	27	1	33	34	28	6
20.	Odisha	1807	2781	1807	4588	698	3890
21.	Punjab	552	612	S59	1171	478	693
22.	Rajasthan	2330	949	2507	3456	1233	2223
23.	Sikkim	101	0	119	119	74	4S
24.	Tamil Nadu	3334	1090	4280	5370	4201	1169
25.	Telangana	2697	1347	2987	4334	3313	1021
26.	Tripura	165	8	171	179	151	28
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2716	1668	2720	4388	2122	2266
28.	Uttarakhand	531	218	531	749	325	424
29.	West Bengal	7676	7131	7676	14807	6261	8546
TOTAL STATE(S)		47329	36122	52162	88284	47942'	40342
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	8	47	55	49	6
31.	Chandigarh	200	204	217	421	187	234
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	11	0	11	5	6
33.	Daman and Diu	21	5	25	30	20	10
34.	Delhi UT	7592	5994	7928	13922	6182	7740
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	59	3	64	67	64	3
TOTAL UT(S)		7910	6225	8281	14506	6507	7999
TOTAL (All INDIA)		55239	42347	60443	101790	54449	48341

Source: Crime in India

Note: Data on traced children may also include reported cases of missing children from previous year

S. No.	State/UT	2016					
		Cases Registered	Un-recovered/ Untraced Missing Children from Previous years	Children Missing	Total Children Missing	Total Recovered/ Traced	Total Un- recovered/ Untraced Missing Children
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1972	1169	2155	3324	1912	1412
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	23	38	61	33	28
3.	Assam	1381	1032	1381	2413	1069	1344
4.	Bihar	4817	1079	4817	5896	3026	2870
5.	Chhattisgarh	2236	865	2262	3127	2051	1076
6.	Goa	25	31	26	57	25	32
7.	Gujarat	1303	692	1315	2007	1247	760
8.	Haryana	1620	1807	1768	3575	1695	1880
9.	Himachal Pradesh	170	110	170	280	174	106
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	303	766	304	1070	354	716
11.	Jharkhand	433	529	479	1008	329	679
12.	Karnataka	1289	2281	1943	4224	2733	1491
13.	Kerala	1382	211	1524	1735	1520	215
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7838	3565	8503	12068	8197	3871
15.	Maharashtra	3976	5594	4388	9982	4357	5625
16.	Manipur	126	40	146	186	172	14
17.	Meghalaya	124	60	124	184	155	29
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	67	6	71	77	63	14
20.	Odisha	1901	3890	1901	5791	589	5202
21.	Punjab	584	693	597	1290	510	780
22.	Rajasthan	1831	2223	1980	4203	3216	98/
23.	Sikkim	106	41	109	150	110	40
24.	Tamil Nadu	3549	1169	4632	5801	4660	1141
25.	Telangana	3323	1021	3679	4700	3597	1103

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Tripura	160	28	169	197	171	26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2862	2266	2903	5169	1861	3308
28.	Uttarakhand	435	424	435	859	589	270
29.	West Bengal	5507	8546	8335	16881	5388	11493
TOTAL STATE(S)		49355	40161	56154	96315	49803	46512
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	6	47	53	48	5
31.	Chandigarh	195	234	201	435	152	283
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	6	2	8	2	6
33.	Daman and Diu	21	10	29	39	27	12
34.	Delhi UT	6657	7740	6921	14661	5863	8798
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	53	5	53	58	49	9
TOTAL UT(S)		6974	8001	7253	15254	6141	9113
TOTAL (All INDIA)		56329	48162	63407	111569	55944	55625

Source: Crime in India

Note: Data on traced children may also include reported cases of missing children from previous year

[Translation]

Income Limit for Availing Scholarship

*156. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:

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

(a) whether the annual income limit of parents of the students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for availing scholarship is fixed at one lakh rupees and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the annual income limit of parents of the students belonging to other classes for availing scholarship is fixed at more than two lakh rupees and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said difference in family income limits is not against social justice; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to make any revision in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT):
(a) to (d) The annual income ceiling for Post matric Scholarship scheme is ₹1.00 lakh. It is proposed to increase this ceiling to ₹1.50 lakh. Depending upon the availability of funds and to cover poorest of poor of different categories of students as well as different courses, annual income ceiling is fixed by Government of India through requisite mechanism and hence the eligibility criteria differs.

Different Scholarship Schemes cover different categories of students and also cover different courses. To cover poorest of poor among different categories of

students, variations in annual income ceiling are there. The eligibility criteria for scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs have been revised from ₹44,500 to

₹2.50 lakh from 2017-18. The annual income ceiling for various scholarship schemes for different categories is enumerated below:

(₹ in lakh)								
S. No.	Name of Scheme	BC	SC	ST	DNT	EBC	Minority	Disability
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	-	1.00	2.00
2.	Post Matric Scholarship	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.50
3.	National Overseas Scholarship		6.00	6.00	-	-	-	6.00

[English]

Sashastra Seema Bal

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the strength of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether SSB is in the process of installing laser fences at certain points along Nepal and Bhutan borders to prevent infiltration of terrorists and smuggling and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether SSB is mandated to secure 699 km. Indo-Bhutan border 1758 km. long Indo-Nepal border and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No such proposal is under consideration as of now.

(b) and (c) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is mandated to prevent trans-border crimes, illegal cross border activities and unauthorized entry into or exits from the territory of India so as to provide a sense of security among the people living in the border areas. It regularly carries out various operational activities like patrolling, laying of nakas along the border and checking of persons crossing the border. It is also using state of the art electronic equipment/technology to secure the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

Agro-Processing Units

*158. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set apart a special fund of ₹2000 crore with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing affordable credit to Agro-Processing Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines as to which Units/Food Parks will receive financial assistance in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The special fund of ₹2,000 crore has been created in National Bank For Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 2014-15 for providing affordable credit to designated Food Parks and Agro Processing Units located in the designated Food Parks.

As per the guidelines for operationalisation of this fund, the designated Food Parks include (i) Food Parks promoted by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), Government of India, (ii) Mega Food Parks promoted by MoFPI, (iii) Food Parks/ exclusive food processing industrial estates promoted by State

Governments, (iv) Food processing/ agro processing/ multi products SEZs, including de-notified areas of these SEZs, designated by MoFPI and (vi) any other area having developed enabling infrastructure and designated as Food Parks by MoFPI.

Further, food processing activities eligible for financial assistance from the special fund cover a wide range of post-harvest processes resulting in value addition and / or enhanced self life, such as cleaning,

grading, waxing, controlled ripening, labelling, packing and packaging, warehousing, canning freezing, freeze drying, various levels of product processing (primary/secondary), etc. which may be taken up by the food processing units in the designated Food Parks. Ministry has notified 176 designated Food Parks in various States based on the recommendation of the State Government concerned, as enclosed the given Statement for the purpose of availing credit from this fund.

Statement

Consolidated List of Food Parks notified till 31.01.2018

S. No	State	Name of Designated Food Parks/ Promoters	Location/ District	Category (MFP/FP/IA /IE / PP/ EPIP/IGQ*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srini Food Park promoted by M/s. Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mogili Village, Bangarupalem, Chittoor	MFP
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Food Park promoted by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	Kuppam, Dist.-Chittoor	FP
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Mega Food Park- Krishna promoted by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC)	Krishna	MFP
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Mega Food Park- West Godavari promoted by M/s. Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd.	Tundurru Village, Bhimavaram Mandal, West Godavari	MFP
5.	Andhra Pradesh	MIP_Kopparthy	Kadapa	IA
6.	Andhra Pradesh	IP-Peddapuram	East Godavari	IA
7.	Andhra Pradesh	IP-Peddapuram, Phase-III	East Godavari	IA
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram, Un-developed	East Godavari	IA
9.	Andhra Pradesh	IP_Naidupet	Nellore	IA
10.	Andhra Pradesh	IP_Valasapalli	Chittoor	IA

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Andhra Pradesh	IP_Gambheeram	Visakhapatnam	IA
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Growth Centre Bobbili	Vijayanagaram	IA
13.	Andhra Pradesh	IP_Gollapuram	Anantapur	IA
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Spices Park	Guntur	IA
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Nekkanti Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by M/s Nekkanti Sea Foods Ltd and M/s RVR Projects Pvt Ltd	SPSR Nellore	MFP
16.	Andhra Pradesh	SH Food Processing Pvt Ltd promoted by M/s Srinivasa Hatcheries Ltd, M/s Srinivasa Farms Pvt Ltd and M/s Malaxmi Infra Ventures (India) Pvt Ltd	Prakasam	MFP
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd promoted by M/s Patanjali Ayurved Ltd.	Vizianagaram	MFP
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Vyshnavi Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by M/s Siva Sai Exports, M/s JalaShakthi Pvt Ltd and Mr. Sarath Chandra BabuRamineni	Chittoor	MFP
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Aveena Andhra Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by Mr. Avdhesh Mittal	Anantapur	MFP
20.	Andhra Pradesh	North Andhra Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by M/s Nekkanti Sea Foods Ltd. and M.s RVR Projects Pvt Ltd	Srikakulam	MFP
21.	Andhra Pradesh	North Coastal Integrated Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by Sri. N V Rama Raju and Shrimati N. Indira	Vizianagaram	IFP
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varsha Integrated Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by Mr. Kasturi Viswanadh Naidu	Kadapa	IFP
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Chandana Food Park Ltd. Promoted by M/s Yelamanchili Infrastructure Ltd and Mr. yalamanchili Venkateswara Rao	Vizianagaram	IFP
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Specialized SRK Foods Pvt Ltd promoted by Mr. Gottipati Sivaramakrishna and Dr. Gottipati Anila	Chittoor	IFP
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Safe n Fresh Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd promoted by M/s Actech Agro and Mr. Shyam Narayan Tyagi	Nellore	IFP

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	Industrial Estate	Wimberlygunj, Andaman and Nicobar Island	IE
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Village Dolikoto, Circle Banderdewa, District Papum Pare	MFP
28.	Arunchal Pradesh	Tippi, Industrial Estate	Tippi, West Kameng District	IE
29.	Arunchal Pradesh	Naharlagun, Industrial Estate	Naharlagun, Papum Pare District	IE
30.	Arunchal Pradesh	Industrial Growth Centre (IGC), Niglok-Ngorlung	Niglok-Ngorlung, East Siang District	IGC
31.	Assam	Food Park promoted by Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	Chaygaon, Distt Kamrup	FP
32.	Assam	North East Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. North East Mega Food Park Ltd.	Nathkuchi village, Tihu, Nalbari	MFP
33.	Bihar	Food Park promoted by M/s. Budh Vihar Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Gaya	FP
34.	Bihar	Pristine Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.	Mansi	MFP
35.	Chhattisgarh	Food Park - Dhamtari promoted by Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Dhamtari	FP
36.	Chhattisgarh	Indus Best Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Sarora and Bemta, Tehsil Tilda, Raipur	MFP
37.	Chhattisgarh	Food Park promoted by M/s. Utsav Organic Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Raipur	FP
38.	Gujarat	Gujarat Mega Food Park promoted by M/s Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Villages Jhahkharda, Shah and Vasravi in ITDP notified area in Mangrol Taluka, Surat	MFP
39.	Gujarat	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Munderda, Jotana, District Mehsana	MFP
40.	Haryana	Food Park - Ambala promoted by Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Saha, Distt. Ambala	FP

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Haryana	Food Park- Rai promoted by Haryana state Ind. Dev. Corporation Ltd.,	Rai, Dist-Sonipat,	FP
42.	Haryana	Mega Food Park promoted by Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	Sonipat	MFP
43.	Haryana	Mega Food Park promoted by Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Limited	Rohtak	MFP
44.	Himachal Pradesh	Cremica Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Cremica Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Village Singha, Tehsil Haroli, Una	MFP
45.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Bilaspur and Gwalthai in Bilaspur District	Bilaspur	IA
46.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Hatli and Garnota in Chamba District	Chamba	IA
47.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Hamirpur and Nadaun in Hamirpur District	Hamirpur	IA
48.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Nagrota Bagwan, Dhaliara, Nagri, Sansarpur Terrece, Bain Attarian Badhal, Raja Ka Bagh and Nargla Jawali in Kangra District	Kangra	IA
49.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Shamshi in Kullu District	Kullu	IA
50.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Reckong Peo in Kinnaur District	Kinnaur	IA
51.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Ratti, Bhambla and Sauli Khad (Mandi) in Mandi District	Mandi	IA
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Shoghi, Maindli, Jais, Jubber Hatti and Duttnagar in Shimla District	Shimla	IA
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Kala Amb and Paonta Sahib in Simrour District	Simrour	IA
54.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Tahiwala, Gagret, Mehatpur, Amb, Jeetpur Bheri and Basal in Una District	Una	IA
55.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Baddi, EPIP Baddi (Ph-I & II), Barotiwala, Chambaghat, Banalgi, Mamleeg, Katha Bhatoli, Vakanaghat, Lodhi Majra and Majhol in Solan District	Solan	IA

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Shivrnagri (Holi), Sultanpur and Parel in Chamba District	Chamba	IE
57.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Agwin Buhli and Khiahlohakhrian in Hamirpur District	Hamirpur	IE
58.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Kangra, Dehra and Jawali in Kangra District	Kangra	IE
59.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Keylong in Lahaul & Spiti District	Lahaul & Spiti	IE
60.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Saiglu and Palli in Mandi District	Mandi	IE
61.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Raighat, Pandranu and Sunda Bhaura in Shimla District	Shimla	IE
62.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Parwanoo, Chambaghat and Dharampur in Solan District	Solan	IE
63.	Jammu and Kashmir	Food Park - Sopore promoted by M/s. Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (Jammu and Kashmir SIDCO)	Sopore, Baramulla	FP
64.	Jammu and Kashmir	RFK Green Food Park promoted by M/s. RFK Greens Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Lassipora village, Pulwama	MFP
65.	Jammu and Kashmir	Food Park- Khunmaoh promoted by M/s. Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Khunmoh, Distt-Srinagar,	FP
66.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Getalsud, Ranchi	MFP
67.	Karnataka	Green Food Park promoted by M/s. Green Food Park Limited	KIADB Industrial Area, Navanagar, Bagalkot-587101	IA
68.	Karnataka	Food Park- Bagalkot promoted by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board / Food Karnataka Limited	Bagalkot	FP
69.	Karnataka	Jewargi Food Park promoted by M/s. Jewargi Agro Food Park Limited	Bijapur Road, Jewargi, Gulbarga District-585310, Karnataka	FP
70.	Karnataka	Akshaya Food Park promoted by Akshaya Food Park Ltd.	Near Huchhavanahally Village Hirriyur, Chitradurga District-577599	FP

1	2	3	4	5
71.	Karnataka	Food Park- Jevargi promoted by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board / Food Karnataka Limited	Jevargi	FP
72.	Karnataka	Food Park-Kolar promoted by Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board / Food Karnataka Ltd.	Malur, Distt. Kolar	FP
73.	Karnataka	Innova Agri Bio-Park promoted by Innova Agri Bio-Park Limited	Plot No. B-12, 3rd Phase KIADB Industrial Area Malur-563130, Kolar	IA
74.	Karnataka	India Food Park promoted by M/s. Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Vasanta Narasapura Industrial Area, Tumkur	MFP
75.	Karnataka	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd.	Bannenahalli, Bookanakere Hobli, K.R. Pet Taluk, District Mandya	MFP
76.	Kerala	Food Park-Adoor promoted by Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Adoor	FP
77.	Kerala	Food Park - Aroor promoted by Marine Products Infrastructure Development Corporation P. Ltd. (MEDCON) / Seafood Park India Ltd.	Aroor, Distt-Alappuzha,	FP
78.	Kerala	Mega Food Park promoted by Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC)	Alappuzha	MFP
79.	Kerala	Food Park-Mazhuvannur promoted by Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	FP
80.	Kerala	Food Park - Mallapuram promoted by Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	Distt. Mallapuram	FP
81.	Kerala	Mega Food Park promoted by Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Palakkad	MFP
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Bhind promoted by M.P.Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Gwalior) Ltd	Malanpur, Ghirongi, District Bhind (M.P).	FP

1	2	3	4	5
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Chhindwara promoted by M.P.Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Jabalpur) Ltd.,	Borgaon, Distt Chhindwara	FP
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Mega Food Park promoted by Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd. (earlier notified as Ruchi Acroni Industries Ltd.)	Dewas	MFP
85.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park - Hoshangabad promoted by Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Bhopal) Ltd	Piparia, Babai, Distt- Hoshangabad	FP
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Indus Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Panwa Village, Kasrawad Tehsil, Khargone	MFP
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Khargone promoted by Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.,	Nimrani, Dist. Khargone,	FP
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Mandsaur promoted by Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.,	Jaggakhedi, Distt- Mandsaur	FP
89.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Mandla promoted by M.P.Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Jabalpur) Ltd.	Maneri, Distt Mandla	FP
90.	Maharashtra	Paithan Mega Food Park promoted by Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Wahegaon and Dhangaon, Taluka: Paithan, Aurangabad	MFP
91.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Aurangabad promoted by M/s Laxmi Nirmal Pratisthan	MIDC Industrial Area, Shendra, Aurangabad	FP
92.	Maharashtra	Food Park - Nagpur promoted by M/s Haldiram Krishi Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	Mouza Gumthala, Bhandara Road, Dist Nagpur.	FP
93.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Nagpur promoted by M/s Maa Umiya Audyogic Sahakari Vasahat Maryadit	Kapsi, Taluka Kamtee, Distt. Nagpur	FP
94.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Nagpur promoted by Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	Butibori, Distt-Nagpur,	FP
95.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Nashik promoted by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Vinchur, Distt Nashik	FP
96.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Sangli promoted by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Palus, Distt-Sangli	FP

1	2	3	4	5
97.	Maharashtra	Satara Mega Food Park promoted by Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Degaon village, Satara	MFP
98.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Satara promoted by M/s Agrifood Informatics (India) Ltd.	Village Sangvi, Distt. Satara, Pune-411013	FP
99.	Maharashtra	Mega Food Park promoted by Jain Agro Trading Company Private Limited	Wardha	MFP
100.	Manipur	Chandel Industrial Estate	Chandel	IE
101.	Manipur	Churachandpur Industrial Estate	Churachandpur	IE
102.	Manipur	Food Park- Imphal promoted by Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd.	Lamphelpat Imphal	FP
103.	Manipur	Food Park at Nilakuthi	Imphal East	FP
104.	Manipur	Industrial Estate in Bishnupur	Bishnupur	IE
105.	Manipur	Kuraopokpi Industrial Estate	Thoubal	IE
106.	Manipur	Takyelpat Industrial Estate	Imphal West	IE
107.	Manipur	Food Park promoted by Rishang Keishing Foundation for Management of Tribal Areas	Distt.-Ukhrul	FP
108.	Manipur	Ukhrul Industrial Estate	Ukhrul	IE
109.	Mizoram	Zoram Mega Food Park promoted by Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Aizawl	MFP
110.	Mizoram	Food Park- Chhingchip promoted by Mizoram Food and Allied Industries	Chhingchip, Serchhip District 77kms from Aizawl along NH-54	FP
111.	Mizoram	Industrial Growth Centre	Luangmual, District - Aizawl	IGC
112.	Mizoram	Export Promotion Industrial Park	Lengte, District -Mamit	EPIP
113.	Mizoram	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre	Zote, District - Champhai	IIDC
114.	Mizoram	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre	Pukpui, District - Lunglei	IIDC
115.	Nagaland	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s Doys Agri Resources Pvt Ltd	Village Doshehe, Block Chumkedima, District Dimapur	MFP
116.	Nagaland	Agro & Food Processing Special Economic Zone (AFPSEZ)	Ganeshnagar in Dimapur	EPIP
117.	Nagaland	Food Park-Dimapur promoted by Progressive Rural Development Society	Bamunpukri, Dimapur	FP

1	2	3	4	5
118.	Odisha	Mega Food Park promoted by Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Khurda	MFP
119.	Odisha	Khordha Food Park promoted by Odisha Indl. Infrastructure Development Corporation	Khordha Industrial Complex, Mukund Prasad, Khurda	FP
120.	Odisha	MTS Mega Food Park promoted by MITS Mega Food Park Ltd.	Bhujbul and Sindhubadi Mouza, Rayagada	MFP
121.	Odisha	Agro Industrial Estate for Maize (Promoted by Dept. of Agri., Odisha)	Nawarangpur	IA
122.	Odisha	Jagatpur Food Park (Promoted by IDCO)	Cuttak	FP
123.	Odisha	Mancheswar Food Park (Promoted by IDCO)	Bhubaneswar in Khurda District	FP
124.	Odisha	Balangir Zone-B (Promoted by IDCO)	Balangir	IE
125.	Odisha	Paralakhemundi (Promoted by IDCO)	Gajapati	IE
126.	Odisha	Jeypore (Promoted by IDCO)	Koraput	IE
127.	Odisha	Bhera (Promoted by EDCO)	Bargarh	IE
128.	Odisha	Chatraupur (Promoted by IDCO)	Ganjam	IE
129.	Odisha	Kurki (Promoted by IDCO)	Puri	IE
130.	Odisha	Pulabani (Promoted by IDCO)	Kandhamal	IE
131.	Odisha	Somanathpur (Promoted by IDCO)	Balasore	IE
132.	Puducherry	Industrial Areas/ Industrial Estates in Sedarapet, Thirubhuvanai, Kirumambakkam, Mettupalayam, Thattanchavady, Manapet and Kottucherry (Karaikal)	Puducherry	IA/IE
133.	Punjab	International Mega Food Park promoted by International Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Dhabwala Kala, Malout-Fazilka Road, Dana Mandi Rd, Arniwala Shakh Subhan, Fazilka	MFP
134.	Punjab	Mega Food Park promoted by The Sukjhith Starch & Chemical Limited	Kapurthala	MFP
135.	Punjab	Mega Food Park promoted by Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	Ludhiana	MFP
136.	Punjab	Food Park promoted by Punjab State Grains Procurement Corporation (PUNGRAEN).	Village Seron, District Tarn Taran	FP

1	2	3	4	5
137.	Rajasthan	Greentech Mega Food Park promoted by Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Village Rupangarh, Ajmer	MFP
138.	Rajasthan	Food Park-Alwar promoted by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	Alwar	FP
139.	Rajasthan	Food Park-Jodhpur promoted by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	Boranada, District - Jodhpur	FP
140.	Rajasthan	Food Park-Kota promoted by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	Ranpur, Distt Kota.	FP
141.	Rajasthan	Food Park-Sri Ganganagar promoted by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	Sri Ganganagar	FP
142.	Tamil Nadu	V.P.S Ayyemperumal Nadar & Sons.,	Virudhunagar, Distt- Madurai	FP
143.	Telanagana	TSIIC Food Park	Khammam	FP
144.	Telangana	Mega Food Park promoted by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Mfrastructure Corporation (Telangana Division)	Khammam	MFP
145.	Telangana	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Raaga Mayuri Agrovet Pvt. Ltd.	Mahboobnagar	MFP
146.	Telangana	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Nizamabad	MFP
147.	Telangana	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Basavashakti Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd	Chapta (B) Village, Kangti Mandal, District Medak	MFP
148.	Telanagana	TSHC Food Park	Ranga Reddy	FP
149.	Tripura	Food Park-Agartala promoted by Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura, Agartala	FP
150.	Tripura	Sikaria Food Park promoted by M/s. Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Champamura & Tulakona Mouza Agartala, West Tripura	MFP
151.	Tripura	Bodhjungnagar and RK. Nagar Industrial Complex in Agartala	Agartala, West Tripura	IA
152.	Tripura	Dukli Industrial Area in Agartala	Agartala, West Tripura	IA
153.	Tripura	Arundhatinagar and Badharghat Industrial Estate	Agartala, West Tripura	IE

1	2	3	4	5
154.	Tripura	Kumarghat Industrial Estate	Kumarghat, Unakoti District	IE
155.	Tripura	Dhajanagar Industrial Estate	Udaipur, Gomati District	IE
156.	Tripura	Dharmanagar Industrial Estate	Dharmanagar, North Tripura	IE
157.	Tripura	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre	Dewanpassa, Dharmanagar, North Tripura	IIDC
158.	Tripura	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre	Sarasima, Belonia, South Tripura	IIDC *
159.	Uttar Pradesh	Vindhyachal Attivo Food Park Pvt Ltd	Village Bedauli, Taluka Kalwari Mafi, District Mirzapur	MFP
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Overseas Infrast Alliance (India) Pvt. Ltd	Village Bhadawal, Block Chhata, District Mathura	MFP
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Noida Pvt Ltd	Yamuna Express Way, Greater Noida District Gautam Budh Nagar	MFP
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Food Park-Barabanki promoted by UP State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Kursi Road, Distt-Barabanki	FP
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Food Park promoted by Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority	Gorakhpur	FP
164.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivalik Agro Industrial Food Park promoted by M/s. Kushal International Ltd.	Village Kushalipur, District Saharanpur.	FP
165.	Uttar Pradesh	Food Park-Varanasi promoted by U.P State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Kharkion, Distt-Varanasi	FP
166.	Uttarakhand	Patanjali Mega Food Park promoted by Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt Ltd	Village Padartha, Haridwar	MFP
167.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Food Park promoted by Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mauha Kheraganj Village, Kashipur	MFP
168.	West Bengal	Malda Food Park promoted by Deptt Of Food Processing Industries and Horticulture, Govt of West Bengal.	Malda	FP
169.	West Bengal	Haldia Food Park promoted by Haldia Development Authority	Haldia District Midnapore	FP

1	2	3	4	5
170.	West Bengal	Jangipur Bengal Food Park promoted by Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd.	Mouza: Katnai & Kulori, Raghunathganj 1 Block, Subdivision Jangipur	MFP
171.	West Bengal	Shankarpur Food Park promoted by Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture, Aquatic Resources, Govt, of West Bengal	Shankarapur, Dist Purba Medinipur	FP
172.	West Bengal	Food Park-Chakgaria promoted by State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	Chakgaria, 24 Parganas (South)	FP
173.	West Bengal	Sultanpur Food Park promoted by State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	Sultanpur, South 24 Parganas	FP
174.	West Bengal	Sankhrail Food Park promoted by West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC)	Sankhrail, Howrah	FP
175.	West Bengal	Food Park promoted by International Sea Food Processing Centre	South 24 Parganas	FP
176.	West Bengal	Dankuni Food Park	Dankuni	FP

MFP - Mega Food Park, FP - Food Park, IA - Industrial Area, IE- Industrial Estate, PP - Private Park, IIDC - Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre, EPIP-Export Promotion Industrial Park, IGC-Industrial Growth Centre, IFP - Integrated Food Park

Bharat Ke Veer

*159. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has installed an online portal "Bharat Ke Veer to facilitate donations to the next of kins of the deceased Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has organized a ceremony to raise funds for the 'Bharat Ke Veer' recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of donation collected for the said fund; and

(d) the quantum of funds disbursed along with the number of kins of deceased CAPF personnel benefited so far, forcewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Bharat Ke Veer is an online portal designed to facilitate donations to the Next of Kins (NoKs) of the Central Armed Police Forces personnel who sacrifice their lives in call of duty. Donors deposit directly to the account of the NoKs as per their choice, however, there is an account (Bharat Ke Veer account) available where donors can also contribute and the amount so deposited in this account is meant for distribution to the NoKs. The portal since its launch has received donations of ₹23.04 Cr inclusive of direct donations of ₹12.96 Cr to the 147 accounts of NoKs as well as donations of ₹10.08 Cr to the Bharat Ke Veer account. Out of the ₹10.08 cr received in Bharat Ke Veer account, a sum of ₹8.27 cr has since been disbursed to NoKs.

(b) and (c) Government of India has not organized any function to raise funds for Bharat Ke Veer.

(d): The details of NoKs accounts/donation received/disbursed are as under:

1	2	3	4	5	6 (4+5)
S. No.	Force	No. of Kins	Contributions received directly in NoKs A/C	Disbursed from Bharat Ke Veer A/C	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Assam Rifles	17	14607956	10533055	25141011
2.	BSF	29	27765318	13871134	41636452
3.	CRPF	97	81533136	57948241	139481377
4.	NSG	1	1500000	0.00	1500000
5.	SSB	3	4187182	378654	4565836
Total		147	129593592	82731084	212324676

Amendment in CRZ

*160. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee to review the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) amendment in view of problems faced by fishermen community in building houses and other related infrastructures and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any meeting has been conducted so far to discuss the issue and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken / being taken by the Government to extend the benefits of various housing schemes to fishermen community?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. The Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change being the nodal Ministry had constituted a Committee for a review of the issues relating to Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and as reported by the said Ministry, the Committee had examined the concerns raised by various stakeholders in the coastal areas including fishermen community.

(b) As reported by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the Government has made consultations with stakeholders including consultation with Members of Parliament of Coastal areas. An Inter-Ministerial meeting for review of the CRZ Notification,

2011 based on the recommendation of the Shailesh Nayek Committee Report was also held in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Suggestions and proposals have been received from various stakeholders of coastal States/Union Territories for review of CRZ Notification, 2011 for development of infrastructure along the coast, including concerns of housing for the fishermen community.

(c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' with 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' as one of the components. Under this National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, financial assistance is provided for construction of houses for fishers and creation of other basic amenities such as drinking water facility and community halls. Financial assistance is also being provided to fishers during the lean fishing season/ fishing ban period especially for fishermen who do not have their own fishing boats. Besides, insurance coverage for fishers is also provided under the scheme. This scheme is being implemented through the respective State Governments/UTs for onward transfer of subsidy assistance to the eligible fishermen as per the provisions of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The details of financial assistance provided by the DADF during last three years and current year under the component namely National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen are given below:

	(Rs. in lakh)			
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 28-02-2018)
Amount released	5154.24	5876.02	2397.60	414.01

[Translation]

Urban Waste

1611. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be Pleased to state:

(a) whether urban waste is being used in various types of works in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Urban waste is being used in road construction building materials, production of energy and compost etc. State wise details of waste being processed is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Municipal Solid Waste Management

S. No.	States	Percentage of waste processing
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7%
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0%
4.	Assam	7%
5.	Bihar	15%
6.	Chandigarh UT	30%
7.	Chhattisgarh	60%
8.	Daman and Diu	0%
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0%
10.	NCT of Delhi	55%
11.	Goa	62%

1	2	3
12.	Gujarat	23%
13.	Haryana	6%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1%
16.	Jharkhand	2%
17.	Karnataka	22%
18.	Kerala	45%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18%
20.	Maharashtra	35%
21.	Manipur	50%
22.	Meghalaya	58%
23.	Mizoram	4%
24.	Nagaland	15%
25.	Odisha	1%
26.	Puducherry UT	3%
27.	Punjab	10%
28.	Rajasthan	10%
29.	Sikkim	66%
30.	Tamil Nadu	8%
31.	Telangana	67%
32.	Tripura	57%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	20%
34.	Uttarakhand	0%
35.	West Bengal	5%
Total/Average		23.73%

Rehabilitation and Development Package for Naxal Affected Areas

1612. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development and rehabilitation package for naxal affected areas proposed in the country;

(b) whether NITI Aayog is contemplating to formulate a comprehensive plan for economic and

infrastructural development in naxal affected areas of the country including Chhattisgarh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) For holistic development of LWE affected areas, various schemes are being implemented by the line Ministries/Departments. Some of the major development initiatives, specifically taken/being taken in the LWE affected areas are as follows:

Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I)- Being implemented by MoRTH since 2009 for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States. This Scheme envisages construction of 5,422 km roads, of which 4,537 km road have been completed.

Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas: The Government has recently approved this Scheme for construction of 5412 km roads and 126 bridges/culverts in 44 LWE affected districts with an estimated cost of ₹11,725 crore. The MoRD is the nodal Ministry to implement the Scheme

Skill Development in the LWE affected districts: Being implemented by the MoSDE since 2011 for establishment of 01 ITI each in 47 LWE districts and 02 SDCs each in 34 LWE districts. So far, 15 ITIs and 43 SDCs have been completed.

Educational initiatives: DoSEL has sanctioned 8 new Kendriya Vidyalayas and 5 new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalays in the most LWE affected districts, which did not have any KVs/JNVs. Under RMSA, 1,590 new/upgraded Schools and 350 girl's hostels have been sanctioned in 35 most LWE affected districts.

Mobile Towers: Being implemented by the Department of Telecom. In the first phase 2329 mobile towers have been installed.

Special Central Assistance for 35 most LWE affected districts: The Government has approved this new Scheme on 27.09.2017 for providing public infrastructure and services in the most LWE affected districts. The Scheme will continue for 3 years *i.e.* from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with total outlay of ₹3,000 crore.

Besides, other Ministries/Departments like, MNRE, MoTA, MoWR,RD &GR, MoEF&CC, Ministry of Railways,

Ministry of I&B, MoDWS, Ministry of A & FW, Ministry of Health, Department of Post, Department Financial Services, DoSEL, MoU&HD etc. are also implementing various schemes.

'Police' and Public order* being State subjects and the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation incentives to bring Left Wing Extremism (LWE) cadres into the mainstream. However, under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for LWE affected States approved by Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in September, 2017, there is provision for reimbursement of expenditure of State Governments on the rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres of upto ₹5 lakhs for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹2.5 lakhs for middle/lower rank LWE cadres. They will also be imparted training in a trade/vocation of their liking and shall be paid a monthly stipend of ₹6000/- for three years. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ammunition are also provided under the Scheme.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. NITI Aayog has launched an initiative for rapid transformation of relatively backward 115 districts including 10 districts of Chhattisgarh. A large number of LWE affected districts are also included in these 115 aspirational districts. One officer for each district has been designated as "Prabhari (in-charge), who are working in collaborative manner with the state and district teams to achieve effective convergence between various central and State Government programmes. Each State has also appointed a Nodal Officer of Secretary rank for regular interaction. Strategy of this initiative includes leadership of states setting up of real time monitoring mechanism and convergence of existing scheme of Central and State Governments. Focus of this initiative is empowerment in health & nutrition, education, infrastructure, water resources and financial inclusion etc.

Women Undertrials

1613. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of female undertrials in district jails languishing in the prisons for the last many years and contributing to overcrowding in the prisons; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to solve the problem of overcrowding?

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

(a) States/UT wise details of female undertrials in various jails of the country for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) "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 undertaken various initiatives to address the issue of overcrowding in prisons. Through CrPC Amendment Act 2005, Section 436A was inserted in Cr PC which provides the right to an undertrial to seek bail on serving more than one half of the maximum possible sentence on personal bond. This was informed to all State and UTs through an advisory issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This was followed by another advisory in which the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court were shared

with the States and they were requested to prepare lists of undertrial prisoners for review under Section 436-A and put in place a permanent mechanism for providing relief to undertrial prisoners. The Government of India has also introduced the concept of plea bargaining through Section 265 of Cr PC. All these measures are intended to help the States to reduce overcrowding in prisons.

Besides the advisories issued from time to time, Model Prison Manual 2016 was also forwarded to all States and Union Territories in May 2016. The Prison Manual has dedicated chapters on 'Remission', 'Legal Aid', 'Premature Release', 'Parole and Furlough', and 'Open Institutions' which address the issue of reducing population in prisons. The Ministry of Home Affairs also convenes the meetings of DG/IGs on a periodic basis during which issues related to undertrial prisoners and overcrowding in prisons are deliberated upon and the States are urged to take all possible measures provided in law to reduce overcrowding in prisons.

Statement

State/UT-Wise Female Capacity, Number of Female Undertrials and Occupancy Rate of Female Undertrials in District Jails as on 31.12.2014

S. No.	State/UT	No. of District Jails	Total Female Capacity	No. of Female Undertrials in District Jails	Occupancy Rate of Female Undertrials
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	145	66	45.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	12	4	33.3
3.	Assam	22	363	108	29.8
4.	Bihar	31	599	577	96.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	94	103	109.6
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-
7.	Gujarat	7	87	61	70.1
8.	Haryana	16	1239	345	27.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	27	14	51.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	111	54	48.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	17	282	437	155.0
12.	Karnataka	19	334	122	36.5
13.	Kerala	11	69	22	31.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33	587	353	60.1
15.	Maharashtra	27	334	383	114.7
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	4	45	2	4.4
18.	Mizoram	6	121	18	14.9
19.	Nagaland	3	50	2	4.0
20.	Odisha	9	165	75	45.5
21.	Punjab	6	268	171	63.8
22.	Rajasthan	25	201	187	93.0
23.	Sikkim	1	19	2	10.5
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	0	0	-
25.	Telangana	7	184	118	64.1
26.	Tripura	2	6	2	33.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56	2627	2502	95.2
28.	Uttarakhand	7	110	41	37.3
29.	West Bengal	12	555	249	44.9
TOTAL (STATES)		362	8634	6018	69.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	30	4	13.3
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-
34.	Delhi	1	0	0	-
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-
TOTAL (UTs)		2	30	4	13.3
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		364	8664	6022	69.5

State/UT-Wise Female Capacity, Number of Female Undertrials and Occupancy Rate of Female Undertrials in District Jails as on 31.12.2015

S. No.	State/UT	No. of District Jails	Total Female Capacity	No. of Female Undertrials in District Jails	Occupancy Rate of Female Undertrials
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	139	79	56.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	24	4	16.7
3.	Assam	22	363	119	32.8
4.	Bihar	31	599	427	71.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	87	114	131.0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-
7.	Gujarat	7	87	61	70.1
8.	Haryana	16	1247	336	26.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	27	4	14.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	131	46	35.1
11.	Jharkhand	17	282	419	148.6
12.	Karnataka	19	309	118	38.2
13.	Kerala	11	69	27	39.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39	628	431	68.6
15.	Maharashtra	28	334	351	105.1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	4	45	8	17.8
18.	Mizoram	6	96	13	13.5
19.	Nagaland	10	160	7	4.4
20.	Odisha	9	165	117	70.9
21.	Punjab	7	238	108	45.4
22.	Rajasthan	24	260	117	45.0
23.	Sikkim	1	19	9	47.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	0	0	-
25.	Telangana	7	224	100	44.6
26.	Tripura	2	6	4	66.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	57	2635	2420	91.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Uttarakhand	7	110	66	60.0
29.	West Bengal	12	280	238	85.0
TOTAL (STATES)		377	8564	5743	67.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	30	5	16.7
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-
34.	Delhi	1	0	0	-
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-
TOTAL (UTs)		2	30	5	16.7
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		379	8594	5748	66.9

State/UT-Wise Female Capacity, Number of Female Undertrials and Occupancy Rate of Female Undertrials in District Jails as on 31.12.2016 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of District Jails	Total Female Capacity	No. of Female Undertrials in District Jails	Occupancy Rate of Female Undertrials
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	139	83	59.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	24	6	25.0
3.	Assam	22	457	104	22.8
4.	Bihar	31	599	563	94.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	94	99	105.3
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-
7.	Gujarat	7	87	68	78.2
8.	Haryana	16	1250	306	24.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	88	31	35.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	131	64	48.9
11.	Jharkhand	17	282	358	127.0
12.	Karnataka	19	209	131	62.7
13.	Kerala	11	69	26	37.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	634	450	71.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	28	434	401	92.4
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	-
17.	Meghalaya	5	55	12	21.8
18.	Mizoram	6	96	11	11.5
19.	Nagaland	10	160	4	2.5
20.	Odisha	9	165	75	45.5
21.	Punjab	7	238	103	43.3
22.	Rajasthan	24	264	156	59.1
23.	Sikkim	1	19	2	10.5
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	0	0	-
25.	Telangana	7	224	103	46.0
26.	Tripura	2	6	1	16.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	60	2725	2580	94.7
28.	Uttarakhand	7	110	31	28.2
29.	West Bengal	12	280	265	94.6
TOTAL (STATES)		393	8839	6033	68.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	30	7	23.3
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	-
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-
TOTAL (UTs)		1	30	7	23.3
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		394	8869	6040	68.1

Legal Aid

1614. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to provide legal aid to persons at police stations in furtherance of Article 39A of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes/ regulations formulated to provide legal aid and the number of persons given legal assistance at police stations during the last one year, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to develop such schemes in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides that State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disability. Ministry of Law and Justice has informed that as far as extending legal services at Police stations is concerned, Para-Legal volunteer (PLVs) and

Panel Advocates are available on demand. The names and contact details of the office bearers of the District Legal Services Authority are prominently displayed at the police stations for providing legal services. However, no separate data is maintained centrally, with regard to number of persons who have been given legal assistance at police stations. Further, States/ UT administrations are competent to take action regarding legal assistance in their area of jurisdiction to protect the interests of their citizens.

Inclusion in the List of OBC

1615. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government from Sistakaranam community in the State of Andhra Pradesh, regarding inclusion in OBC category;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The following representations were received in the Ministry for inclusion of the Sistakaranam community in the Central List of OBCs for Andhra Pradesh:

(i) Letter dated 24.07.2015 from Sh. Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, M.P. (Lok Sabha) to Minister Social Justice and Empowerment.

(ii) Letter dated 31.07.2015 from Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, M.P.(Lok Sabha) enclosing

therewith copy of memorandum submitted by All India Sistakaranam Association regarding inclusion of the Sistakaranam Community in the Central List of OBCs received through Prime Minister Office vide PMO ID dated 13.08.2015.

(iii) Memorandum submitted by the Members of All India Sistakaranam Association regarding inclusion of the Sistakaranam Community in the Central List of OBCs.

(iv) Letter dated 14.08.2015 from Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu the then Minister, Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment forwarding therewith memorandum submitted by All India Sistakaranam Association regarding inclusion of the Sistakaranam Community in the Central List of OBCs.

(c) The issue of inclusion of Sistakaranam caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for Andhra Pradesh was considered by the National Commission for Backward Classes and rejected the same vide their advice No. A.P./36-37/98 dated 16.11.1998.

Shortage of IPS Officers

1616. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of officers of the Indian Police Service (IPS) in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the existing strength, vacancies and requirement of the IPS officers, State-wise;

(c) the strength of IPS officers in proportion to the population of the country and the proportion thereof in comparison to the proportion in neighbouring countries; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill the vacancies in all the States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As on 01.01.2017, 3905 IPS officers are in-position against

authorised strength of 4843 officers. The State-wise figures including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In general, the police population ratio is calculated only on the total number of police strength and not on the number of IPS officers. As regards comparative figures of police officers and population in neighbouring countries, it is mentioned that police

structure in neighbouring countries is different from India and the concept of IPS is limited only to India

(d): To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruit) has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

Statement

Statewise Strength of IPS Officers as on 01.01.2017

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
01.	Andhra Pradesh	144	120	24
02.	AGMUT	295	255	40
03.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	157	31
04.	Bihar	231	189	42
05.	Chhattisgarh	103	95	8
06.	Gujarat	195	171	24
07.	Haryana	137	107	30
08.	Himachal Pradesh	94	74	20
09.	Jammu 8B Kashmir	147	89	58
10.	Jharkhand	149	117	32
11.	Karnataka	215	149	66
12.	Kerala	172	129	43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305	265	40
14.	Maharashtra	302	253	49
15.	Manipur	89	65	24
16.	Nagaland	70	54	16
17.	Odisha	188	117	71
18.	Punjab	172	147	25
19.	Rajasthan	215	192	23
20.	Sikkim	32	29	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	221	42
22.	Telangana	139	97	42

S. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
23.	Tripura	65	51	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517	424	93
25.	Uttarakhand	69	60	9
26.	West Bengal	347	278	69
Total		4843	3905	938

Unauthorized Parking on Roads

1617. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorized parking sites and unauthorized parking on roads are the main cause of congestion and slow pace of traffic on roads in the major cities across the country including NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government has issued directions to the State Police and Delhi Police to remove the unauthorized parking and take steps to tackle unauthorized parking on roads and for improving the traffic movement for the benefits of the general public;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response received from State Police and Delhi Police; and

(g) the other preventive steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (g) Due to heavy flow of traffic on roads, particularly during peak hours, the speed of motor

vehicles is affected and congestion is observed. The major causes of traffic congestion on roads are substantial increase in the number of vehicles on roads, heterogeneous modes of transport, shortage of public transport system, lack of adequate parking facilities, unorganized expansion of business activities in residential areas, ongoing civic engineering works for development of various road infrastructure projects like construction of Metro, flyovers and elevated corridors, encroachments on roads and public processions/ rallies/ demonstrations on roads.

Police is constantly engaged in regulation, enforcement and education to road users with an objective to provide safe and smooth flow of traffic. The steps taken by Police to combat the problem of traffic congestion/ jam, inter-alia, include prosecution of traffic violators, action against improper parking, action against motorists driving against the flow of traffic, educating motorists on road safety through print and mass media, closure of road-cuts to ensure uninterrupted and smooth flow of traffic and implementing technology-enabled modernization.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, the State Governments are primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order including traffic management.

Police is provided financial assistance for modernization of traffic and communication network by the concerned State. Government of India supplements such efforts through its modernization of police force scheme.

Necessary legal action is taken against the operators of illegal parking by the municipal authorities,

as well as State Police forces whenever it comes to the notice. Police takes regular action against improper/ obstructive/ unauthorized parking of motor vehicles. Cranes are effectively utilized to tow away such vehicles which are found hampering the smooth movement of traffic. Special drives are also launched on regular intervals to check and control improper/ obstructive/ unauthorized parking of vehicles. Section 283 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) deals with the prosecution of the motor vehicles found obstructively/ illegally parked on roads. Certain instances of misuse of parking sites, allotted to the registered contractors, have come to the notice. In case any contractor violates the terms and conditions, prompt action is taken by the concerned Corporation against the contractor, in case of any deviance from the allotted parking space in the NCT of Delhi, Delhi Police takes necessary legal action against the violators and prosecution action is ensured. Tempo, Trucks etc. are not allowed in the area. As and when any information is received by Delhi Police against the parking contractors/attendants for unauthorized parking, overcharging etc., action is taken and cases are registered.

[Translation]

Rural Godown Scheme

1618. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:

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

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

(b) if so, the details of the achievements made by the Government and the number of godowns constructed under the scheme in Uttar Pradesh including Basti region;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to sanction more godowns and increase the capacity of the existing godowns; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, The Government has been implementing capital investment subsidy sub-scheme "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)" of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) for creation of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure including storage infrastructure. The erstwhile two schemes viz. (i) Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) implemented since 01.04.2001, and (ii) Scheme for Strengthening/Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization (AMIGS) implemented since 20.10.2004 have been subsumed into one sub-scheme known as Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) w.e.f. 01.04.2014. The scheme for sanction of new godowns has been unavailable since 5.8.2014.

A total of 38,895 storage infrastructure projects with 65.18 Million MTs storage capacity have been sanctioned since inception of the scheme throughout the country. So far, a total of 1,119 Storage infrastructure projects with 5.32 Million MTs storage capacity have been sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh. Further, 5 storage infrastructure projects with 16,902 MT storage capacity have been sanctioned in Basti region of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The AMI sub-scheme of ISAM is a demand driven scheme and no state-wise allocation has been made under the scheme. The details of amount allocated and expenditure incurred under AMI scheme during last three years and the current year is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)		
Financial Year	Allocation	Expenditure Incurred
2014-15	926.71	878.18
2015-16	675.86	518.81
2016-17	838.06	672.97
2017-18 (Till date)	486.9	378.32

(d) and (e) The proposal is under consideration of the Government to re-open the AMI scheme for sanction of new projects for increasing the storage capacity.

*[English]***Municipal Sewage Treatment Plants**

1619. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that only 64 per cent of the 816 municipal sewage treatment plants are functional; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by the Government to make the remaining municipal sewage treatment plants functional under Swachh Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Madam. As per report of March, 2015 of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), out of 816 Sewerage Treatment Plants (STP) in the country, 522 are functional.

(b) Creation of sewerage and sewage treatment facility is not covered under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U).

Audit/ Review of Delhi Airport Metro Rail

1620. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Agencies has conducted any audit/review of the financial and other performances of the Delhi Airport Metro Rail and its operators;

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

(c) whether any discrepancies has been noticed in the financial and other performances of the said Airport Metro operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons/operators for the said discrepancies and to enforce accountability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Delhi Airport Metro Express Line was built on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The concessionaire / operator of this line was M/s. Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL).

The audit/review of the financial and other performances of this line and M/s. DAMEPL has not been conducted by any government agencies.

(c) to (d) M/s. DAMEPL informed Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) on 27.06.2013 that they will not be responsible for operation of the line after the close of business hours of 30.06.2013. DMRC challenged this act of M/s. DAMEPL with the Arbitral Tribunal, which, pronounced its award on 11.05.2017 against DMRC. DMRC has filed an appeal under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi requesting to set aside the arbitration award. At present, the matter is sub-judice.

*[Translation]***Upliftment of Differently Abled Persons**

1621. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to State:

(a) the total number of disabled persons in the country;

(b) the facilities provided for such persons including schools, colleges, banks, multiplex, transport, tour, lift, parking, toilets etc.;

(c) the details of the shortcomings found therein;

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to rectify these shortcomings; and

(e) the budget allocated by the Government for disabled persons during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) As per Census 2011, number of persons with disabilities in the country are 2.68 crores.

(b) to (d) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 emphasizes provision of facilities in various public places including private buildings used and accessed by public at large. As mandated by Section 40 of the said Act, Central Government has notified rules laying down the standards of accessibility for the physical environment, transportation, and information and communications. The appropriate governments are

required to take suitable measures to ensure accessibility in these areas by providing accessibility features such as ramps, tactile floorings, accessible lifts, accessible toilets etc. The said Act also stipulates a period of 5 years for all the existing public buildings to make them fully accessible.

While relief to disabled is a State subject, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for ensuring accessibility. The scheme for Implementation of Persons with disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA) provide assistance for various activities relating to implementation of RPwD Act which includes construction of barrier free infrastructure and accessibility audit of Government buildings and public places. To rectify shortcomings of accessibility features and for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities, Accessible India Campaign (A1C) has been launched in 2015 as a nation-wide flagship campaign to create an enabling and barrier-free environment with a focus on three key features, namely, (a) Accessibility of Built up Environment (b) Transport System Accessibility, and (c) Accessibility of information & Communication Ecosystem.

(e) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in the Central Government focuses solely on empowerment and inclusion of persons with disabilities. Its budget for the last three years has been Rs 1610 crores.

[English]

Hunger Free Society

1622. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps and projects have been taken during 2014-17 for making a hunger free society in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of funds allotted for the last three years, year and project-wise?

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

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) For making a hunger free society in India and to provide food security to the people, the Government is implementing the National Food Security Act, which provides for coverage of 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains at highly subsidized prices of ₹1/2/3 per kg for coarsegrains/wheat/rice respectively, thus covering about two-thirds of the total population of the country. The eligible households under the Act, identified by the States/UTs, are entitled to receive foodgrains @ 35kg per family per month for the households covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana and @ 5 kg per person per month for Priority Households. The Act is being implemented in all the States/UTs with coverage of more than 80 crore persons.

During the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the total funds (subsidy) released by the Govt, of India to Food Corporation of India and Decentralized Procurement (DCP) States is ₹113171.16 crore, ₹134919.00 crore and ₹130672.96 crore (includes release of ₹25000 crore to FCI, subsequently converted into NSSF loan), respectively. During the current year 2017-18, the Govt of India has so far released ₹142296.69 crore against subsidy.

New Pharmaceutical Policy

1623. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring a new pharmaceutical policy;

(b) if so, the details and the method to fix the price of essential medicines;

(c) the likely impact on the prices of essential medicines due to the new drug policy;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that doctors in private clinic are prescribing medicines from the National List of Essential medicines;

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to implement the Supreme Court directive to stick to cost-based pricing formula; and

(f) 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) Yes Madam.

(b) No final decision has been taken as yet. (c) In view of reply (b) above, does not arise.

(d) The doctors including those operating from private clinics prescribe medicines depending on treatment requirements.

(e) and (f) The Government announced the 'Pharmaceutical Policy 2002' in February 2002. However, a public interest litigation filed in the High Court of Karnataka at Bangalore in WP No. 2168 of 2002 resulted in an Order dated 12-11-2002 which stopped the Government from implementing the price control regime of the Pharmaceutical Policy 2002. This Department filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Supreme Court of India against the Order of the Karnataka High Court. The Supreme Court vide its order dated 10.3.2003 directed the Government, inter-alia, that, "we suspend the operation of the order to the extent it directs that the Policy dated 15.2.2002 shall not be implemented. However we direct that the petitioner shall consider and formulate appropriate criteria for ensuring essential and life saving drugs not to fall out of the price control and further directed to review drugs, which are essential and life saving in nature till 2nd May, 2003".

The Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality as per the medicines as under National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (348 drugs with specified dosage and strengths), as stipulated by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare which was placed before the Group of Ministers (GoM). Based on the recommendations of the GoM, National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy-2012(NPPP-2012) was formulated and placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet considered NPPP-2012 in its meeting held on 22.11.2012 and after approval, NPPP-2012 was notified on 07.12.2012.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Differently Abled Children

1624. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored schemes to empower differently abled children in the schools; and

(b) the details of allotment made to the States including Kerala for distribution of scholarships to the differently abled students during the last three years;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) At present, there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme administered by this Department for empowerment of differently abled children in the schools.

(b) The details of allotment made to the States including the state of Kerala for distribution of scholarships to the differently abled students during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

No. of Allotments Made to States for Distribution of Scholarships to the Differently Abled Students

S. No.	State/UT	No. of allotments made for distribution of scholarships*
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2857
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	63
4.	Assam	1125
5.	Bihar	5460
6.	Chandigarh	36
7.	Chhattisgarh	1463
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9
9.	Daman and Diu	6

1	2	3
10.	Delhi	550
11.	Goa	78
12.	Gujarat	2558
13.	Haryana	1280
14.	Himachal Pradesh	364
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	846
16.	Jharkhand	1803
17.	Karnataka	3101
18.	Kerala	1784
19.	Lakshadweep	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3638
21.	Maharashtra	6941
22.	Manipur	127
23.	Meghalaya	105
24.	Mizoram	36
25.	Nagaland	70
26.	Odisha	2915
27.	Puducherry	72
28.	Punjab	1532
29.	Rajasthan	3663
30.	Sikkim	43
31.	Tamil Nadu	2763
32.	Telangana	2452
33.	Tripura	151
34.	Uttarakhand	434
35.	Uttar Pradesh	9738
36.	West Bengal	4725
Total		62810

*[Translation]***Import of Pulses**

1625. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the details of the quantum of pulses imported during 2014 to 2017, crop-wise and year-wise;

(b) the minimum and maximum procurement price of imported pulses and expenditure incurred on their transportation;

(c) the names of the States which procured imported pulses, quantum-wise and per quintal price of pulses charged from States;

(d) the total time taken by the Government to bring imported pulses into the Indian markets; and

(e) the impact of imported pulses on consumers and pulses produced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Imports of pulses are primarily through private trade and the quantum of imports along with their value is given in the enclosed Statement.

Central Government also imported 3.79 lakh MT of pulses including 0.18 lakh MT in 2015-16 and 3.61 lakh MT in 2016-17 towards building the buffer of upto 20 lakh MT of pulses. These imports were mainly from Myanmar, Canada, Australia and Mozambique. The cargo was received in around one to three months from the placement of order.

Government is releasing the pulses from the buffer to States, Central Agencies and also disposing through open market sales. States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, etc. were provided pulses including imported pulses from the buffer.

The imported pulses improves availability and help ameliorate demand-supply gap in pulses and moderate its prices.

* No. of allotments for the last three years is the same

Statement

India's Import of Pulses, Category-Wise, for the Last Three Financial Years 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the Current Financial Year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017)

ITCHS	Item Description	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (upto Nov, 2017)	
		Quantity (TON)	Value (US \$)	Quantity (TON)	Value (US \$)	Quantity (TON)	Value (US \$)	Quantity (TON)	Value (US \$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
07131000	Peas (Pisum Sativum) Dried And Shld	1951974	810060432	2245390	831959611	3172758	1205583785	2454962	804960917
07132000	Chickpeas (Garbanzos) Dried And Shld	418877	217072305	1031487	672426986	1080633	907006424	746802	659322031
07133100	Beans Of The Spp Vigna Mungo, Hepper Or Vigna Radiata, Wilczek Dried And Shld	622887	596438309	581603	684615232	574524	677331394	328304	275184857
07133200	Small Red Beans Dried And Shld					69	67199	185	182109
07133300	Kidney Bens Incl White Pea Bens Dried And Shld	116898	113598364	111506	88116839	109883	95258778	48743	51324755
07133990	Other Dried Leguminus Vegetables	74621	56976383	57463	55744105	61858	74387750	40159	33708660
07134000	Lentils (Mosur), Dried And Shld	816467	558063380	1260193	1016984900	829436	629857695	700056	426907541

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
07135000	Broad Beans And Horse Beans Dried And Shld					12879	4414863	13697	4046945
07136000	Pigeon Peas (Cajanus Cajan)	575218	428493919	462713	507270318	703544	609362929	309597	177068184
07139010	Othr Dried And Shld Luguminous Vegtbls.Split	5	10145	33585	31075107	58259	35011216	23855	13681330
07139090	Other Of Hdg. 071390	7896	5392946	13759	14028270	5631	5846576	23222	21896920
Total		4584841	2786106183	5797699	3902221368	6609473	4244128609	4689582	2468284249

Note: Figures pertaining to the current financial year 2017-18 is Provisional and subject to changes.

Source:- Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), M/o Commerce & Industry

*[English]***Sale of Assets**

1626. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government proposes to sell assets and lands of the sick and closed PSUs;

(b) if so, the details of assets and lands of closed Central PSUs there of;

(c) Whether the Government has received any proposal under PPP mode to sell or lease out the said lands and assets;

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

(e) the steps taken so far by the Government to pay the dues of the State Government borne towards maintenance and other expenses till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) So far as Department of Fertilizers is concerned, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) and Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) are loss making companies but not a closed Central PSUs. As a part of financial restructuring, FACT sought approval for sale/leveraging of 651.479 acres of land held by the Company. Out of which 481.790 acres of land for transfer to Government of Kerala and remaining 169.689 acres of land for transfer to BPCL-Kochi Refinery. MFL has also earmarked 70 acres land for monetization to CPCL.

Regarding Department of Pharmaceuticals, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.12.2016 has decided to close two Pharmaceuticals companies, namely, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL) and strategically sell Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL) after meeting their liabilities from sale of their surplus land. The land details of PSUs under closure are as under:-

- IDPL:- Hyderabad (890.34 acres), Rishikesh (834 acres) and Gurgaon (89.79 acres)

- RDPL:- 9.35 acres at Jaipur

The surplus land of PSUs under Strategic sale are as under:

- HAL:- 87.71 acres at Pune
- BCPL- 25.01 acres at Kolkata

The complete valuation other assets of the PSUs has not yet been done.

Regarding Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, as on date, Government / CCEA approved restructuring plan of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL). As per this restructuring plan, all plant operations at Rasayani unit of HOCL has been closed down except N2O4 plant which has been transferred to the Department of Space / ISRO. The restructuring plan inter alia includes sale of 442 acres land at Rasayani to Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and disposal of other encumbrance free land and assets (except land & assets associated with N2O4 plant to be transferred to ISRO) of Rasayani Unit in accordance with DPE guidelines.

Details of land and other assets of Rasayani Unit of HOCL are as follows:

- (i) Land (with 7/12 extracts in HOCL's name) in various parcels and of different use at Rasayani, Panvel and Kharghar totalling approx. 1005 acres.
 - (ii) Plant, machinery and buildings
 - (iii) Nestle Flats, Mumbai
 - (iv) Office premises at Baroda
- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has decided to first meet all the liabilities of these companies before their closure/strategic sale. The restructuring plan of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL) has provision for payment of company's outstanding dues towards local taxes, electricity and water charges, etc. to the authorities concerned under the state Govt. of Maharashtra. The company has made the following payments to the Govt, of Maharashtra towards outstanding dues of the Rasayani Unit:

- (i) ₹0.77 crore for Non Agricultural Land Taxes for the years 2016-17 and 2017- 18.
- (ii) ₹9.36 crore for electricity dues for the year 2017-18.
- (iii) ₹2.15 crore for water dues for 2017-18.

Remunerative Prices for Agricultural Produce

1627. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey by an autonomous social science research institute, one in every four farmer respondents across all regions of the country said that low prices of crops was their most pressing problem and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the prices of the main agricultural crops during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers get remunerative prices for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) A Survey conducted in January 2018 by the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies found that one in every four farmer respondents opined that low prices of crops was the most pressing problem for farmers across all regions.

The Problems Faced by Indian Farmers

	Farmers opinion (%)
Not getting right price for crops	23
Lack of irrigation facilities	16
Crop failure	11
Govt. neglect of agriculture	8
High input costs	6
Farmer suicides	4
Debt burden	4
Finding labour	3
Poor earning through agriculture	2
Low production/yield	2
Not getting loans easily	2
Other problems (<2% each)	8
No response	11

Source: Mood of the Nation (MOTN) 2018

(b) The all India average monthly wholesale prices of major agricultural commodities are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To facilitate remunerative price to farmers for their farm produce, the Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of principal crops and conducts procurement operations to stabilize prices. For the perishable and horticultural commodities for which MSPs are not fixed, in order to protect the growers from distress sales, Government implements the Market Intervention Scheme whereby procurement is made on the request of State Governments.

Statement

Monthly All India Average Wholesale Prices of Major Agricultural Commodities from January 2015 to December, 2017.

₹/Quintal

Commodities	2015											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Paddy	1575	1573	1519	1499	1493	1507	1489	1541	1572	1535	1585	1514
Rice	3037	3020	2969	2931	3012	2963	2934	2949	2978	2975	2989	3025
Bajra	1400	1372	1384	1398	1414	1402	1417	1486	1470	1496	1551	1568
Barley	1513	1527	1406	1331	1364	1336	1365	1412	1518	1623	1629	1627
Gram	3516	3594	3685	4017	4374	4463	4585	4788	4851	5135	5279	5245
Jowar	2046	2086	1980	1960	2062	2037	2008	1890	1842	1880	1950	2007
Maize	1352	1382	1386	1367	1353	1332	1358	1381	1407	1400	1453	1464
Ragi	1984	1960	2004	1971	1946	1904	1914	1933	1980	1952	1932	2006
Wheat	1760	1718	1732	1702	1689	1663	1680	1741	1742	1842	1867	1872
Arhar Whole	5050	5194	5165	5599	6010	6275	6611	7431	7834	8863	8495	8777
Masur Whole	5843	5909	5871	5923	6646	6644	6908	7053	6989	7075	7084	6916
Moong Whole	7477	7228	7375	7340	7728	7623	7547	7381	7668	8322	8258	7947
Urad Whole	5839	5656	5952	6287	7065	7475	7444	7591	8082	10144	10229	10153
Groundnut	4253	4362	4434	4613	4965	5238	5056	5163	5331	4552	4725	4725
Copra	11181	10344	10772	10614	10009	9488	9635	9179	8897	8551	8240	7588
Kardiseed	2443	2408	2511	2398	2403	2405	2495	2358	2313	2495	2370	2485
Mustard Seed	3932	3909	3767	3702	3994	4106	4098	4130	4290	4636	4590	4449
Nigerseed	3953	4333	4500	4700	5267	6743	6450	7117	3950	7300	7400	7150
Sesamum Seed	9820	9444	9273	9398	9349	9101	9298	8713	8804	8247	8177	7403
Soyabean	3175	3198	3184	3542	3680	3376	3297	3216	3198	3576	3595	3460

Commodities	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sunflower Seed	3013	3228	3167	3056	3227	3178	3180	3304	3353	3554	3539	3556
Cotton/Kapas	3890	3951	4010	4156	4059	4023	4091	4025	4278	4272	4118	4340
Jute Raw	2997	3060	3015	3030	3161	3441	3655	3553	3817	4188	4348	4577
Potato	953	795	743	697	743	894	962	883	899	1032	1035	965
Onion	1943	1854	1665	1603	1936	2483	3075	4426	4294	3478	2708	2136
Tomato	1310	1180	1350	1498	1950	2139	2047	1682	1846	2282	3024	1886

2016

Paddy	1497	1505	1510	1518	1527	1586	1630	1625	1631	1678	1691	1684
Rice	3005	2987	2966	3005	3057	3114	3167	3166	3201	3214	3214	3244
Bajra	1642	1691	1767	1831	1861	1814	1837	1840	1707	1617	1697	1684
Barley	1573	1645	1578	1667	1644	1679	1718	1701	1698	1745	1797	1786
Gram	4973	4882	4819	5521	5859	6411	8015	7612	8543	9408	9155	8985
Jowar	1962	2024	1952	1921	2099	2092	2092	1970	1995	1926	2078	2302
Maize	1567	1517	1498	1488	1530	1602	1663	1655	1663	1573	1574	1557
Ragi	2020	2040	2038	2174	2203	2106	2118	2084	2076	2433	2807	2820
Wheat	1889	1912	1911	1901	1878	1917	1932	1922	1945	1990	2105	2114
Arhar Whole	8568	8191	8190	8768	8265	8378	8188	7260	6960	6892	6492	5552
Masur Whole	6827	6071	6418	6783	6904	6929	6998	6636	6566	6293	6150	5908
Moong Whole	7660	7601	7544	7732	7433	7234	6825	6240	5915	5915	5894	5781
Urad Whole	10045	10364	10292	11170	11266	11449	11167	10358	9483	8944	8515	7956
Groundnut	4763	4807	4969	5382	5523	5558	5779	5579	5334	4720	4780	5030
Copra	6610	6800	6026	6815	6252	5832	5654	6290	6296	6289	6422	6845
Kardiseed	2510	2435	2415	2263	2471	2563	2619	2588	2490	2675	2608	2625
Mustard Seed	4330	4106	3991	4214	4241	4320	4439	4523	4460	4450	4446	4387

191 Written Answers

MARCH 06, 2018)

to Questions 192

Nigerseed	6600	5733	6650	6200	6100	6000	6050	5900	5900	5900	5900	5567
Sesamum Seed	7654	7017	7322	8275	7874	7818	7864	8239	7964	7665	7535	7627
Soyabean	3355	3308	3411	3802	3645	3739	3656	3518	3101	3002	2822	2850
Sunflower Seed	3532	3544	3508	3410	3378	3316	3289	3396	3358	3362	3170	3174
Cotton/Kapas	4471	4313	4297	4516	4574	4960	5379	5570	5249	4744	4830	4954
Jute Raw	4798	5026	5215	5268	5277	5326	5038	4011	4168	4113	4110	4021
Potato	844	917	966	1179	1402	1578	1679	1701	1593	1508	1290	856
Onion	1684	1343	1186	1248	1266	1341	1249	1171	1078	1160	1301	1248
Tomato	1277	964	998	1600	2365	3114	2125	1308	1548	1435	1292	921

2017

Paddy	1647	1673	1682	1653	1646	1694	1715	1721	1725	1718	1737	1716
Rice	3253	3342	3361	3345	3363	3362	3392	3348	3380	3409	3354	3340
Bajra	1712	1688	1696	1715	1686	1614	1661	1638	1521	1504	1492	1472
Barley	1869	1851	1649	1567	1519	1498	1529	1507	1540	1552	1572	1618
Gram	7695	6552	6119	6154	6131	5818	5792	5978	6130	5861	5666	5317
Jowar	2186	2210	2184	2152	2182	2211	2225	2262	2070	2038	2051	2188
Maize	1581	1605	1575	1592	1628	1614	1558	1587	1507	1472	1461	1473
Ragi	2959	3166	3111	3098	2978	2923	3193	3242	2961	2842	2720	2715
Wheat	2112	2047	1952	1946	1923	1923	1920	1895	1897	1901	1912	1924
Arhar Whole	5240	4891	4927	4766	4452	4270	4182	4510	4354	4283	4266	4357
Masur Whole	5613	5233	5309	5080	4940	4668	4443	4593	4540	4400	4361	4273
Moong Whole	5558	5475	5534	5517	5426	5132	4976	5230	5137	5145	5153	5329
Urad Whole	7690	6921	6795	6620	6576	6252	5999	6228	5889	5599	5442	5396

193 Written Answers

PHALGUNA 15, 1939 (Saka)

to Questions 194

Commodities	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Groundnut	4995	4945	5286	5304	5228	4731	4754	4610	4311	4237	4391	4367
Copra	7848	7595	8030	8059	8483	8333	9168	10054	11708	11682	12427	13193
Kardiseed	2738	2660	2774	2758	3027	3138	3265	3375	3334	3221	3176	3140
Mustard Seed	4240	4057	3896	3943	3932	3870	3942	3992	3977	3993	4024	4106
Nigerseed	5567	5700	5700	5683	5767	5823	5800	5783	5803	5828	5777	5733
Sesamum Seed	7002	7081	7235	7143	7003	6844	6843	7342	7341	7281	7709	7829
Soyabean	2929	2868	2877	2898	2905	2925	2987	2961	2910	2888	2976	3079
Sunflower Seed	3248	3124	3013	2967	2964	2905	2845	2877	2871	2854	2949	2881
Cotton/Kapas	5489	5383	5362	5072	4805	4498	4834	4955	4406	4390	4530	4975
Jute Raw	4094	4117	3794	3576	3506	3528	3298	3414	3423	3414	3321	3265
Potato	730	692	674	771	843	872	958	918	865	977	905	834
Onion	1191	1284	1320	1478	1682	2089	1846	2825	2478	3303	4360	3581
Tomato	1032	1137	1254	895	970	2943	5576	3866	1822	3244	3686	1349

[Translation]

Promotion of A2 A2 Milk

1628. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the native Indian breed of cow 'Conkrage' yields a special variety of A2A2 milk which helps in the treatment of several chronic diseases particularly cardiac diseases;

(b) if so, the allocation made by the Government for the marketing of A2A2 variety of milk; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to market the A2A2 variety of milk separately to enable the farmers to rear maximum species of native Indian breeds of cow and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As informed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research the indigenous breeds of cows including Kankrej are known to yield A2A2 milk. 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, Kamal 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).

(b) and (c) Funds are made available under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of indigenous breeds including promotion of marketing of milk produced by indigenous breeds of cattle. Projects received from the State of Karnataka and Odisha for promotion of marketing of milk produced from indigenous breeds have been approved with an allocation of Rs 200 lakh per State.

[English]

Conversion of Cattle Dung and Solid Waste

1629. SHRI B.SRIRAMULU:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to launch a Scheme called Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (Gobar-Dhan) for management and conversion of cattle dung and solid waste in farms to compost, fertilizer, bio-gas and bio-CNG and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to set up a Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FAIDF) for fisheries sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up an Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) in animal husbandry sector in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for making villages open defecation free for improving the life of the villagers; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for the various sectors of agriculture and welfare of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Madam. In an effort to make the villages Open Defecation Free (ODF) and improving the lives of villagers, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2018-19 has announced the launch of Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBAR-DHAN) Scheme.

This GOBAR-DHAN scheme will be focused on developing villages to be self-reliant through generation of wealth and energy from waste and will be a crucial component of the ODF Plus strategy of MDWS. The overarching objective is to positively impact the Gram Panchayats with regard to 3Es, which are as following:

- (i) Energy: Self-reliance with respect to energy through utilization of agricultural and animal waste to generate bio-energy through bio-gas plants. Solar power may also be tapped wherever the community is willing to adopt and implement it.
- (ii) Empowerment: Engaging women self-help groups in management and day to day operations of biogas plants.

- (iii) Employment: Generating jobs among the rural youth and women for collection of waste, transportation to treatment plants, management of treatment plant, sale and distribution of biogas generated, etc.

The scheme is intended to manage and convert cattle dung and solid waste in farms to compost, bio-slurry, bio-gas and bio-CNG. This initiative will support biodegradable waste recovery and conversion of waste into resources. This will provide economic benefits to farmers and rural households; simultaneously creating clean villages which is the objective of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is implementing this programme in two phases, by selecting 350 villages in first phase and the remaining in second phase.

(b) and (c) In his Budget Speech 2018-19, Hon'ble Finance Minister has also announced setting up of Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FAIDF) for fisheries sector and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) for financing infrastructure requirements of animal husbandry and fisheries sector with total Corpus of ₹10,000 crore.

(d) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) launched on 2nd October, 2014 aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavioural change and usage of toilets. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a provision of an incentive of ₹12,000/ for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with cap of ₹7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. Under SBM(G), the following steps have been taken for making villages open defecation free for improving the life of the villages:-

- (i) Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to

them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior.

- (ii) The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
- (iii) There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (called Key Resource Centres) are being trained.
- (iv) The programme is being run as a janandolan with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporate, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- (v) Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. The Government has taken a decision to prioritise all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in ODF villages. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.

(e) For welfare of farmers, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing various schemes such as Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC), Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) etc. Similarly, for conservation and development of indigenous breeds and development of dairy & fisheries sector, National Dairy Plan, National Programme for Dairy Development, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, Rashtriya Gukul Mission, National Programme for Bovine Breeding, National Mission on Bovine Productivity, National Livestock Mission, Livestock Health and Disease Control and Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and management of Fisheries are being implemented.

Benefits of MIDH

1630. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) has proved beneficial to the farmers in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the name of horticultural produce identified for production in Maharashtra and the action plan drawn up by the Government for their production on a large scale; and

(c) the main benefits likely to accrue to the farmers under the Mission and the procedure to be followed to avail assistance thereunder?

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. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) has proved beneficial to the farmers in Maharashtra in terms of production and productivity of horticulture produce. Since inception of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) a sub-scheme of MIDH, the production of horticulture produce in Maharashtra has shown a significant rise from 17.82 million ton (2005-06) to 22.67 million ton (2016-17). The productivity has also increased from 8.09 MT/ha (2005-06) to 12.97 MT/ha (2016-17).

(b) Diverse climatic condition prevailing in Maharashtra provide scope for cultivation and production of majority of fruits and vegetables crops indicated in the enclosed Statement.

The State has prepared a long term plan for promotion of horticulture produce based on demand from the farmers and Annual Action Plans (AAPs) are prepared and approved at start of each financial year based on the availability of budgetary resources. To facilitate production on a large scale - Centre of Excellence (CoE), Tissue Culture (TC) Labs, Area under protected cultivation, Agri Export Zones etc, are being promoted under MIDH.

(c) The mission is being implemented for holistic development of horticulture covering a broad spectrum of components from planting material to production, marketing and processing.

The farmers, entrepreneurs, institutions can seek assistance by approaching their respective Districts Horticulture office. The application received for project based and non-project based activities are processed as per delegation of powers delegated to various committees.

Statement

Horticulture Produces Identified for Production in Maharashtra

Maharashtra			
Fruits	Vegetables	Flowers	Processed Products
Mango	Onion	Gerbera	Mango Pulp
Pomegranate	Tomato	Carnation	Cashew Nut
Mandarin	Green Chilly	Rose	Resins
Grapes	Potato	Marigold	Turmeric
Banana	Brinjal	Jasmine	Orange Juice
Sweet Orange	Okra	Gladiolus	Sweetlime Juice
Limes and Lemons	Cauliflower	Chrysanthemum	
Sapota	Leafy Vegetables		
Custard Apple	Cabbage		
Strawberry	Green Peas		

[Translation]

Affordable Housing Scheme

1631. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of affordable housing units constructed and allotted under Pradhan Mantri Affordable Housing Scheme during the last three years till date, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the progress report of the Affordable Housing Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and NCR along with the number of housing units targetted to be constructed by the year 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b): State-wise details, including the States of Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi, of housing units sanctioned, completed and allotted/occupied under

various verticals of the PMAY (U) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

In order to achieve the target of "Housing for All" by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has requested all States/ Union Territories (UTs) to saturate their demand of houses under the PMAY(U) by the year 2018-19 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

Statement

State-Wise Details of Houses Sanctioned, Completed and Occupied Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

(as on 19th Feb. 2018)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed	Houses Allotted / Occupied
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	609	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,84,407	25,285	20,287
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,092	15	15
4.	Assam	69,352	170	170
5.	Bihar	1,36,450	4,178	3,693
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	36	36	36
7.	Chhattisgarh	91,001	3,176	2,336
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2,937	278	278
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	461	37	37
10.	Delhi (UT)	1,436	1,436	1,436
11.	Goa	65	65	65
12.	Gujarat	1,99,009	57,343	46,545
13.	Haryana	82,684	2,192	2,192
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,928	194	194
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,510	191	191
16.	Jharkhand	1,54,768	27,319	25,931
17.	Karnataka	3,69,114	43,178	38,449
18.	Kerala	81,768	2,569	2,533
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,59,367	33,737	29,384

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	1,70,289	25,046	25,046
22.	Manipur	26,462	192	192
23.	Meghalaya	782	48	48
24.	Mizoram	13,915	257	257
25.	Nagaland	13,565	464	9
26.	Odisha	85,201	2,756	2,476
27.	Puducherry (UT)	5,831	38	38
28.	Punjab	43,393	1,348	1,348
29.	Rajasthan	51,583	17,177	8,159
30.	Sikkim	517	2	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,33,667	38,103	34,597
32.	Telangana	1,90,286	2,062	1,378
33.	Tripura	78,870	7,453	7,453
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,95,597	8,016	7,899
35.	Uttarakhand	18,558	2,096	1,866
36.	West Bengal	1,45,888	27,538	27,538
Grand Total :-		39,28,398	3,33,995	2,92,078

Complaints Regarding Non-Issuance of Bills

1632. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding non-issuance of bills to the customers on the sale of costly mobile phones by a prominent e-commerce company;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to protect the rights of consumers by ensuring issuance of bills by the said company to the customers;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up any complaint assistance centre in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) A very few complaints regarding non issuance of bills by e-commerce companies on the sale of mobile phones have been received in the National Consumer Helpline (NCH), being run by the Department of Consumer Affairs.

(b) The Central Government has already introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in Parliament to replace the existing Consumer Protection Act, 1986. There is a provision in the said Bill to the effect that non-issuance of bill or cash memo or receipt for the goods sold or services provided will be treated as unfair trade practice.

(c) to (e) The Department of Consumer Affairs runs a National Consumer Helpline (NCH) with a toll free number 1800-11-4000 and a short code 14404. A consumer can call to seek information, advice or

guidance for his queries and lodge complaints. A consumer can also lodge a complaint through the INGRAM portal "www.consumerhelpline.gov.in" and also through a mobile app.

[English]

Shortage of Delhi Police Personnel

1633. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Delhi Police personnel in the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT);

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor along with the total number of posts lying vacant, rank-wise;

(c) the existing strength and requirement of Delhi Police personnel; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the strength of Delhi Police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As reported by Delhi Police, its existing sanctioned strength is 86531. As on 15.02.2018, details of number of posts lying vacant rank-wise are as under:

Jt. CP	Addl. CP	DCP (Technical)	Addl. DCP (JAG)	ACP	Inspector	Sub- Inspector	Head Constable	Constable	Total
03	10	03	23	132	12	1507	3279	7063	12032

Occurrence of vacancies inter-alia on account of retirements, creation of posts etc. is a dynamic process and accordingly filling up vacancies is a continuous process.

Direct recruitment of Constables and Sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police has been completed by Staff Selection Commission (SSC).

The assessment of manpower requirement of Delhi Police is a continuous process undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Delhi Police and other stakeholders.

Funding for Metro Rail Projects

1634. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRI G.M.SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

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

(a) the names of cities in which the Government proposes to start metro rail services in the country along with the status thereof, State-wise including Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has finalized the funding of the metro rail projects in various states and if so, the broad terms of its repayment;

(c) the names of cities where construction work for running metro rail services is being undertaken and the time by which the same is likely to be completed;

(d) the time by which the construction work for metro rail is likely to be started in the remaining cities, state-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the details of funds allocated by the Government for metro rail projects during the last three years, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a state subject. Hence, the respective state government's one responsible for initiating and developing urban transport infrastructure including metro rail projects. The Central Government considers financial assistance for metro rail proposals in cities or urban agglomerates, on the basis of the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned state governments.

(b) The metro rail projects which are 50:50 joint ventures of Government of India and respective state government are funded through equity/grant, subordinate debt (interest free) and sovereign loans. Equity and grant are not repayable. Subordinate debt is repaid after the full repayment of sovereign loan. The sovereign loan is repaid by Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) over a period of

15 to 30 years after the moratorium period which could vary from four to ten years. The interest rate of sovereign loan is based on six-monthly EURIBOR (Euro Interbank Offered Rate) for development banks in Europe, six-monthly LIBOR (London interbank offered rate) for multilateral development banks and from 1 to 2.4 % for Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

(c) The details of cities and completion date of under construction metro rail projects which are 50:50 joint ventures of Government of India and respective state government are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

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

(e) The details of funds released by Government of India for metro rail projects which are 50:50 joint ventures of Government of India and respective state government, during the last three years, state - wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I

Details of Cities and Completion Date of Under Construction Metro Rail Projects which are 50:50 Joint Ventures of Government of India and Respective State Government

PROJECT/CITIES	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
1	2
Delhi Metro Phase- III & Extension	December-2018 (in stretches)

1	2
Dwarka to Najafgarh	
Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	
Extension of Najafgarh - Dhansa Bus Stand	December- 2020
Mundka to Bahadurgarh	March-2018
Extension from YMCA Chowk, Faridabad to Ballabhgarh	June-2018
Mumbai Metro Line 3	December-2021
Pune Metro Rail Project Phase-I	December-2021
Nagpur Metro Rail Project	March-2018
Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase- II	March-2021
Kochi Metro Rail Project	December-2019
Chennai Metro Phase-1	December-2018
Chennai Extension Metro Rail Project	March-2018
Ahmadabad Metro Rail Project	July,2020
Lucknow Metro Rail Project	April-2019
Noida - Greater Noida	June-2018

Statement – II

Details of Funds Released by the Government of India for Metro Rail Projects which are 50:50 Joint Ventures of Government of India and Respective State Government

(₹ IN CRORE)

STATE/UT	PROJECT	FUNDS RELEASED** IN 2014-2015	FUNDS RELEASED** IN 2015-16	FUNDS RELEASED** IN 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi & NCR	Delhi Metro Rail Project	3202.51	4857.54	9009.43
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line -III	0	173.56	1109.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Pune Metro Rail project	0	0	10.00
	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	0.50	84.47	603.00
Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase 1 & 2	1371.87	1245.79	667.17
Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Ltd.	540.99	643.96	634.00
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase-1 including extension	1006.8	1773.59	1585.01
Gujarat	Ahmadabad Metro Rail Project Phase-1	0	366.26	541.00
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Metro Project	0	140.92	1140.00
TOTAL		6122.67	9286.09	15298.61

** Includes Equity, Subordinate Debt, Grant and Pass through Assistance;

Conflict of Interest in Co-operative Fertilizer Units

1635. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state?

(a) whether the Ministry has received any information/representation regarding alleged conflict of interest activities in cooperative fertilizer units, if so, the details of the action taken to stop it and if not; the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any input from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to curb conflict of interest activities in cooperative fertilizer units and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of cases referred to CBI for investigation by the Ministry during the last one year along with the dates when it was forwarded, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) This Department has received 3 complaints related to corruption and irregularities in Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd (KRIBHCO) and have been referred to CBI for investigation.

(b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC &FW) has sought certain

information relating to subsidiary companies of KRIBHCO, New Delhi on the basis of multiple complaints and the same was received from KRIBHCO and further action, if any, would be taken as per the provisions of the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and rules made there under.

(c) The details of cases referred to CBI for investigation are as under:

IFFCO:

The complaints mainly alleged gross mismanagement of funds along with siphoning off money and fabricated balance sheet by IFFCO, wrong disclosures in violation of established accounting practices and misleading the stakeholders especially the banks by IFFCO, manipulation of Multi-State Co-operative Act and further manipulation of bye laws of society and illegal repatriation of Government equity by IFFCO Board, regular money laundering process adopted by U.S. Awasthi, MD and his sons, his relatives and his friends associated with IFFCO; illegal and unlawful method adopted by U.S. Awasthi to grab the guest house and posh bungalow; subsidy frauds by U.S. Awasthi, MD, IFFCO by opening Kisan International Trading; earning huge illegal commission in imports of raw materials and finished fertilizer thereby creating huge loss to the society. The complaint has been referred to CBI on 21.11.2017 and report from CBI is awaited.

KRIBHCO:

- (1) Complaint dated 15.11.2017 received from Sh. Upendra Sing V. Rathva, Gujarat and referred to CBI on 12.02.2018.
- (2) Complaint dated NIL received from Sh. B. K. Patel, Gujarat and referred to CBI on 12.02.2018.

These complaints mainly alleged irregularities by Dr. Chandrapal Yadav, Chairman KRIBHCO and Director & Chairman, KRIL (KRIBHCO'S wholly owned subsidiary company) in setting up a joint venture company namely M/s Anya Polytech & Fertilizers Ltd, Noida with his son Sh. Yashpal Yadav and allegations related to setting up DAP/NPK project at A.P. by KRIBHCO. The complaints have ' been referred to CBI on 12.02.2018 and report from CBI is awaited.

Gramin Agriculture Markets

1636. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rural haats and their locations that are to be upgraded to Gramin Agriculture Markets (GrAMs);

(b) the manner in which direct sale and bulk purchases can be made from these haats; and

(c) the details of the stipulated timeline within which the Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) As per available data collected from State Agricultural Marketing Boards, the total number of rural haats in the country is 22711, majority of which are under local institutions of Panchyati Raj of States. Hence, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India is undertaking detailed consultations at the level of States/Union Territories and concerned Ministries/Departments to assess exact number, locations and status of infrastructure to develop and upgrade these rural haats into Grameen Agriculture Markets (GrAMs).

(b) To facilitate the direct sale and bulk purchases from these haats, as per Union Budget 2018-19, these GrAMs are to be exempted from regulations of

Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs). Since Agricultural Marketing is a State Subject, the concerned State Governments have to decide the manner in which direct sale and bulk purchases can be made from these haats.

(c) As National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has to create the Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund, NABARD is working towards finalizing the operational guidelines and other modalities.

Houses for Slum Dwellers

1637. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has sanctioned only 52,666 houses for the slum dwellers against the requirement of at least one crore houses under the In situ scheme as a result of which the Centre's ambitious target to ensure decent dwelling units to all by 2022 seems to be on a slippery wicket;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has set the target of two crore houses for the homeless in the next five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has sanctioned 74,934 houses for the slum dwellers under In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission involving Central Assistance of ₹162.27 crore to achieve the Centre's ambitious target to ensure decent dwelling units to all by 2022.

The Ministry is promoting States/Union Territories (UTs) to redevelop slums with the strategy of using land as a resource. In doing so, a national level workshop was also organized on 16 February, 2018 in Gandhinagar, for demonstrating successful projects under ISSR component in Gujarat where senior State level officers from 20 States were invited.

(b) 'Housing' is a State subject and ISSR component of the PMAY(U) mission is being implemented by the

States/UTs. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is coordinating, promoting and assisting States/UTs both financially and technically in order to provide houses to all eligible slum dwellers by 2022.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs had launched PMAY(U) mission on 17.06.2015 with a target to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban homeless households. Later, in the demand survey conducted in States/Union Territories (UTs), likely demand of housing shortage after validation is expected to settle around 1.2 crore houses. As on date, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has sanctioned 39.28 lakh houses by releasing Central Assistance of ₹13,498.20 crore.

Poverty Level

1638. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) The number of people who have risen above the poverty line in the country during the last one decade since 2007, year-wise;

(b) the number of people who have been lifted out of extreme poverty during the said period;

(c) the details of the criteria and the changes in the criteria, if any, for poverty and extreme poverty levels;

(d) the details of the steps taken during the last four years since 2014 specifically aimed at curbing urban poverty; and

(e) the details of the said programmes and the extent to which such programmes have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per Poverty Estimates 2011-12 released by the erstwhile Planning Commission, the percentage of persons below poverty line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 13.7% in urban areas, 25.7% in rural areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole. The corresponding estimate in 2004-05 was 25.7%, 41.8% and respectively.

(c) The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the erstwhile Planning Commission has been

based on the recommendations made by experts in the field from time to time. The poverty estimates for 2011-12, which have been accepted, are based on the methodology recommended by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar Committee, which used implicit prices derived from quantity and value data collected in household consumer expenditure surveys for computing and updating the poverty lines. As per Tendulkar methodology, the poverty line has been expressed in terms of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure based on Mixed Reference Period. Estimates of State-specific poverty line and percentage and number of persons below poverty line for rural and urban areas were prepared and released by erstwhile Planning Commission. Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-(DAY-NULM), the urban poor population below poverty line is being identified by the States/UTs.

(d) This Ministry is implementing "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. The Mission is being implemented in all the statutory towns in the country, to be decided by the States/UTs as per local need and capability.

The Mission provides skill training and placement in wage as well as self-employment. It also provides for interest subvention on bank loans for self-employment ventures. Building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor is another focus area for the Mission. Further, the Mission aims at providing permanent shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless and also addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

(e) Since April, 2014, 10,24,034 persons have been provided skill training, of which 3,28,996 have been placed in jobs or self-employed, 2,44,996 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual or group micro-enterprises, 2,54,631 Self-Help Groups(SHGs) have been formed, 1,79,061 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund and 3,45,509 SHGs have been disbursed loans under SHG Bank Linkage Programme. In addition, 789 shelters have been made functional and 1980 cities have completed survey of urban street vendors.

Funds for Construction of Toilets

1639. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the fund for Individual Household Toilet construction to ₹12,000/- and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to enhance the per seat cost of Community and Public Toilets as Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are not able to mobilize funds from Private/Corporate agencies for the construction of the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether corporate agencies are likely to be asked to contribute a fixed percentage of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund for Swachh Bharat Mission activities and more particularly for construction of Community and Public Toilets?

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

Government of India has enhanced the Central assistance from ₹4,000/- per unit to ₹10,800/- per unit for construction of Individual Household Toilets (IHHT) in urban areas of North Eastern and Hill states only and from ₹26,000/- per seat to ₹39,200/- per seat to all States/Urban Territories (UTs) for construction of Community/ Public Toilet (CT/PT) in urban areas.

(c) No Madam. Companies can however, utilize their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in activities as prescribed in schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013, including sanitation and contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh, set up by Government for promotion of sanitation.

Agro-Based Rural Industries

1640. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy of the Government to promote agro-based rural industries;

(b) whether the Government promotes the establishment of specific agro-based rural industries in areas which are in abundance of agro produce;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to process the excess vegetable produce to prevent the farmers from destroying these vegetables so that farmers could reap the benefits and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) The Government has approved recently, a Central Sector Scheme - PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA - (PMKSY) for promotion and development of Food Processing Industries in the Country including Rural Areas. The PMKSY has the following schemes:

- (i) Mega Food Parks;
- (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure;
- (iii) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities;
- (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters;
- (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages;
- (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and
- (vii) Human Resources and Institutions.

The Ministry provides grants-in-aid to the eligible Proprietorship/Partnership firms, Joint venture, Farmers, Cooperatives, Corporations, Self Help Groups, Farmers Producer Organizations, Central/State PSUs, Public and Private Companies etc. in accordance with guidelines of the Schemes.

(d) PMKSY "PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA" is a comprehensive package which will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. Not only it provides a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country but also help in providing better prices to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers income, creating huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

[Translation]

Hostels for Differently Abled Girls and Boys

1641. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra for the construction of hostels especially for the disabled girl and boy students and construction of care/rehabilitation centres for mentally challenged persons in the State and to provide financial assistance to them during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location wise;

(c) the details of the hostels/centres for which administrative and financial assistance has been sanctioned in respect of above proposals, location-wise; and

(d) the details of the proposals to which sanction has not been provided along with the reasons therefor, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) No, Madam.

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

[English]

Mandating Aadhaar for PMFBY

1642. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has made Aadhaar mandatory for the disbursement of compensation to farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) the number of farmers whose compensation has not been disbursed to them because of not providing Aadhaar Number/other reasons, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received several complaints from the farmers about the non-disbursal of compensation amount; and

(d) 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 THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) To curtail errors such as duplication and over insurance, Aadhaar number has been made mandatory for coverage under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2017 season only. Though keeping in view the difficulty in providing Aadhaar number by farmers/banks in some States, the norm was relaxed for 2017-18. At present, the admissible claims have been settled for the farmers for the seasons of Kharif 2016 and Rabi 2016-17 for which Aadhaar number was not taken from farmers. Further, no claim under the scheme have been stopped/withheld due to the non-availability of Aadhaar number of the beneficiary.

(c) and (d) During implementation of the scheme, some complaints about non-payment and delayed payment of claims; under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks; discrepancy in yield data, unrealistic assessment of crop loss due to large unit area of insurance; delay in providing Government share of funds etc., have been received in the past. As far as possible, all the complaints were suitably addressed by the Insurer and the Ministry.

Residential Schools for Dalit Girls

1643. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up as many as five residential schools in every State to cater to dalit girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States are required to take over their funding and functioning after three years;

(d) whether it is a fact that the States will have to undertake serious responsibilities to be eligible for the residential school scheme for dalit girls; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) 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' is awaiting formal approvals.

Extension of PMAY

1644. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to extend Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) scheme to private houses and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the said subsidy is also applicable to individuals as well as the houses constructed by developers on private land and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission on 25.06.2015 with the aim of providing pucca house to the eligible beneficiaries by 2022. The Mission comprises four components viz In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Affordable Housing through Credit-Linked Subsidy; Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and subsidy for Beneficiary-Led individual house construction (BLC). Private sector participation is envisaged under the Affordable Housing in Partnership and Slum Redevelopment components of the mission.

This Ministry has also developed 8 Public Private Partnership (PPP) models for affordable housing (6 on the public land and 2 on the private land). The State and Union Territory Governments can adopt these models as per their requirements to promote public private partnership in affordable housing.

Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG & CLSS for MIG) component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}, interest subsidy for housing loans is provided to eligible beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) & Middle Income Group (MIG). Benefits of

interest subsidy are also admissible to eligible beneficiaries for the houses constructed by developers on private land.

Jan Aushadhi Yojana

1645. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to make generic medicines available at affordable prices under the Prime Minister's Jan Aushadhi Yojana;

(b) whether any regulation has been imposed on the manufacturers to ensure that the medicines are of good quality; 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) The following steps have been taken for making quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to all under 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP):

- (i) As on 27.02.2018, 3,195 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 33 States / Union Territories of the country.
- (ii) The product basket of the scheme has been expanded to cover more than 700 medicines and 154 surgicals & consumables covering all major therapeutic groups such as Anti-infectives, Anti-diabetics, Cardiovasculars, Anti-cancers, Gastro-intestinal medicines, etc.
- (iii) For smooth supply of medicines, surgicals and consumables to PMBJP Kendras through Central Ware House (CWH) of Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) (the implementing agency of PMBJP), 8 Carrying & Forwarding (C&F) Agents and 53 Distributors have been appointed in different parts of the country.
- (iv) An end-to-end supply chain system has also been introduced in the scheme through which a

professional agency has been appointed for providing medicines, surgicals and consumables from CWH to PMBJP Kendras directly to save time and cost in the supply of the products under the scheme.

(b) and (c) To provide quality generic medicines through PMBJP Kendras to the public is the main objective of PMBJP. Strict Quality Control is being maintained. BPPI is procuring medicines from more than 150 private drug manufacturers (WHO-GMP Compliant) for ensuring quality of the products under the scheme. Apart from this, each batch of drugs is tested at one of BPPI's ten empanelled laboratories accredited by 'National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories' (NABL). Only after passing the quality tests, the medicines are dispatched to PMBJP Kendras.

Use of Substandard Material

1646. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether substandard materials are being used by contractors engaged by CPWD while carrying out upgradation work in General Pool/Departmental Pools of accommodation in Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any probe/review of the works done by the CPWD contractors during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has found any shortcomings or corrupt practices in these probe/review; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of contractors/officials found guilty in this regard and the action taken/being taken by the Government against such contractors/officials?

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

(b) No. Regular inspection of upgradation works to check quality aspects is being carried out on a continuous basis.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

WHO Approved Medicines

1647. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the World Health Organisation (WHO) has recently approved the use of anti-diarrhea vaccine produced by Indian Pharma major, Bharat Biotech Worldwide;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of medicines and vaccines produced by Indian pharma companies which have been approved by WHO for use worldwide, as on date?

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 Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has informed that the rotaviral diarrhea vaccine called ROTAVAC®; developed by an Indian company (M/s Bharat Biotech International Limited-BBIL), has been pre-qualified by WHO for procurement by public health vaccination programmes across the world.

(c) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder, license for manufacturing of drugs is granted by State Licensing Authorities appointed by respective State Governments. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization has granted Marketing Authorization for Rotavirus Vaccine to M/s Bharat Biotech International Limited, Hyderabad vide permission dated 03.09.2013 for the indication of active immunization of infants from the age of 6 weeks for the prevention of Gastroenteritis due to rotavirus infection. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization has informed that there is no information regarding medicines and vaccines produced by Indian Pharma companies which have been approved by WHO for use worldwide.

[Translation]

Cases Pending in Consumer Forum

1648. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases pending in the consumer forums of the country at present particularly in Uttar Pradesh, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any new scheme for quick disposal of these cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any decision to allow these courts to issue stay order to provide relief to the 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) The details of cases pending in the consumer forums of the country, as furnished by the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, are

given in the enclosed Statement. In so far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, 25,596 cases are pending in the State Commission and 76,254 cases are pending in all the District Fora in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Government introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in the Parliament on 5th January, 2018. The Bill provides for several provisions aimed at simplifying the consumer dispute adjudication process such as increasing minimum number of Members in the State Commissions to facilitate quick disposal of complaints, power to review their own orders by the State Commissions and District Fora, constitution of Regional Benches to facilitate quicker disposal of complaints, enabling provisions for consumers to file complaints electronically, hearing through video conferencing, and deemed admissibility of complaints, if the question of admissibility is not decided within the specified period of 21 days and second appeal to the National Commission only on question of law.

(c) As per provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Commission and the National Commission have appellate jurisdiction to take appropriate action on the orders of the lower Forum.

Statement

Cases Filed / Disposed of / Pending in the National Commission and State Commissions

S. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending	%of Disposal	As On
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	National Commission	118406	100986	17420	85.29	31.01.2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33030	32113	917	97.22	31.12.2017
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	111	106	5	95.50	30.06.2015
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	95	9	91.35	30.09.2017
4.	Assam	3053	2582	471	84.57	30.11.2017
5.	Bihar	104	95	9	91.35	31.07.2017
6.	Chandigarh	20196	19452	744	96.32	31.12.2017
7.	Chattisgarh	12862	12477	385	97.01	31.12.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	20	5	80.00	31.03.2011
9.	Delhi	47942	40944	6998	85.40	31.12.2017
10.	Goa	3111	2941	170	94.54	31.12.2017
11.	Gujarat	56312	51329	4983	91.15	31.12.2017
12.	Haryana	50798	48497	2301	95.47	31.12.2017
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9829	9572	257	97.39	30.11.2017
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9038	7549	1489	83.53	31.05.2016
15.	Jharkhand	6103	5543	560	90.82	30.06.2017
16.	Karnataka	57466	48103	9363	83.71	31.12.2017
17.	Kerala	30733	27958	2775	90.97	31.12.2017
18.	Lakshadweep	18	16	2	88.89	30.11.2017
19.	Madhya Pradesh	53771	43399	10372	80.71	31.12.2017
20.	Maharashtra	76712	61508	15204	80.18	31.01.2017
21.	Manipur	170	164	6	96.47	31.12.2015
22.	Meghalaya	300	285	15	95.00	31.03.2015
23.	Mizoram	232	216	16	93.10	31.12.2017
24.	Nagaland	165	136	29	82.42	30.09.2015
25.	Odisha	25492	18668	6824	73.23	31.10.2017
26.	Puducherry	1115	1052	63	94.35	31.12.2017
27.	Punjab	38155	37046	1109	97.09	30.11.2017
28.	Rajasthan	66437	60351	6086	90.84	31.12.2017
29.	Sikkim	57	54	3	94.74	31.03.2015
30.	Tamil Nadu	28672	24799	3873	86.49	31.12.2017
31.	Telangana	3065	1166	1899	38.04	31.12.2017
32.	Tripura	1796	1770	26	98.55	31.12.2017
33.	Uttar Pradesh	83128	57532	25596	69.21	30.09.2017
34.	Uttarakhand	6154	5197	957	84.45	31.12.2017
35.	West Bengal	32422	27314	5108	84.25	30.09.2017
TOTAL		758678	650049	108629	85.68	

Cases Filed/Disposed of/Pending in District Fora

S. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending	%of Disposal	As On
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119175	117525	1650	98.62	31.12.2017
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	767	720	47	93.87	30.06.2015
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	515	486	29	94.37	30.09.2017
4.	Assam	16157	14736	1421	91.21	30.06.2016
5.	Bihar	101644	87038	14606	85.63	31.07.2017
6.	Chandigarh	58384	56912	1472	97.48	31.12.2017
7.	Chattisgarh	50897	44815	6082	88.05	31.12.2017
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56704	55070	1634	97.12	31.03.2011
9.	Delhi	254168	236589	17579	93.08	31.03.2015
10.	Goa	7379	7225	154	97.91	31.12.2017
11.	Gujarat	220154	202401	17753	91.94	31.12.2017
12.	Haryana	258952	251059	7893	96.95	31.12.2017
13.	Himachal Pradesh	65639	63009	2630	95.99	31.12.2017
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20792	18855	1937	90.68	31.12.2007
15.	Jharkhand	40024	35803	4221	89.45	30.06.2017
16.	Karnataka	197428	188822	8606	95.64	31.12.2017
17.	Kerala	211654	201129	10525	95.03	31.12.2017
18.	Lakshadweep	89	77	12	86.52	30.11.2017
19.	Madhya Pradesh	238049	219980	18069	92.41	31.12.2017
20.	Maharashtra	396196	358739	37457	90.55	30.09.2017
21.	Manipur	1297	1240	57	95.61	31.12.2015
22.	Meghalaya	1005	925	80	92.04	31.03.2015
23.	Mizoram	3771	3733	38	98.99	30.06.2015
24.	Nagaland	652	598	54	91.72	30.09.2015
25.	Odisha	111250	103504	7746	93.04	31.10.2017
26.	Puducherry	3246	3044	202	93.78	31.12.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Punjab	196993	190555	6438	96.73	30.11.2017
28.	Rajasthan	377648	342607	35041	90.72	31.12.2017
29.	Sikkim	338	324	14	95.86	31.03.2015
30.	Tamil Nadu	117572	108314	9258	92.13	31.12.2017
31.	Telangana	91911	87269	4642	94.95	31.12.2017
32.	Tripura	3752	3615	137	96.35	31.10.2017
33.	Uttar Pradesh	682942	606688	76254	88.83	30.09.2017
34.	Uttarakhand	41535	38406	3129	92.47	31.12.2017
35.	West Bengal	117350	109547	7803	93.35	30.09.2017
TOTAL		4066029	3761359	304670	92.51	

[English]

Revival of Sick PSUs

1649. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme or action plan to protect sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and for revival/ rejuvenation of PSUs/industrial units which have been closed down;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the PSUs/industrial units where revival plan is being implemented, State and location-wise; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to provide means of livelihood to the workers employed in the sick/closed down PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative control of their respective Ministries/Departments. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) deals with policy issues applicable to CPSEs. DPE, as a nodal Department of CPSEs has, inter alia, issued guidelines for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs on 29.10.2015 which are administered and implemented by the administrative Ministries/ Departments in respect of CPSEs functioning

under their control. As per the guidelines issued on 29.10.2015, the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments are responsible for monitoring the performance of the CPSEs and take remedial steps by formulating revival/restructuring/ disinvestment/closure plans for CPSEs and after obtaining the approval of competent authority, implement the plans.

(c) The interest of the employees is kept in view by the administrative Ministry/Department while formulating revival/restructuring/closure plans which also includes provisions of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/ Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) as per DPE's guidelines issued from time to time. The Counseling, Retraining & Redeployment (CRR) Scheme of the Government provides opportunity of self/wage employment to the employees or their dependents separated under VRS/ VSS due to closure/restructuring of the CPSEs. The Scheme aims at providing short duration skill development/ entrepreneurship development training programmes to equip the beneficiaries for self/ wage employment.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for SCs

1650. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

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

(a) the details of the work done by the Union Government for the welfare/ upliftment of Scheduled Castes during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes provided employment and avenues of employment created for them during the above period; and

(c) the funds allocated for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Castes during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare/upliftment of Scheduled Caste population in the country. The funds are utilized by the States/UTs for the intended purpose as per the Schemes guidelines. The State-wise and Scheme wise details of funds allocated and beneficiaries covered under the said schemes for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are enclosed in the enclosed Statement-I to IX.

(b) Under National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) under the Ministry,

loans at a concessional rate of interest are provided to the target population for income generation and creating employment opportunity. The number of persons provided loans under various Schemes of the NSFDC for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under :-

Year	Number of Beneficiaries
2014-15	70,885
2015-16	71,915
2016-17	82,105
Total	224905

Under Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes sponsored by this Department equity finance is given to the SC Entrepreneurs. The number of Scheduled Castes Entrepreneurs benefited during last three year is as under :-

Year	Number of Beneficiaries
2014-15	02
2015-16	38
2016-17	23
Total	63

Statement – I

State Wise Details of Central Assistance (CA) Released and Beneficiaries for Boys Hostel Under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

(₹ In lakhs)

S. No	States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		CA released	Beneficiaries	No. of Hostels	CA released	Beneficiaries	No. of Hostels	CA released	Beneficiaries	No. of Hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	50.00	220	1	0.00	0	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	86.18	100	1	60	0	0
3.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	18.26	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Kerala	90.00	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	500	10
6.	Maharashtra	60.29	100	1	84.62	100	1	65.79		
7.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
8.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	70	1
9.	Punjab	121.05	69	1	23.40	52	1	71.71	100	1
10.	Rajasthan	45.00	100	1	0.00	0	0	2.50	0	0
11.	West Bengal	125	0	0	65.8	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		441.34	329	4	328.26	472	4	490.00	670	12

Statement – II

State-Wise Details of Central Assistance (CA) Released and Beneficiaries for Girls Hostel Under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No	States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		CA released	Beneficiaries	No. of Hostels	CA released	Beneficiaries	No. of Hostels	CA released	Beneficiaries	No. of Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	0	0	0	84.80	0	0	0.00	0	0

2.	Bihar	81.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Haryana	170.40	80	1	232.29	300	3	244.17	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	292.36	100	1	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	352.34	500
6.	Maharashtra	416.45	176	2	163.40	0	0	90.00	0
7.	Manipur	444.97	450	5	144.31	205	3	271.56	0
8.	Odisha	0	0	0	80.00	100	1	653.73	200
9.	Punjab	106.38	166	2	89.57	100	1	571.78	200
10.	Rajasthan	181.46	100	1	1350.00	450	9	2.50	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	700.00	200	2	0.00	0
12.	Tripura	0	0	0	100.00	100	1	157.50	150
13.	West Bengal	472.00	300	3	1332.27	200	2	666.42	200
TOTAL		1872.66	1272	14	4569.00	1755	23	3010.00	1250

Statement – III

State Wise Details of Central Assistance (CA) Released and Beneficiaries Under the Scheme of Free Coaching for SC & OBC Students

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT's	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries	CA released	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181.1	1000	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	28.06	200	22.06	150	0	0
3.	Gujarat	15.76	100	0	0	0	0
4.	Haryana	8.38	50	16.75	100	0	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	13.38	100	0	0
6.	Karnataka	42	450	9.50	50	0	0
7.	Kerala	7.12	50	7.12	50	7.12	0*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	47.19	350	65.20	500	12.01	0*
9.	Maharashtra	28.66	200	66.00	400	6.75	0*
10.	Manipur	7.35	50	7.35	50	7.35	0*
11.	Odisha	29.31	200	29.31	200	0	0
12.	Rajasthan	13.68	100	13.69	100	11.85	0*
13.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	158.53	1526	174	800	0	0
15.	Telangana	0	0	56.5	400	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	114.00	650	95.25	550	79.46	100
17.	Uttarakhand	13.25	100	13.25	100	0	0
18.	West Bengal	23.25	200	77	600	0	0
19.	Chandigarh	7.2	50	0	0	0	0
20.	Delhi	89.27	850	16.31	150	25.46	150
Total		814.11	6126	682.67	4300	150	250

* Balance amount of previous year released.

Statement – IV

State Wise Details of Central Assistance (CA) Released and Beneficiaries Under the Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana.

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		No of Villages declared Adarsh Gram
		CA released	No. of Villages covered	CA released	No. of Villages covered	CA released	No. of Villages covered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam	0.00				1575	75	100
2.	Bihar	0.00						2
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00						44

4.	Rajasthan	0.00					225	
5.	Tamil Nadu	0.00					225	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	4200	200	110		0	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	770	4732	185	315	15	0	
8.	Karnataka	10	4000	200	211		0	
9.	Punjab	1870	100	350		50	0	
10.	Odisha	0.00	2100	100	1575	75	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	2100	100			0	
12.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	2100	100	2075	75	0	
13.	Haryana	120			132		0	
14.	Andhra Pradesh	70			77		0	
15.	Telangana	60			66	50	0	
Total		3000	100	19582	885	6268	340	596

Statement – V

State Wise Details of Central Assistance (CA) Released and Beneficiaries Under the Scheme of Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Fund Released	Beneficiary	Fund Released	Beneficiary	Fund Released	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	425.19	4208	405.00	4208	1892.73	5408
2.	Bihar	415.995	3202	950.00	3209	728.01	2342
3.	Chhattisgarh	246.38	621	100.00	531	274.97	492
4.	Goa	11.00		7.00		13.80	
5.	Gujarat	727.255	1383	450.00	1549	1438.41	2070
6.	Haryana	178.62	314	160.00	379	458.55	487

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	94.32	36	60.00	47	281.74	58
8.	Jharkhand	140.877	70	50.00	NA	84.53	117
9.	Karnataka	1730.535	1800	495.00	1050	2933.46	1912
10.	Kerala	1359.943	471	494.12	333	0.00	372
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2183.155	4167	2250.00	5002	4207.00	6303
12.	Maharashtra	2049.805	1118	1260.00	1013	1600.00	1440
13.	Odisha	802.335	1536	524.00	1188	1050.25	2108
14.	Punjab	-	24	153.65	26	265.00	NA
15.	Rajasthan	658.77	2530	1775.00	1887	1400.00	1729
16.	Sikkim	-		10.00	NA	17.00	NA
17.	Tamil Nadu	720.295	1600	470.00	1329	1724.77	2216
18.	Telangana	1328.17	74	448.76	111	1147.86	1007
19.	Tripura	10.00	NA	2.00	NA	0.00	NA
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1197.54	9594	1470.00	9291	2214.90	11369
21.	Uttarakhand	58.19	NA	35.47	62	13.02	5
22.	West Bengal	191.625	33	126.00	63	300.00	61
23.	Chandigarh	20.00	NA	1.00	NA	10.00	NA
25.	Daman and Diu	9.35	NA	10.00	NA	0.00	NA
26.	NCT of Delhi	29.50	6	35.00	21	25.00	18
27.	Puducherry	150.50	NA	165.00	NA	175.00	NA
Total		14739.35	32787	1907.00	31299	22256.00	39514

NA: Not Available

Statement – VI

State-Wise Details of Central Assistance (CA) Released and Beneficiaries Under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students (PMS-SC)

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		CA Released	No. of Beneficiary	CA Released	No. of Beneficiary	CA Released	No. of Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9300.00	505843	13341.00	600089	14398.00	685102
2.	Assam	683.28	31145	810.00	4236	1690.00	38366
3.	Bihar	3000.00	125000	7476.00	155000	4081.00	NA
4.	Chandigarh	275.00	1843	0.00	2600	0.00	3000
5.	Chattisgarh	1100.00	89501	628.00	86335	190.00	90871
6.	Daman and Diu	20.31	136	0.00	156	0.00	170
7.	Delhi	170.00	25831	0.00	27064	473.76	NA
8.	Goa	07.00	356	14.00	247	0.00	108
9.	Gujarat	3900.00	127210	5964.00	134856	5244.00	166582
10.	Haryana	2700.00	105184	6867.00	76222	10735.00	94377
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	6852	2700.00	48685	2400.00	55213
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	298.00	7221	91.00	12452	202.00	4094
13.	Jharkhand	900.00	28710	911.00	33733	2071.00	NA
14.	Karnataka	2400.00	315795	3840.00	318125	3300.00	297478
15.	Kerala	4200.00	122927	1647.00	120667	4267.20	131314
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6350.00	274018	10300.00	288358	3308.00	323642
17.	Maharashtra	17635.00	461315	27988.00	524232	10669.00	404656
18.	Manipur	1193.50	5892	620.32	4041	583.31	7310
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	121	0.00	133	0.00	146
20.	Odisha	4222.83	172504	5995.00	179454	19879.80	106668
21.	Puducherry	0.00	8635	0.00	0	0.00	NA
22.	Punjab	37687.61	286394	8930.00	305822	28008.40	309468
23.	Rajasthan	5500.00	151621	8252.00	143602	20056.00	310639
24.	Sikkim	46.95	273	164.53	291	255.50	328

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tamil Nadu	25400.00	713928	46064.00	758290	74324.00	796206
26.	Telangana	8800.00	270810	12454.00	265108	33166.00	278363
27.	Tripura	1768.59	21177	1625.15	16765	1904.68	14943
28.	Uttar Pradesh	47249.56	861474	46903.00	947622	27000.00	1095469
29.	Uttarakhand	1800.00	81415	2519.00	20194	7301.00	39864
30.	West Bengal	6600.00	8149992	2284.00	540976	4369.00	67744
		196337.63	5387595	221388.00	5680938	279876.65	5862121

Statement –VII

Central Assistance (CA) Released and Beneficiaries Under Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students Studying in Classes IX and X

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		CA Released	No. of Beneficiary	CA Released	No. of Beneficiary	CA Released	No. of Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1554.35	193188	4335.37	157736	1798.74	139710
2.	Assam	673.01	62560	0	0	0.00	0
3.	Bihar	3127.82	1581	10223.33	453885	0.00	0
4.	Chandigarh	32.22	1432	42	1888	46.75	2078
5.	Chattisgarh	1237.62	105399	4662.14	246715	2496.29	119014
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.65	58	0.00	0
7.	Daman and Diu	1.67	74	2.65	118	.00	0
8.	Delhi	0	0	0.9	40	0.00	0
9.	Gujarat	1200	46318	1600.00	69045	2100.12	90949
10.	Haryana	0	0	3279.66	143537	0.00	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	531.13	23572	363.80	16146
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.25	7863	0	0	129.83	5770
13.	Karnataka	3826.44	210639	0	0	5819.59	221674
14.	Kerala	1159.33	88783	1731.06	84250	1654.25	84210
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8022.55	373866	4300.00	303397	13352.88	347356

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Maharashtra	5977.37	64629	0	0	0.00	0
17.	Manipur	28.13	880	32.49	1217	0.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	3.62	100	0	0	0.00	0
19.	Odisha	5135.24	276345	5440.43	230920	3140.88	139595
20.	Punjab	2869.66	189705	4862.00	222850	2821.02	125161
21.	Rajasthan	4922.9	264372	345.55	15358	2101.16	19942
22.	Sikkim	0	0	5.22	236	0.00	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	2323.68	204620	10297.44	455420	7382.39	350.251
24.	Tripura	302.13	36853	199.10	8799	205.48	9133
25.	Uttarakhand	1626.69	82499	579.19	25719	0.00	0
26.	West Bengal	7292.66	302266	0	0	7201.58	349674
Total		51403.34	2513972	52470.31	2444760	50614.76	2020663

Statement – VIII

State/UT-Wise Details of Central Assistance (CA) Released and Beneficiaries Under the Scheme Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs)

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		CA Released	Beneficiary	CA Released	Beneficiary	CA Released	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	3653	250.00	NR	0.00	NR
2.	Haryana	0.00	NR	0.00	NR	96.00	NR
3.	Himachal Pradesh	384.00	NR	0.00	NR	0.00	NR
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.00	NR	0.00	NR	0.00	NR
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	5442	530.00	NR	0.00	NR
6.	Kerala	500.00	5578	500.00	5188	700.00	NR
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	NR	0.00	NR	0.00	NR
8.	Punjab	476.00	906	0.00	669	600.00	NR
9.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	26584	0.00	11512	0.00	NR
10.	Tripura	40.00	NR	220.00	NR	40.00	NR
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	51342	0.00	40058	0.00	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	West Bengal	400.00	73664	500.00	77490	564.00	NR
Total		2000.00	167069	2000.00	134917	2000.00	

NR - Not Reported

Statement – IX

*Central Assistance (CA) Released and Beneficiaries Under Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for
SC Students Studying in Classes IX and X*

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2425.00	51776	3701.90	37264	2824.96	48866
2.	Assam	0.00	19056	0.00	7490	607.93	5067
3.	Bihar	3156.04	24302	10357.00	79749	3886.91	NR
4.	Chattisgarh	2759.19	21892	1276.14	10485	1699.20	13659
5.	Gujarat	1011.03	8622	1045.00	8947	1756.05	NR
6.	Haryana	0.00	82682	0.00	7596	1752.26	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1309.97	11166	1254.41	84817	607.95	60700
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	NR	512.45	NR	307.48	NR
9.	Jharkhand	1606.04	12766	1414.89	12432	1099.54	5797
10.	Karnataka	11318.62	43049	9086.84	82747	3197.29	17924
11.	Kerala	827.63	6373	1497.37	12573	550.73	2408
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5254.87	44897	9199.34	9201	7880.06	7570
13.	Maharashtra	3010.07	9175	3161.20	10810	4234.14	2322
14.	Manipur	0.00	NR	73.18	NR	26.50	NR
15.	Odisha	2258.45	21439	2398.1	29575	2404.72	9908
16.	Punjab	0.00	12667	2708.95	11258	5239.94	17248
17.	Rajasthan	6027.26	46956	3438.30	26641	1441.22	NR
18.	Sikkim	29.48	264	108.68	847	47.76	NR
19.	Tamil Nadu	6933.57	30593	3636.98	8154	17846.23	21042
20.	Telangana	2416.23	18744	2380.75	48225	3687.79	571

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Tripura	1370.52	11089	1488.14	11896	905.62	1005
22.	Uttar Pradesh	9955.86	76481	10488.83	65732	9201.40	43922
23.	Uttarakhand	0.00	1489	0.00	171	0.00	1503
24.	West Bengal	8330.17	86050	10727.56	101710	8386.44	80625
25.	Chandigarh	0.00	361	44.08	339	200.00	339
26.	Delhi	0.00	670	0.00	1464	0.00	NR
Total		70000.00	642559	80000.00	671723	79792.12	339846

NR - Not Reported

Urban Housing Scheme

1651. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing units constructed under Urban Housing Scheme in Gujarat so far, city-wise;

(b) the names of the cities where houses are being constructed in various areas of Gujarat; and

(c) the number of persons benefited under the said scheme, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP

SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In order to supplement the efforts of States/UTs, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to States/UTs for addressing the housing requirement of all urban poor by 2022.

So far, 265 projects for construction of 1,98,318 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY (U) mission in the State of Gujarat.

City-wise details of houses sanctioned grounded for construction and completed in the State of Gujarat under PMAY (U) mission, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

City Wise Details for Construction of Houses in the State of Gujarat Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

S. No.	Name of City	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Grounded	Houses Completed
1.	Ahmedabad	60,430	49,638	20,873
2.	Amod	120	-	-
3.	Amreli	364	140	140
4.	Anand	211	211	211
5.	Anjar	215	215	215
6.	Ankleshwar	1,409	1,256	520
7.	Babra	21	21	21
8.	Bagasara	4	4	4
9.	Balasinor	152	7	7

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bantwa	352	-	-
11.	Bardoli	131	35	35
12.	Bareja	413	10	10
13.	Bavla	1,012	643	151
14.	Bayad	26	26	26
15.	Bhabhar	31	31	31
16.	Bhachau	9	9	9
17.	Bharuch	757	757	373
18.	Bhavnagar	6,128	5,136	1,867
19.	Bhayavadar	190	1	1
20.	Bhuj	419	409	115
21.	Bilimora	90	-	
22.	Bopal	13	13	13
23.	Boriavi	282	-	-
24.	Borsad	511	511	7
25.	Botad	371	51	51
26.	Chaklasi	713	-	-
27.	Chanasma	1	1	1
28.	Chhatral INA(INA)	274	274	274
29.	Chhsya	44	44	44
30.	Chhota Udaipur	1	1	1
31.	Chonvad	792	792	-
32.	Chotiia	104	104	104
33.	Dabhoi	702	543	27
34.	Dakor	2	2	2
35.	Damnagar	2	2	2
36.	Deesa	1,758	1,573	117
37.	Dehgam	334	14	14
38.	Dhandhuka	270	6	6
39.	Dhanera	11	11	11
40.	Dharampur	101	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Dholka	304	64	64
42.	Dhoraji	113	13	13
43.	Dhrangadhra	534	62	62
44.	Dhrol	161	7	7
45.	Dohad	112	112	112
46.	Dwarka	4	4	4
47.	Gadhada	1	1	1
48.	Gandevi	209	1	1
49.	Gandhidham	52	52	52
50.	Gandhinagar	360	360	360
51.	Gariadhar	1	1	1
52.	Godhra	145	145	145
53.	Gondal	267	267	267
54.	Hajira (INA)	11	11	11
55.	Halol	85	85	85
56.	Halvad	63	63	63
57.	Harj	344	16	16
58.	Himatnagar	221	64	64
59.	Idar	423	39	39
60.	Jambusar	216	-	-
61.	Jamnagar	6,285	5,211	2,379
62.	Jasdan	124	49	49
63.	Jetpur Navagadh	1,321	824	24
64.	Jhalod (Zalod)	422	26	26
65.	Junagadh	2,208	364	364
66.	Kadi	708	553	422
67.	Kadodara	25	25	25
68.	Kalavad	53	2	2
69.	Kalol	3,164	3,064	643
70.	Kanjari	278	1	1
71.	Kansad	6	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
72.	Kapadvanj	674	19	19
73.	Karamsad	28	28	28
74.	Karjan	204	21	21
75.	Kathlal	1	1	1
76.	Keshod	142	142	14
77.	Khambhalia	120	120	120
78.	Khambhat	7	7	7
79.	Kheda	8	8	8
80.	Khedbrahma	22	22	22
81.	Kheralu	11	11	11
82.	Kodinar	490	490	10
83.	Kutiyana	1	1	1
84.	Lathi	4	4	4
85.	Limbdi	4	4	4
86.	Lodhika (INA)	10	10	10
87.	Lunawada	5	5	5
88.	Magdalla (INA)	47	47	47
89.	Mahesana	465	465	465
90.	Mahudha	255	-	-
91.	Mahuva	751	751	15
92.	Manavadar	2	2	2
93.	Mandvi	125	10	10
94.	Mangrol	307	3	3
95.	Mansa	476	190	118
96.	Mehmedabad	428	268	268
97.	Metis ana	846	-	-
98.	Modasa	236	146	146
99.	Morbi	1,646	1,646	46
100.	Nadiad	307	124	124
101.	Navsari	504	229	229
102.	Ode	143	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
103.	Okha	2	2	2
104.	Padra	79	21	21
105.	Palanpur	2,715	1,854	78
106.	Pelitana	7	7	7
107.	Panoli (INA)	2	2	2
108.	Pardi	515	72	72
109.	Patan	655	130	130
110.	Patdi	1,029	211	3
111.	Pethapur	11	11	11
112.	Petlad	253	25	25
113.	Porbandar	187	187	187
114.	Por-Ramangamdi (INA)	2	2	2
115.	Prantij	229	5	5
116.	Radhanpur	1,503	38	38
117.	Rajkot	25,010	13,769	5,756
118.	Rajpipla	162	10	10
119.	Rajula	35	35	35
120.	Ranavav	6	6	6
121.	Rapar	1	1	1
122.	Sachin (INA)	27	27	27
123.	Sanand	190	190	190
124.	Sarigam (INA)	28	28	28
125.	Savarkundla	255	15	15
126.	Savli	78	17	17
127.	Shehera	15	15	15
128.	Sidhpur	16	16	16
129.	Sihor	13	13	13
130.	Sikka	1	1	1
131.	Songadh	131	31	31
132.	Surat	31,442	28,200	9,015
133.	Surendranagar	1,949	1,063	103

1	2	3	4	5
134.	Sutrapada	2	2	2
135.	Talaja	1	1	1
136.	Talala	66	66	66
137.	Taiod	3	3	3
138.	Tarsadi	222	17	17
139.	Thangadh	447	447	27
140.	Tharad	158	8	8
141.	Thasra	3	3	3
142.	Umbergaon	323	323	323
143.	Umreth	144	18	18
144.	Una	478	15	15
145.	Unja	376	376	16
146.	Upleta	278	22	22
147.	Vadnagar	3	3	3
148.	Vadodara	19,560	14,424	6,058
149.	Vaghodia (INA)	55	55	55
150.	Valia - Jhagadia (GNFC	1	1	1
151.	Scooter project Area) Vallabn Vidyanagar	7	7	7
152.	Valsad	795	312	312
153.	Vanthali	2	2	2
154.	Vapi	1,050	941	941
155.	Veraval	414	72	72
156.	Vijalpor	362	117	117
157.	Vijapur	396	122	45
158.	Viramgam	213	99	99
159.	Visavadar	2	2	2
160.	Visnagar	352	101	87
161.	Vyara	92	23	23
162.	Wadhvan	507	88	88
163.	Wankaner	199	199	7
Total		1,98,318	1,42,631	56,652

Urban Transport Projects

1652. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no fund has been allocated/released to Bihar State under urban transport projects during the last four years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT-CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Madam. An amount of ₹44.92 crore was released during the last four years for procurement of 526 buses in the transition phase (2013-14) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) to State Government of Bihar.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Marriage of Minor Girls with Sheikhs

1653. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of sheikhs from Arab countries marrying minor girls in India have come to light;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to take any action against the said persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether cases of trafficking of minor Indian Muslim girls under the shield of marriage has also come to light;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any steps to check such practice; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) In response to the information sought by the Ministry of Home Affairs from the State Governments and UTs on the point whether nationals of some Gulf countries have been marrying minor girls in India, the Government of Telangana had informed that in the year

2014 to 2017, they had registered 8 cases against nationals of certain Gulf countries for marriage with minor girls and had arrested 47 accused persons and identified 8 victims. Year-wise details of the same are mentioned below:

Year	No. of cases registered	No. of victims	No. of accused arrested
2014	2	2	18
2015	2	2	9
2016	1	1	2
2017	3	3	18
Total	8	8	47

(d) to (f) Taking cognizance of news reports in print and electronic media about nationals of certain gulf countries coming to Hyderabad to marry minor muslim girls, the National Commission for Women had constituted an Inquiry Committee which found that nationals from Gulf countries marry minor muslim girls after paying money to brokers and middle men and to the families of girls. In most cases, the girl is subjected to exploitation, violence and cruelty. After inquiry in some cases, the Telangana Police arrested some nationals of gulf countries.

Based on the findings of the Inquiry Committee, the National Commission for Women made a series of recommendations to address the situation and forwarded the same to concerned Ministries and Departments such as Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Labour & Employment etc. to take suitable action. The report/recommendations of the National Commission for Women was forwarded by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all State Governments and UT Administrations for their guidance in addressing the issue of human trafficking/exploitation of minors.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and as such prevention of the crime of trafficking is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the States and UTs by providing them regular guidance through various advisories issued from time to

time. These advisories are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at: <http://mha.gov.in>. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also signed bilateral agreements on Human Trafficking with Bangladesh, UAE and Cambodia to address the issue of transnational trafficking. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also released financial support to all States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units in various districts of the States to address trafficking related issues.

[English]

Dedicated Satellite Bandwidth for Border Surveillance

1654. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is mulling over a dedicated satellite bandwidth for each of the Border Security Force, Indo Tibetan Border Police and Sashastra Seema Bal for better border surveillance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the idea is to enable the border guarding forces to monitor the movement of Pakistani and Chinese troops in real time, track terrorist infiltration, map terrain and communicate effectively in remote areas, besides assessing the strength of soldiers and artillery deployed by neighbours near the border in case of a stand-off; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There is a proposal for dedicated bandwidth on 5 different beams for various Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). In this regard, compatible sets are being designed by Defence Electronics Application Laboratory (DEAL), Dehradun and manufactured by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Border Management) with members from Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Border Security Force (BSF) to identify areas for application of Space Technology based tools for effective border management and surveillance. The report of the Task Force has been submitted to Secretary (Space) and Chairman, ISRO, on 8.9.2017.

[Translation]

Shortage of Houses

1655. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the shortage of housing particularly for the lower and middle income groups in view of the current status of demand and supply in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan in this regard; 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) The erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation constituted a Technical Group (TG-12) on estimation of urban housing shortage of the country for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). As per the report of the Committee, the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of 12th Plan Period *i.e.* in 2012, was 18.78 million.

However, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], States/Union Territories (UTs) are undertaking demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing to achieve the goal of "Housing for All" by 2022. The demand assessed so far by States/UTs under the PMAY(U) is approximately 12 Million which is likely to change after completion of demand validation/assessment by all States/Cities.

(c) and (d) In order to achieve the target of "Housing for All" by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has requested the North-Eastern States, hilly States and UTs/smaller States like Kerala & Goa to saturate their demand of houses under the PMAY(U) by the year 2017-18 itself so that construction of all houses may be completed by 2019. For the larger States, this Ministry has asked these States to saturate their 50% of demand of houses under the PMAY(U) by 2017-18 and remaining demand by 2018-19 so that construction of all houses may be completed by 2022.

*[English]***Promotion of Hindi**

1656. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilised for the development and promotion of Hindi by the Department of Official Language during each of the last three years and the current year.

(b) whether the Government has issued any instructions for promotion and development of Hindi in Central Government Ministries/Departments including banks, if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made during the said period.

(c) the details of awards/incentives being provided to employees who perform their official work in Hindi.

(d) the total expenditure incurred on organizing Hindi Pakhwara by different Ministries during the said period; and

(e) the extent to which Hindi language is promoted through organizing Hindi pakhwara?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam. Following steps have been taken by the Department of Official Language to enhance Hindi and its development in official work :-

(i) An Annual Programme for implementation of Official Language in official works of the Union is

issued every year by the Department of Official Language.

(ii) An assessment regarding compliance of Annual Programme are laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament in the form of Annual Assessment Report every year.

(iii) Kendriya Hindi Sammiti has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

(iv) Official Language Implementation Committees are constituted in every Central Government offices.

(v) Central Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Official Language) to monitor the progress.

(vi) Hindi Salahkar Samities are constituted in Ministries/Offices to provide necessary guidelines under the Chairmanship of the concerned Minister of all the Ministries.

(vii) Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been formed at town level.

(viii) The officers of 08 Regional Implementation Offices of Department of Official Language ensure compliance of Official Language policy through inspections etc. v

The details of achievement of Department of Official Language is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The Ministries /Departments expend on Hindi Pakhwada at their discretion.

(e) The organising of Hindi Pakhwada in Government Offices helps in creating the atmosphere to work in Hindi and personnel get an opportunity to depict their talent in Hindi. This has a positive effect on the use of Hindi and it increases the use of Hindi.

Statement – I

Detail of Funds Allocated and Utilized for Development and Promotion of Hindi by Deptt. of Official Language

Figures ₹ in Crore

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme/Sub-Scheme	BE 2014-2015	Actual Expr.	BE 2015-2016	Actual Expr.	BE 2016-2017	Actual Expr.	BE 2017-2018	Actual as on 31.01.2018
1.	(i) Training Programmes to work on Computers in Hindi	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
	(ii) Technical Seminar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
2.	Remuneration to Official (Part time instructors / Staff on our part-time training centres are paid remuneration / honorarium from this schemes (03.06.50)	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04
3.	Central Hindi Training Institute (Under this Scheme the employees of Central Govt, or undertakings etc. are given training in Hindi Language. Hindi Type Writing and Hindi stenography)	9.93	8.81	8.62	9.04	11.14	10.07	10.84	8.63
4.	Crash Programme for Translation Training (03.11)	0.59	0.21	0.45	0.26	0.30	0.20	0.37	0.18
5.	Organizing sessions/conferences/exhibitions on computer.	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.06
6.	Development of Hindi Software (03.01.50)	1.65	0.50	0.45	0.08	2.40	0.44	2.40	0.67
7.	Rajbhasha Kirti/Gaurav Puraskar Yojana and Hindi Divas (03.09.50) .	0.19	0.17	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.15
8.	Printing & Publication of	0.20	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.03	0.30	0.24

Advertising Material (03.07.26)									
9.	Expenditure on Town Official Language Implementation Committee (03.03.50)	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.05
10.	Teaching Hindi to Central Government Employees (Under this scheme the employees of Central Govt, or its undertakings etc. are given training in Hindi Language. Hindi Type Writing and Hindi Stenography)	23.64	23.95	25.78	24.90	29.08	28.61	28.57	25.05
TOTAL		37.21	34.55	36.46	35.24	44.07	40.28	43.53	35.57

Statement-II

Targets and Achievements Regarding Training of Trainees

S. No.	Activities	Yr 2014-15		YEAR 2015-16		YEAR 2016-17		YEAR 2017-18	
		Target (Annual)	Achievement up to 31.03. 2015	Target (Annual)	Achievement up to 31.03. 2016	Target (Annual)	Achievement up to 31.03. 2017	Target (Annual)	Achievement up to 31.12. 2017
1.	Hindi Language	37780	28647	36480	27463	37010	27213	35580	24418
2.	Hindi Typing	4450	3442	4360	3948	4840	3800	4810	3641
3.	Hindi Steno	1440	379	1410	322	1470	312	870	156
4.	Hindi Workshops	15	41	15	14	15	15	15	12
		programmes	programmes	programmes	programmes	programmes	programmes	programmes	programmes
		450	831	450	530	450	589	450	430
		participants	participants	participants	participants	participants	participants	participants	participants
5.	Other short term training programmes	7 programmes based on nomination	04 programmes 85 participants	7 programmes based on nomination	06 programmes 183 participants	7 programmes based on nomination	8 programmes 200 participants	7 programmes based on nomination	05 programmes 150 participants

Translation and Translation Training

Activity	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Up to Jan. 2018)
Pages Translated	50,421	32,634	33,512	25,682
Translation training	32 programmes 567 trainees	96 programmes 1597 trainees	49 programmes 983 trainees	41 programmes 873 trainees

*Regional Official Language Conferences, Hindi Divas Samaroh and Meetings of
Town Official Language Implementation Committees*

Activity	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Up to Feb. 2018)
Regional Official Language Conferences	04	04	04	03
Hindi Divas Samaroh	01	01	01	01
Meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees	531	643	699	699
Meetings of Central Official Language Implementation Committee		01 Meeting		01 meeting
Technical Seminar	0	0	04	04
Computer Training in Hindi	100	100	100	90

Statement – III

1. Rajbhasha Kirti Awards Scheme

Under the Rajbhasha Kirti Award Scheme every year shields are awarded to various Ministries, Departments, Boards/Institutions, Autonomous Bodies etc. Nationalized Banks, Public Sector Undertakings and Town Official Language Implementation Committees for their outstanding achievements in promoting the Official Language Policy of the Government.

2. Rajbhasha Regional Awards Scheme

Under the Rajbhasha Regional Award Scheme every year shields are awarded to various Central Government Offices, subordinate offices of Nationalized Banks, Public Sector Undertakings and Town Official Language Implementation Committees for their outstanding achievements in promoting the Official Language Policy of the Government.

3. ENCOURAGEMENT SUCH AS PERSONNEL PAY AND INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYEES OF CENTRAL GOVT. FOR PASSING EXAMINATIONS OF HINDI TEACHING SCHEME

1. PERSONNEL PAY : With a view to encouraging central govt. officers/employees an incentive/Personal pay equivalent to one increment for 12 months is given on Hindi Language, Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography Examination.

2. CASH PRIZES : The following Cash prizes are given to employees who pass Hindi Prabodh, Hindi Praveen, Hindi Pragya , Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography examinations with good marks.

(1). Prabodh:

1. For securing 70% or more marks - Rs 1600/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - ₹800/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - ₹400/-

(2). Praveen :

1. For securing 70% or more marks - Rs 1800/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - ₹1200/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - Rs 600/-

(3). Pragya :

1. For securing 70% or more marks - Rs 2400/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - ₹1600/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - Rs 800/-

(4). Hindi word processing/ Hindi Typing:

1. For securing 97% or more marks - ₹2400/-
2. For securing 95% or more but less than 97% marks - ₹1600/-
3. For securing 90% or more but less than 95% marks - ₹800/-

(5). Hindi Stenography :

1. For securing 95% or more marks - ₹2400/-
2. For securing 92% or more but less than 95% marks - ₹1600/-
3. For securing 88% or more but less than 92% marks - ₹800/-

(6). Lump sum amount given to those who pass Hindi Language, Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing, Hindi Stenography Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme with own efforts.

1. Prabodh Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹1600/-

2. Praveen Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹1500/-

3. Pragya Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹2400/-

4. Hindi word Processing/Hindi Typewriting Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹1600/-

5. Hindi Stenography Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹3000/-

(4) Incentives for Stenographers and Typist for doing official work in Hindi other than English.

There is provision to grant an incentive of ₹240/- and Rs 160/- per month for Stenographers and Hindi Typist who do their official works in Hindi other than English.

(5) Incentive for doing official work (noting/drafting) originally in Hindi.

Incentive for doing official work originally in Hindi is as following -

First Prize (2 Prizes) : ₹5000/- Each

Second Prize (3 Prizes): ₹3000/- Each

Third Prize (5 Prizes) : ₹2000/- Each

(6) Incentive Scheme for Dictation given in Hindi by Officers

A sum of ₹5000/- per year is granted to officers for dictation given in Hindi.

Protocol for Star Rating

1657. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the Protocol for Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities recently under the aegis of Swachh Bharat Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rating of cities is based on 7-star rating system which is based on multiple cleanliness indicators for solid waste management practices;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said protocol is likely to provide single metric to stakeholders to rate a city's cleanliness, rather than separately evaluating multiple factors which contribute to city's overall cleanliness and garbage free status; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government has launched the 'Protocol for Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities' on 20 January 2018 on the following twelve key components -

- (i) Door-to-Door Collection
- (ii) Segregation at source
- (iii) Sweeping of public, commercial and residential areas (no visible eyesores on streets)
- (iv) Waste Storage Bins, Litter Bins and Material Recovery Facility
- (v) Compliance to Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 regarding doing onsite-processing of wet wastes generated by Bulk Waste Generators
- (vi) Scientific Waste Processing
- (vii) Scientific Landfilling and Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management
- (viii) Levying of User Fees, Penalties, Spot Fines for Littering and enforcement of ban on plastic bags
- (ix) Citizen grievance redressal and feedback system
- (x) Eradication of crude dumping of garbage and dump remediation
- (xi) Cleaning of storm water drains and surface of water bodies
- (xii) Visible beautification in the city/ Reduction in waste

Based on the progress of Solid Waste Management (SWM) achieved on the above parameters, a city will be recognised having one to seven stars of Garbage Free Cities.

(e) and (f) Each star will rate all 12 components of solid waste management and separate evaluation of cleanliness under multiple parameters will not be required.

[Translation]

Distribution of Electric Motorcycle to Divyang Persons

1658. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) whether electric motorcycles are being distributed by the Government to Divyang persons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of Divyang persons benefitted through the said scheme in the country, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) No Madam. Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, there is no provision to distribute electric motorcycles to Divyangjan. However, there is a provision under the ADIP scheme, for distributing motorized tricycles and wheelchairs for severely disabled, Quadriplegic persons, persons suffering from Muscular Dystrophy, Stroke, Cerebral Palsy, Hemipelgia and any other person with similar conditions, where either three/four limbs or one half of the body are severely impaired. Extent of subsidy provided under the scheme is ₹25,000/-. This is provided to the persons aged 16 years and above, once in ten years.

The State-wise (including Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan) details of divyang persons provided Motorized tricycles (battery operated) during the last three years and current year (till 31.01.2018) under ADIP Scheme is as per the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-Wise Details of Motorized Tricycles Distributed Under ADIP Scheme During Last Three Years and The Current Year (as on 31.01.2018)

S. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125	52	50	276	503
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island					
3.	Arunachal Pradesh					
4.	Assam					
5.	Bihar			3	83	86
6.	Chandigarh			12		12
7.	Chhattisgarh	20		50	50	120
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
9.	Daman and Diu					
10.	Delhi		63	350	4	417
11.	Goa					
12.	Gujarat			105	166	271
13.	Haryana	40		314	1	355
14.	Himachal Pradesh					
15.	Jammu and Kashmir					
16.	Jharkhand					
17.	Karnataka		21	103	11	135
18.	Kerala					
19.	Lakshadweep					
20.	Madhya Pradesh	65	424	255	369	1113
21.	Maharashtra		10	130	24	164
22.	Manipur					
23.	Meghalaya					
24.	Mizoram					
25.	Nagaland					
26.	Odisha				3	3
27.	Puducherry					
28.	Punjab		20	12	3	35
29.	Rajasthan			137	205	342

S. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
30.	Sikkim					
31.	Tamilnadu					
32.	Telangana		11		1	12
33.	Tripura					
34.	Uttar Pradesh	18	125	542	47	732
35.	Uttarakhand		10	1		11
36.	West Bengal					
Total		268	736	2064	1243	4311

[English]

Additional Foodgrains Demand by Odisha

1659. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has made any additional demands for foodgrains in the last 3 years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these demands have been met and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of demands and allocation of foodgrains to Odisha during the last 3 years; and

(d) whether the Government is aware that the integration of Aadhaar into the Public Distribution System has disrupted the accessibility to subsidised foodgrains by the marginalised in Odisha 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) to (c) Odisha implemented National Food Security Act (NFSA) w.e.f November, 2015. Under NFSA, foodgrains are allocated for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household Categories as per beneficiaries identified by the State Government within the coverage determined for the State. After implementation Of NFSA in November, 2015, allocation of foodgrain to Odisha was revised on seven

occasions on the request of the State Government for increase in allocation of foodgrains due to identification of additional beneficiaries within the coverage. Further, on three occasions, wheat-rice ratio was also changed on the request of Government of Odisha. The foodgrains allocated to Odisha during the last three years is as under:

Year	Foodgrains (in thousand tons)
2015-16	2099.941
2016-17	2097.821
2017-18	2161.690

(d) Central Government has issued clear cut instructions to all States/UTs that no beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible beneficiaries/households only on the ground of not possessing Aadhaar and shall also not be denied subsidized foodgrains under NFSA due to non availability of Aadhaar or failure of biometric authentication due to network connectivity/linking issues/poor biometric of the beneficiary or other technical reasons.

Promotion of FPOS

1660. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to attract young farmers towards the formation and promotion of the Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) to carry out agri-business in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the monetary support provided to the States for the promotion of FPOs during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any assistance/support has been provided to FPOs by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through Krishi Vigyan Kendras in various districts in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen agriculture based livelihood through FPOs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government of India through Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), a registered society under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, is promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by mobilizing the farmers including young farmers, helping them in registering as company and giving them training for their sustainability. So far, SFAC has helped 707 FPOs in registering as companies. Further to this, SFAC provides matching equity grant subject to maximum of ₹10.00 lakh per Farmer Producer Company. SFAC also supports FPOs through Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, which provides a Credit Guarantee cover to Eligible Lending Institutions to enable to provide collateral free credit. Under Venture Capital Assistance Scheme, an interest free loan is provided to FPCs/entrepreneurs by SFAC to meet shortfall in the capital requirement for implementation of the agribusiness project. FPOs can also avail financial assistance under various schemes of the Government of India such as Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Scheme. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), State Governments can also seek financial assistance for formation of FPOs.

In addition to above, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is also promoting FPOs in the States. They provide grant support to existing FPOs towards capacity building, market linkages etc. along with the Credit support of business

development, under support of NABARD, so far 2154 FPOs have been formed by NABARD during last 3 years.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is providing technical support to FPOs through Krishi Vigyan Kendras of the respective districts in the form of capacity development of its members of various aspects of agriculture and allied sectors including production technologies and value addition and processing.

Furthermore, under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) scheme of Ministry of Rural Development, promotion of 'Producers' Enterprises has been taken up for agriculture, dairy and Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) commodities.

Promoting Affordable Housing

1661. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to give a big push to the prefab industry for promoting affordable housing;

(b) whether it is true that prefab is the way to go to solve the housing shortage in the country;

(c) whether a house can be built in just two hours with prefab product; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/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) Yes Madam. A Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission has been set up with the objective of providing "Sustainable Technological Solutions for Faster & Cost Effective Construction of Houses suiting to Geo-Climatic and Hazard Conditions of the Country." Towards expediting the housing delivery process for meeting the target of 'Housing for All by 2022', the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is actively promoting the use of prefab technologies in housing construction under the overall purview of TSM.

(b) Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), a Government of India Enterprise, under the aegis of the Ministry of

Housing and Urban Affairs has reported that prefab construction is one of the options which can help in addressing the housing shortage of the country through provision of quality housing in lesser time. Off site construction involving manufacturing of building component in factory and installation at site also helps in reducing dust pollution and optimizes use of natural resources as the prefab component are generally lighter than the conventional technologies.

(c) HPL report states that use of prefab technologies considerably reduce the time of construction which is normally 50% to 60% lower than the conventional system of construction. There are various technologies which enable small houses to be fully constructed in factory with basic services and assembled at site in a very short span of time. A 10 stories building in Mohali was also erected within 48 hours using steel construction technologies.

(d) The Government of India has been promoting the use of prefab technologies extensively to all stakeholders. In the recently published National Building Code (NBC) 2016 by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the provisions have been updated to ensure utilization of number of prefab building materials and technologies to provide for innovation in the field of building construction. Updated provisions on new alternate technologies for speedier construction have also been included in the NBC 2016.

Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has so far identified 16 emerging technologies and building materials for faster and quality construction of houses. List of the technologies identified by BMTPC is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has published Schedule of Rates (SoR) for seven technologies towards promoting use of these technologies. List of the technologies for which SoR has been published is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) has also developed a Housing Technology Park at Jangpura, New Delhi showcasing alternate housing construction prefab technologies, which could be utilized for construction of housing units. The technology park provides stakeholders an option to assess and compare all the technologies for

identifying the most appropriate technologies for their respective use. BMTPC and HPL is organizing Sensitization/Capacity Building Programmes in various States on prefab and emerging technologies in order to create confidence amongst the architects, engineers and other stakeholders.

The Government of India has recently announced to organise the "Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-I)" in 2018-19 in the World Urban Forum (WUF), 2018 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The main objective of the challenge is to explore innovative technologies for mass housing which would bring paradigm shift to housing construction scenario that is cost-effective, fast, safe, sustainable and adaptable to suit different geo-climatic conditions of the country.

Statement – I

List of Emerging Technologies Identified and Evaluated by BMTPC for Mass Housing Construction

- (A) Formwork Systems:
1. Formwork for Monolithic Concrete Construction
 2. Modular Tunnel form
 3. Sismo Building Technology
- (B) Precast Sandwich Panel Systems:
4. Advanced Building System - EMMEDUE
 5. Rapid Panels
 6. Reinforced EPS Core Panel System
 7. QuickBuild 3D Panels
 8. Concrewall Panel System
 9. Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel System
- (C) Light Gauge Steel Structural Systems:
10. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure (LGSFS)
 11. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure with Infill Concrete Panels (LGSFS-ICP)
- (D) Steel Structural Systems:

12. Factory Made Fast Track Building System
13. Speed Floor System
- (E) Precast Concrete Construction Systems:
14. Waffle-Crete Building System
15. Precast Large Concrete Panel System
16. Industrialized 3-S system using cellular light weight concrete slabs & precast columns

Statement – II

Details of Seven New Technologies for which Schedule of Rates (SoR) has been Notified by Central Public Works Department (CPWD)

Serial Number	Details of New Technology	Item already included in Delhi Schedule of Rates (DSR) -2016
1.	Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure (LGSFS)	26.41
2.	External and Internal wall Systems on LGSFS	26.42 & 26.43
3.	Expanded Polystyrene Core (EPS core) Panels	26.46 & 26.47
4.	Monolithic Concrete Construction by using Aluminium Formwork	26.48
5.	Prefab Technology	5.50 to 5.57
6.	Bamboo Technology	26.1 to 26.6 & 26.6A to 26.6E
7.	EPS Cement sandwich light weight solid core panels	26.49

Revival of Agricultural Sector in Madhya Pradesh

1662. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought assistance from the Union Government for revival of agricultural sector; and

(b) 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) No specific request from Government of Madhya Pradesh has been received for seeking assistance for revival of agricultural sector recently. However, the funds released to Government of Madhya Pradesh under various schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds Released Under Schemes Being Implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare to the State of Madhya Pradesh

			(Rs in crore)
S. No.	Year		2017-18
		Name of the Scheme	Funds Released
1	2		3
1.		National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	103.80
2.		National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)	5.00
3.		Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change (RAD)	2.00
4.		Soil Health Card (SHC) *	24.64
5.		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	10.71
6.		Sub-mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	34.41
7.		Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)	43.11
8.		Sub- mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)**	62.51
9.		National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	30.00

1	2	3
10.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	0.44
11.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	183.10
12.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Per Drop More Crop)	150.00

* including committed liability of 2016-17

** In compliance of GoS recommendation for expansion of Seed village programme for improving the quality of farm saved seeds and for establishment of seed processing, producing cum seed storage units at Panchayat level, the additional funds are released to the State during 2017-18.

Training Institutes for Physically Challenged Persons

1663. BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training institutes for physically challenged persons functioning in the country at present, State-wise and location-wise including Telangana;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to open more such institutes in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the same during the last two years and current year, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the new institutes are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) There are eight (8) National Institutes (NIs) working in the field of disability. The main objectives of these Institutes are to train Rehabilitation Personnel in various fields of disabilities, provide Rehabilitation Services to the Persons with Disabilities and Research and Development in these domain. Besides, these Institutes also provide skill training. The details of the Institutes are as under:-

- (i) National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (NIEPVD), Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
- (ii) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities (AYJNISHD), Mumbai, Maharashtra

(iii) National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Secunderabad, Telangana.

(iv) National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai, Tamil Nadu

(v) Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (PDUNIPPD), Delhi

(vi) Swami Vivekanand National Institute of the Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, Odisha

(vii) National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (NILD), Kolkata, West Bengal.

(viii) Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC), Delhi

In addition to above, thirteen (13) Regional Centres of these Institutes and fourteen (14) Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) are also working in the field of disability. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Out of above National Institutes, three NIs namely, PDUNIPPD, Delhi, SVNIRTAR, Cuttack and NILD, Kolkata are working in the field of physical and locomotor disabilities.

Under the National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities, 238 training partners have been empanelled in the country. The list is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Also, under the aegis of this Department, National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) imparts skill training among other works.

(b) There is no proposal for opening of new Training Institute with the Department.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement – I

Details of Regional Centres of National Institutes (NIs) and Composite Regional Centres (CRCs)

Regional Centres of National Institutes

1. Regional Centres of NIEPVD, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

- > Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
 - > Kolkata (West Bengal)
 - > Secunderabad (Telangana)
2. Regional Centres of AYJNISHD, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- > Kolkata (West Bengal)
 - > Secunderabad (Telangana)
 - > Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
 - > Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)
3. Regional Centres of NILD, Kolkata (West Bengal)
- > Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
 - > Aizwal (Mizoram)
4. Regional Centre of PDUNIPPD, Delhi
- > Secunderabad (Telangana)
5. Regional Centres of NIEPID, Secunderabad (Telangana)
- > Mumbai (Maharashtra)
 - > Kolkata (West Bengal)
 - > Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
- Composite Regional Centre
1. Composite Regional Centre, Guwahati (Assam)
 2. Composite Regional Centre, Sundernagar (Himchal Pradesh)
 3. Composite Regional Centre, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
 4. Composite Regional Centre, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)
 5. Composite Regional Centre, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
 6. Composite Regional Centre, Patna (Bihar)
 7. Composite Regional Centre, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
 8. Composite Regional Centre, Kozhikode (Kerala)
 9. Composite Regional Centre, Rajnandagon, (Chhattisgarh)

10. Composite Regional Centre, Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)
11. Composite Regional Centre, Davengere (Karnataka)
12. Composite Regional Centre, Nagpur (Maharashtra)
13. Composite Regional Centre, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
14. Composite Regional Centre, Agartala (Tripura)

Statement – II*List of Empanelled Training Partners (ETPs) for Skill Development*

S. No.	Name and Address of the Organization	State/UT
1	2	3
1.	Government Rehabilitation Institute for Intellectual Disabilities, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
2.	North India Technical Consultancy Organization, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3.	Chhattisgarh Industrial and Technical Consultancy Centre (CITCON), Raipur	Chhattisgarh
4.	East Delhi Municipal Corporation Community Services Department, Delhi	Delhi
5.	Hardicon Limited, New Delhi	Delhi
6.	CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, New Delhi	Delhi
7.	Divyang Skill Development Centre (DSDC), BSF, CGO Complex New Delhi	Delhi
8.	Himachal Consultancy Organization Ltd., Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
9.	National Institution of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore	Karnataka

1	2	3
10.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum	Kerala
11.	MPCON Ltd., Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Science & Technology Park, Pune	Maharashtra
14.	Mahatma Gandhi University Byrnihat	Meghalaya
15.	Central Tool Room Ludhiana	Punjab
16.	Special ITI for Persons with Disabilities (PwD), Khordha	Odisha
17.	State Institute of Disability Rehabilitation, Bhubaneshwar	Odisha
18.	Rajasthan Consultancy Organisation Limited, Jaipur	Rajasthan
19.	State Institute of Capacity Building Society South Sikkim	Sikkim
20.	Home Science College and Research Institute, Madurai	Tamilnadu
21.	The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd, Hyderabad	Telangana
22.	U.P. Industrial Consultants Ltd., Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Hindustan Latex Family Planning promotion Trust (HLFPPT), Gautam Budh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
24.	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Limited, Kolkata	West Bengal
25.	Kendriya Bhandar, Kolkata	West Bengal
Non-Government Organizations and Others		
1.	THREDZ Information Technology Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
2.	Spice Technologies, Ongole, Prakasam Distict	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Gana Computer Education, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
4.	ACE Experiences Asia Private Limited, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Centre for Action on Disabled Rights & Empowerment Uppal, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Youth4Jobs Foundation, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
7.	National Association for Rural Integration Tirupati, Chittoor District	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Velugu Society Madanapalle, Chittoor Dist.	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Amma Skill Center, Tirupati, Chittoor Dist.	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Ushodaya Educational Society, Ranga Reddy Distt. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
11.	God's Foundation Nursing Educational Society, Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
12.	National Youth Project, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Arunachal University of studies, District Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh
14.	Gram Vikas Parishad, Vill. Rangaloo, P.O. Jumnamur, Via-Kathiatoli, Dist. Nagaon	Assam
15.	Ashadeep, Guwahati	Assam
16.	Ajmal Foundation, Nagaon	Assam
17.	Shishu Sarothi, Centre for Rehabilitation & Training for Multiple Disability, Birubari, Guwahati	Assam
18.	Third Eye Education Pvt. Ltd., Panbazar Kalpataru Building Guwahati	Assam

1	2	3	1	2	3
19.	Gyanjyoti Foundation, R.G. Baruah Road, Guwahati	Assam	35.	Sum Drishti Education Society, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi	Delhi
20.	Adarsha Samaj Kalyan Samity, Vill-Beloguri Natun Bazar, PO-SolMARI, Via-haaiborgaon, Nagaon	Assam	36.	Sant Ravidass Educational Society, Vikaspuri, New Delhi	Delhi
21.	Asian Mission Institute, Kayakuchi, Dist. Barpeta, Assam	Assam	37.	Manovikas Charitable Society, Jagatpuri	Delhi
22.	Sky Airhostess Academy Pvt Ltd, Labanya Plaza, Silpukhuri, Guwahati	Assam	38.	Sai Swayam Society, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	Delhi
23.	Sankalp Jyoti, Ashok Nagar-1, Kankarbagh, Patna	Bihar	39.	DIA Skill Development Pvt. Ltd. Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi	Delhi
24.	Vikalp Foundation, Chhotki Delha, Budhlal Bhagat Road, PO. Railway Station Gaya, Distt. Gaya	Bihar	40.	KDS Services Pvt. Ltd., Panchsheel Vihar, New Delhi	Delhi
25.	Shakti Infotech Pvt. Ltd., Patna	Bihar	41.	Assocom- India Pvt. Ltd. Laxmi Nagar, Delhi	Delhi
26.	Chanakya Foundation, PO-Khagul, District - Patna	Bihar	42.	M/s Zephyr Limited, Noida	Delhi
27.	Umeed Society, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	43.	Sarthak Education Trust, Mohammadpur, New Delhi	Delhi
28.	C-Tec Educational Society, Mohali	Chandigarh	44.	Centum Work Skills India Limited, Mehrauli, New Delhi	Delhi
29.	Surguja Gyanodaya Association, Bishrampur Distt Surajpur Surguja	Chhattisgarh	45.	Viklang Sahara Samiti, Mangol Puri, Delhi	Delhi
30.	Disha education Society, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	46.	Tamana, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	Delhi
31.	Muskaan Parents Association for the Welfare of Children with Mental Handicap, New Delhi	Delhi	47.	ICFE Skills Solutions Private Limited, Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi	Delhi
32.	De Unique Educational Society, New Delhi	Delhi	48.	Care Education and Welfare Society, Hudson Line, Delhi	Delhi
33.	Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Pvt. Ltd., Sultanpur New Delhi	Delhi	49.	IACM SmartLearn Ltd., South Extension Part-1, New Delhi	Delhi
34.	The Leprosy Mission Trust India, Pandit Pant Marg, New Delhi	Delhi	50.	Jahanvi JITM Skills, Karkardooma, Delhi	Delhi
			51.	Udaan for the Disabled, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi	Delhi
			52.	Life Line Care Organization, Dwarka, New Delhi	Delhi

1	2	3	1	2	3
53.	Innovative Educational and Welfare Society, Lajpat Nagar-II, New Delhi	Delhi	70.	Nehru Adarsh Youth Club, V.P.O. Salehar Tehsil, R.S. Pura District- Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
54.	Harmonious and Voluntary Action for Needy (HAVAN), Lodhi Road, New Delhi	Delhi	71.	Modern Computers DODA, Near Sports Stadium Doda	Jammu and Kashmir
55.	Sai Prasad Green Power Pvt. Ltd. Pitampura, Delhi	Delhi	72.	SGRS Academic Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi	Jharkhand
56.	Academy for Computer Training (Guj.) Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	Gujarat	73.	JEEVAN, Dhansar, Dhanbad,	Jharkhand
57.	Omnisoft Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Vadodara	Gujarat	74.	Enable India, Bangalore	Karnataka
58.	HolBiz Private Limited, Surat,	Gujarat	75.	Rooman Technologies Pvt. Ltd, Rajajinagar, Bangalore	Karnataka
59.	AVTEG Private Limited, Gurgaon	Haryana	76.	Quess Corp. Ltd., Bangalore	Karnataka
60.	Apparel Training & Design Centre, Gurgaon	Haryana	77.	LabourNet Services India Pvt. Ltd., JP Nagar II Phase, Bangalore	Karnataka
61.	Indian Institute of Skill Development Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon	Haryana	78.	Spastic Society of Karnataka (Centre for Developmental Disabilities), Indiranagar I Stage, Bengaluru	Karnataka
62.	Mass Infotech Society, Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	79.	Goumbi Software Pvt. Ltd., Mahalakshmi8 Layout, Bengaluru	Karnataka
63.	G & G Educational Society, Raipur Rani, District Panchkula	Haryana	80.	Samarthanam Trust for the Disabled, HSR Layout, Bangalore	Karnataka
64.	Tapan Rehabilitation Society, Karnal	Haryana	81.	Shree Ramana Maharishi Acedemy for the Blind, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore	Karnataka
65.	National Association For the Blind Employment & Training, Manesar, Gurgaon	Haryana	82.	Amareshwar Gramin Abhivruddhi Shiksan and Kalyan Sanstha, Koppal	Karnataka
66.	Golden Institute of Technology Pvt. Ltd., Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	83.	The Association of People with Disability (APD) St. Thomas Town Post, Bangalore	Karnataka
67.	Kashmir Research Institute of Education & Solar Technology, Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	84.	ADARSH Environment Protection & Rural Development Foundation, Ramdurg, Dist- Belgaum	Karnataka
68.	Softek Institute of IT, Shastri Nagar, Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir			
69.	Bandipora College of Information Technology, Bandipora	Jammu and Kashmir			

1	2	3	1	2	3
85.	Malankara Social Service Society, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	101.	NARI VIKAS MAHILA MANDAL, Post. Bansager Colony Dist. Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
86.	Ambica Shiksha Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bawadiyakala, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	102.	Society for Information Technology Development Bhopal, Kolar road, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
87.	Manav Seva Kalyan Sansthan, Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	103.	Shivam Foundation Samiti, Area Colony, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
88.	Bharti Jute Avam Silai Kala Training Centre Society, Ashoka Garden, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	104.	Abhinav Manav Kalyan Samiti, Rajendra Nagar, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
89.	Smita Mahila Shikshan Sansthan, Baldeobag, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	105.	Aishwarya Shiksha Prasar avum Prashikshan Samiti, New Town, Gambhiriya, Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
90.	Vidya Sagar Shiksha Samiti, MP Nagar, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	106.	Gram Bharti Mahila Mandal, Shobhapur Colony, Pathakhera, Dist. Betul	Madhya Pradesh
91.	Arpan Welfare Society, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	107.	Peoples General Association, Kolar road, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
92.	AISECT, HO, Scope Campus, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	108.	Gramin Aanchalik Krishak Samaj Samiti, Waraseoni Teh, Waraseoni Distt, Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh
93.	Nidan Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	109.	M'cons Media Marketing Pvt.Ltd. Sherley Road Bandra, Mumbai	Maharashtra
94.	Rajneesh Yuva Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Indira Nagar, Dist. Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	110.	Apang Jeevan Vikas Sanstha, Amravati	Maharashtra
95.	Bhopal Yuva Paryavaran Shikshan & Samajik Sansthan (BYPASS), Chunabhatti, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	111.	National Institute For Community Development & Research's Ideal Centre For Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Training, Kalanagar, Sangli	Maharashtra
96.	Gurukul Shanshkrit Shikshan Samiti, Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	112.	Aishwarya Bahuudeshiya Sanstha, Nagpur	Maharashtra
97.	Natural Resource Management & Common Wealth, J.K. Road, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	113.	Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu. Sanstha, Mul Road, Chandrapur	Maharashtra
98.	Samadhan Samaj Sewa, Pipariya, Dist. - Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	114.	Atmadeepam Society Nagpur	Maharashtra
99.	Active Society for Urban Rural and Integrated Development damoh naka Jabalpur.	Madhya Pradesh			
100.	Bhagini Nivedita Shiksha Samiti, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh			

1	2	3	1	2	3
115.	The Rural Development & Multipurpose Society, Konthoujam, Imphal	Manipur	129.	Open Learning Systems (OLS), P.O. Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
116.	Oinum Ibohal Polytechnic, Keshampat Junction, Imphal	Manipur	130.	Women's Community Management Group, Sankarpur, Arikama Dist-Khordha	Odisha
117.	Women's Income Generation Centre, Thoubal Wangmataba Dist. Thoubal	Manipur	131.	Iqbri telecom Pvt. Ltd, Phase-3B2, Mohali	Punjab
118.	People Advanced in Social Services (PASS), New Mata, Churachandpur District, Manipur	Manipur	132.	Open Educational Development Research and Welfare Society, Lehragaga District Sangrur	Punjab
119.	Typewriting Institution & Rural Development Service, Thoubal Bazar, Thoubal District Manipur	Manipur	133.	Regional Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Sector 35-B, Chandigarh	Punjab
120.	The Women's Economic Development Society, KhongmanZone-1, Imphal, East Manipur	Manipur	134.	NIFA Infocomp Services Pvt. Ltd, Keshav Enclave, Jaipur	Rajasthan
121.	Social and Health Development Organization (SHEDO), Imphal West	Manipur	135.	Jaipur Rugs Foundation, Mansarovar Industrial Area, Jaipur	Rajasthan
122.	S S NetCom Pvt. Ltd, Shillong	Meghalaya	136.	Dr. Radhakrishnan Institute of Information Technology & Research Centre Vidhyadhar Nagar Jaipur	Rajasthan
123.	Nilachal Seva Pratistahn (NSP), PO Gadasahi, PS. Kanas Dist. Puri,	Odisha	137.	Mahila Mandal Barmer Agor (MMBA), ndira colony, Dist.-Barmer	Rajasthan
124.	Gram Tarang Employability Training services Pvt Ltd, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	138.	Deep Vidya Mandir Samiti, Gyatri Nagar, Dausa	Rajasthan
125.	Centurion University of Technology and Management, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	139.	Sambal Samiti, Jaipur Anand Vihar Jaipur, Pin-302017	Rajasthan
126.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA), At. Aswakhola, Po. Karamul, Via. Mahimagadi, Dist. Dhenkanal	Odisha	140.	Kanniyappa Memorial Educational Trust, Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu
127.	Adarsha, Village Jayadev Vihar, Bhubaneswar	Odisha	141.	SRM Learning Tree Pvt. Ltd, T. Nagar Chennai	Tamil Nadu
128.	Ganjam District Orthopedically Handicapped Welfare Association, PO Chatrapur, Dist. Ganjam	Odisha	142.	Akshara Business Services Pvt. Ltd. (ILS), NSC Bose Road, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
			143.	Providers Skill Academy Pvt. Ltd, T.Nagar, Chennai	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	1	2	3
144.	Boopathi Educational & Social Trust, Patel Road, Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	158.	Centre of Technology and Entrepreneurship Development (CTED), Jagdishpur District-Amethi	Uttar Pradesh
145.	Voluntary Association for People Service (VAPS), Chokkikulam, Madurai	Tamil Nadu	159.	Mount Talent Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Sector-4 , Noida	Uttar Pradesh
146.	INTACT (Integrated Action Trust), K, Sathanaur, Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	160.	New Public School Samiti, Tagore Narg daliganj Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
147.	Centre for Development and Communication Trust (CENDECT), Taminadu	Tamilnadu	161.	Anshika Technical Institute , Salarpur, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
148.	Nice Computer Educational Society, Ramayampet, Dist. Medak	Telangana	162.	Gramin Vikash Evam Samajik Seva Sansthan, Naurangabad, Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
149.	Vijaya Institute of Technologys, Sathupalli, Khammam Dist	Telangana	163.	Iqbal Narain Srivastava Memorial Society, Nirala Nagar Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
150.	SD Techno Services, Asifnagar, Hyderabad	Telangana	164.	Jan Prerna Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Saadatganj, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
151.	Noble Educational Empowerment Society, Himayathnagar, Hyderabad	Telangana	165.	Vishnu Dayal Shiksha Samiti, Khurram Nagar, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
152.	Lekhadeep Parents Association of Accountants' General Officers' Employees for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Children, A G's Colony, Erragadda, Hyderabad	Telangana	166.	VAS Knowledge Growth Initiative Pvt. Ltd., Nirala Nagar, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
153.	Nikitha Computers Educational Society, Kasha Bazar, KHAMMAM	Telangana	167.	Dayanand Dinanath Group of Institutions Education Society, Ajgain, Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
154.	Abhoy Mission, Ramnagar Road No. 1 PO. Ramnagar, Agartala	Tripura	168.	Sankalp Sewa Sansthan, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
155.	IL & FS Skills Development Corporation Ltd., NTBCL Building, Noida	Uttar Pradesh	169.	Navada Gramudhyog Vikas Samiti, Mohalla Bagla, Amroha	Uttar Pradesh
156.	Aroh Foundation, Noida	Uttar Pradesh	170.	Samarpan Manav Kalyan Samiti, Manpur, Jasara, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
157.	Bhartiya Institute of Research & Development (BIRD), Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	171.	Gram Vikas Utthan Shiksha Samiti, Chak Mohammad Puresudi, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
			172.	Daraganj Grammodyog vikas Sansthan, Tagore Town, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	1	2	3
173.	Saraswati Educational Society, IG Police Road, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	188.	Anudip Foundation for Social Welfare, Sector-V, Salt Lake, Kolkata	West Bengal
174.	World Welfare Organization, Village - Ram Chandrapur, Post Bheelampur, Raibareli,	Uttar Pradesh	189.	The George Telegraph Training Institute, Mukherjee Road, Kolkata	West Bengal
175.	Jamrawan Mahila Mandal Dal Village, Patel Nagar, Fatehpur, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	190.	Chuanpur Saptarni, Chuanpur, PO. Berhampore, Dist. Murshidabad	West Bengal
176.	Samdars Manav Sewa Sansthan, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	191.	Kenduadihi Bikash Society, P.O.- Kenduadihi, Distt, Bankura	West Bengal
177.	Ajit Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Shivkuti, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	192.	Institute for the Handicapped and Backward People, Behala, Kolkata	West Bengal
178.	Shri Sai Educational and Welfare Association Vasundhara Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	193.	ICA Eduskills Pvt. Ltd., N.S. Road, Kolkata	West Bengal
179.	Saraswati Educational Society, V. & P.O - Harthala onakpur, Distt: Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	194.	Madhumoy Srilekha Education and Welfare Society, PO. Sitarampur, Dist: Burdwan	West Bengal
180.	Sparc India, Mousambagh, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	195.	Samaj Unnayan Kendra, Vill. & P.O. Baribhangabad, Companierthek, Dist.- South 24- Pgs	West Bengal
181.	JAGRITI, Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	196.	Nimtouri Tamluk Unnayan Samity, Vill- Chaksrikrishnapur, P.O- Kulberia, P.S.- Tamluk, Dist.- Purba Medinipur	West Bengal
182.	Akhil Bhartiya Brij Samaj Kalyan Sanstha, Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	197.	NIR Ideal Home for Mentally Retarded and Associated Disability, Vill.- Pilkhana, P.O.+PS.- Haroa, Dist-24, Parganas (North)	West Bengal
183.	VAP Technology, Nainital Road, Haldwani	Uttarakhand	198.	Siliguri Institute For General Notion & Information Society (Sign-In), Baghajotin Road, Siliguri, Dist. Darjeeling	West Bengal
184.	Viklang Mand Buddhi Kalyan Samiti, Rampur Road, Haldwani	Uttarakhand			
185.	Divya Prem Sewa Mission, Haridwar	Uttarakhand			
186.	Unique Technical Training & Educational Society, store Chowk, Dehradun	Uttarakhand			
187.	Gopal Dutt Shikshan Samiti, Ganai Block & Tehsil- Chaukhutiya Distt-Almora	Uttarakhand			

1	2	3
199.	Alhikma Foundation India, Vill-Bhatpara, PO. Thengapara, PS. Mongalkote, Dist. Burdwan	West Bengal
200.	Basanti SITD Computer Centre (Under of Maheshpur Minoti Society), Vill+PO & PS. Basanti, Dist-24 PGS (S)	West Bengal
201.	Jigacha Smile Welfare Society, Jigacha, PO. G.I.P. Colony, Howrah	West Bengal
202.	National Council for Education & Training, Golaghata Road. Kolkata	West Bengal
203.	Galsi Modern Computer Mission, VILL-PO+PS- Galsi, Dist-Burdwan	West Bengal
204.	Badulara Deeshari Society, Post-West Sanabandh, Dist-Bankura	West Bengal
205.	NIC Institute of Technology, Kalaberia, P.O. & P.S. - Rajarhat, Dist.- North 24, Pargana	West Bengal
206.	Sabuj Sangha, Arambagh, Dist.- Hooghly	West Bengal
207.	SMD Technologies, Dum Dum Park, Kolkata	West Bengal
208.	Kamona Charitable Society, Berhampore, Dist- Murshidabad	West Bengal
209.	Agradut Polly Unnyan Samaty, Gaza, PS-Udaynarayanpur, Howrah	West Bengal
210.	Bankura School of Hotel Management, Kenduadihi, Dist. Bankura	West Bengal
211.	Motherchak Naboday Kishalay Sangha Vil.-Motherchak, PO. Bargokulpur, Dist.- Paschim Medinipur	West Bengal

1	2	3
212.	Manindranath Banerjee Memorial Society, Asansol, Dist-Burdwan	West Bengal
213.	Nishtha School of Computer Education, South Sinthee Road, Kolkata	West Bengal

[Translation]

Promotion of Organic Farming

1664. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote organic farming in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds allocated by the Government particularly to the States of Rajasthan and Maharashtra for promoting organic farming; and

(d) the percentage of crops produced through organic farming in various States of the country at present, particularly in Rajasthan and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Government is promoting Organic Farming under the Scheme Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) throughout the country including the State of Maharashtra and Rajasthan. 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 ₹50,000 per ha during the conversion period of 3 years. The details of the funds released and allocated to the States including Maharashtra and Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No such information is available in the Ministry.

Statement

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

S. No.	Name of the State	No of clusters	2015-16 (Rs in lakh) 1st year			2016-17 (Rs in lakh) 2nd year		
			Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	1854.47	1100.15	1100.15	1308.50	798.17	798.17
2.	Bihar	327	1400.49	1050.37	0	988.17	664.26	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	188	805.17	603.88	329.47	568.12	314.78	314.78
4.	Gujarat	100	428.28	178.45	18.31	302.19	238.83	0.00
5.	Goa	4	17.13	7.14	0	12.09	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	20	85.66	53.53	0	60.44	45.98	1.10
7.	Jharkhand	100	428.28	321.21	178.45	302.19	203.14	0.00
8.	Karnataka	545	2334.15	1945.12	1945.12	1646.96	815.27	785.27
9.	Kerala	119	509.66	382.22	355.296	359.61	0	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	3768.90	2826.67	2826.67	2659.31	1787.6	1123.55
11.	Maharashtra	932	3991.61	2598.51	2598.51	2816.45	2957.59	0.00
12.	Odisha	320	1370.51	1027.88	1027.88	967.02	650.03	650.03
13.	Punjab	50	214.14	160.6	160.6	151.10	0	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	755	3233.55	2373.69	2373.69	2281.56	1491.13	1306.36
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	479.68	399.73	399.42	338.46	207.264	207.26
16.	Telangana	300	1284.85	1070.71	0	906.58	448.77	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	2462.64	2052.2	1534.68	1737.62	1270.64	1207.42
18.	West Bengal	120	513.94	214.14	214.14	362.63	393.66	271.18
19.	Assam	220	1413.34	576.39	556.39	997.24	0	0.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	122.06	51.41	51.41	86.13	81.08	81.08
21.	Mizoram	34	218.43	89.08	89.08	154.12	138.65	138.65
22.	Manipur	30	192.73	107.07	107.07	135.99	0	0.00
23.	Nagaland	24	154.18	154.18	154.18	108.79	0	0.00
24.	Sikkim	150	963.64	409.105	301.56	679.94	0	0.00
25.	Tripura	50	321.21	133.84	133.84	226.65	308.83	308.83
26.	Meghalaya	45	289.09	144.55	144.55	203.98	296	159.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	706.67	395	345.005	498.62	0	0.00
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	179.88	74.95	74.95	126.92	87.81	26.79
29.	Uttarakhand	550	3533.35	1962.97	1902.21	2493.10	2019.4	1641.29
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	68	485.39	130	0	342.49	0	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	55						
32.	Admin. charges			24.85	0		0	
Total		7263	33763.09	22619.60	18922.63	23822.96	15218.88	9020.78

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs 15632.50 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters Rs 255.69 lakh)

S. No.	Name of the State	No of clusters	2017-18 (Rs in lakh) 3rd yea			2017-18 (Rs in lakh)		
			Allocation	Release	Expenditure	No. of New Clusters	Allocation for new clusters	Release for new clusters
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	759.88	292.93	0	867	167.03	363.25
2.	Bihar	327	573.86	0.00	0	100	428.28	214.14
3.	Chhattisgarh	188	329.92	0.00	0	12	51.39	25.70
4.	Gujarat	100	175.49	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	4	7.02	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	20	35.10	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	100	175.49	0.00	0	150	642.43	321.21
8.	Karnataka	545	956.43	1088.57	0	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	119	208.83	307.24	0	500	2141.42	1070.71
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	1544.33	0.00	0	500	2141.42	1070.71
11.	Maharashtra	932	1635.58	0.00	0	326	1396.21	698.10
12.	Odisha	320	561.57	610.60	0	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Punjab	50	87.75	0.00	0	200	856.57	428.28
14.	Rajasthan	755	1324.96	0.00	0	395	1691.72	845.86
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	196.55	194.64	0	0	0.00	0.00
16.	Telangana	300	526.47	0.00	0	390	1670.31	835.15

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

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs 15632.50 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters Rs 255.69 lakh)

[English]

Soil Fertility

1665. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken/ proposes to take steps to encourage the use of eco friendly fertilizers and pesticides to protect the soil fertility and to curb use of hazardous chemicals in agriculture produce and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the prolonged and excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers and insecticides have resulted in loss of soil fertility and chemical contamination in agriculture produce; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the effective steps taken by the Government to protect people from such dangers?

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 has taken the following steps to encourage the eco-friendly fertilizers and pesticides:-

- (i) Financial assistance is provided for setting up of fruit/ vegetable/ Agro waste compost production units for a capacity of 3000 TPA production capacity @ 33 percent for farmers / individuals / private agencies of total financial outlay limited to ₹63 lakh, whichever is less. For the units to be set up by the State Governments, 100 percent assistance limited to ₹190 lakh per unit.
- (ii) Financial assistance is provided for setting up of Biofertilizer/ Biopesticides production units for a capacity of 200 TPA/ 50000 LPA production capacity @ 25 percent for farmers / individuals / private agencies of total financial outlay limited to ₹40 lakh, whichever is less. For the units to be set up by the State Governments, 100 percent assistance limited to ₹160 lakh per unit.
- (iii) Financial assistance is provided for promotion of organic inputs on farmers field (including manure, vermicompost, biofertilizers, compost, herbal extracts etc) @ 50 percent of cost subject to a limit of ₹5000/- per hectare or ₹10000 per beneficiary.
- (iv) Financial assistance is provided under the component Integrated manure management of "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana" (PKVY) for Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) @ ₹1000/- per acre for procuring applications of PROM to soil to meet Phosphorous/Zinc deficiency in soil.
- (v) Financial assistance is provided for Vermi compost unit of size 7'x3' x1' @ ₹5000 per unit.
- (vi) Under the Rainfed Area Development (RAD) component of NMSA, financial assistance is provided for permanent structure vermi bed @ 50 percent of cost subject to limit of ₹125 per cubic feet and maximum of ₹50000 per unit. Similarly, financial assistance is provided for High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) vermi bed up to a maximum of ₹8000/- per unit.
- (vii) Financial Assistance is provided as Market Development Assistance to Fertilizer Companies for sale of City compost @ ₹1500/- per MT.
- (viii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technology to prepare various types of organic manures such as Phosphocompost, Vermi compost, Bioenriched compost, City compost etc to promote manures/ compost technologies.
- (ix) Under the scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach" , Farm Field Schools are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management Approach and to use chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets.
- (b) and (c) There is no harmful effect of chemical fertilizers on soil health with balanced and judicious use. However, imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may cause multinutrient deficiencies vis-a-vis decline in soil health. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR) under All India Coordinated Research Project on 'Long-Term Fertilizer Experiments' has assessed the impact of long term use of chemical fertilizers in different soil types (fixed locations) under dominant cropping systems. The investigation over the last few decades indicated that even in NPK fertilized system, nutritional disorders in terms of deficiency of micro and secondary nutrients surfaced after few years affecting soil health and crop productivity.
- Following steps have been taken to avoid excessive use of fertilizers and insecticides:-
- (i) Soil Health Card Scheme is being implemented to assist all State Governments to evaluate fertility in all farm holdings 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.
- (ii) Government is also implementing "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach" scheme wherein, inter-alia, Farmers Field Schools are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest management approach and to

use chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets.

- (iii) Chemical free organic farming is also being encouraged by Government under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) & Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCDNER).

[Translation]

Weather Consultation Service

1666. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(a) whether as per a study, better consultancy service regarding weather forecasting has made the country capable of producing more agriculture products and increasing the income of farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 75 per cent of farmers do not have reliable source of getting consultation regarding weather forecasting;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any committee for replacing some words such as 'drought' in place of 'year receiving less and very less rain fall' used in the weather forecasting by the Meteorological Department; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of States which have been declared as fully or partially drought affected States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) IMD, Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) implements an operational Agromet Advisory Service (AAS) scheme viz., Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) for the benefit of farming community in the country. A network of 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) collocated with Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and other institutions is providing weather forecast based AAS twice a week (Tuesday and Friday). AAS rendered by IMD in collaboration with ICAR,

SAUs and other institutions is a step to weather information based crop and livestock management strategies and operations dedicated to enhancing crop production and food security. As per the feedback from diverse sources, the annual income of marginal and small farmers have been increased significantly by using these services.

As per the recent survey by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), implementation of District level Agromet Advisory Services, India has seen improved agricultural performance in the rainfed farming, which covers 60% of the total arable land. As per the report, the incremental profit due to Agromet Advisory Services is assessed to be 25% of their net income. The study also suggests that the Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva has the potential of generating net economic benefit up to ₹3.3 lakh crores on the 4-principal crops alone (wheat, paddy, sugarcane and cotton) when Agromet Advisory Service is fully utilized by agriculture-dependent households.

NCAER, 2015: Economic Benefits of Dynamic Weather and Ocean Information and Advisory Services in India and Cost and Pricing of customized products and services of ESSO-NCMRWF & ESSO-INCOIS (2015).

(b) and (c) IMD is communicating weather information and agromet advisories to large number of farmers through different multi channels along with SMS and IVR technology using mobile phones through Kisan Portal and also through Public Private Partnership (PPP) like IKSL, NOKIA-HCL, Reliance Foundation, Mahindra & Mahindra etc. Presently, out of 94.5 million farmers, around 22.7 million farmers are receiving the information through SMS on regular basis which is approximately 25 per cent of the total farmers' house hold. IMD is also planning to cover the entire farming community in the country by involving all the state government functionaries, Extension and dissemination agencies etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, A committee for reviewing the terms & terminologies of weather forecasting and warnings was setup in IMD during 2014. It was decided that henceforth the term drought on all India scale shall not be used. In its place the term "all India deficient rainfall year" will be used. The details are provided the enclosed Statement.

"During 2017-18, three States, namely, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, have submitted Memoranda intimating about drought of varying magnitude and seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund." (Based on input from Drought Management Division, Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare)

Statement

(I) For Meteorological Sub-Division Wise:

Distribution	% Dep. of Rainfall
Large Excess (LE)	+60% and above
Excess (E)	+ 20% to +59%
Normal (N)	+ 19% to –19%
Deficient (D)	– 20% to – 59%
Large deficient (LD)	– 60% or less
No rain	–100%

(II) Percentage departures on All India Seasonal Rainfall:

While describing rainfall percentage departures of all India monsoon seasonal rainfall, the following classification may be used. Description of rainfall condition as "Drought" may be discontinued.

Normal	percentage departure of realized rainfall is within $\pm 10\%$ of the Long Period Average
Below Normal	percentage departure of realized rainfall is $< 10\%$ of the Long Period Average
Above Normal	percentage departure of realized rainfall is $> 10\%$ of the Long Period Average
Deficient Year	When the rainfall deficiency is more than 10% and 20 to 40% area of the country is under drought conditions
Large deficient year	When the rainfall deficiency is more than 10% and when the spatial coverage of drought is more than 40%

[English]

Monitoring of Cyber Space

1667. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a new division to deal with the concerns over the rising incidents of sharing pornography over internet for effective monitoring of cyber space and blocking websites flouting Indian laws, especially those relating to child porn;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is proposing any online portal for preparing, follow-up action and issuance of advisories on fraud related matters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry has recently setup a Cyber & Information Security Division to look into matters relating to cyber-crime & information security etc. Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' scheme from NIRBHAYA funds during the period 2017-2020, which inter alia, aims at setting up an online cyber-crime reporting platform to allow public to report complaints of cyber crime including child pornography and facilitate removal of child pornographic content in coordination with concerned ministries. This Ministry has also issued an advisory on "steps to check phone frauds" dated 12th February 2018 to all State Governments/UT Administrations.

[Translation]

Co-Ordination Among Agricultural Universities

1668. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK': Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme formulated by the Government to promote the research work and mutual coordination amongst the various agricultural universities;

(b) the number of posts of scientists, professors lying vacant in the Agricultural Universities, the time

since when these posts are lying vacant and the time by which these are likely to be filled; and

(c) the specific steps taken by the Government to provide benefits of the research to farmers and their fields, particularly for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture in the Himalayan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) In order to promote research work and mutual coordination amongst the various Agricultural Universities, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is running All India Coordinated Research Projects/Network Projects in collaboration with the State Agricultural Universities as per the details given in the the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No such information is available with the ICAR.

(c) The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) assess and demonstrate the technologies developed by National Agricultural Research System for its application in farmers' fields and capacity development of the farmers. For the purpose, the KVKs organize On Farm Trials to assess the location specificity of the technologies and organize Frontline Demonstrations to establish production potential of technologies on the farmers' fields. The KVKs also organize training programmes for farmers and extension personnel to update their knowledge and skills on modern agricultural

technologies. Besides, the KVKs produce quality technological inputs like seeds, planting materials and livestock strains and fingerlings on improved varieties/breeds for availability to the farmers. The achievements of KVKs on these activities during last 4 years including those on agriculture and horticulture in Himalayan region are highlighting at the enclosed Statement-II.

Further, ICAR has implemented "Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Unnat "Krishi Shiksha Yojna" (PDDUUKSY) for farmers. Under this programme launched during 2016-2017 and continued during 2017-18 100 training centres have been established across the country to train farmers in Organic Farming/ Natural Farming/Cow Based Economy. Out of 100 training centres, following training centres have been established in Himalayan region under the supervision of State Agricultural Universities/ICAR Institutes of Himalayan region during these years. The detail of centres under different agricultural universities are given in the following table. One centre is responsible for organizing at least 5 training programmes in a year with an aim to train at least 30 participants/training. An amount of Rupees one lakh is earmarked for conducting each training programme through SAUs/ICAR-Institutes. Hence, 15000 farmers through 100 training centres across the country are trained every year in Organic Farming/ Natural Farming/Cow Based Economy of which, 600 farmers will be trained in Himalayan region.

Farmers Training Centres Under PDDUUKSY in Himalayan Region

S. No.	Name of SAU's/ICAR-Institutes	No. of Centres	No. of Training Programmes proposed at each center	Total Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Sher-e-Kashmir Univ of Agricultural Science & Technology of Jammu	1	5	5.00
2.	Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	2	5	10.00
3.	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur	1	5	5.00
4.	IARI Regional Station, Kalimpong, Dist. Darjeeling, W. Bengal	1	5	5.00
Total		5	20	25.00

Statement – I*SMD-Wise List of AICRPs/AINPs/Other Projects***I. CROP SCIENCE DIVISION****AICRPs**

1. Biological Control, Bangalore
2. Chickpea, Kanpur
3. Cotton, Coimbatore
4. Forage Crops, Jhansi
5. Groundnut, Junagadh
6. Honey Bee & Pollinators, New Delhi
7. Linseed, Kanpur
8. Maize, New Delhi
9. MULLARP, Kanpur
10. National Seed Project (Crops), Mau
11. Nematodes, New Delhi
12. Pearl Millets, Jodhpur
13. Pigeon Pea, Kanpur
14. Rapeseed & Mustard, Bharatpur
15. Rice, Hyderabad
16. Sesame and Niger, Jabalpur
17. Small Millets, Bangalore
18. Sorghum, Hyderabad
19. Soybean, Indore
20. Sugarcane, Lucknow
21. Sunflower, Safflower, Castor, Hyderabad
22. Wheat & Barley Improvement Project, Karnal
Network Projects
23. Agricultural Acarology, Bangalore
24. Arid Legumes, Kanpur
25. Insect Biosystematics, Bangalore
26. Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore
27. Microorganisms in Agriculture & Allied Sectors
(AMAAS), Mau

28. Pesticides Residues, New Delhi
29. Potential Crops, New Delhi
30. Soil Arthropod Pests, Durgapur
31. Tobacco, Rajahmundry
32. Vertebrate Pest Management, Jodhpur

Other Project

33. ICAR Project on Seed production in Agricultural Crops and Fisheries

II. HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE DIVISION**AICRPs**

34. Arid Zone Fruits, Bikaner
35. Cashew, Puttur
36. Floriculture, Pune
37. Fruits, Bangalore
38. Medicinal and Aromatic Plants including Betel Vine, Anand
39. Mushroom, Solan
40. Palms, Kasaragod
41. Potato, Stamlā
42. Spices, Calicut
43. Tuber Crops, Thiruvananthapuram
44. Vegetable Crops including NSP on Vegetable, Varanasi
Network Projects
45. Improvement of Onion & Garlic
46. Outreach of Technologies for Temperate Fruit Crops, Kashmir

III. ANIMAL SCIENCE DIVISION**AICRPs**

47. Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance (ADMAS), Bangalore
48. Cattle, Meerut
49. Foot and Mouth Disease, Mukteshwar

- 50. Goat Improvement, Mathura
- 51. Nutritional and Physiological Interventions for Enhancing Reproductive Performance in Animals
- 52. Pigs, Guwahati
- 53. Poultry Breeding, Hyderabad

Network Projects

- 54. Blue Tongue Disease, Izatnagar
- 55. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Izatnagar
- 56. Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal
- 57. Buffaloes Improvement, Hisar
- 58. Gastrointestinal Parasitism, Izatnagar
- 59. Diagnostic Imaging and Management of Surgical Conditions in Animals (New initiative in XII Plan), Izatnagar
- 60. Neonatal Mortality in Farm Animals (New Initiative in XII Plan), Izatnagar
- 61. Sheep Improvement, Avikanagar

Other Projects

- 62. Mega Seed Project on Pig
- 63. Mega Seed Project on Sheep
- 64. Outreach Programme on Ethno Veterinary Medicine
- 65. Outreach Programme on Monitoring of Drug Residues and Environmental Pollutants
- 66. Outreach Programme on Zoonotic Diseases
- 67. Outreach Project on Estimation of Methane Emission Under Different Feeding Systems and Development of Mitigation Strategies
- 68. Mega Seed Project on Poultry

IV. FISHERIES SCIENCE DIVISION

Network Projects

- 69. Fish Health, Chennai
- 70. Mari-Culture, Kochi

V. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

AICRPs

- 71. Micro Secondary & Pollutant Elements in Soils and Plants, Bhopal
- 72. Agroforestry, Jhansi
- 73. Agrometeorology, Hyderabad including Network on Impact Adaptation & Vulnerability of Indian Agriculture to Climate Change
- 74. Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad
- 75. Integrated Farming System Research, Modipuram including Network Project on Organic Farming
- 76. Irrigation Water Management Research, Bhubaneswar
- 77. Long Term Fertilizer Experiments, Bhopal
- 78. Management of Salt Affected Soils & Use of Saline Water in Agriculture, Karnal
- 79. Soil Test Crop Response, Bhopal
- 80. Weed Control, Jabalpur
Network Project
- 81. Soil Biodiversity-Biofertilizers

VI. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DIVISION

AICRPs

- 82. Energy in Agriculture and Agro Based Industry, Bhopal
- 83. Farm Implements & Machinery, Bhopal
- 84. Plasticulture Engineering and Technologies, Ludhiana
- 85. Post Harvest Engineering Technology (PHET), Ludhiana
- 86. Utilization of Animal Energy (UAE), Bhopal
- 87. Coordinated Research Project on Ergonomics and Safety in Agriculture

Network Projects

- 88. Conservation of Lac Insect Genetic Resources, Ranchi

89. Engineering Division on Agricultural Bioinformatics and Computational Biology, New Delhi
90. Harvesting, Processing and Value Addition of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi
- VII. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DIVISION
AICRP
91. Home Science, Bhubaneswar

Statement – II

State/UT-Wise Details of Major Activities Undertaken by KVKS During Last Four Years.

S. No.	State	Activities	Achievements during last four years (2012-13 to 2015-16)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	217
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	6081
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	18.95
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	1.1035
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	3.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	16520
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	207692
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	1654.27
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	36.41
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	3.52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	7918
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	110988
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	1018.78
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	4.78574
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	2.41
4.	Assam	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	14000
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	191965
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	4598.51
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	9.89667
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	4.03275
5.	Bihar	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	31822
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	627302

1	2	3	4
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	6836.08
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	34.11
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	7.715
6.	Chhattisgarh	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	19145
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	192543
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	1272.22
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	22.23
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	4.468
7.	Delhi	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	542
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	7065
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	56.37
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	0.02
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.0
8.	Goa	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	1180
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	7840
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	31.224
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	0.61
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.572
9.	Gujarat	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	38161
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	330523
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	943.22
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	86.3
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.13315
10.	Haryana	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	13954
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	255895
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	1261.73
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	6.01
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	205665.84
11.	Himachal Pradesh	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	12741
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	104939
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	169.25

1	2	3	4
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	45.28
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	18.001
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	13853
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	101123
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	275.59
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	4.59
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	3722.01
13.	Jharkhand	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	22975
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	215773
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	6191.3
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	13.239
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	3.96012
14.	Karnataka	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	21261
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	439619
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	1146.214
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	29.98
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	1.4
15.	Kerala	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	7470
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	208907
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	81.97
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	23.88
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	2.87
16.	Lakshadweep	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	104
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	14480
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	0.049
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	0.16
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.002
17.	Madhya Pradesh	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	80780
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	462244
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	5038.68
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	36.74
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	6.46

1	2	3	4
18.	Maharashtra	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	32674
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	437622
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	727.06
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	57.8
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	4.63
19.	Manipur	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	5537
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	74477
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	1054.79
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	4.54439
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	1.59582
20.	Meghalaya	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	2847
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	41265
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	486.36
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	2.4013
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.80653
21.	Mizoram	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	4938
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	64967
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	830.79
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	3.33608
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	1.38848
22.	Nagaland	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	5523
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	71769
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	1173.49
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	4.5443
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	1.59576
23.	Odisha	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	37972
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	212982
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	3865.11
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	73.89
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	16.64
24.	Puducherry	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	718
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	14279

1	2	3	4
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	198.073
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	17.77
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	1.52
25.	Punjab	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	10168
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	126494
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	5391.41
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	1.65
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	283.004
26.	Rajasthan	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	41751
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	359341
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	1898.27
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	47.57
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	130.0582
27.	Sikkim	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	2243
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	31736
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	416.83
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	1.64304
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.61924
28.	Tamil Nadu	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	20423
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	574089
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	1695.948
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	88.82
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	2.14
29.	Telangana	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	3046
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	29271
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	35.8
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	6.18
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	2.18
30.	Tripura	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	2480
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	34795
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	531.07

1	2	3	4
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	1.99304
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.70924
31.	Uttar Pradesh	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	58930
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	652241
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	7292.28
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	65.99
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	148.58
32.	Uttarakhand	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	16148
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	86,423
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	2278.98
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	204.78
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.02717
33.	West Bengal	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	24088
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	187815
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	13823.8
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	32.372
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	127.544

[English]

Establishment of Marine Police Training Academy

1669. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to establish National Marine Police Training Academy in Pindara (Dwarka) Gujarat and the State Government of Gujarat has allotted approximately 258 acres of land near village Pindara, Kalyanpur Taluka of Devbhoomi Dwarka vide Notification dated 28.9.2015, free of cost;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken over possession of the land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which possession of land will be taken and construction work started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Government of India has decided to establish a National Academy of Coastal Policing at Mojap Village, district Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat, for which, Government of Gujarat has agreed to provide 100 hectares of land.

Milk Production

1670. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average per-capita milk production in the country has decreased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of per-capita milk production of cows and buffaloes during the last three years, State and, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to improve per-capita milk production in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No, the average per capita availability of Milk in the country has increased over the last three years as shown in the table given below:

Year	Per capita availability of Milk (Figures in grams/day)
2014-15	322
2015-16	337
2016-17	355

(b) The State wise per-capita availability of milk including cows and buffaloes during last three years is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Department is implementing following Dairy Development Schemes for boosting milk production in the country:

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development (NPBBDD)
- (ii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- (iii) National Dairy Plan (Phase-I) (NDP-I)
- (iv) Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

Statement

Per Capita Availability of Milk during 2014-15 To 2016-17 (Figures in gram/day)

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	436	475	522
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	105	109
3.	Assam	70	70	71
4.	Bihar	208	219	228
5.	Chhattisgarh	130	133	141
6.	Goa	94	74	68
7.	Gujarat	527	545	563
8.	Haryana	839	877	930
9.	Himachal Pradesh	466	505	521
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	352	395	400
11.	Jharkhand	147	152	157
12.	Karnataka	276	282	291
13.	Kerala	206	200	189
14.	Madhya Pradesh	386	428	468
15.	Maharashtra	228	239	243
16.	Manipur	80	76	75
17.	Meghalaya	84	83	83
18.	Mizoram	53	57	62
19.	Nagaland	88	89	91

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
20.	Odisha	124	124	128
21.	Punjab	1003	1032	1075
22.	Rajasthan	655	704	785*
23.	Sikkim	215	282	228
24.	Tamil Nadu	282	283	294
25.	Tripura	103	109	114
26.	Uttar Pradesh	326	335	348
27.	Uttarakhand	416	434	440
28.	West Bengal	145	145	148
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90	87	89
30.	Chandigarh	97	93	76
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74	72	62*
32.	Daman and Diu	10	10	5
33.	Delhi	37	36	35*
34.	Lakshadweep	147	113	110
35.	Puducherry	110	108	107
	All India	322	337	355

Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana

*based on the projected production estimates of 2016-17

Note: Per capita availability is calculated based on State estimates of production and projected population as on 1st March, based on Census of India 2011 of RGI.

Inclusion Under Kisan Credit Cards

1671. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has included the fisheries and animal husbandry sectors under the Kisan Credit Cards; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 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 especially small and marginal farmers to help them meet their working capitals needs.

[Translation]

Procurement of Potatoes

1672. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that potatoes are purchased by the traders from farmers at the rate of ₹210 to 400 per quintal and are sold at the rate of ₹1200 to 1500 per quintal and some times the price goes up to ₹2000 to 2500 per quintal in the retail

market which causes heavy losses to farmers as well as to retail consumers;

(b) whether in view of the same, the Government has prepared/propose to prepare any action plan to provide benefits to farmers as well as to the retail buyers; 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) There are some reports that in the peak arrival period of potatoes, there is a glut in some markets. To protect the growers from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels *i.e.*, cost of production, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of potato and other horticultural/agricultural commodities which are perishable in nature and for which Minimum Support Price (MSP) is not declared. This scheme is implemented at the request of a State / UT Govt, which is ready to bear 50 percent of the loss (25 percent in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation. During the current crop season, a proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for procurement of potato under MIS. Accordingly, Government has approved the proposal of the State Govt.

Further, Government has drafted a new model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 for adoption by the States by legislation of their respective Acts which provides the farmers options of alternate markets beyond the existing APMC regulated market yards. The provisions include setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards Market Yards of National Importance (MNI) so as to reduce the number of intermediaries between producer and buyer and increase the share of the farmer in consumer's rupee.

[English]

Proposal for Setting Up of Food Processing Units in Andhra Pradesh

1673. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh for setting up of food processing units in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such units setup in the State after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total amount incurred on setting up of these units in the State;

(d) whether these food processing units are functioning as per the established norms and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of youths who were employed in these food processing units since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up any Food Processing Industries in the country on its own. Under the new Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) of PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA launched in May, 2017 by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, 400 Food Processing Units would be provided upto 2019-20 with financial assistance in the form of Grants-in-Aid for creation/ expansion of food processing in the country including Andhra Pradesh. Based on state-wise share of Agri produce, 400 Food Processing Units have been allocated to States/UTs in the country and Andhra Pradesh has been allotted 21 Units as its share. Expression of Interest (EOIV) Proposals have been invited for providing financial assistance to 400 Food Processing Units in the country vide notification dated 29.12.2017 with last date as on 15.06.2018.

However, under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Expansion/Modernization of Food Processing Industries implemented during the 11th Plan Period, as many as 93 Food Processing Units in the

State of Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation have been provided with financial assistance for an amount of ₹32.88 Crore towards committed liabilities.

According to latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) for 2014-15, the total number of persons engaged in registered food processing sector is 17.73 lakhs. Unregistered food processing sector supports employment to 47.9 lakh workers as per the NSSO 67th Round, 2010-11.

Racial Discrimination Cases

1674. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of racial discrimination and violence have been increasing in the country and if so, the existing legal provisions to counter such incidents;

(b) the action taken by the Government to incorporate the recommendations of the Bezbaruah Committee and 267th Law Commission Report to check racial discrimination in the country; and

(c) the extent to which the steps taken by the Government to address the grievances of people belonging to the North Eastern region viz., issuing of advisories to all the State Governments, strengthening of facilities for legal assistance and appointment of Nodal Officers have been effective in the country?

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

(a) The incidents of racial discrimination and violence against people of North Eastern States residing in different parts of country are dealt with at the State Government level. According to information made available from the States, they do not keep a separate record of racial discrimination and violence against people of North Eastern States. In view of this, it is not possible to say whether such incidents are increasing in the country. The cases of racial discrimination and violence are being dealt with by the State Government under existing law such as IPC, CrPC, The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 etc.

(b) The Bezbaruah Committee has suggested insertion of two new sections 153(C) and 509(A) in the Indian Penal Code to prevent racial discrimination. Law Commission of India in its 267th Report has

recommended for insertion of new section 153C dealing with prohibition of incitement to hatred and Section 505A for causing fear alarm and provocation of violence in certain cases. The matter is presently with Law Commission for examination and recommendations.

(c) The steps taken by the Central Government to address the grievances of people hailing from North East region viz. issuing advisories and instructions to State Governments for safety & security of NE people, strengthening of facilities for legal assistance, extending facilities in the field of sport, educating the people about the North East in various forms, focusing attention on the North East on media, providing of helpline numbers, appointment of Nodal Officers etc. are being implemented effectively.

Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

1675. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is administering Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and providing Grant-in-Aid for schools and vocational training centres being run by NGOs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Government of Karnataka had forwarded around 50 such proposals during the last year to the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether the Government intends to issue administrative and financial sanction to these projects/proposals under the DDRS; and

(d) the time by which the above proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) supplements the efforts of voluntary organisations in rehabilitation of persons with disabilities through the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organizations for providing various services to persons with disabilities including special schools and vocational training centres. The details of number of schools and vocational training centres assisted under DDRS during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Schools		Vocational Training Centres	
	Number	Amount Released	Number	Amount Released
2014-15	405	3756.58	120	1050.69
2015-16	397	4090.31	104	874.33
2016-17	371	3132.97	110	821.25
Total	1173	10979.86	334	2746.27

(b) to (d) The Govt, of Karnataka forwarded only 5 ongoing proposals and 8 new proposals for the year 2016-17. Proposals, complete in all respects, received in a financial year are processed for grant during the year. However, in case of deficiency in documents, the grant is released only after rectification of the deficiencies by the organisation and the State Govt., if any. Pending proposals are carried forward to the next financial year and considered in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme.

Skill India Initiative in PSUs

1676. PROF. RICHARD HAY:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the salient features of the 'Skill India' initiative under the administrative control of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to provide training to youths in their respective sectors;

(b) the details of training centres opened under this initiative and the number of youths trained under these centres since its inception across the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala;

(c) the details of the target set and achievements made so far under this initiative;

(d) whether the Government is satisfied with the target achieved and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has fixed an annual target under this initiative and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Kerala;

(f) whether the Government is planning to increase this target, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this initiative during the said period; and

(g) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding misuse of the funds in any of the State, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (f) Skill India is an initiative of the Government of India operational under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to empower the youth of the country with skill sets which make them employable and productive. 20 Central Ministries/Departments are implementing skill development programmes. Under this initiative, 104.16 lakh and 90.78 lakh youth have so far been trained under various programmes of these Ministries/Departments to meet the requirement of various sectors, in 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. MSDE does not set state-wise target or any specific target for PSUs. A detailed Table indicating Ministry-wise Skill targets and achievements for year 2015-16 and 2016-17 is placed the enclosed Statement.

(g) Department of Public Enterprises has not received any complaint regarding misuse of funds in any State.

Statement*Skilling Target and Achievement in 2015-16 and 2016-17 (As per Information Provided by Ministries/Departments)*

(Figure in lakh)

S. No.	Ministry/Department	Skilling target		Skilling Achievement	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015 -16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	75.62	65.3	60.33	54.83
(i)	PMKVY	24.00	20.00	20.69	10.52
(ii)	Entrepreneurship	2.52	12.50	3.69	1.51
(iii)	DGT	12.50	13.75	18.75	13.81
(iv)	NSDC	36.60	19.11	17.20	28.99
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	17.12	17.60	15.22	7.95
3.	Ministry of Rural Development	5.28	6.00	7.05	6.08
4.	Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	5.57	5.57	4.28	2.01
5.	Department of Higher Education	4.88	4.88	3.95	-
6.	Department of Electronics & Info Technology	3.60	3.60	2.96	6.05
7.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	3.00	3.31	2.52	4.02
8.	Ministry of Women & Child Development	0.33	0.33	0.09	0.18
9.	Ministry of Textiles	4.00	4.40	2.20	4.03
10.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	0.90	0.99	0.75	1.34
11.	Ministry of Tourism	1.00	0.76	0.92	0.33
12.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	0.57	0.57	0.43	0.32
13.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.78
14.	Ministry of Home Affairs	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.22
15.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	0.17	0.18	-	-
16.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	0.80	0.80	0.63	0.55
17.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Department of Heavy Industry	0.40	0.44	0.32	0.55
19.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03
20.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06
Total		125.67	117.21	104.16	90.78

Allocation of Foodgrains to Telangana

1677. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation of rice, wheat, etc., sought by Telangana and made available to it in the last five years and the current year, year-wise, for distribution among BPL, APL and AAY families;

(b) the details of pulses sought by Telangana and released by the Ministry during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the reasons that the Government has cited for discontinuing the distribution of sugar through PDS by paying a fixed subsidy; and

(d) the reasons for restricting distribution of sugar to only AAY families from June this year?

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) Since the formation of Telangana in 2014 foodgrains were allocated Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and Above Poverty Line (APL) families in the State. In addition, additional APL and BPL allocation were also made. Government of Telangana implemented the National Food Security Act (NFSA) from October, 2015. Under NFSA, the coverage is under two categories- households covered under AAY and PHH and foodgrains as per NFSA norms are being allocated to Telangana for the identified eligible households under NFSA. In addition, tide over allocation of foodgrains is being made to Telangana to protect their average annual

offtake under erstwhile TPDS. Details of foodgrains allocated to Telangana during the last three years and current year is placed in the enclosed Statement.

The Central Government has decontrolled the sugar sector by removing the levy obligation on sugar mills from 2012-13 sugar season. After regulation, a new dispensation for distribution of sugar under PDS was put in place w.e.f. 01.06.2013 wherein State Government/UT Administrations were required to procure sugar from the open market through transparent system. The Central Government had been reimbursing a fixed sugar subsidy @ ₹18.50 per kg to the participating states/UTs towards distribution of sugar under Public Distribution System (PDS) to the targeted population covering BPL population and all the population of North Eastern States /Special Category States/Hilly states and Island Territories as per 2001 Census. The sugar distributed in PDS under sugar subsidy scheme by the Government of Telangana from the FY 2014-15 to 2016-17 is as under-

S. No	Financial Year	Sugar distributed (In MT)
1.	2014-15	43143.000
2.	2015-16	48143.000
3.	2016-17	45773.867

The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is now being universally implemented in the entire country. There is no identified category of BPL under the NFSA, 2013. However, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries are clearly identified. The Government has reviewed the sugar subsidy scheme in May 2017 and has decided to continue it only for AAY families. Under the scheme, the Central Government reimburses a fixed subsidy of ₹18.50 per kg @ 1 kg per month per AAY

family to participating States/ UTs. The States/UTs are also allowed either to absorb the additional cost on account of handling, transportation and dealer's commission or pass it on to the consumer by adding it to the Retail Issue Price (RIP) of ₹13.50 per kg under the Public Distribution System (PDS). The Government of Telangana is participating in the sugar subsidy scheme for AAY families. The annual quota of sugar of Telangana state under the sugar subsidy scheme for AAY families is 7190 MT.

(b) During 2016-17, 1999.365 tons of Tur was supplied to Telangana from buffer stock of pulses.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has not discontinued the distribution of sugar in PDS. The sugar subsidy scheme has been continued with the coverage of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in order to give access to consumption of sugar, as source of energy in diet, for the poorest of the poor section of the society *i.e.* AAY families. The Central Government continues to reimburse a fixed subsidy of ₹18.50 per kg @ 1 kg per month per AAY family to participating States/ UTs.

Statement

Details of Foodgrains Allocated to Telangana During the Last Three Years and Current Year

(Figure in thousand tons)

Year	Commodity	BPL	AAY	APL*	NFSA	Tide over	Total
2014-15	Rice	328.887	204.534	604.692	0.000	0.000	1138.113
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	58.332	0.000	0.000	58.332
	Total R+W)	328.887	204.534	663.024	0.000	0.000	1196.445
2015-16	Rice	219.258	136.356	381.990	599.970	19.422	1356.996
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	59.076	48.054	1.554	108.684
	Total R+W)	219.258	136.356	441.066	648.024	20.976	1465.680
2016-17	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	1272.024	23.694	1295.718
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	24.026	18.257	42.283
	Total R+W)	0.000	0.000	0.000	1296.050	41.951	1338.001
2017-18 (Upto Jan'18	Rice	0.000	0.000	0.000	1080.040	0.000	1080.040
	Wheat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	34.960	34.960
	Total R+W)	0.000	0.000	0.000	1080.040	34.960	1115.000

Drawbacks in e-Nam Scheme

1678. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that e-NAM scheme is suffering from ground level problems like, storage facilities, distress sale, transportation etc., if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has evolved any method to overcome these problems, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures 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) e-NAM is an

electronic trading portal which creates a unified virtual market by integrating the physical mandis for sale and purchase of agricultural commodities. Farmers can offer their produce for sale online to the traders across all e-NAM mandis and traders can bid for the lots available for sale on e-NAM from any location. Hence, there is no question of e-NAM scheme suffering from ground level problems like storage facilities, transportation etc. leading to distress sale.

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

Use of Harmful Pesticides

1679. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether many farmer deaths were reported due to use of pesticides;

(b) if so, the details and number of deaths reported from different States including Maharashtra;

(c) whether in spite of banning in foreign countries several harmful pesticides are freely available and marketed for use in the country if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Verma Committee submitted its report in December, 2013 regarding ban on pesticides in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ban such harmful pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Maharashtra Government, death of 63 farm labours/farmers have been reported due to handling of pesticides.

(c) There are 66 pesticides that are banned, restricted, withdrawn in one or more countries but continued to be registered in India. The list of such pesticides is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) to (f) The Anupam Verma Committee submitted its report in December, 2015. The Expert Committee, inter alia, recommended 13 pesticides to be completely banned, 27 pesticides to be reviewed in 2018 after

completion of certain technical studies and 6 pesticides to be phased out by 2020. The Complete list is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Considering the recommendation of Expert Committee as accorded by the Registration Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, vide its Notification S.O. 4212(E) dated 15th December, 2016, had invited objections and suggestions from the public/stakeholders on banning/phasing out of certain pesticides. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III. In response to the Notification S.O. 4212(E) dated 15th December, 2016 the Ministry has received various objections and suggestions. Keeping in view of which, a committee has been constituted to review the received objections and suggestions.

Statement – I

List of Pesticides which have been Banned/ Restricted/ Withdrawn in One or More Countries of the World But are Still Registered in India

S. No.	Name of the Pesticide
1.	Acephate
2.	Alachlor
3.	Aluminum Phosphide
4.	Atrazine
5.	Benfuracarb
6.	Benomyl
7.	Bifenthrin
8.	Butachlor
9.	Captan
10.	Carbaryl
11.	Carbendazim
12.	Carbofuran
13.	Chlorfenapyr
14.	Carbosulfan
15.	Chlorothalonil
16.	Chlorpyrifos
17.	DDT
18.	Dezomet

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

Statement – II*Recommendation of the Expert Committee with Respect to 66 Pesticides*

S. No.	Category	No. of Pesticides	Name of the Pesticides
1	2	3	4
1.	I- to be continued	18	Aluminium phosphide, Bifenthrin, Carbosulfan, Chlorfenapyr, Chlorothalonil, Dazomet, Diflubenzuron, Ethofenprox, Fenpropathrin, Iprodione, Kasugamycin, Mepiquat chloride, Metaldehyde, Paraquat dichloride, Pretilachlor, Propargite, Propineb and Zinc phosphide

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

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

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

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

[Translation]

Protection of Civil Rights Act

1680. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to implement the laws more effectively after strengthening the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights (Act) and to fix the responsibility on the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police in major cases of atrocities in which a large number of people belonging to these communities are killed and their properties have been damaged; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAM GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989, have provisions to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs), provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences, and enforce Article 17 of the Constitution of India which abolished 'untouchability'.

With an objective to deliver greater justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the PoA Act has been amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No.1 of 2016), and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. As per section 9 of PoA Act, an offence committed under this Act shall be investigated by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police/Assistant Commissioner of Police.

In exercise of powers conferred by section 23(1) of the PoA Act, the Central Government made the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Rules, 1995, which, inter-alia, provide for admissible relief amount to atrocity victims. These Rules have been last amended on 14.04.2016, inter-alia, enhancing the relief amount from ₹85,000/- upto 8,25,000/-, depending upon the nature of offences.

Rule 3, Rule 12 and Rule 14 of the PoA Rules specifically relate to 'Precautionary and Preventive Measures' to be taken by the State Government, measures to be taken by the District Administration and Specific Responsibility of the State Government, respectively.

Since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule (List-II) to the Constitution of India, the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act. However, the Central Government from time to time advises the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to effectively implement provisions of the PCR and the PoA Acts and the PoA Rules, with emphasis on sensitization of police and other concerned officers towards provisions of the PCR and the PoA Act and the PoA Rules, as amended. Central assistance is also provided to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations towards effective implementation of these two Acts, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment also from time to time reviews implementation status of the PoA Act in States and Union Territories.

[English]

Sale of Pesticides with Banned Chemicals

1681. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of sale of pesticides with banned chemicals and herbicide - tolerant cotton seeds have been reported from different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) the likely impact of such pesticides and seeds on crops and human and live stock health; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to punish those responsible for selling such pesticides and check their sale in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" (MPRNL) scheme, under which food commodities are collected and analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. No residues of the banned pesticides have been detected in food commodities under MPRNL Scheme. The State Government of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra have reported some incidence of cultivation of unapproved hybrids of Bt. Cotton.

(d) Monitoring of quality of pesticides is a shared responsibility between the Central and State Governments. Central Government and State Governments have notified Insecticides Inspectors to check sale of misbranded pesticides. Insecticide samples are drawn on regular basis and analyzed in State Pesticides Testing Laboratories (SPTLs) and at the two Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories at Chandigarh and Kanpur. Action is initiated under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 against those samples which are found misbranded.

Chemical Fertilizers

1682. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:-

(a) the current requirement of chemical fertilizers in the country and the steps taken by the Government to promote organic fertilizers;

(b) the current import requirement of fertilizers in the country;

(c) the names of the countries from which fertilizers are imported; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to sensitise farmers against the side effects of use of chemical fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) In the

current year 2017-18, the projected requirement of chemical fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK) is 529.35 LMT.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is promoting the balanced use of fertilizer in conjunction with bio fertilizer and organic fertilizer. In the Fertilizer control Order, 1985, DAC&FW incorporates city compost, vermi compost, phosphate rich organic manure, organic manure, bio enrich compost, bonemeal and steamed bone meal.

In order to encourage the use of organic fertilizer, Government of India is providing assistance for setting up of mechanized fruit/ vegetable/agro waste production under the National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture Scheme (NMSAS). The Government of India is also providing assistance under the PKVY Scheme to the farmers for procurement and application of phosphate rich organic manure. The assistance will be provided to the farmers for procurement of earth worms, preparation of pit and other raw materials required for construction of vermi composting unit.

Further, the Government of India approved a policy on promotion of city compost which has been duly notified by the Department of Fertilizers on 10.02.2016 wherein Market Development Assistance (MDA) of ₹1500/MT has been provided for scaling up production and consumption of city compost.

(b) The estimated indigenous production of fertilizers in country during the current year is 369 LMT against the projected requirement of 529.35 LMT. The gap between the requirement and indigenous production is met through imports. Further, entire requirement of MOP is met through imports.

(c) Fertilizers have been imported from various countries namely Australia, Algeria, Belarus, Bahrain, China, Canada, CIS, Estonia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Morocco, Oman, Russia, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, USA and Uzbekistan during the last three years and current year.

(d) The Government of India is promoting the balanced and judicious use of fertiliser on soil test based recommendation. The GOI is implementing the Soil

Health Card Scheme which besides providing the soil fertility status, also recommend the quantity of fertiliser required for a particular crop.

Increase in Storage Capacity

1683. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has some proposals to increase the storage capacity for foodgrains and to create more multi-storied godowns and cold storage units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has devised appropriate technologies to protect the foodgrains and perishable foods/products stored in godowns and cold storages in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) In order to augment storage capacity and to modernize the storage facilities for foodgrains, the Government is implementing Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme, Storage & Godown Scheme, Construction of Steel Silos and Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) a sub scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), the Government is extending assistance for post harvest management which includes establishment of cold storages, staging cold room, pack house, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, reefer vans, primary/mobile processing units, integrated pack house and setting up of ripening chambers etc.

(c) and (d) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Food Corporation of India (FCI) & Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) have prescribed standard specifications for construction of foodgrain storage godowns. While taking up construction, the central agencies namely FCI & CWC and State Agencies follow the prescribed construction design for godowns in order to ensure that the foodgrains are protected from natural

calamities like rain and flood. Similarly, only scientifically constructed godowns are hired from private parties.

Under MIDH, Cold Storages are being established with technical specifications/minimum standards circulated by Government of India.

[Translation]

Distribution of Quality Seeds

1684. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the scheme of development and strengthening of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the impediments identified during the review and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of the amount spent by the Government under the above-said scheme in each State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The scheme 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality' was implemented from 2005-06 to 2013-14 for ensuring production and multiplication of high yielding certified/ quality seeds of all crops in sufficient quantities and making them available to the farmers.

The above scheme was subsumed w.e.f. 01.04.2014 in 'Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)' under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) with the objective to develop/strengthen seed sector and to enhance production of high yielding certified/quality seeds of all agricultural crops at affordable price to the farmers.

Recently, study of the Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material has been awarded to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi for evaluation/impact assessment.

Government will take appropriate action after examination of the report.

(d) State-wise funds released under SMSP during the current financial year (as on 28th February, 2018) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-Wise Grants-In-Aid Released Under the Scheme 'Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) During The Current Financial Year 2017-2018 (as on 28.02.2018)

(Rs In Crore)		
S. No.	Name of/State/UTs	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.95
2.	Assam	14.74
3.	Bihar	23.37
4.	Chhattisgarh	20.21
5.	Gujarat	2.03
6.	Haryana	0.01
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.92
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.76
9.	Karnataka	12.03
10.	Kerala	0.26
11.	Madhya Pradesh	62.51
12.	Maharashtra	38.55
13.	Meghalaya	1.42
14.	Nagaland	1.57
15.	Odisha	0.36
16.	Punjab	0.02
17.	Rajasthan	14.62
18.	Tamil Nadu	20.90
19.	Telangana	26.42
20.	Tripura	0.32
21.	Uttar Pradesh	75.08
22.	Uttarakhand	4.70

S. No.	Name of/State/UTs	2017-18
23.	Puducherry	0.29
Total		344.04

People Who Benefited from AAY

1685. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people benefited from the scheme of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of foodgrains lifted under the scheme during the said period;

(c) whether any study has been conducted or proposed to be conducted to ensure that the foodgrains earmarked for the targeted groups are actually reaching them or not;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The State/UT-wise number of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households during the last two years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Allocation and offtake of foodgrains under NFSA (including AAY) for the last two years and the current year is as under -

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Up to Jan 2018)
Allocation	523.4 LMT	543.0 LMT	460.6 LMT
Offtake	495.9 LMT	521.7 LMT	450.3 LMT

(c) to (e) An evaluation study on the functioning of TPDS/NFSA in six selected States *i.e.* Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal was got conducted through National Council of Applied

Economic Research (NCAER) in 2014-15. The study revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS/NFSA such as inclusion/exclusion errors in identification of households and leakages/diversion of foodgrains, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I*Status of Identification of Households Under AAY*

(Fig. in lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	Accepted No. of AAY families	AAY families identified & Ration Cards issued		
			as on 02.12.2016	as on 01.12.2017	as on 28.02.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.59	9.08	9.09	9.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37
3.	Assam	7.04	7.00	7.00	7.03
4.	Bihar	25.01	25.01	25.01	25.01
5.	Chattisgarh	7.19	7.19	7.19	7.19
6.	Delhi	1.57	0.76	0.76	0.76
7.	Goa	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.13
8.	Gujarat	8.13	8.02	8.12	8.12
9.	Haryana	3.03	2.68	2.68	2.68
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.97	1.82	1.82	1.82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.82	2.36	2.36	2.36
12.	Jharkhand	9.18	9.17	9.17	9.17
13.	Karnataka	12.00	10.97	10.97	10.97
14.	Kerala	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.82	14.32	13.98	13.98
16.	Maharashtra	25.05	25.05	25.05	25.05
17.	Manipur	0.64	0.63 0.64	0.64	
18.	Meghalaya	0.70	0.15	0.15	0.15
19.	Mizoram	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
20.	Nagaland	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
21.	Odisha	12.65	10.40	10.61	10.61
22.	Punjab	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Rajasthan	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.32
24.	Sikkim	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17
25.	Tamil Nadu	18.65	17.17	17.17	17.17
26.	Tripura	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.95	40.95	40.95	40.95
28.	Uttarakhand	1.91	1.84	1.84	1.84
29.	West Bengal	19.86	15.86	15.86	15.86
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.04
31.	Chandigarh	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.04
33.	Daman and Diu	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
34.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
35.	Puducherry	0.32	0.25	0.26	0.26
36.	Telangana	5.99	5.67	5.67	5.67
Total		250.00	236.01	236.01	236.02

Statement – II*Inclusion/Exclusion Errors and %age Leakage Indicated in NCAER Report:*

S. No.	State	Inclusion Error (in %)	Exclusion Error (in %)	Leakage (in %)
1.	Assam	28.49	70.84	39.86
2.	Bihar	18.38	30.45	16.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	22.09	1.93	6.95
4.	Karnataka	31.24	16.02	17.34
5.	Uttar Pradesh	22.16	63.12	24.43
6.	West Bengal	46.6	29.77	25.84

*[English]***Achievement of Kisan Sampada Yojana**

1686. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements made under the flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana in the food processing sector in the country; and

(b) the extent to which the Yojana has benefitted the farmers across the country and has created job opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVINIRANJAN JYOTI); (a) and (b) Government is implementing the Central Sector Scheme - PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission Cycle.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing various Central Sector Schemes under PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA in the food processing sector in the country. The PMKSY has the following schemes:

- (i) Mega Food Parks (on going)
- (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (on going)
- (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 (on going)
- (vii) Human Resources and Institutions (on going)

The details of the achievements made under major schemes of the flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana in the food processing sector in the country are as under:-

Name of the Scheme	No. of Projects		
	Total	Completed/ Operational	Ongoing
Mega Food Parks	42	10	32
Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	238	114	124
Setting up/ Upgradation of Food Testing Laboratories	109	72	37

The PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA is expected to benefit 20 lakh farmers and generate 5,30,500 direct/ indirect employment in the country by the year 2019-20.

Food Processing Units

1687. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortage of Food Processing Units in the country resulting in farmers not getting the right prices for their produce;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to prepare a blueprint to identify the locations for setting up of food processing units in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of proposals cleared by the Government for setting up of Food Processing Industries/ Food Parks, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, as per an assessment of the extent of food processing in various food sub-sectors done in 2014 by the Institute of Economic Growth on behalf of Ministry of Agriculture, the average extent of processing of agro-products in 2010-11 was 6.76%. It implies that huge scope available for setting up food processing industries by the interested and eligible entrepreneurs of food processing sector in the country. Ministry has launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with objective to augment the capacity of food processing through technology infusion/ upgradation, creating effective backward and forward linkages by linking farmers to the processors and markets, creating effective supply chain and transport logistics for perishable products, creation of modern infrastructure for development of agro processing clusters.

(c) The Ministry has prepared a food map showing availability of fruits and vegetables in different States in the country. The same has been made available on the website of the Ministry of Food processing Industries (www.mofpi.nic.in) so that the entrepreneurs wishing to set up food processing industries / agro cluster may have an idea about the availability of raw materials in the particular location. Ministry is implementing the Scheme for Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities under PMKSY. The above scheme encourages the entrepreneurs to set up their food processing unit in the Mega Food Parks, Agro-clusters assisted by the Ministry and Designated Food

Parks notified by the Ministry from time to time. The Mega Food Parks are linking agricultural production to the market by bringing together farmers, processors and retailers so as to ensure maximizing value addition, minimizing wastage, increasing farmers' income and creating employment opportunities particularly in rural sector.

(d) The number of proposals cleared by the Government Statewise for setting up of Mega Food Parks and food processing industries under the new Scheme for Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities as on date is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The State-Wise Number of Proposals Cleared as on Date by the Government for Setting Up of Mega Food Parks and Food Processing Units Under Scheme for Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities.

S. No	State	No of Mega food Parks approved	No of food processing units
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—
3.	Assam	1	1
4.	Bihar	1	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	—
6.	Goa	—	—
7.	Gujarat	2	4
8.	Haryana	2	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	—
11.	Jharkhand	1	—
12.	Karnataka	2	4
13.	Kerala	2	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	3	4
16.	Manipur	—	1
17.	Meghalaya	—	—
18.	Mizoram	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	3
20.	Odisha	2	1
21.	Punjab	3	3
22.	Rajasthan	1	2
23.	Sikkim	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	19
25.	Telangana	4	~
26.	Tripura	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	
28.	Uttarakhand	2	5
29.	West Bengal	1	—
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
31.	Chandigarh	—	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
33.	Delhi	—	—
34.	Daman and Diu	—	—
35.	Lakshadweep	—	—
36.	Puducherry	—	—
Total		42	52

Support to Small Farmers

1688. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to support farmers, especially small and

landless farmers in the rural areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand;

(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) The Department is implementing various schemes for the welfare of farmers including small and marginal farmers including in Uttar Pradesh & Jharkhand. The strategy is to improve net returns to the farmers by enabling them to realise higher yields at lower cost and benefit from better market prices. Some important schemes include Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC), Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), etc.

Under Interest Subvention Scheme, short term crop loan upto ₹3.00 lakh is provided to farmers at a subvented interest rate of 7% per annum. Further, in the case of farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, 3% prompt repayment incentive is granted to such farmers. Thus, the effective interest rate for the short term crop loan is 4% per annum.

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

Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo, subsidy is provided to the farm size limited to 4 hectare, in majority of its interventions. Also, small and marginal farmers are

mobilized to form Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/ Farmer Interest Group (FIG) for aggregation and economies of scale. FPOs are eligible for financial assistance under MIDH. The Mission also plays a vital role to enhance income of farmers through various interventions, such as, diversification to High Value horticulture of orchards and plantation crops, vineyards, vegetables & flower gardens, bee keeping, mushroom cultivation and off season vegetables. In certain components like cultivation of flowers in open fields, there is a provision to provide higher rate of assistance for small and marginal farmers for upliftment of small and marginal farmers.

Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), at least 33% of funds are earmarked for small and marginal farmers.

Under the Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) under the main Mission *i.e.* National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET), it is proving a suitable platform for converging all activities for inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization by providing a 'single window' approach for implementation with a special focus on small & marginal farmers.

Under the Per Drop More Crop (micro irrigation) at least 50% of the allocation is to be utilized for small & marginal farmers. Further, 10% additional financial assistance is available to small & marginal farmers as compared to other farmers. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) guidelines also envisage that at least 50% of the allocation is to be utilized for small & marginal farmers *i.e.* for Rainfed Area Development (RAD) and Sub Mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF) Schemes.

Under the Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC) assistance is provided to all State Governments to evaluate soil health in all farm holdings across the country and issue Soil Health Cards to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) regularly in a cycle of two years.

Joint Liability Group is an informal group comprising 4 to 10 individuals coming together for the purpose of availing bank loan on individual basis or through group mechanism against mutual guarantee. The JLG mode of

financing serves as collateral substitute for loans to be provided to the target group *i.e.* small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, share croppers, etc. It builds mutual trust and confidence between the bank and the target group and minimizes the risks in the loan portfolio for the banks through group dynamics, cluster approach, peer education and credit discipline. The objective of the JLG mode of financing is to provide food security to vulnerable section by enhanced agriculture production, productivity and livelihood promotion. JLGs can also easily serve as a conduit for technology transfer, facilitating common access to market information, training and technology dissemination in activities like soil testing, training and assessing input requirements, etc.

The Scheme for financing of Joint Liability Groups of Tenant Farmers was started by NABARD in 2005-06. The scheme was extended to non-farm sector from 2009 onwards. Thus, JLGs consists of farmers and non-farmers. The announcement of Union Budget for 2014-15 for financing of 5 lakh Joint Liability Groups of 'Bhoomi Heen Kisan' (landless farmers) has given further credence to efforts of NABARD in innovating and reaching out to the landless farmers through JLG scheme of financing. Financing of 25.42 lakh Joint Liability Groups from 2014 to 2017 during last 3 years has been done as compared to 6.7 lakh JLGs during the 7 years from 2007 to 2014. ₹27,929.67 crore were made available to JLGs during the last three years from 2014 to September, 2017 as compared to ₹6,630 crore made available to JLGs during 2007 to 2014.

Border Outposts Along Borders

1689. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current number of border outposts situated along the Bangladesh border and the average inter-border outpost distance thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans on reducing the current average distance between the inter-border outposts as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated the security strengthening "border protection grid" programme along the Indo-Bangladesh border and if so, the salient features of the programme thereof;

(d) whether the Government is open to the implementation of the said programme along the international borders with other countries like China and Pakistan and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of any ongoing proposals/deliberations on the security strengthening programme along the other international borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI.KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) 1185 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been sanctioned along the Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB) with the average inter-BOP distance as per the recommendation of Group of Ministers.

(c) to (e) A Border Protection Grid (BPG) along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh Border has already been set up. The BPG comprising the State authorities and all other stakeholders will continuously evaluate threats from across the border, observe and analyze crime patterns and other suspicious activities and will formulate an appropriate response mechanism. The Grid will have five layers viz. elements ahead of the border fence, physical border infrastructure, Border Guarding Force, Intelligence Grid and Police. As the strengthening of border is continuous process, the implementation of BPG on other borders, will be taken up in due course.

Vidarbha Intensive Irrigation Programme

1690. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from the State Government of Maharashtra to release the funds for completion of ongoing/proposed work under the Vidarbha Intensive Irrigation Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total funds allocated, released and to be released by the Government;

(c) whether it is true that the sanction and release of funds is long pending with the Government; and

(d) if so, the present status thereof and the time by which the funds will be released 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) Vidarbha Intensive Irrigation Development Programme (VIIDP) was implemented as a sub-schemes of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2012-13 to 2015-16 out of 20% of annual allocation earmarked for implementing programmes of national priority as sub-schemes since no budget allocation was provided for implementation of this scheme in the Union Budget 2012-13. Implementation of VIIDP as a sub-schemes of RKVY has been discontinued from 2016-17 onwards. An amount of ₹825 crore had been allocated for implementation of VIIDP as a sub-scheme of RKVY during this period against which ₹675 crore was released.

[*Translation*]

Assistance for Dairy Development

1691. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dairy plants operating in the country at present;

(b) the number of dairy plants being run by the Government and private agencies separately along with the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan and Maharashtra;

(c) the amount allocated by the Government during the last three years for the development of dairy along with the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan and Maharashtra; and

(d) the number of dairy plants shut down during the last three years along with the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries does not maintain the data relating the number of dairy plants operating in the country at present.

(b) As per information received from National Dairy Development Board, there is 355 number of dairy plants

with a combined milk processing capacity of 70,917 thousand litres per day (TLPD) as on March 2017 under the dairy cooperative network. Information regarding dairy plants being run by the private agencies is not maintained in this Department. State-wise details of dairy plants including Rajasthan and Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) Budgetary allocation of ₹1525.04 crore was provided under the following dairy development schemes implemented in the country during last three years:

- (i) National Programme for Dairy Development
- (ii) National Dairy Plan, Phase -I
- (iii) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- (iv) Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federations

State-wise approved grant/central assistance under these schemes during last three years including Rajasthan and Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Department does not have information on the number of Dairy plants shut down during last three years.

Statement – I

State-Wise Number and Capacity of Milk Processing Plants as on March 2017 Under Dairy Cooperative

State/Region	No. of Plants Installed	Installed Capacity (TLPD)
1	2	3
North		
Delhi	2	1,500
Haryana	10	6,750
Himachal Pradesh	3	65
Jammu and Kashmir	2	20
Punjab	10	1,960
Rajasthan	21	2,075
Uttar Pradesh	20	3,333

1	2	3
Uttarakhand	12	240
Sub-total	80	15,943
East		
Assam	1	60
Bihar	18	2,565
Jharkhand	7	680
Mizoram	1	15
Nagaland	3	22
Odisha	13	655
Sikkim	3	60
Tripura	1	19
West Bengal	11	1,637
Sub-total	58	5,713
West		
Chhattisgarh	8	138

1	2	3
Goa	1	110
Gujarat	28	22,575
Madhya Pradesh	18	1,460
Maharashtra	86	11,092
Sub-total	141	35,375
South		
Andhra Pradesh	9	1,985
Karnataka	21	4,915
Kerala	13	1,810
Puducherry	1	50
Tamilnadu	21	4,121
Telangana	11	1,005
Sub-total	76	13,886
All India	355	70,917

Source:-National Dairy Development Board

Statement - II*State Wise Approved Grant/Central Assistance During the Last Three Years (2014-15 to 2016-17)*

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	State	National Dairy Plan-I#	National Programme for Dairy Development	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar			0.10	0.10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35.45	7.12	54.16	96.73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	11.04	2.31	13.35
4.	Assam	0.00	23.81	30.33	54.14
5.	Bihar	31.85	0.00	18.31	50.16
6.	Chhattisgarh	3.10	9.15	7.18	19.43
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
8.	Gujarat	53.49	0.00	47.88	101.37
9.	Haryana	36.23	0.00	7.32	43.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	6.72	6.72
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	10.83	6.37	17.20
12.	Jharkhand	5.00	9.44	0.35	14.79
13.	Karnataka	41.24	7.92	17.35	66.51
14.	Kerala	3.35	26.71	14.43	44.49
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9.80	5.83	9.62	25.25
16.	Maharashtra	26.30	0.00	33.75	60.05
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.76
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	2.54	2.54
20.	Nagaland	0.00	4.53	2.52	7.05
21.	Odisha	19.40	27.87	3.36	50.63
22.	Punjab	48.77	40.14	18.53	107.44
23.	Rajasthan	29.78	18.83	8.12	56.73
24.	Sikkim	0.00	5.37	3.82	9.19
25.	Tamil Nadu	38.31	17.74	34.17	90.22
26.	Telangana	6.44	5.95	4.31	16.70
27.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	2.43	2.43
28.	Uttar Pradesh	100.72	11.33	14.58	126.63
29.	Uttarakhand	7.74	14.01	18.34	40.09
30.	West Bengal	10.74	0.00	2.72	13.46
	Centralised	23.15	0.00	0.00	23.15
	Grand Total	530.86	257.64	372.65	1161.15

National Dairy Plan-I is being implemented in 18 major milk producing States. Funds are released to End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

* State-wise disbursement of funds (Subsidy) through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to beneficiaries

Note- Since there was no demand from Cooperatives for working capital, no releases were made during last three years under Supporting State Cooperative Dairy Federations scheme implemented from 2016-17.

[English]

Claims Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

1692. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the much publicized Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) had not provided relief to helpless farmers, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the number of tillers the State Governments and the Union Government have to pay under this scheme

with percentage of share of the States and the Union Government;

(c) the details of the total claims received by the Insurance Companies for the Kharif season in 2016; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time limit for settling the claims of the affected farmers to avoid any delay in settlement of claim payments, 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 (d) No Madam. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), introduced from Kharif 2016 extended insurance protection to a record number of 573 lakh farmer applicants over an area of 571 lakh hectares in 25 States/Union Territories during 2016-17. As per scheme provisions farmers have to pay a maximum flat premium rate of 1.5% for Rabi, 2.% for Kharif for food and oilseed crops and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops and rest of the actuarial/bided premium is paid by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. All claims liability is met by the concerned insurance company. Claims of ₹14433 crore (including about ₹9984 crore for Kharif 2016) have been approved by Insurance Companies for about 112 lakh farmers during 2016-17. Out of which ₹12949 crore have already been paid.

Specific timelines have been provided for various activities including settlement of admissible claims by insurance companies within three weeks of receipt of clear yield data from concerned State Governments. Due to this time taken to settle claims has generally been reduced to an average within two months after receipt of yield data, barring those claims that are outstanding due to exceptional reasons such as delay in receipt of State share of subsidy, discrepancy in yield data, unavailability of farmer account details etc.

Threat of Attack by Jihadi Groups

1693. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US intelligence has given input that Pakistan is likely to foment terrorist activities on the soil of India in future arising from a variety of factors, such as

India's close proximity to the US and Israel, US condemning Pakistan for aiding terror outfits, the global success of Indian diplomacy etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of jihadi terrorist outfits based in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan which operate against India;

(d) the measures taken to neutralize such threats;

(e) whether the Government would proceed against the Members of Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly who have openly voiced their support for Pakistan and its Chief Minister that dialogue with Pakistan is the only option to restore peace in Kashmir; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) India and the USA have ongoing cooperation in the field of Counter Terrorism and the relevant inputs are shared from time to time.

(c) and (d) Terrorists outfits such as Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), Hizbul-Mujahideen (HM), Al-Badr and Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) etc. have been operating against India. In order to avert terror attacks in India, there exists close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State level. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other Intelligence Agencies and States. The border control has also been strengthened through establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting and deployment of modern /hi-tech equipments.

(e) and (f) Suitable action is taken by the Law Enforcement Agencies on any reported violation of Law.

Facilities to Farmers

1694. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it the fact that most of the facilities provided by the Government are benefitting Agro

Traders, Agro Processors whereas the grassroot level farmers are hardly getting any benefits from the Government Schemes;

(b) if so, whether the Government has plans to educate farmers to avail the maximum benefits from the Government bodies; 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) No, Madam. The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Most of the schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare focus on directly benefitting farmers through various interventions and schemes such as:-

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertilizer application and thus save money of farmers.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea (NCU) is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance availability of nitrogen to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. NCU slows down the release of fertilizer and makes it available to the crop in an effective manner.
- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country.
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, comprising water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.
- (v) In order to provide an alternative to farmers for marketing avenues, National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) was launched on 14.04.2016 in 8 States viz. Gujarat, Telangana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand covering 21

markets. The Scheme envisages initiation of e-marketing platform at national level and will support creation of infrastructure to enable e-marketing in 585 regulated markets across the country by March 2018. This innovative market process is revolutionizing agri markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'. 466 markets in 13 States have been brought on board so far.

- (vi) Government has introduced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 to address the risks associated with agriculture. PMFBY addresses all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. The farmers will get full insurance cover as there is no capping of sum insured and consequently the claim amount is not curtailed or reduced. This scheme provides insurance cover at all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (vii) The Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment.
- (viii) In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(b) and (c) Government has been laying special emphasis on dissemination of information and knowledge transfer to the farmers through a series of initiatives like Extension Reforms, Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Kisan Call Centers, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centers, Exhibitions/ Fairs etc. Further, a network of 681 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has been established by India Council of Agricultural Research to

facilitate farmer's access to knowledge and information generated by Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes of the country.

Further, Farmers' training is provided at the local level through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, vocational agricultural schools and field demonstrations. These training classes may be conducted on specific topics like the use of urea or vast topics like packages of practice. The new information that farmers gain through these training sessions makes their daily farming activities much easier. It also leads to an increase in productivity and bigger profits in the long run.

The State Agricultural Universities are major partners in the growth and development of agricultural research and education under the national agricultural research system. Currently, there are 41 State Agricultural Universities in India. These agricultural universities are responsible for research, training and dissemination of agriculture related information in the State. They generate new technologies to increase production, provide degree and certificate programmes in agriculture and help in the transfer of technology by participating in farmer training classes organised by local agricultural bodies.

Social Justice Scenario

1695. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Ministry specifically for improving the dispensation of social justice in the country during the last one year and the current year;

(b) the amount of funds utilised in this regard during the said period; and

(c) the extent to which the said situation has improved in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE):

(a) and (b) Two Acts of Parliament namely, the Protection of Civil Rights(PCR) Act, 1955, which prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from practice of 'untouchability', and the

Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, intended to prevent offences of atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes(STs), are the prime legislative tools to dispense social justice. Since provisions of the PCR Act and the PoA Act and the Rules there under are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, towards effective execution of the two Acts, they are provided admissible Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act. The allocation of funds under the said Scheme and the utilization thereof during 2016-17 and 2018-19 is indicated as under:-

Year	Allocation		Allocation utilised (Central assistance released States/UTs)
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	
2016-17	150.00	228.49	222.56
2017-18	300.00	305.17	294.3
			(as on 01.03.2018)

(c) The delivery of social justice has been further strengthened with amendments done in the PoA Act and the PoA Rules there under, in the year 2016 to provide members of SCs and STs a greater justice and enhanced relief amount to atrocity victims, and resultant increase in allocations under the aforesaid Scheme.

Change of Name

1696. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering the change of name of Rajahmundry as "Rajamahendravaram" as sent by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) with the request to issue Gazette Notification in this regard;

(b) if so, whether the Government/Ministry of Home has issued any gazette notification informing all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India/AP for

information and use of new name of "Rajamahendravaram"; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh vide letter dated 21.11.2016 forwarded a copy of Gazette Notification dated 01.01.2016 issued by them for changing the name of "Rajahmundry" city as "Rajamahendravaram" and requested this Ministry to change the said name in the records of Central Government. The Gazette Notification had been issued by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh without the prior approval of this Ministry. However, the proposal was considered by this Ministry for ex-post-facto approval in consultation with agencies concerned, as per guidelines issued by this Ministry for changing the name of villages, towns and railway stations. Thereafter, this Ministry issued 'no objection' to the State Government for the same. Further, this Ministry requested the State Government to send copies of the said Gazette Notification to all the concerned Central agencies viz., Survey of India, Ministry of Science & Technology, Ministry of Railways and Department of Posts. The requisite Gazette Notification is issued by the concerned State Government in cases, where the name of a town or village is sought to be changed, with prior approval of Government of India.

[*Translation*]

Funds to Cooperative Banks

1697. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide funds equal to the 75 per cent of the interest grant to the cooperative banks at the beginning of the financial year calculated on the basis of the data of the last financial year or to keep funds equal to 75 per cent of the interest grant as interest free revolving fund for the cooperative banks;

(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) No, Madam. (b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government since 2006-7 has been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS), under which short term crop loans upto ₹3.00 lakh are provided to farmers at subvented interest rate of 7% per annum. Further, the farmers on prompt repayment of crop loans on or before the due date are also provided 3% additional interest subvention. Thus, in case of prompt payee farmers the short term crop loans are provided at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum.

In addition, State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Telangana, provide interest subsidy to Cooperative Structure in the State to enable these institutions to lend short term crop loans to farmers at 0% rate of interest. Similarly, in the State Governments of Maharashtra, Odisha and Union Territory of Puducherry, the short term crop loans through Cooperative Structure are provided to farmers at effective interest rate of 1%.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) guidelines stipulate that "in order to enable the Government of India to provide 3% interest subvention to farmers for prompt repayment, the banks should first credit the eligible amount of 3% interest subvention to the farmer's crop loan account and thereafter seek reimbursement. The banks may submit their claims on a half yearly basis (as on 30th September, 2017 and 31st March, 2018) or on annual basis". Accordingly, 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) on timely repayment of short term crop loans is made available to farmers first by the banks and thereafter, they submit their audited claims to NABARD for reimbursement by Government of India.

In view of the present arrangement for settlement of claims under the Scheme, at present, it is not possible to provide funds equal to the 75 per cent of the interest grant to the cooperative banks at the beginning of the financial year or to keep funds equal to 75 per cent of the interest grant as interest free revolving fund for the cooperative banks

Jharkhand Share Under NFSA

1698. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jharkhand has made any claim for its share under National Food Security Act (NFSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in the direction of releasing the said claimed amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Claims have been received from the Government of Jharkhand for release of Central assistance for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and FPS dealers' margin, Central assistance for non building assets of State Food Commission 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 (April, 2016 to 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 ₹97.13 lakh was released to Jharkhand State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation for implementation of the Pilot Project in DBT in the Nagri Block.

Mega Drug Parks

1699. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval for setting up of six new mega drug parks on the basis of Katoch Committee report;

(b) if so, the locations where these parks are likely to be set up;

(c) whether as per the report of the committee, all six mega drug parks are planned to be set up in different and backward States;

(d) if so, whether any time-limit has been fixed for the completion of the scheme;

(e) the facilities likely to be provided to the industries from these mega drug parks; and

(f) whether the MSMEs sector is also likely to get benefit from it and 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) No, Madam.

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

e-Ration Card in Maharashtra

1700. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to launch e-ration card in Maharashtra on the lines of Delhi;

(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) Targeted Public Distribution, which is now implemented as per provisions of National Food Security Act (NFSA), is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. Main responsibilities of identification of eligible households under NFSA, issuance of ration cards to them and distribution of subsidized foodgrains to beneficiaries/households lie with State/UT Governments.

Government of Maharashtra has informed that they have decided to issue bar coded ration cards to eligible beneficiaries under NFSA, in the name of eldest women of the household.

Foodgrains Stored in Open

1701. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains stored in the open in metric tonnes during 2012 to 2014;

(b) the names of the States from which complaints were received by the Government regarding damages of foodgrains left in open due to rain or rats;

(c) whether rotten foodgrains/ foodgrains damaged due to water may be used for manufacturing products like alcohol;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) A quantity of 3380676 tons, 2263283 tons and 1589081 tons of wheat was stored in Cover & Plinth (CAP) in Food Corporation of India (FCI) on 1st June of the year 2012, 2013 & 2014 respectively.

(b) No complaint was received from the State Governments on damage of foodgrains stored in open due to rain and rats. However, State-wise details of the damaged/non-issuable foodgrains accrued in FCI due to rain during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. is as under:

Fig. in tons

Regions	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Gujarat	227	381	205
Assam	1	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
Punjab	10	0	0
Total	238	381	209

No damage to foodgrains reported due to rat.

(c) to (e) FCI makes sale of damaged / non issuable foodgrains through tender to registered feed and starch manufacturers only. FCI has not registered any party involved in the manufacturing of alcohol for sale of damaged / non issuable foodgrains.

[English]

Direct Benefit Transfer

1702. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the progress of and feedback on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system introduced in fertilizer distribution in the country;

(b) whether it is fact that procedural (Aadhaar) formalities in the DBT system has hampered timely distribution of fertilizers in some States where DBT system was introduced and if so, details, thereof;

(c) the steps taken to address the issue; and

(d) whether it is feasible to introduce DBT system for providing fertilizer subsidy to farmers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government has introduced Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system for fertilizer subsidy in a phase-wise manner across all States/UTs. Under the fertilizer DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades shall be released/is being released to the fertilizer companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. Sale of all subsidised fertilizers to farmers/buyers is being made through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are being identified through Aadhaar Card, KCC, Voter Identity Card, etc.

Implementation of the DBT Scheme requires deployment of PoS devices at every retailer shop, training of retailers & wholesalers for operating PoS device. Across the country, Lead Fertilizer Supplier (LFS) has conducted 4630 training sessions till date, as a part of ongoing PoS deployment and as a precursor to nation-wide rollout of DBT. Approximately 1.8 lakh retailers were sensitized during the introductory training sessions conducted by LFS. The schedule for phase-wise roll out of DBT is tabulated below:

S. No	Name of States / UT's	GO Live Timeline
1.	NCT of Delhi live on DBT in fertilizers	1st September, 2017

S. No	Name of States / UT's	GO Live Timeline
2.	Mizoram, Daman & Dili, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Manipur, Nagaland, Goa, Puducherry,	1st October, 2017
3.	Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Tripura.	1st November, 2017
4.	AP, Haryana, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and MP	1st December, 2017
5.	Kerala, Bihar, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Telangana, and TN	1st January, 2018
6.	UP, Gujarat, WB, Odisha and Himachal Pradesh	1st February, 2016
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1st March, 2018

(b) No, Madam. The sale of all subsidised fertilizers to farmers/buyers is being made through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are being identified through Aadhaar Card, KCC, Voter Identity Card etc. In case, any beneficiary is not having Aadhaar Card, he/she is still being sold the fertilizer at subsidised cost on production of Kisan Credit Card or Voter Identity Card, along with his Aadhaar Enrolment number.

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

(d) The Government has introduced Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system for fertilizer subsidy in a phase-wise manner across all States/UTs. Under the DBT scheme, the subsidy will be released to the fertilizer companies, instead of beneficiaries, after the sale is made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. At present, direct transfer of subsidy to beneficiaries like in LPG cannot be introduced in the fertilizer sector as the beneficiaries and their entitlements are not clearly defined. Multiple subsidized products, urea and 21 grades of Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers have different subsidy rates. In the case of urea subsidy varies from company to company due to different production processes, energy efficiencies of plants, vintage etc. Amount of subsidy in some fertilizers particularly Urea is more than double the MRP. It will be a huge financial

burden on the farmers' pocket, to pay the MRP and subsidy upfront and receive the subsidy amount in his bank account subsequently. However, Niti Aayog has recently set up a committee for indepth analysis of the issue and to recommend a model that could be used for direct transfer of subsidy to the farmers.

Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant

1703. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has committed to complete the Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant works and start production in the plant by 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds earmarked and released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant is being revived through 'Nomination Route' by a Consortium of PSUs namely M/s. Engineers India Limited, M/s. National Fertilizers Limited and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. The consortium is setting up a gas based urea plant. The Joint Venture company namely "Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited" has been formed to revive the Ramagundam unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. The plant construction is under execution and has achieved overall physical progress of 73% as on 15.02.2018.

(c) The project is not funded by the Government of India and funds are being raised by the company itself through debt and equity funds from the promoter companies.

Quitting Agriculture by Farmers

1704. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the number of farmers who have quit agriculture during each of the last three years in each State/ UT;

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

(c) the main reasons identified in the review for quitting agriculture by the farmers in the country;

(d) whether the Government has suggested/advised the farmers to shift towards cash crop cultivation from traditional crops and if so, the details; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to popularize agriculture and ensure that the farmers do not quit agriculture in the near future? ^

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, as per the decennial Census conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of agricultural workers in the country, comprising of cultivators and agricultural labourers, have increased from 234.1 million (127.3 million cultivators and 106.8

million agricultural labourers) in 2001 to 263.1 million (118.8 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers) in 2011. State/UT-wise details of number of cultivators and agricultural labourers as per Census 2001 and 2011 is given in the the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Keeping in view the shift in consumption patterns and varying market conditions, the farmers themselves decide the acreage to put under cultivation for different cereal crops and/ or the cash crops.

With a view to make agriculture attractive and more remunerative, various schemes are being implemented by the Government for increasing farm production and productivity. These include, inter-alia, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Neem Coated Urea, National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), etc. The Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of major agricultural commodities has also been progressively increased to ensure remunerative price to the farmers.

Statement

Number of Agricultural Workers in India (in Million)

S. No.	State/ UT	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Total	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All India	127.31	118.81	106.78	144.33	234.09	263.14
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.59	1.25	0.25	0.55	1.84	1.80
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.95	2.06	0.09	0.18	2.04	2.24
3.	Punjab	2.07	1.93	1.49	1.59	3.56	3.52
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Uttarakhand	1.57	1.58	0.26	0.40	1.83	1.98
6.	Haryana	3.02	2.48	1.28	1.53	4.30	4.01
7.	Delhi	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.07
8.	Rajasthan	13.14	13.62	2.52	4.94	15.66	18.56
9.	Uttar Pradesh	22.17	19.06	13.40	19.94	35.57	39.00
10.	Bihar	8.19	7.20	13.42	18.35	21.61	25.55
11.	Sikkim	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.15
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	0.30	0.02	0.04	0.30	0.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Nagaland	0.55	0.54	0.03	0.06	0.58	0.60
14.	Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-divisions)	0.38	0.57	0.11	0.11	0.49	0.69
15.	Mizoram	0.26	0.23	0.03	0.04	0.29	0.27
16.	Tripura	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.35	0.59	0.65
17.	Meghalaya	0.47	0.49	0.17	0.20	0.64	0.69
18.	Assam	3.73	4.06	1.26	1.85	4.99	5.91
19.	West Bengal	5.65	5.12	7.36	10.19	13.01	15.31
20.	Jharkhand	3.89	3.81	2.85	4.44	6.74	8.25
21.	Odisha	4.25	4.10	5.00	6.74	9.25	10.84
22.	Chhattisgarh	4.31	4.00	3.09	5.09	7.40	9.09
23.	Madhya Pradesh	11.04	9.84	7.40	12.19	18.44	22.03
24.	Gujarat	5.80	5.45	5.16	6.84	10.96	12.29
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05
27.	Maharashtra	11.81	12.57	10.82	13.49	22.63	26.06
28.	Andhra Pradesh	7.86	6.49	13.83	16.97	21.69	23.46
29.	Karnataka	6.88	6.58	6.23	7.16	13.11	13.74
30.	Goa	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.06
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Kerala	0.72	0.67	1.62	1.32	2.34	1.99
33.	Tamil Nadu	5.12	4.25	8.64	9.61	13.76	13.86
34.	Puducherry	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02

Note: The Census 2001 figures for India and Manipur exclude that of Mao Param, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Source: PCA, Census of India, 2011

Shelter for Animals

1705. DR P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a fourth of India's dairies had no shelter for animals and all of these dairies housed sick and injured animals, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that nearly 55% of dairy owners allowed their sick animals to be milked, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that there was also minimal veterinary care and indiscriminate use of Oxytoxin across the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ):

(a) and (b) As informed by Animal Welfare Board of India under Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, "regulation of cattle dairies are done by the State Government as per the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Registration of Cattle Premises) Rules, 1978 and no information is available with Board on the issue". However, Indian dairy is characterised by small holder dairy system where herd size is ranging from 1-2 milch animals to supplement the rural household income.

(c) and (d) The veterinary services and veterinary care are mandate of the State Governments. However, in order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States, Government of India is implementing Livestock Health and Disease Control programme. The Drug Controller of India had informed misuse of Oxytocin by dairy owners reported in various forum including in print and electronic media. The Department also received some reports from various sources. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries had issued advisories to all State Governments/ Union Territories to build close liaison with State Drug Controller to check the clandestine use of oxytocin by the dairy owners. Further, all the State Animal Husbandry Departments had been requested to utilize extension services/facilities to undertake information, education and communication campaign for educating farmers about harmful effects of misuse of oxytocin on milch animals which also amounts to cruelty to animals.

The Department of Animal Husbandry had also written a letter Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to review their notification and consider appropriate action on marketing of oxytocin for veterinary purposes.

The Drug Controller General of India reported that following measures had been taken under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder to prevent misuse of oxytocin:

- (a) Oxytocin formulation is permitted to be manufactured and sold in single unit blister pack only ;
- (b) Under Section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), a notification has been issued vide GSR no. 29 (E) dated 17/01/2014, to

regulate and restrict the manufacture, sale and distribution of the Oxytocin in the country and to prevent its misuse, directing that the drug Oxytocin shall be manufactured for sale or for distribution or sold in the following manner:

- (i) The manufacturers of bulk oxytocin drug shall supply the active pharmaceutical drug only to the manufacturers licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for manufacture of formulations of the said drug and
- (ii) The formulations meant for veterinary use shall be sold to the veterinary hospitals only.

[Translation]

Hoarding and Profiteering

1706. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that trading companies are indulging in hoarding and profiteering due to price rise of food grains and low minimum support price while farmers and consumers are incurring losses regularly; and

(b) if so, the details of the remedial measures 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) To ensure adequate availability of essential food items at fair prices in the general retail market, from time to time Central Government issues enabling orders to fix stock limits to carry out de-hoarding operations against hoarders of specified essential foodgrains based on which State take appropriate decision for imposing limits. Central Government also issues advisories to States/UTs for strict enforcement of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC Act) & Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities

Act, 1980 (PBMMSEC Act) from time to time. The States/UTs as enforcement agencies for EC Act, 1955 and PBMMSEC Act, 1980 take action against unscrupulous trading, blackmarketing, hoarding, profiteering and speculative trading.

[English]

Top Class Education Scheme for SC Students

1707. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the income eligibility criteria for availing scholarship under Top Class Education Scheme for SC students;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the estimated increase in the number of SC students to avail the benefit due to the proposed amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The ceiling of total annual family income from all sources under the scheme has been increased from ₹4.50 lakh to ₹6.00 lakh which will be effective from the academic year 2018-19.

(c) No such data is available.

Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1708. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilized under various central sector/centrally sponsored schemes of this Ministry during the last three years, Scheme-wise;

(b) the number of people benefitted under these schemes during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation/review of the said schemes in recent years, if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to review such schemes in tune with the changing times?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Scheme-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under various Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries under these schemes during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) and (d) Government has conducted third party evaluation studies of the major Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry, the details are given in the enclosed Statement-III .

Statement – I

Scheme Wise Funds Allocated and Utilised Under Central Sector/ Central Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Rs in Lakh

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Funds allocated	Funds released/ utilised	Funds allocated	Funds released/ utilised	Funds allocated	Funds released/ utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna	7500.00	2314	7500	48.97	4500	3500
2.	Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	1200	814	1200	682	2500	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Top Class Education for SC Students	2100	1938	2142	2977	2100	2850
4.	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	500	286	400	275	300	100
5.	Special Central Assistant to Scheduled Cast sub Plan	106000	66453.37	110744.00	51820.17	80000	65171.35
6.	Grant in aid to Voluntary Organization working for Scheduled Caste	5000	1902.70	5100	4989.77	5000	6999.55
7.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
8.	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste	150000	196337	159900	221388	279100	279876
9.	Pre Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	1000	90	1000	242	200	188
10.	implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.	9000	14739.35	9075.00	11907.00	15000.00	22256.00
11.	Pre Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste	90000	51403	84200	52470	55000	50615
12.	National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste students	20000	14884	20955	20055	20000	19600
13.	National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste	612	878	1500	1345	1500	1402
14.	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	44800	00	47019	00	1000	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	3000	00	19582	00	6268	00
16.	Pre-Maric Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC)	15000	10955.66	15000	12078.77	14200	12913.52
17.	Post-Marie Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC)	78500	78053	88500	82275.27	88500	87587.83
18.	Dr. Ambedkar Post Matric Scholarship to Economically Backward Class	950	50.00	950	1000.00	1000	1512.00
19.	Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship to De Notified Tribe	500	350.00	500	450.00	450	450.00
20.	Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/ DNTs/ EBCs	600	448.61	612	502.15	400	898.82
21.	Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls	4500	3021.46	4500	4029.49	4000	4000.00
22.	Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on educational loan for Overseas Studies for OBC/EBC.	600	90	666	100	200	290
23.	National Fellowship for OBCs and EBCs	1100	943	620	1830	2700	2700
24.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)	48	9.58	NA	8.67	NA	14.07
25.	Financial Assistance in the field of Social Defence	500	365	300	300	300	300
26.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme.	11000	10128	15140	15116	17000	17000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	10200	5008.04	6599.37	5018.99	4497.00	4500.00
28.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre	200	180	200	200	200	200
29.	Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1955 (SIPDA).	6141	4309	9900	6042	19300	18683

Statement – II

Number of Beneficiaries under various Central Sector/ Central Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment During the Years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Scheme of "Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna"

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	220	0
2.	Haryana	80	300	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh.	0	200	0
4.	Kerala	60	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh.	0	0	1000
6.	Maharashtra	276	100	0
7.	Manipur	450	205	0
8.	Odisha	0	100	270
9.	Punjab	235	152	300
10.	Rajasthan	200	450	0
11.	Sikkim	0	200	0
12.	Tripura	0	100	150
13.	West Bengal	300	200	200
Total		1601	2227	1920

Scheme of "Upgradation of Merit of SC Students"

S. No.	Name of the State/U T	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhattisgarh	89	0	0
2.	Daman and Diu	40	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gujarat	0	188	0
4.	Haryana	29	27	28
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11	16	18
6.	Karnataka	0	188	0
7.	Kerala	60	69	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	542	692	594
9.	Rajasthan	64	40	34
10.	Sikkim	36	45	52
11.	Tripura	84	0	52
12.	Uttarakhand	20	18	34
13.	Uttar Pradesh	579	0	0
Total		1554	1283	812

Scheme of "Top Class Education for SC students"

S. No.	#Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
		1568	1911	2033

Grant-in-aid is released under the scheme to the notified institutes and not to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Note: State-wise allocation is not made under the Scheme

National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste Students

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
2000	2000	2000

National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
59.	50	108

"National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes/EBCs"

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
		300	600	900

"Free Coaching for SC and OBC students"

S. No.	#Name of the State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
		6126	4300	250

Grant-in-aid is released under the scheme to the empanelled institutions and not to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Note: State-wise allocation is not made under the Scheme

Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

S. No.	Sates/UTs	2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of beneficiaries under Skill Training Programmes	Beneficiaries assisted under subsidy	Total	No. of beneficiaries under Skill Training Programmes	Beneficiaries assisted under subsidy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	51776	51776	588	36676	37264
2.	Assam	NR	19056	19056	NR	7490	7490
3.	Bihar	NR	24302	24302	NR	79749	79749
4.	Chattisgarh	646	21246	21892	659	9826	10485
5.	Gujarat	837	7785	8622	900	8047	8947
6.	Haryana	3443	79239	82682	507	7089	7596
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1079	10087	11166	1413	83404	84817
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	399	12367	12766	745	11687	12432
10.	Karnataka	NR	43049	43049	12778	69969	82747
11.	Kerala	NR	6373	6373	1043	11530	12573
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4435	40462	44897	4600	4601	9201
13.	Maharashtra	2510	6665	9175	1298	9512	10810
14.	Odisha	4049	17390	21439	15894	13681	29575
15.	Punjab	5392	7275	12667	5635	5623	11258
16.	Rajasthan	546	46410	46956	1394	25247	26641
17.	Sikkim	37	227	264	10	837	847
18.	Tamil Nadu	6710	23883	30593	NR	8154	8154

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Telangana	139	18605	18744	2242	45983	48225
20.	Tripura	536	10553	11089	437	11459	11896
21.	Uttar Pradesh	25139	51342	76481	25674	40058	65732
22.	Uttarakhand	NR	1489	1489	NR	1771	1771
23.	West Bengal	12386	73664	86050	24220	77490	101710
24.	Chandigarh	174	187	361	NR	339	339
25.	Delhi	670	NR	670	1464	NR	1464
Total		69127	573432	642559	101501	570222	671723

* The State/UT Govt. Report number of beneficiaries after close of the year and/or with the proposal for next years.

S. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		
		No. of beneficiaries under Skill Training Programmes	Beneficiaries assisted under subsidy	Total
1	2	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5604	43262	48866
2.	Assam	NR	5067	5067
3.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR
4.	Chattisgarh	575	13084	13659
5.	Gujarat	NR	NR	NR
6.	Haryana	NR	NR	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	275	59795	60070
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	NR	5797	5797
10.	Karnataka	6278	11646	17924
11.	Kerala	2408	NR	2408
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1231	6339	7570
13.	Maharashtra	2322	NR	2322
14.	Odisha	NR	9908	9908
15.	Punjab	5033	12215	17248
16.	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR

1	2	9	10	11
17.	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR
18.	Tamil Nadu	6360	14682	21042
19.	Telangana	571	NR	571
20.	Tripura	735	270	1005
21.	Uttar Pradesh	40645	3277	43922
22.	Uttarakhand	1503	NR	1503
23.	West Bengal	15500	65125	80625
24.	Chandigarh	166	173	339
25.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR
Total		89206	250640	339846

* The State/UT Govt. Report number of beneficiaries after close of the year and/or with the proposal for next years.

*Central Assistance (CA) Released Under the Scheme Assistance to
Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs)*

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
1.	Chandigarh	3653	NR	NR
2.	Gujarat	NR	NR	NR
3.	Haryana	NR	NR	NR
4.	Himachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
6.	Jharkhand	5442	NR	NR
7.	Kerala	5578	5188	NR
8.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
9.	Punjab	906	669	NR
10.	Tamil Nadu	26584	11512	NR
11.	Tripura	NR	NR	NR
12.	Uttar Pradesh	51342	40058	NR
13.	West Bengal	73664	77490	NR
Total		167069	134917	NR

NR - Not Reported.

Scheme of "Pre- Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC) Students"

S. No.	States/ UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Beneficiaries In Lakh	Beneficiaries In Lakh	Beneficiaries In Lakh
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	0.00	0	\$
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.46	0.51
9.	Jharkhand	0.10	8.90	16.85
10.	Karnataka	5.70	10.86	16.24
11.	Kerala	3.81	1.67	3.06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	\$
13.	Maharashtra	3.74	2.05	\$
14.	Odisha	1.02	0.87	1.00
15.	Punjab	1.76	7.68	\$
16.	Rajasthan	4.24	4.56	\$
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	0
21.	West Bengal	3.02	3.52	3.67
22.	Assam	0.36	0	\$
23.	Manipur	\$	0	\$
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.02	0.03
25.	Tripura	0.70	0.71	0.68
26.	Andaman Nicobar Island	0.00	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.01	0.01

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0	0
30.	Delhi	0.06	\$	\$
31.	Puducherry	0.13	\$	0.03
Total		72.81	44.26*	24.40*

* Provisional as data awaited from some States. Number of beneficiaries are reported subsequently along with proposal for next year from State Governments.

\$ Awaited from States/UTs.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working for Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

S. No	Name of State/UT	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300	300	300
1.	Gujarat	491	120	590
2.	Haryana	305	0	38C
3.	Himachal Pradesh	50	50	150
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	160	260	220
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	200
6.	Karnataka	1765	3070	3460
7.	Kerala	0	0	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	650	100	1413
9.	Maharashtra	3226	1585	6185
10.	Odisha	2140	4016	3615
11.	Rajasthan	4400	2571	4775
12.	Tamil Nadu	100	200	469
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2901	1457	4413
14.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
15.	West Bengal	789	400	455
16.	NCT of Delhi	1776	1500	1050
17.	Assam	870	150	610
18.	Manipur	280	30	1245
20.	Telangana	0	400	300
21.	NSKFDC	8750	9600	11592

S. No	Name of State/UT	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
22.	NSFDC	13250	14805	17008
	Grand Total	42203	40614	58330

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Post-Matric Scholarship to Other Backward (OBC) Students "

S. No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Beneficiaries In Lakh*	Beneficiaries In Lakh *	Beneficiaries In Lakh *
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.24	6.22	7.34
2.	Bihar	4.50	\$	
3.	Chhattisgarh	2.50	0.00	
4.	Goa	0.05	0.03	0.03
5.	Gujarat	0.97	2.43	0.93
6.	Haryana	0.17	0.50	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.08	0.12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.07	0.13	0.09
9.	Jharkhand	0.94	0.69	1.21
10.	Karnataka	3.37	4.11	16.40
11.	Kerala	1.48	1.52	1.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.86	2.25	0.90
13.	Maharashtra	2.67	3.30	0.83
14.	Odisha	1.41	1.64	1.58
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.71	
16.	Rajasthan	0.65	0.53	0.46
17.	Tamil Nadu	1.24	1.42	1.36
18.	Telangana	7.81	6.94	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3.25	6.01	2.09
20.	Uttarakhand	0.41	0.11	0.04
21.	West Bengal	2.29	2.08	2.33
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00	
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	
24.	Daman and Diu	0.004	\$	

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	0.004	0.003	0.00380
26.	Delhi	0.04	0.00	0.00059
27.	Puducherry	0.004	0.03	
28.	Assam	0.68	0.00	0.41
29.	Manipur	0.05	\$	0.09
30.	Tripura	0.31	0.19	0.16
31.	Sikkim	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total:		44.07	40.93*	38.04*

* Provisional as data awaited from some States. Number of beneficiaries are reflected subsequently also on receipt of information along with proposal from State Governments.

\$ Awaited from States/UTs.

Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship to Economy Backward Class (EBC) Students"

S. No.	States/ UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh		267889	181287
2.	Bihar		\$	-
3.	Chandigarh		-	158
4.	Gujarat		-	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh		3577	290
6.	Jammu and Kashmir		-	\$
7.	Kerala		-	\$
8.	Odisha		-	\$
9.	Rajasthan	147	-	\$
10.	Uttarakhand		-	\$
11.	Tripura		-	\$
12.	Sikkim		588	272
13.	Manipur		-	-
Total		147	272054*	182007*

*Provisional as data awaited from States. No. of beneficiaries are reflected subsequently also on receipt of information along with proposal from State Governments.

\$ Awaited from State Governments.

" Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships to DNT Students"

S. No.	States/ UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Beneficiaries In Lakh	Beneficiaries In Lakh	Beneficiaries In Lakh
1.	Gujarat	-	-	-
2.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	\$
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	\$
4.	Karnataka	\$		
5.	Maharashtra	3.76	2.56	\$
6.	Rajasthan		\$	-
7.	Chandigarh		-	-
Total		3.76	2.56*	

\$ Awaited

* Provisional as data awaited from States. No. of beneficiaries are reflected subsequently also on receipt of information along with proposal from State Governments.

*Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Working for Welfare of OBCs
(Revised w.e.f. 2017-18 -"Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/DNTs/EBCs")*

S. No	Name of State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Assam	0	40	0
2.	Gujarat	50	50	0
3.	Haryana	180	0	0
4.	Maharashtra	530	760	150
5.	Manipur	530	30	150
6.	Odisha	100	0	50
7.	Rajasthan	450	250	150
8.	Uttarakhand	50	50	0
9.	NBCFDC	7590	15146	18748
Total		9480	16326	19248

Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

S. No	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3875	4800	5900
2.	Bihar	75	75	100
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	25	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	75
6.	Haryana	175	550	650
7.	Himachal Pradesh	425	450	975
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	515	1565	1315
11.	Kerala	0	100	200
12.	Madhya Pradesh	125	150	150
13.	Maharashtra	490	1760	2120
14.	Odisha	2775	1475	9395
15.	Punjab	225	250	325
16.	Rajasthan	50	75	25
17.	Tamil Nadu	1970	3895	6820
18.	Telangana	175	275	550
19.	Uttar Pradesh	475	425	950
20.	Uttarakhand	75	125	175
21.	West Bengal	2325	1875	3650
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Delhi	125	150	75
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	25	0
30.	Assam	2500	2825	5350
31.	Manipur	1725	2025	1275
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	50	100	50
34.	Nagaland	25	25	0
35.	Sikkim	0	0	0
36.	Tripura	50	75	75

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Assam			
2.	Bihar			
3.	Himachal Pradesh			
4.	Rajasthan			
5.	Tamil Nadu	The Scheme aim a	The Scheme aim a	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	holistic development of	holistic development of	The Scheme aim a holistic
7.	Madhya Pradesh	selected villages and	selected villages and	development of selected
8.	Karnataka	thus it results in	thus it results in	villages and thus it results in
9.	Punjab	beneficiaries the entire	beneficiaries the entire	beneficiaries the entire
10.	Odisha	Population of allotted	Population of allotted	Population of allotted village
11.	Jharkhand	village in General and	village in General and	in General and persons
12.	Chhattisgarh	persons belonging to SC	persons belonging to SC	belonging to SC in Population
13.	Haryana	in Population	in Population	
14.	Andhra Pradesh			
15.	Telangana			

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		No. of beneficiaries		No. of beneficiaries		No. of beneficiaries	
		No. of persons provided relief to atrocity victims	No. of persons provided incentive to inter-caste married couples	No. of persons provided relief to atrocity victims	No. of persons provided incentive to inter-caste married couples	No. of persons provided relief to atrocity victims	No. of persons provided incentive to inter-caste married couples
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4208	440	4208	1292	5408	1221
2.	Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Bihar	3202	NA	3209	NA	2342	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	621	80	531	170	492	142
5.	Goa	NA	10	NA	16	NA	12
6.	Gujarat	1383	483	1549	491	2070	667
7.	Haryana	314	249	379	359	487	465
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36	345	47	574	58	364
9.	Jharkhand	70	NA	NA	NA	117	NA
10.	Karnataka	1800	1555	1050	2041	1912	2145
11.	Kerala	471	2131	333	1790	372	1466
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4167	361	5002	405	6303	561
13.	Maharashtra	1118	4283	1013	3405	1440	3134
14.	Odisha	1536	802	1188	558	2108	2214
15.	Punjab	24	NA	26	NA	NA	500
16.	Rajasthan	2530	370	1887	304	1729	284
17.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	16	NA	80
18.	Tamil Nadu	1600	2292	1329	4088	2216	1249
19.	Telangana	74	1188	111	784	1007	1212
20.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9594	NA	9291	NA	11369	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	62	NA	5	NA
23.	West Bengal	63	993	63	725	61	1407
24.	Chandigarh	NA	23	NA	20	NA	20
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27.	NCT of Delhi	21	6	21	3	18	3
28.	Puducherry	NA	100	NA	24	NA	72
Total		32787	15711	31299	17065	39514	17218

Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students. (PMS-SC) Scheme

S. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	505843	600089	685102
2.	Assam	31145	40236	38366
3.	Bihar	125000	155000	NA
4.	Chandigarh	1843	2600	3000
5.	Chhattisgarh	89501	86335	90871
6.	Daman and Diu	136	156	170
7.	Delhi	25831	27064	NA
8.	Goa	356	247	108
9.	Gujarat	127210	134856	166582
10.	Haryana	105184	76222	94377
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6852	48685	55213
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	7221	12452	4094
13.	Jharkhand	28710	33733	NA
14.	Karnataka	315795	318125	297478
15.	Kerala	122927	120667	131314
16.	Madhya Pradesh	274018	288358	323642
17.	Maharashtra	461315	524232	404656
18.	Manipur	5892	4041	7310

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Meghalaya	121	133	146
20.	Odisha	172504	179454	106668
21.	Puducherry	8635	0	NA
22.	Punjab	286394	305822	309468
23.	Rajasthan	151621	143602	310639
24.	Sikkim	273	291	328
25.	Tamil Nadu	713928	758290	796206
26.	Telangana	270810	265108	278363
27.	Tripura	21177	16765	14943
28.	Uttar Pradesh	861474	947622	1095469
29.	Uttarakhand	81415	20194	39864
30.	West Bengal	514992	540976	607744
Total		5387595	5680938	5862121

NA- information not available

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students

S. No.	State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	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

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka	210639	0	221674
14.	Kerala	88783	84250	84210
15.	Madhya Pradesh	373866	303397	347356
16.	Maharashtra	64629	0	0
17.	Manipur	880	1217	0
18.	Meghalaya	100	0	0
19.	Odisha	276345	230920	139595
20.	Punjab	189705	222850	125161
21.	Rajasthan	264372	15358	19942
22.	Sikkim	0	236	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	204620	455420	350251
24.	Tripura	36853	8799	9133
25.	Uttarakhand	82499	25719	0
26.	West Bengal	302266	0	349674
Total		2513972	2444760	2020663

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for those Engaged Cleaning Occupations

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries
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

Central Sector Scheme of Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
7188	6965	7857

Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme.

S. No.	Name of the State / UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22157	9623	3180
2.	Bihar	3409	1115	2178
3.	Chhattisgarh	4961	4092	4034
4.	Goa	227	137	166
5.	Gujarat	5356	1616	28082
6.	Haryana	8272	8991	12453
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8552	3655	2306
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4529	1770	3154
9.	Jharkhand	10963	242	806
10.	Karnataka	4023	5377	6520
11.	Kerala	3223	2636	3106
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16953	29999	16699
13.	Maharashtra	19656	27325	18996
14.	Odisha	8161	15421	13757
15.	Punjab	3491	21936	9882
16.	Rajasthan	13457	12568	9754
17.	Tamil Nadu	10330	10047	9538
18.	Uttar Pradesh	60309	45364	71375
19.	Uttarakhand	15030	7300	8888
20.	West Bengal	13085	13988	25199
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	450	0	368
22.	Chandigarh	91	0	223
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	361	58	70

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Daman and Diu	95	35	82
25.	Delhi	4486	7451	8828
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	259
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	354	335
29.	Assam	17597	10136	12876
30.	Manipur	2908	358	6827
31.	Meghalaya	1015	122	1422
32.	Mizoram	415	31	636
33.	Nagaland	663	22	432
34.	Sikkim	332	420	0
35.	Tripura	150	1367	3031
36.	Telangana	828	2028	4833
Total		265602	245584	290295

Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1955 (SIPDA).

S. No.	Stats/ UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of PwDs Trained	No. of PwDs Trained	No. of PwDs Trained
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60	1125	1160
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	273	115	283
3.	Assam	60	1625	360
4.	Bihar	90	1177	360
5.	Chhattisgarh	250	630	810
6.	Goa	560	150	30
7.	Gujarat	230	662	570
8.	Haryana	—	1615	1465
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1280	569	650
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150	570	1290
11.	Jharkhand	150	767	200
12.	Karnataka	170	60	490

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	380	372	60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85	1323	4637
15.	Maharashtra	~	789	1310
16.	Manipur	1189	60	1275
17.	Meghalaya	720	170	200
18.	Mizoram	30	60	200
19.	Nagaland	60	60	200
20.	Odisha	~	877	1570
21.	Punjab	45	1085	1625
22.	Rajasthan	120	1389	2873
23.	Sikkim	—	140	230
24.	Tamil Nadu	300	736	90
25.	Telangana	1272	1954	1138
26.	Tripura	120	537	159
27.	Uttarakhand	80	1501	1367
28.	Uttar Pradesh	150	4784	5847
29.	West Bengal	80	2109	3175
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1590	—	0
31.	Chandigarh	90	—	100
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	272	—	0
33.	Daman and Diu	—	—	0
34.	Delhi	—	900	8049
35.	Lakshadweep	—	—	0
36.	Puducherry	-	90	270
Total		9856	28001	42043

Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational loans for Overseas Studies for OBCs/EBCs

S. No.	STATE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
		No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	218	303
2.	Assam	2	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar		3	1
4.	Daman and Diu		1	1
5.	Delhi		1	1
6.	Goa		1	
7.	Gujarat		5	16
8.	Haryana		3	3
9.	Jharkhand		2	2
10.	Karnataka	24	87	111
11.	Kerala	26	87	135
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	7	8
13.	Maharashtra	10	18	42
14.	Nagaland		1	1
15.	Odisha	1	1	3
16.	Puducherry		3	1
17.	Punjab		2	1
18.	Rajasthan		1	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	44	167	178
20.	Telangana	21	157	175
21.	Uttar Pradesh		5	7
22.	Uttaranchal	1	2	2
23.	West Bengal		1	1
Grand Total		173	776	1,000

* provisional

Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

S. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4935	5645	5284
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	67	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	564	341	206
5.	Bihar	323	413	521
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chattisgarh	360	281	372
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	632	1444	811
11.	Goa	95	138	86
12.	Gujarat	852	672	456
13.	Haryana	716	642	824
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30	68	49
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	180	0	58
16.	Jharkhand	86	58	70
17.	Karnataka	594	684	518
18.	Kerala	4121	2829	3302
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1250	1075	1016
21.	Maharashtra	1458	874	845
22.	Manipur	1646	1329	1287
23.	Meghalaya	294	492	462
24.	Mizoram	222	215	221
25.	Nagaland	0	29	0
26.	Odisha	2320	2462	2183
27.	Puducherry	111	117	108
28.	Punjab	964	416	976
29.	Rajasthan	870	1030	1051
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	797	1528	959
32.	Telangana	6719	5334	5524
33.	Tripura	112	30	140
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3952	4130	4284

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Uttarakhand	503	474	319
36.	West Bengal	1453	2711	366
TOTAL		36226	35528	32298

Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

S. No.	Name of State/UT	One-time Cash Assistance provided to the identified Manual Scavengers (Number of beneficiaries)			Training Sanctioned (Number of beneficiaries)			Capital Subsidy sanctioned (Number of beneficiaries)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	131	0	0	91	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	18	79	17	0	0	223	0	190	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	36	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
7.	Odisha	0	174	47	0	56	12	0	83	0
8.	Punjab	0	87	0	0	100	246	0	21	14
9.	Rajasthan	0	194	113	0	98	0	0	0	0
10.	Tamilnadu	0	170	120	0	250	0	0	0	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1083	7622	1261	0	1480	10348	0	0	182
12.	Uttarakhand	0	134	1	0	116	0	0	71	0
13.	West Bengal	95	0	0	97	0	0	97	0	0
Total		1241	8627	1567	97	2291	10829	97	365	196

Physical Achievement Under the Scheme of "Centrally Sponsored Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls" During the Last Three Years (as on 31/03/2017)

S. No.	State/UTs/Central Universities	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Physical Achievement		Physical Achievement		Physical Achievement	
		No. of Hostels	No. of Seats	No. of Hostels	No. of Seats	No. of Hostels	No. of Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	300
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	100	2	419

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5	450	1	500	4	800
4.	Tamil Nadu	6	400	5	400	0	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5	450	3	300
6.	West Bengal	0	0	4	400	1	100
7.	Manipur	0	0	1	100	4	400
8.	Tripura	0	0	1	100	0	0
9.	Sikkim	2	200	2	200	2	200
10.	Central Universities	21	1900	6	550	2	200
Total		34	2950	26	2800	21	2719

Statement – III*Evaluation Studies Conducted In Recent Years***A. EVALUATION STUDIES COMPLETED DURING 2014-15, 2015-16 AND 2016-17**

S. No.	TITLE OF STUDY	MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	EVALUATION OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO OBC STUDENTS IN THE STATES OF PUNJAB AND WEST BENGAL	<p>(i) The pre-matric scholarship (PMS) amount should be paid to the beneficiaries quarterly or at least half yearly.</p> <p>(ii) The delivery system of the PMS scheme should be more transparent. Steps may be taken for electronic transfer of scholarship amount to the Bank account of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>(iii) Suitable hostel provisions should be made.</p> <p>(iv) Awareness generation on the scheme required.</p> <p>(v) Periodic checks and monitoring.</p> <p>(vi) Central share should be made available in the beginning of the financial year without delay.</p> <p>(vii) PMS scholarship amount should be enhanced both for the day scholars and hostellers.</p> <p>(viii) The annual income ceiling of the parents should be raised.</p>
2.	EVALUATION OF CONSTRUCTIONS OF HOSTELS FOR OBC BOYS AND GIRLS IN U.P, M.P. AND GUJARAT	<p>(i) A detailed assessment should be carried out for selection of districts before forwarding the proposal for construction of OBCs Hostel.</p>

S. No.	TITLE OF STUDY	MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) The construction of hostel should be completed on time and the possession and hand over process could be undertaken promptly for their operation within a stipulated time frame. (iii) All hostels should be refurbished as per its physical indicative norms. (iv) Design for hostels should have provisions for ramps for barrier free movement of physically handicapped students. (v) There should be a provision for adequate budget for repair and maintenance purpose of the hostels. (vi) Security must be provided in girls hostels.
3.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC & EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANTCE UNDER RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP AND THEIR PERFORMANCE/PLACEMENT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Students coming from urban and semi urban households constituted 27.1% and 13.6% respectively. Only 6.5 % of the respondents were from metropolis background. Hence the RGNF can be said to be acting as a force to facilitate people from rural background. (ii) Fellowship money being utilized largely for the purchase study stationeries and for purchase of laptop. (iii) Respondents are placed in teaching job in university, jobs in public and privately funded institutes.
4.	EVALUATION OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR THE WELFARE OF SCS IN KARNATAKA, MADHYA PRADESH & WEST BENGAL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Submission of proposals with district authorities, formation of inspection committee, inspection date and status of its forwarding to concerned state directorate with concurrent status and its status with central Ministry should be on electronic tracking system to ensure speedy and transparent facilitation. (ii) Sanction procedure through single window mechanism.
5.	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTEGRATED REHABILITATION CENTRES FOR ADDICTS (IRCAS) GETTING GRANT-IN-AID UNDER THE SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS FOR PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE (DRUGS) ABUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Need for disbursement of timely grant. (ii) Vocational training provided by the IRCAs to the addicts for rehabilitation and to their dependent family members to be improved. (iii) Need for monitoring system

S. No.	TITLE OF STUDY	MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS
6.	MONITORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN (SCSP) AND OTHER SCHEMES BEING IMPLEMENTED FOR THE WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES	<p>(i) Funds for SCSP should be earmarked from total State Plan Outlay at least in proportion to the share of SC population of State/UT population.</p> <p>(ii) State and District/ Block level Monitoring committees should be constituted to monitor the implementation of various schemes under SCSP of various development departments.</p> <p>(iii) The nodal department should also be equipped with adequate & trained manpower for proper implementation of schemes under SCSP.</p> <p>(iv) Evaluation of the impact of economic development schemes implemented under SCSP on the socio economic conditions of SCs should be conducted by the nodal department on a regular basis.</p>
7.	EVALUATION OF SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS WORKING FOR THE WELFARE OF OBCS IN THE STATES OF MAHARASHTRA, RAJASTHAN, GUJARAT, ODISHA AND HARYANA	<p>(i) Need for competitive honorarium as per prevailing market rates for the trainers.</p> <p>(ii) Courses offered under the scheme may be recognized by concerned Department of State/Centre for better job prospects of successful trainees.</p> <p>(iii) The Department may consider of increasing the assistance per project.</p> <p>(iv) Stipend may be enhanced.</p>
8.	EVALUATION FROM THE THIRD PARTY OF PRADHAN MANTRI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (PMAGY) CARRIED OUT BY NOTIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ (NIRDPR), HYDERABAD DURING 2016-17.	<p>Evaluation report has been accepted by the Department for incorporation of proposed changes in to the scheme guidelines. Major Recommendations are:</p> <p>(i) Use of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) concept.</p> <p>(ii) New set of monitorable target for progress monitoring and declaration of village as Adarsh Gram.</p>
9.	EVALUATION OF BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJNA SCHEME FOR SC HOSTEL CONDUCTED BY M/S. DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH SERVICES PVT. LTD, NEW DELHI.	<p>(i) 63% belongs to BPL category with average annual income of ₹23,152/-.</p> <p>(ii) Average rooms per hostel was 19 as against 20 sanctioned.</p> <p>(iii) Average occupancy per room was 8 as per the sanctioned norms.</p> <p>(iv) Average gap in sanction and construction of hostel was 2 years.</p> <p>(v) 70% hostels reported having some kind of rule book.</p>

S. No.	TITLE OF STUDY	MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS
		(vi) Merit based selection of inmates along with annual family income, caste of the student, etc.
		(vii) 46% hostels have provision for reservation of disabled children.
		(viii) Basic minimum facilities are available in almost all hostels with some degree of variations.
		(ix) Account book was available in 71% hostels.
		(x) Admission register was available and maintained in all hostels.
		(xi) Attendance register of students and staffs was available and maintained in all hostels.
		(xii) Stock register was available and maintained in 86% of the hostels.
		(xiii) Salary register was available and maintained only in 44% hostels of Odisha.
		(xiv) Facility of Regular health check-up available.
		(XV) Availability of first aid kits.
		(xvi) Drop outs have started reducing.
		(xvii) Students preparing for competitive exams get opportunity for admission in good coaching institutions.
		(xviii) Academic performance of both boys and girls during their stay in the hostels was reportedly good.
		(xix) After moving out of the hostel, most of the students in Madhya Pradesh continued their higher studies. In Punjab, they continued their studies only till they got some job. In Odisha, they started working. In West Bengal, some of them continued their higher studies and started working.
		(xx) Benefit of providing hostel facilities reached to the right category of target groups; and poor SC students coming for studies from long distances.
		(xxi) Thus, outcome of the scheme in study areas has been in conformity with the objectives of the scheme.
		(xxii) Academic performance across States improved.
		(xxiii) States do not allocate for maintenance and upkeep. Stipend given to the students is used for food and other necessities.
		(xxiv) Most hostels do not have any routine arrangements for cleaning, cooking and security.

S. No.	TITLE OF STUDY	MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS
		RECOMMENDATIONS:-
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Central Government to partly bear the costs of maintenance of hostels. b) To build upon the existing hostel scheme and provide for residential schools, especially for SC girls. c) Hostels should be located in educational hubs for the benefit of the targeted beneficiaries. d) Proper monitoring mechanism from the Ministry. e) Uniform norm for maintenance and upkeep of hostels. f) Scholarship amount should be increased to compensate escalation of prices .
10.	EVALUATION OF "UPGRADATION OF MERIT OF SC STUDENTS" SCHEME HAS NOT BEEN CONDUCTED IN RECENT YEARS.	The Department has approved merging of this scheme with free coaching of SC and OBC Student's scheme.
11.	EVALUATION OF TOP CLASS SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR SC BY M/S. DMG CONSULTING PVT. LTD.	Since, the report was general in nature and did not offer any effective suggestions, it was rejected by the Ministry.
12.	EVALUATION OF FREE COACHING SCHEME FOR SC AND OBC STUDENTS BY HI-TECH. INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, GHAZIABAD.	The Study Report has been submitted along with findings and policy recommendations after evaluating the coaching institutes and their performance, empanelled under Old Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students. The Scheme has been revised in 2016 and by and large all the recommendations suggested in the report have already been taken care of in the revised scheme.
B. EVALUATION STUDIES COMPLETED DURING 2017-18		
1.	FUNCTIONING OF OLD AGE HOMES (OAH)/DAY CARE CENTRES (DCC) AND INTEGRATED REHABILITATION CENTRES FOR DRUG ADDICTS (IRCA's) FUNDED BY D/O SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT	<p>A. IRCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Need for Refresher training to update the managers about the innovative methods and techniques used globally. (ii) Time Period of De-addiction should be increased to avoid relapse. (iii) Funds sanctioned for the food/ meals should be increased. (iv) Extensive spread of awareness in the catchment area should be done. (v) Use of un-used government buildings for IRCA centres to save rent expenses and for better infrastructure.

S. No.	TITLE OF STUDY	MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS
		<p>B. OAHs/DCCs:</p> <p>(i) Keeping in mind the needs of senior citizen, need for a designated vehicle or ambulance in case of emergency for any OAH.</p> <p>(ii) Assisted devices like wheelchair and walker to be made available.</p> <p>(iii) Fund sanctioned for food/meal should be increased.</p> <p>(iv) Western style toilets should be provided for senior citizens.</p> <p>(v) Awareness Camps should be organised for the publicity of OAH & DCC.</p>
2.	EVALUATION STUDY ON "SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS (SRMS)"	<p>(i) The authorized agency should make sustained effort in monitoring the transfer of One Time Cash Assistance (OTCA) through the banks.</p> <p>(ii) In-order to increase the number of enrolments, the documentation process should be made easier.</p> <p>(iii) Monitoring and sensitization of skill development training partners needs to be enhanced.</p> <p>(iv) The amount of Stipend should be increased for skill development programmes.</p> <p>v. Documentation for loan process should be made simpler.</p> <p>(vi) SHGs formation should be encouraged</p>
3.	EVALUATION STUDY ON "OUTCOME BASED EVALUATION OF BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATTRAVAS YOJANA AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR OBC BOYS AND GIRLS"	<p>(i) All hostels should be provided with basic facilities like computers, RO/water cooler, Solar Heater, Television, games facility etc.</p> <p>(ii) All girls hostel should have female wardens only.</p> <p>(iii) Mandatory construction of boundary wall around the hostel and posting of night watchman in every hostel.</p> <p>(iv) Scholarship amount should be increased as this forms major source for food and other components of expenses by hostel inmates. (v) The hostels sanctioned under the scheme should be located in educational hubs for the benefit of the targeted beneficiaries.</p>
4.	EVALUATION STUDY ON "VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR SCHEDULED CASTES ENTREPRENEURS"	<p>(i) Tenure of loan may be extended to 8-10 years.</p> <p>(ii) Facilitate financing for meeting margin money requirements.</p> <p>(iii) Facilitate the cases of scheduled caste entrepreneurs through single window clearance.</p>

S. No.	TITLE OF STUDY	MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS
5.	EVALUATION STUDY ON "OUTCOME BASED EVALUATION OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR SC & OBC STUDENTS"	<p>(iv) The procurement policy of Government and PSUs provide for 4% procurement from MSMEs promoted by Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs. However the procurement conditions envisage supply of a fixed quantity for which the small entrepreneurs in this category do not qualify. Concerned Ministers, State Governments and Public Sector undertakings may be advised to change / relax the stipulated quantity conditions.</p> <p>(v) The interest subsidy available to MSMEs may be made available to Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs of the scheme.</p> <p>(i) States may conduct special audit of institutions with regard to the eligibility conditions, payment of tuition fees and maintenance allowance every year subsequent to release of the tuition fees and maintenance allowance</p> <p>(ii) Special inspection may also be conducted by the States to verify actual boarding status of beneficiary students in the hostels of the academic institutions in respect of those who avail maintenance allowance under the scheme.</p> <p>(iii) The institutes admitting the beneficiary students should submit annual return to the State Government providing details of admission, pass out and drop out details including the fees received from the students.</p> <p>(iv) It is proposed that advisory may be issued by the Government of India to banks to evolve a mechanism where the bank accounts of students are not made dormant due to lack of periodic transactions.</p>
6.	INDIAN SPINAL INJURY CENTRE.	Impact Evaluation Study of the Scheme was conducted by National Productivity Council (NPC). Final report has been submitted by NPC. It has been accepted with minor modifications.

Police Reforms

1709. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented all the directives issued by the Supreme Court regarding functioning of police and police reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of implementation, State wise;

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of police reforms in various States in the country;

(d) whether the Model Police Act drafted by a Committee headed by Soli Sorabjee has been enacted by various States in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) whether a revised Model Police Act has been drafted by the Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court pronounced seven directives in 2006 in a Writ Petition filed by Prakash

Singh & others, on police reforms. The first six directives were meant for the State Governments/UT Administrations and the same were forwarded to them for implementation. As per information received from various States/UTs, status on implementation of these directives is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Seventh directive of Hon'ble Supreme Court was to set up a National Security Commission. Accordingly, the Union Government set up a Committee named "National Security and Central Police Personnel Welfare" on 02.01.2007. Thereafter, Union Government filed an application on 12.02.2007, before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, stating the difficulties in the implementation of the direction and for modifications/clarifications in respect of setting up a National Security Commission. The Hon'ble Supreme Court is monitoring implementation of its judgement *ibid*.

A copy of draft Model Police Act as framed by the Expert Committee headed by Soli Sorabjee was

forwarded to States/UTs for consideration and appropriate action. As per information received, 15 State Governments, viz., Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand have formulated their State Police Acts and 02 State Governments, viz., Gujarat and Karnataka have amended their existing Police Acts.

Further, as 'Police' is a State subject under the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the States/UTs, to implement police reforms measures as directed by Hon'ble Court and also to formulate new Police Act in their respective State.

(e) The Government has reviewed the Model Police Act, 2006 and accordingly, a draft Model Police Bill, 2015 has been prepared and the same has been placed on the website of BPR&D on 15.10.2015.

Statement

Compliance of Supreme Court Six Directions in Respect of the States/UTs.

S. No.	States/UTs	1. Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the Nations Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee	2. Selection of the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to the rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of date of superannuation	3. Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties	4. Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.	5. Set up a Police Establishment Board at the State level for, inter alia, deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of police.	6. Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	No	-	-	-	Yes	No
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	No (core group on security exist in place of SSC)				Yes	No
3.	Assam	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes with some modification	Yes*
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

6.	Goa	Yes				Yes	Yes**
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes with deviation	Yes with deviation	Yes with deviation	Yes	Yes ***
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes	a separate crime Detection Cells have been set up in the police Stations in twin cities of Jammu and Srinagar	Yes	Yes
11.	Jharkhand	Yes				Yes	Working as State Human Rights Commission
12.	Karnataka	Yes	yes	Sec 20 (F) of Karnataka Police (amendment) act 2013 provides for officers in charge of police stations, circles, sub-divisions, districts and range <i>i.e.</i> operational duties for a minimum of 1 year.	Sec 20(G) of Karnataka Police (Amendment) act 2012 provides for separation of crime investigation and Law and Order.	Yes	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Implemented in Shillong and Tura town, though they are not having 10 lakhs population	Yes	Yes
18.	Mizoram	Yes	-	-		Yes	Yes ****
19.	Nagaland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Odisha	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	No
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes*****
23.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes
24.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Telangana	No	-	-	-	No	No
26.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	As per Tripura Police Act, 2007, there is a mechanism for minimum tenure for certain levels of officials	-NA-	Yes	Yes
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	Uttarakhand	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
29.	West Bengal	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Yes	Yes	UT administration is ensuring	The Recommendation	Yes	Yes

			<p>minimum tenure of two years for SHO's. However, the Tsunami affected areas of the territory, the administration has been posting officials for tenure of one year, in view of prevailing hard living condition in these Islands this policy needed to be continued till the working conditions are improved</p>	<p>is for the cities and town where the population is over 10 lakhs. However the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed to gradually extend in smaller towns/urban areas also. In this UT, total separation of investigation from law and order is not required as the population is only in thousands in the Jurisdiction of many Police Stations. If separated, one wing may be idle for large period of time in many PSs. As such, it has been decided to enhance the strength of Central Crime station at Port Blair.</p>			
31.	Chandigarh	Yes	Appointment to the post of Chief of	Necessary provisions in this	Necessary provisions in this	Yes	yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Chandigarh Police is made by the GOI/MHA. Necessary provisions in this regard have been made in section 6 of the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to the Union Territory, Chandigarh	regard have been made in section 15 of the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to the Union Territory, Chandigarh.	regard have been made in section 36 of the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to the Union Territory, Chandigarh.		
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No	No post of DGP sanctioned to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Pertaining to MHA	Population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is recently 04 lakhs (approx.) Thus, not required.	Yes	Yes
33.	Daman and Diu	Yes	In UT of DD&DNH the senior most police officer is of the rank of IGP/DIGP who is posted by MHA and normal tenure is of two years.	No comments	No comments	yes	Yes
34.	Delhi	Yes	yes	Yes	Delhi Police on the subject matter has informed that Delhi Police has specialized cells	Yes	Yes

				for investigation such as EOW, CAW, Special Cell etc.		
35.	Lakshadweep	Yes			Yes	Yes
36.	Puducherry	Yes	Being UT, it is done by MHA.	yes	yes	Yes

* Bihar (yes, with some modification) :Section 59 of the Bihar Police Act, 2007 provide the constitution of a "District Accountability Authority" for each District. The goal of the protection of Human Right has also been incorporated in Police Act. Section-26 of the Act provides that the complaint regarding violation of human Rights by Police shall be dealt with as per the procedure prescribed by the protection of Human Rights Acts, 1993 and by the State Human Rights Commission constituted under the Act.

**Goa: constituted a State Level Police Complaint Authority under Chairmanship of Rtd. Justice DR. Eurico Santana Da Silva.

*** Gujarat (yes, with deviation): Provision for State Police Complaint Authority has been made in section 32 F of the Bombay Police (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2007 and board has been constituted vide Government resolution.

**** Mizoram (yes but partially): Full compliance of this direction is not possible for want of retired judges in Mizoram. In the State's Affidavit filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Dec/2006, a request was made for permission to constitute one State-level Police complaints Authority with a retired IAS/IPS Officer of appropriate level as its head since retired High Court judges are not available in the State. In Pursuance of this request, Pulalhmingthanga Colony, retired Chief Secretary of Nagaland was appointed as chairman of the State Level Authority vide notification No. C18018/12/90-HMP(SC) Vol. III dated 3.12.2009 but could not take up the responsibility as chairman of the Police Complaint Authority.

***** Rajasthan: As per provision of section 62(1) & 66 of Rajasthan Police Act. The District committee has been constituted for only Udaipur District vide order No. f12(6)H-1/2011-part dated 24.8.2015.

Kochi Metro Project

1710. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The present status of construction of the proposed second stage of Kochi Metro project in the State of Kerala; and

(b) The funds allocated and utilized so far for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The physical progress of the second stage of Kochi metro rail project, from Maharaja's College to Petta, is about 38%.

(b) Kochi metro rail project from Aluva to Petta has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹5,181.79 crore, out of which ₹3890.23 crore have been released by the Government of India and the Government of Kerala.

Accessible Audit Under Accessible India Campaign

1711. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) the total number of important Government buildings in various States which have been subjected to accessibility audit under the Accessible India Campaign, State-wise;

(b) the total number of such buildings which are now fully accessible for persons with disabilities;

(c) the total number of Government buildings of NCT and State Capitals which were identified to be made fully accessible under the Accessible India Campaign;

(d) the number of buildings made accessible for persons with disabilities out of the total number of buildings identified under the said campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Under Accessible India Campaign Access Audit of 1662 buildings has been completed in various States/UTs by the auditors. State-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement. No report has been received from States about buildings which are fully accessible for Persons with Disabilities.

(c) and (d) The total number of Government Buildings of NCT and State Capitals which were identified to be made fully accessible under the Accessible India Campaign is 1364. Out of these, 219 are Central Government buildings, rest are State Government buildings. 144 Central Government buildings have been made accessible so far.

Statement

State Wise List of Government Buildings which has been Subjected to Accessibility Audit Under Accessible India Campaign.

S. No.	State	Cities	No of Buildings Audited
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	24
4.	Assam	Guwahati	25
5.	Bihar	Patna	28
6.	Chattisgarh	Raipur	58
7.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	44
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sillvassa	50
9.	Delhi	Delhi (NCT)	23
10.	Goa	Panaji	31
		Ahmedabad	16
		Gandhinagar	27
		Surat	6
11.	Gujarat	Vadodara	3
		Faridabad	47
12.	Haryana	Gurgaon	42

1	2	3	4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	22
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	25
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	49
16.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	50
17.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	51
18.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	58
		Bhopal	50
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	50
		Mumbai	53
		Nagpur	51
		Nasik	26
20.	Maharashtra	Pune	50
21.	Manipur	Imphal	47
22.	Meghalaya	Shillong	23
23.	Mizoram	Aizawl	33
24.	Nagaland	Kohima	29
25.	Odisha	Bhuaneshwar	50
26.	Puducherry	Puducherry	30
27.	Punjab	Ludhiana	20
28.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	88
29.	Sikkim	Gangtok	36
		Chennai	25
30.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	24
31.	Telangana	Hyderabad	19
32.	Tripura	Agartala	14
33.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	26
		Agra	39
		Jhansi	9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	20
		Lucknow	22

1	2	3	4
		Varanasi	12
		NOIDA	34
35.	West Bengal	Kolkata	37
Total			1662

Registered NGOs

1712. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) functioning under the Ministry at present;

(b) the number of such NGOs provided funds by the Ministry;

(c) whether the accounts of such NGOs are registered with the Ministry and are properly audited annually by the authorized Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the procedure for the NGOs to get their accounts audited; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against those NGOs which do not follow the norms and do not maintain their accounts properly or get them audited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry launched a portal viz. www.ngograntssje@gov.in for mandatory online submission and processing of grants in aid applications of NGOs, w.e.f. 01-04-2014. As on date 15583 NGOs are registered on the portal of which 6458 are in operation.

(b) The total number of NGOs who have been provided funds are as follows:

During	2015-16	1447
During	2016-17	1476
During	2017-18	1053
[Upto 28-02-2018]		

(c) to (e) The accounts of NGOs are audited by chartered accountants as per the guidelines of the

schemes under which grants are given to the NGOs. The Ministry does not empanel chartered accountants for this purpose. After release of grants-in-aid to NGOs, the final accounts for a financial year are required to be rendered by them with utilization certificate and audited accounts signed by a chartered accountant within six months of the close of the financial year. In case the NGOs (i) do not get their accounts audited (ii) do not follow the norms, and (iii) do not maintain their accounts properly then no further grants-in-aid is released to that NGO. Also, the Ministry can initiate action to blacklist such organization and take legal action for recovery of funds released to them.

Reduction In Deployment in NER

1713. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to reduce the presence of central armed forces in the North East Region of the country;

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

(c) whether the State police is capable to counter the various types of insurgencies prevailing in the region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to reduce the deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the North Eastern Region.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Law & Order' are State subjects. However, Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Government to deal with the militancy/insurgency perpetrated by militant/insurgent groups of North Eastern States in a coordinated way which, inter alia, include deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) for carrying out intensive joint counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and infrastructural projects based on threat assessment, sharing of intelligence, financial assistance for strengthening of the State police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization

scheme, reimbursement of Securing Related Expenditure, sanction of India Reserve Battalions, banning the Unlawful Associations operating in NE Region under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, declaring specific areas as 'disturbed areas' under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and issuing notifications for Unified command Structure, etc.

Retirement by CAPF Personnel

1714. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel have left their job, took voluntary retirement or resigned and if so, the total number of such cases reported, separately during each of the last three years and the current year, force and rank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to identify the reasons for the same, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check attrition of such CAPF personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As reported by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles (AR), the details of personnel, who have left their jobs, taken voluntary retirement or resigned during the last three years and upto 31.01.2018, force and rank-wise are enclosed as per the given Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The CAPFs have informed that the force personnel proceeded on voluntary retirement and resignation from CAPFs/AR mainly due to various personal and domestic reasons, including children/family issues, health/illness of self or family, social/ family obligations and commitments etc. Some personnel also sought voluntary retirement to enjoy a static life as well as pensionary benefits after completing 20 years of service.

The personnel who intend to proceed on voluntary retirement or submit resignation are given personal hearing/counseling by their Controlling Officers. Voluntary Retirement/ resignation is essentially a personal choice. However, improvement in the working

condition of officers/men in CAPFs is a continuous endeavor. Some of the measures taken for improving the working conditions are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I

Details of CAPFS & AR Personnel, who have Taken Voluntary Retirement or Resigned During the Last Three Years

Force		Gazetted Officers				Subordinate Officers				Other Ranks				Total
		2015	2016	2017	2018*	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2015	2016	2017	2018*	
CRPF	VR	14	21	33	02	93	482	840	58	673	2845	3481	183	8725
	Resi	21	26	26	03	92	68	70	07	483	359	673	67	1895
BSF	VR	5	26	33	4	53	295	761	75	453	2811	5207	319	10042
	Resi	31	26	38	5	79	62	78	1	288	231	298	19	1156
ITBP	VR	2	4	6	1	10	20	55	2	13	62	190	4	369
	Resi	10	14	26	0	12	4	9	1	29	22	19	3	149
SSB	VR	1	5	8	0	13	121	232	0	47	151	250	28	856
	Resi	19	9	10	0	18	7	6	0	85	63	42	7	266
CISF	VR	4	5	14	3	18	106	162	8	104	477	633	17	1551
	Resi	3	9	3	1	269	176	170	25	370	239	578	16	1859
AR	VR	0	0	0	0	9	11	32	1	85	146	571	79	934
	Resi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	33	2	60
Total		110	145	197	19	666	1352	2415	178	2646	7415	11975	744	27862

VR - Voluntary Retirement, Resi: Resignation * As on 31.01.2018

Statement – II

Steps Taken by the Government to Check Attrition of CAPF Personnel

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.</p> <p>(ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and redress their grievances.</p> <p>(iii) Officers/personnel due for retirement are considered for terminal posting.</p> <p>(iv) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.</p> | <p>(v) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/ entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Creche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.</p> <p>(vi) Facility of retention of government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas (except State Capitals).</p> <p>(vii) Providing better medical facilities, also organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation & Yoga routinely for better stress management.</p> <p>(viii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.</p> |
|--|---|

- (ix) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas as welfare measure.
- (x) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.
- (xi) Promotions are released regularly to eligible personnel as & when the vacancies arise. Financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) are given in case promotion does not take place for want of vacancies at 10, 20 & 30 years of service.

Besides above, implementation of suitable model for improvement of working conditions of CAPFs & AR is a continuous process and instructions in this regard are issued from time to time by this Ministry.

Blue Whale Challenge

1715. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has directed the State Governments to initiate legal action and sensitize police force regarding the Blue Whale challenge and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is lack of awareness among policemen regarding misuse of social media and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has directed the State Governments to train police officials at district and police station levels to handle such crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Instances of children committing suicide while allegedly playing Blue Whale Challenge Game were reported in various States/UTs and all States /UTs were directed to monitor the situation closely and take action against proponent of the game. Police and Public order are State subjects and prevention, detection,

investigation of crime including capacity building of police personnel are primarily the responsibility of states. Various steps are taken by MHA as well as States to modernize the preventive setup and equip police personnel with knowledge and skills for prevention and control of crime. Training to law enforcement personnel is regularly imparted through various national and state police academies/institutes. Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children scheme in the period 2017-2020 which aims to train 27500 police personnel across the country in the field of cyber domain.

Functioning of Police

1716. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to outsource non-core functions such as police verification for passport, serving court summons etc. to reduce the workload of police force;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such proposal is likely to be approved;

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to enhance efficiency of police force considering the additional work load and low manpower; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase police-to-population ratio as per the United Nations (UN) norm of 222 personnel per lakh population?

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

(a) to (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. 'Police' being a State subject falling in List-II of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs to take appropriate steps to enhance efficiency of police force and to increase police-to-population ratio. However, Centre advises the States/UTs from time to time.

As per the recommendations of the United Nation (UN) the police-to-population ratio should be 222 police personnel for one lakh citizens, whereas in India the ratio is 151, as per data compiled by BPR&D, as on 1.1.2017.

The reason behind the considerable gap in the said ratio exists due to shortage of police personnel. The vacancies in the service are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, etc. All these factors are recurring in nature and recruitment is a continuous process.

Decoration of Metro Trains and Stations

1717. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DMRC and other Metro trains/stations in the country have started installation of decoration work at the Metro stations including on the upcoming sections/lines to convey the message of greenery and preservation of environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard along with funds sanctioned/spent so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has engaged a specialist team of artists to execute the work and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has also roped in children from nearby schools for the said work and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds sanctioned/released and utilized in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) (a) and (b) The Metro Rail Corporations which are on 50:50 joint ventures of Government of India and respective state government have informed that they have made attempts to convey the message of greenery and preservation of environment through displays, external facade, livery design of interior & exterior graphics at metro stations, garden in and around metro stations, vinyl graphics and signages on trains, beautification of the median along the corridors and vertical gardens on pillars. The details of funds allocated by these Metro Rail Corporations are given below:

(Rs. in crores)	
Name of the Metro Rail Corporation	Amount
Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	0.09
Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (For Nagpur Metro Rail Project)	0.36
Kochi Metro Rail Limited	4.54
Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	Sponsored by Corporates.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

1718. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Odisha to extend the crop insurance facilities for Rabi and other allied crops under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme in view of the recent drought and other calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to extend the date for covering insurance facilities under the National Agricultural Insurances Scheme for those States from whom proposal has not been received till the years of drought/natural calamities; 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) to (d) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was withdrawn on implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 season. The PMFBY is voluntary for all States/ Union Territories and State Governments including Odisha are free to opt in favour of the scheme for both Kharif and Rabi crops as per the provision of scheme and its Operational Guidelines. Accordingly, States have to notify the crops and areas for both seasons separately.

Violation of Human Rights of SCs/STs

1719. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has recently issued notice to Rajasthan Government over violation of human rights against SCs/STs, rise in atrocities and denial of rights to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of notices issued by NHRC to Rajasthan Government during the last five years; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government to punish the erring persons for the violation of human rights in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has informed that the Commission held a Camp Sitting /Open Hearing at Jaipur Rajasthan on 18-19 January 2018 for considering matters of atrocities on SCs/STs and complaints about violation of their human rights.

During the hearing, the NHRC considered 183 cases and complaints and directions were passed in each case.

During the last five years, the Commission has issued 357 notices (including carry forward cases) to various authorities in the State of Rajasthan in the matters of alleged atrocities on SCs/STs.

(c) Government of India is committed to the protection & promotion of Human Rights. As per provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the NHRC is mandated to get allegation of human rights violations enquired into. In cases, where the allegations are prima facie substantiated, and the concerned authorities have not taken appropriate action in the matter, the Commission makes recommendations as deemed appropriate in the light of the facts and the circumstances of each case. NHRC has intimated that the Commission under Section 18 of the PHR Act, 1993 makes recommendations. No record is maintained in respect of punishment awarded to erring Public servants

for violation of human rights. However, the Commission has recommended disciplinary action in only one case during the last five years.

[Translation]

Swachh Bharat Mission

1720. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation made by the Government to urban local bodies in the country under the Swachh Bharat Mission during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the funds allocated have been properly utilized by the local bodies and if not, the names of the bodies which have not utilized the funds allocated to them, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to the local bodies for better implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a to (c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U), funds are released to the State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) on the basis of the proposals received from them. No separate funds are allocated to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

The details of funds released to States/UTs during the last two years and in the current year are as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1.	2015-16	1075.95
2.	2016-17	2037.50
3.	2017-18	1877.67

Funds are released only on submission of Utilisation Certificate (UC) for 75% of the funds released earlier and 75% on ground physical progress by the State/ UT.

There is no proposal for allocating funds to Local Bodies directly under the SBM-U.

*[English]***National Electric Mobility Mission Plan**

1721. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance under FAME India Scheme in terms of number is significantly below the number envisaged under the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government to increase the number as per the National Electric Mobility Mission 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Under National electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP 2020), there is an ambitious target to achieve 6-7 million sales of hybrid and electric vehicles by the year 2020.

As part of NEMMP 2020, the Government of India notified FAME India Scheme in March 2015 to promote electric & hybrid vehicles (xEVs) in the country. The Government decided to introduce the scheme as a pilot scheme for 2 years with an outlay of ₹795 crore rather than a 6 year scheme with a support of ₹14,000 crore, as envisaged in the NEMMP 2020. At present, phase-1 of the FAME India Scheme is underway, which was originally for a period of 2 years from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2017 and has now been extended for a further period till 31st March 2018.

Following amendments were made in the original FAME Scheme for further promotion of electric mobility -

- Vide Notification S.O. 2696(E) dated 30/09/2015, the scheme for Electric and Hybrid 2W and 3W of all types was made applicable for their sale anywhere in India.
- The scheme for 3W (Category L5) was further extended for Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) Variant vide Notification S.O. 4175(E) dated 23/12/2016.
- Electric 3W (with maximum speed not exceeding 25 km/hr) has also been included for availing

incentive under the scheme Vide Notification S.O. 2199(E) dated 04/07/2017.

- L5 category has been included in the Retrofitment category vide Notification S.O. 2198(E) dated 12/07/2017.
- Fully Electric Bus has also been included for demand incentive under the Scheme Vide Notification S.O. 3012(E) dated 12/09/2017.

In addition to above said amendments, recently the Department had announced the launch of public & shared mobility based on electric powertrain, through a system of Expression of Interest (EoI), offering demand incentives in combinations of electric buses, electric 4-wheeler passenger cars and electric 3-wheelers to million plus cities & special category states. This EoI has received tremendous response, whereby the Department received 47 proposals from 44 cities across 21 states having requirement of 3144 E-buses, 2430 E-Four Wheeler Taxies and 21545 E-Three Wheeler Autos. After evaluation of these proposals, eleven (11) cities were selected for funding under the present Expression of Interest as the pilot project. Selected cities are required to finalize the tendering process and issue supply order before 28th February 2018.

Based on the experience gained in the phase-1 of FAME Scheme, it has been observed that non-availability of sufficient charging infrastructure and absence of lithium battery technology in the country are the main impediments for smooth roll out, with the expected outcome, of this scheme. Technology in other critical areas such as motors, controllers are also yet to be fully developed. This adds to costs and makes price of the vehicles uncompetitive.

Closed Fertilizer Plants

1722. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the details of fertilizer plants closed in the recent years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to reopen the closed fertilizer plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof, unit-wise; and

(d) the time by which the closed fertilizer units are likely to be opened along with their targeted production capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No Fertilizer plants have been closed in the recent years. However, in 2002, five units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) located at Sindri (Jharkhand), Talchar (Odisha), Ramagundam (Telangana), Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) & Korba (Chhattisgarh) and 3 Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) located at Barauni (Bihar), Durgapur & Haldia (West Bengal) were closed.

(b) As these units have large infrastructure facilities like sizable land bank, residential and office buildings, railway siding, tied up sources of electricity and water, Gol has decided to revive all closed units of FCIL and HFCL. However, at present Government is reviving five closed units namely Gorakhpur, Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL by setting up of 12.7 Lakhs Metric Tones Per Annum urea plant at each of these units.

(c) and (d) The present status of these units is as under:

Ramagundam Unit:

Ramagundam unit of FCIL is being revived on nomination basis by consortium of PSUs namely Engineers India Limited (EIL), National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL) by setting up a gas based fertilizer plant of 1.27 MMTPA capacity. The Joint Venture agreement signed on 14.1.2015. JV Company named Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited has been formed. Project construction activities are under progress. The project likely to be commissioned by 31.12.2018.

Gorakhpur & Sindri units of FCIL and Barauni Unit of HFCL:

Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni units are being revived by means of a Special Purpose Vehicle of Public Sector Undertakings namely, National Thermal Power Corporation, Coal India Limited, Indian Oil Corporation

Limited and Fertilizer Corporation. India Limited/Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited by setting up gas based fertilizer plants of 1.27 MMTPA capacity each. A Joint Venture company by name • Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL) has been formed. Pre project activities are under progress. The above three projects likely to start production by 2020.

Talcher Unit:

Talcher Unit of FCIL is being revived on 'Nomination basis' by a Consortium of PSUs namely Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd (RCF), Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL), Coal India Ltd (CIL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL) by setting up a coal based fertilizer plant of 1.27 MMTPA capacity. A JV Company Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL) has been formed. The Talcher project likely to start production by 2021.

Ratio of Police to Population

1723. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present ratio of police to population in the country and the details thereof, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether a considerable gap exists in the number of police to population and if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to increase police to population ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2017, the present ratio of police to population in the country is 151 against sanctioned ratio of 193 for per one lakh population. State and UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The sanctioned and actual strength of police personnel at all India level has shown wide variations across the country. Sparsely populated States such as Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram etc. have the maximum police population ratio as compared to the national average. However, the more populous states have relatively lower Police population ratio.

The reason behind the considerable gap in the said ratio exists due to shortage of police personnel. The vacancies in the service are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, etc. All these factors are recurring in nature and recruitment is a continuous process.

(c) As 'Police' is a State subject falling in List-II of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs to increase police to population ratio in their respective States/UTs. In this regard, Centre advises the States/UTs from time to time.

In so far as vacancies in Indian Police Service (IPS) is concerned the Central Government, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, reviews the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Governments concerned and revises the authorized strength of the IPS for each Cadre, as per rule 4(2) of IPS Cadre Rules, 1954.

Statement

*States/UTs Wise Police- Population Ratio- as on
1.1.2017*

S. No.	States/UTs	Total Police per lakh of population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	107.7	74.8
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82.9	79.2
3.	Uttar Pradesh	187.8	90.4
4.	Assam	200.8	169.6
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	995.5	878.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh*	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	269.7	228.6
8.	Goa	417.5	352.4
9.	Gujarat	168.9	120.2
10.	Haryana	230.0	164.8

1	2	3	4
11.	Himachal Pradesh	237.5	225.4
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	679.8	627.0
13.	Jharkhand	251.4	175.0
14.	Karnataka	183.2	145.1
15.	Kerala	178.2	174.5
16.	Madhya Pradesh	147.3	125.4
17.	Maharashtra	198.7	186.5
18.	Manipur	1252.5	962.7
19.	Meghalaya	549.2	442.7
20.	Mizoram	916.5	702.1
21.	Nagaland	900.8	965.8
22.	Odisha	155.7	132.9
23.	Punjab	299.6	275.0
24.	Rajasthan	142.1	121.7
25.	Sikkim	934.1	822.6
26.	Tamil Nadu	195.4	184.2
27.	Telangana*	-	-
28.	Tripura	712.0	619.7
29.	Uttarakhand	197.0	186.3
30.	West Bengal	143.4	102.4
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	803.6	705.9
32.	Chandigarh	369.9	325.4
33.	Delhi	390.0	383.3
34.	Daman and Diu	147.9	113.6
35.	Lakshadweep	685.4	492.7
36.	Puducherry	249.5	220.1
All India Total		192.87	150.75

* Disaggregate data of population/Area for Andhra Pradesh & Telangana not available

Sources: BPR&D

[Translation]

Price of Essential Drugs

1724. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge difference/ anomalies in the prices of essential drugs in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any success has been achieved by the Government through the campaigns launched under the present policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make the essential drugs available at affordable prices to the people?

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) No, Madam. The price notification of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is followed by the pharmaceutical companies in general. Notices are issued to the pharmaceutical companies who are violating the notified price and overcharging patients under various provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) / Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) read with Section 7A of Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

DPCO, 2013 provides for fixing ceiling prices of essential drugs which are part of National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM). NPPA has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 essential formulations under revised schedule of DPCO, 2013 resulting in the reduction of the prices as follows:

*Reduction in Ceiling Prices of Scheduled Formulations
With Respect to Maximum Price Under
NELM 2015 as on 28.2.2018*

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

1	2
10<=15%	98
15<=20%	98
20<=25%	93
25<=30%	65
30<=35%	46
35<=40%	24
Above 40%	59
Total formulations in NLEM 2015	851

No person is authorised to sell the scheduled formulation at a price exceeding the ceiling price in the DPCO, 2013.

(b) and (c) NPPA is monitoring the prices of scheduled medicines and 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 and price violation 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)' alongwith the analysis of price data from All Indian Origin Chemists & Distributors Limited - Advanced Working, Action & Correction System (AIOCD-AWACS). NPPA also monitors the maximum retail price of non-scheduled formulations and ensures that the MRP of life saving medicine does not exceed more than ten percent of maximum retail price during preceding twelve months. The fixation of ceiling prices/MRP under DPCO 2013 has resulted in a total estimated saving of ₹11,365.61 crores to the public as follows:

Particulars	Saving to consumer (Rs. in Crores)
1	2
Under NLEM, 2011 from May, 2015 to Feb, 2016	2,422.24
Under NLEM, 2015 from March, 2016 to till date (28.2.2018)	2,643.37

1	2
Coronary Stents in Feb, 2017	4,450
Knee Implants in Aug, 2017	1,500
Para 19 - Cardio and Anti Diabetic in Jul, 2014	350
TOTAL -	Round off to 11365.61

(d) The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy (NPPP), 2012 was notified on 7th December, 2012, with the objective to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines - "essential medicines" at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of pharma industry, thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well-being for all.

[English]

Price of Stents

1725. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has reduced the price of top end stents;

(b) whether it is true that many firms/ pharma companies had withdrawn their top end stents after the price cut;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in its meeting dated 13th Feb, 2017 fixed the ceiling price of the coronary stents at Rs 29,600/- for Drug Eluting Stents (DES) and ₹7,260/- for Bare Metal Stents, resulting in reduction in the prices of coronary stents by upto 85%. The ceiling prices were

later revised to ₹30,180/- for Drug Eluting Stent and ₹7,400/- for Bare Metal Stent with effect from 1-April-2017, considering wholesale price index of 2016. NPPA in its meeting dated 5th February 2018 which continued on 8th February 2018 and 12th February 2018 re-fixed the ceiling prices at ₹27,890 for Drug Eluting Stents and at ₹7,660/- for Bare Metal Stents.

(b) to (d) The sub-committee of the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in its meeting dated 25-Jan-2018 has stated that there is no sufficient evidence of any Drug Eluting Stents (DES) being the superior over any other DES. Hence, the question of calling some brands as top end stent does not arise. As on date, technically no company has withdrawn any brand from Indian market after 12th Feb, 2018.

Ban on Pesticides

1726. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to ban on the chemical, monocrotophos, in pesticides that caused farmer deaths in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is considering of alternatives to these pesticides for farmers in case they are banned, 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) The Registration Committee under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers the pesticides only after evaluating their efficacy and safety to human health and environment. Pesticides used as per approved labels and leaflets are unlikely to pose any harm. Further, technical reviews of registered pesticide/insecticide are being conducted regularly to evaluate its impact for their continued use. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) had constituted an expert committee under the Chairmanship of Anupam Verma to review 66 pesticides, including Monocrotophos. The Expert Committee, inter alia,

recommended monocrotophos to be reviewed in 2018 after completion of certain technical studies.

(c) 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. The Government is implementing "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" (SMPMA) Scheme through 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) established across the country with an aim to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. CIPMCs inter alia, produce biological agents for release in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocate judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort.

[Translation]

Suicides on Metro Lines

1727. SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI:

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

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

(a) whether incidents of suicides on the metro lines are increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any concrete steps to check the said incidents; 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) The cases of death due to persons falling on metro tracks have been reported only in metro rail networks of Delhi. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that 15, 10, 19 and 02 deaths have been reported due to persons falling on metro tracks during the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto 20.02.2018) respectively.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by metro rail administrations to prevent such incidents are listed below:

- (I) Train operators have been asked to be extra vigilant while approaching platform and apply emergency brakes to stop the train whenever suicide attempt is noticed.
- (II) The Security Controller/CISF and Station Controllers have been asked to keep extra vigil on CCTV to identify restless or persons displaying any indication suggesting they may commit suicide.
- (III) Height of railings at platforms of elevated stations has been increased.
- (IV) Platform Screen Doors have been installed in some of the metro stations.
- (V) Security personnel have been deployed at platforms to prevent such incidents.
- (VI) Passengers are advised to keep away from yellow line on platform through regular announcements and random checks by staff.
- (VII) Signages have been placed at the metro stations advising the passengers to keep off the track intimating them that the event may cause life changing injury.

Road Rage

1728. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rise in the incidents of road rage in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered, persons killed/injured during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Haryana;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate new and stringent laws to check the growing problem of road rage in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any scheme to provide any compensation to the family members of the persons deceased or injured in road rage incidents; and

(e) if so, the number of people to whom such compensation has been provided along with the amount of compensation during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As per data collected by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 3,782 and 1,643 cases of road rage incidents were reported in 2015 and 2016 respectively. These incidents resulted in injuries to 4,702 and 1,863 persons and death of 1,388 and 788 persons in the country during 2015 and 2016 respectively. Data for 2017 is yet to be compiled.

Statewise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies, as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. Moreover, there are adequate provisions in the Indian Penal Code and CrPC to deal with road rage incidents. Section 166 & 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provide for grant of compensation to victims of road accidents.

Statement

State/UT wise number of Cases, Injuries and Deaths due to road rage incidents during 2015-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2015			2016*		
		Cases	Injured	Died	Cases	Injured	Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	15	3	52	70	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	54	58	34	49	39
3.	Assam	5	5	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	47	41	7	5	9	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	4	2	2	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	10	9	1	12	12	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46	384	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	264	433	43	319	610	70
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	125	132	63
12.	Karnataka	1	0	1	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	4	4	0	8	7	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	106	556	87	137	130	8
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	1	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	23	28	21	23	28	21
17.	Meghalaya	11	6	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	10	10	4	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	2	14	1	36	14	36
20.	Odisha	2239	2357	852	132	135	58
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	139	86	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	265	272	4	217	220	6
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	151	129	120
28.	West Bengal	455	379	252	285	229	208
Total (States)		3690	4655	1339	1536	1774	641
Union Territories							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	43	47	0	40	22	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	49	0	49	67	67	145
Total (UTs)		92	47	49	107	89	147
Total (All India)		3782	4702	1388	1643	1863	788

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Note: * provisional data

Promotion of Dairy Industry

1729. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) Whether the Dairy industry is facing several challenges like high taxation on dairy products, sub-standard breeds of most cows and buffaloes, lack of organized dairy farms, lack of investment, high pricing of dairy machinery and equipment and duties being imposed on dairy equipment;

(b) Whether the Government proposes to make the investment in dairy sector a part of Corporate Social

Responsibility (CSR) in order to deal with these problems and to increase investment in the dairy sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual output of 165.4 million tonnes during 2016-17. As per Breed Survey Report-2013, the country has 160.39 million Non-Descript Cattle and Buffalo population which is 53.46% of the total bovine population in the country. These bovines have low productivity and are maintained by the farmers on low input and low output basis. In India most of milk is produced by small & marginal farmers and landless laborers by producing 1 to 3 liters of milk per day in their own household level.

- (i) As regards the taxation on dairy products, it is stated that the milk and Indigenous Milk Products like Curd, Lassi, Butter Milk, Chenna or Paneer (other than put in unit container and bearing a registered brand name) are at 0% GST rate. All other dairy products have been placed from 5 to 12% GST rate except Ice-Cream, which has been placed at 18% GST rate, fixed by Govt, of India.
- (ii) Further, the taxation on Dairy Equipment, the Dairy Equipment have been placed from 12 to 28% GST rate, fixed by Govt, of India.
- (iii) As regards the investment in dairy sector, this Deptt's is implementing following schemes;
1. Rashtriya Gokul Mission
 2. National Dairy Plan-I
 3. Central Cattle Breeding Farms
 4. Central Herd Registration Scheme
 5. Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute.
 6. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
 7. National Program for Dairy Development
 8. Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund

(b) As per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, no such proposal is under consideration under section 135 (3) & (4) of the Companies Act, 2013, empowers the Board of the Company, and its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee to select programmes/project/activities to be undertaken, allocation and utilization of CSR funds towards various development activities etc.

(c) Details of part a) are provided in answer (a) itself.

[English]

APMC Regulated Mandis

1730. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) regulated Mandis in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that there is a need to establish more number of markets to prevent distress sales and ensure income security for farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the various measures taken/being taken by the Government to set up adequate number of APMC regulated mandis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The total number Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) regulated mandis in the country is 6639. State wise details of the number of APMC regulated Mandis in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As Agriculture Marketing is a State subject under Constitution of India, establishment of markets falls under the purview of State Governments. 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, which 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.

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), link them with National Agriculture Markets (e-NAM) and exempt from regulations of APMCs.

APMCs including that of new ones in the States have availed assistance for development of mandis infrastructure under various schemes of Government of India such as Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) and Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) of Government of India.

Statement

Statewise Details of Number of APMC's Regulated Mandis in the Country

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total number of APMCs Regulated Mandis
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No APMC Act
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
4.	Assam	226
5.	Bihar	APMC Act Repealed
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	187
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No APMC Act
9.	Daman and Diu	No APMC Act

1	2	3
10.	Goa	8
11.	Gujarat	400
12.	Haryana	281
13.	Himachal Pradesh	56
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	25
15.	Jharkhand	201
16.	Karnataka	513
17.	Kerala	No APMC Act
18.	Lakshadweep	No APMC Act
19.	Madhya Pradesh	545
20.	Maharashtra	902
21.	Manipur	APMC Act not implemented
22.	Meghalaya	2
23.	Mizoram	APMC Act not implemented
24.	Nagaland	19
25.	NCT of Delhi	16
26.	Odisha	436
27.	Puducherry	8
28.	Punjab	435
29.	Rajasthan	454
30.	Sikkim	APMC Act not implemented
31.	Tamil Nadu	283
32.	Telangana	260
33.	Tripura	21
34.	Uttar Pradesh	623
35.	Uttarakhand	58
36.	West Bengal	475
	Total	6639

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

1731. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is being implemented in the country, if so, the details thereof including the date of launching of the Yojana and the details of the States which are implementing the Yojana;

(b) the details of the farmers covered under the Yojana since its inception, State-wise and cropping season-wise and the premium collected from the farmers;

(c) the details of the premium collected by public sector insurance companies and private sector insurance companies since the inception of the Yojana, year-wise, State-wise, season-wise and company-wise;

(d) the details of compensation paid by public sector insurance companies and private sector insurance companies since the inception of the Yojana, year-wise, State-wise, season-wise and company-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has received representations from farmers regarding irregularities in claim disbursements under the Yojana, if so, the details thereof along with 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Keeping in view the welfare of

farmers and to protect them against consequences of crop failure Government of India launched the new improved crop insurance schemes of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from April, 2016. PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance cover from pre-sowing to post-harvest and covers yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks viz. natural fire and lightening; storm, hailstorm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc.; flood, inundation and landslide; drought, dry spells; pests/ diseases etc.

On the other hand, RWBCIS provides insurance protection/claims to the farmers against adverse weather/climatic incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production. To make the scheme simple and affordable, one flat premium rate is charged from the farmer *i.e.* maximum 1.5% for Rabi, 2% for Kharif food and oilseed crops and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops, the balance of actuarial/ bidded premium is shared by the Centre and State on equal basis.

State-wise/season-wise details of farmers covered under the scheme during Kharif 2016 and Rabi 2016-17 seasons are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) State-wise/Season-wise details of premium collected and claims paid by Public and Private Sector insurance companies under PMFBY during 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement-II and claims paid State-wise, season-wise and company-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) During implementation of the scheme some complaints about non-payment, delayed payment and under payment of claims on account of incomplete data from farmers, incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks, discrepancy in yield data, unrealistic assessment of crop loss, delay in providing Government share of funds etc., have been received. As far as possible, all the complaints are being simultaneously addressed by the Insurer and the Government.

Statement – I*State Wise/Season Wise Details of Farmers Covered Under PMFBY/RWBCIS During 2016-17*

Scheme		PMFBY & RWBCIS					
Company		Kharif 2016			Rabi 2016-17		
S. No.	State / UT	No. of Farmers Insured			No. of Farmers Insured		
		L	NL	TOTAL	L	NL	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1553441	65017	1618458	84446	68653	153099
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				324	0	324
3.	Arunachal Pradesh						
4.	Assam	51740	9	51749	8489	27	8516
5.	Bihar	1463358	22074	1485432	1209269	18477	1227746
6.	Chhatisgarh	1251124	148079	1399203	101309	48652	149961
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
8.	Daman and Diu						
9.	Goa	744	0	744	13	0	13
10.	Gujarat	1837952	4487	1842439	132555	198	132753
11.	Haryana	736915	1897	738812	596007	1165	597172
12.	Himachal Pradesh	132219	2394	134613	186423	58017	244440
13.	Jammu and Kashmir						
14.	Jharkhand	169381	659031	828412	31300	18042	49342
15.	Karnataka	1408558	317150	1725708	181204	1209522	1390726
16.	Kerala	23649	7882	31531	29562	16312	45874
17.	Lakshadweep						
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3683457	399569	4083026	2800533	109568	2910101
19.	Maharashtra	3808676	7188722	10997398	280943	727994	1008934
20.	Manipur	5928	2438	8366			
21.	Meghalaya	63	0	63	26	0	26
22.	Mizoram						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Nagaland						
24.	Odisha	1735919	30622	1766541	51701	1994	53695
25.	Puducherry				44	8493	8537
26.	Punjab						
27.	Rajasthan	6230841	673	6231514	3011485	44937	3056422
28.	Sikkim				0	574	574
29.	Tamil Nadu	15870	3	15873	310828	1123435	1434263
30.	Telangana	655012	56306	711318	248532	15972	264504
31.	Tripura	937	944	1881	2242	8405	10647
32.	Uttar Pradesh	3666589	4405	3670994	2982071	17189	2999260
33.	Uttarakhand	162188	13055	175243	66727	19601	86328
34.	West Bengal	1714311	1342409	3056720	1074761	3708	1078469
TOTAL		30308872	10267166	40576038	13390794	3520932	16911726

Statement – II

*State Wise/Season Wise and Public/Private Company Wise Details of Premium Received
Under PMFBY/RWBCIS During 2016-17*

Scheme		PMFBY & RWBCIS							
Season		KHARIF 2016							
Company		PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
Kharif 2016		Rs. Lakh				Rs. Lakh			
S. No.	State/UT	Farmers' Premium	Total Subsidy	Gross Premium	Claims Paid	Fanners' Premium	Total Subsidy	Gross Premium	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5314.38	19049.89	24364.27	1909.49	12797.27	29827.04	42624.31	62234.73
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	410.96	280.49	691.45	501.68
5.	Bihar	4573.60	25600.13	30173.73	0.00	8488.51	73587.39	82075.91	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12753.61	14430.17	27183.78	12888.45
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.73	0.62	7.34	2.68
10.	Gujarat	5905.58	75502.61	81408.19	45636.01	16528.83	132608.29	149137.12	51343.04
11.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12686.04	12923.33	25609.37	23253.27
12.	Himachal Pradesh	155.97	0.00	155.97	135.42	310.07	162.51	472.59	445.64

13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	3782.53	22747.92	26530.45	2027.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19829.79	75820.50	95650.29	100480.97
16.	Kerala	311.88	546.48	858.36	1659.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	21187.09	110521.80	131708.89	71541.50	21065.90	110226.12	131295.77	107821.49
19.	Maharashtra	21427.21	125632.72	147059.93	104479.86	38378.23	225866.86	264245.10	102020.20
20.	Manipur	73.88	285.38	359.00	127.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	2.01	3.05	0.00
22.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13782.83	39492.71	53275.54	42899.27
25.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Rajasthan	22710.07	180032.88	202742.95	144761.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	296.74	172.09	511.87	118.25	257.43	206.42	463.86	86.81
30.	Telangana	3760.64	2164.08	5924.72	4335.39	5224.65	12296.14	17520.78	11300.38
31.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.94	0.16	5.10	8.34
32.	Uttar Pradesh	23444.34	33990.55	57434.89	36421.54	2510.48	4408.25	6918.73	7741.31
33.	Uttarakhand	712.37	364.48	1076.85	737.28	754.23	725.00	1479.23	931.14
34.	West Bengal	5693.97	9386.42	15080.40	2729.14	7575.09	3352.94	10928.03	450.68
TOTAL		119350.25	605997.45	725390.48	416619.74	173366.63	736216.97	909587.34	524410.07

529 Written Answers

PHALGUNA 15, 1939 (Saka)

to Questions 530

Scheme		PMFBY & RWBCIS							
Season		RABI 2016-17							
Company		PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
Kharif 2016		Rs. Lakh				Rs. Lakh			
S. No.	State/UT	Farmers' Premium	Total Subsidy	Gross Premium	Claims Paid	Fanners' Premium	Total Subsidy	Gross Premium	Claims Paid
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	656.05	1442.07	2098.12	5160.66	1128.25	9055.10	10183.35	12219.98
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	1.39	1.62	14.56
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	86.28	86.94	173.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	7329.62	22513.93	29843.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	396.47	1710.96	2107.43	923.47	498.66	2787.66	3286.33	1750.70
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.00
10.	Gujarat	2505.36	3027.01	5532.36	3268.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6966.55	3765.55	10732.10	5224.83
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2234.57	3004.70	5239.27	2609.83	403.03	881.04	1284.07	89.11
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	179.88	430.82	610.71	0.00
15.	Karnataka	4869.13	40530.13	45399.26	0.00	2099.57	19473.87	21573.44	852.74
16.	Kerala	410.03	2048.58	2458.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

18.	Madhya Pradesh	13071.06	34942.93	48013.99	0.00	15968.56	46054.67	62023.24	6571.92
19.	Maharashtra	1839.82	4411.63	6251.45	2843.01	7466.81	47873.99	55340.80	20221.52
20.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Meghalaya	0.30	0.71	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Odisha	453.17	129.09	582.26	84.08	26.51	23.66	50.17	0.00
25.	Puducherry	26.33	283.44	309.77	> 733.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Rajasthan	9225.19	26238.76	35463.95	5540.80	4724.70	9202.59	13927.28	3142.74
28.	Sikkim	0.74	0.28	1.02	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	26360.60	81058.88	107419.48	219270.18	2744.39	12608.97	15353.36	53007.25
30.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3215.35	4681.24	7896.59	219.81
31.	Tripura	23.58	10.21	33.79	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Uttar Pradesh	18657.28	14324.29	32981.57	8381.35	1400.81	6789.39	8190.20	654.88
33.	Uttarakhand	489.47	1112.97	1602.44	1078.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	West Bengal	4232.46	17611.45	21843.91	0.00	5923.57	19317.29	25240.85	0.00
TOTAL		92867.50	254488.95	347356.44	249898.41	52746.90	#####	235694.17	103970.04

Statement – III

Claims Paid to Farmers by Empanelled Insurance Companies during Kharif 2016 Under PMFBY and RWBCIS

Scheme									
Kharif 2016									
S. No.	State / UT	AIC	Bajaj	Chola	Future	HDFC	ICICI	IFFCO	Claims Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1909.49	56293.98				5940.76		64144.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands								0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh								0.00
4.	Assam					318.69			501.68
5.	Bihar	0.00		0.00					0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh							5835.54	12888.45
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								0.00
8.	Daman and Diu								0.00
9.	Goa								2.68
10.	Gujarat	45636.01				51343.04			96979.05
11.	Haryana		11452.69				5264.16		23253.27
12.	Himachal Pradesh	135.42		18.30			7.53	395.45	581.06
13.	Jammu and Kashmir								0.00
14.	Jharkhand	2027.72							2027.72
15.	Karnataka								100480.97
16.	Kerala	1659.08							1659.08
17.	Lakshadweep								0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	71541.50		26.20		94521.43	13010.70	263.16	179362.98
19.	Maharashtra	104479.86				30341.53		51562.37	206500.06
20.	Manipur	127.24							127.24
21.	Meghalaya						0.00		0.00
22.	Mizoram								0.00
23.	Nagaland								0.00

24.	Odisha			6100.15	2556.43	25365.81		42899.27	
25.	Puducherry							0.00	
26.	Punjab							0.00	
27.	Rajasthan	41400.73						144761.84	
28.	Sikkim							0.00	
29.	Tamil Nadu	101.14				86.81		205.06	
30.	Telangana	4335.39	5260.00					15635.77	
31.	Tripura							8.34	
32.	Uttar Pradesh	36421.54				7741.31		44162.85	
33.	Uttarakhand	737.28		599.19		331.95		1668.42	
34.	West Bengal	2729.14		0.00	450.68			3179.81	
TOTAL		313241.52	73006.67	643.69	6550.83	179413.07	57417.07	58056.52	941029.81

Scheme

Kharif 2016

Rs. Lakh

S. No.	State / UT	New India	Reliance	SBI	TATA	United	Universal	Claims Paid
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh							64144.22
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands							0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh							0.00
4.	Assam		182.99					501.68
5.	Bihar			0.00				0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh		7052.91					12888.45

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0.00
8.	Daman and Diu							0.00
9.	Goa			2.68				2.68
10.	Gujarat							96979.05
11.	Haryana		6536.42					23253.27
12.	Himachal Pradesh			24.36				581.06
13.	Jammu and Kashmir							0.00
14.	Jharkhand							2027.72
15.	Karnataka				43995.95		56485.02	100480.97
16.	Kerala							1659.08
17.	Lakshadweep							0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh							179362.98
19.	Maharashtra		20116.30					206500.06
20.	Manipur							127.24
21.	Meghalaya							0.00
22.	Mizoram							0.00
23.	Nagaland							0.00
24.	Odisha		3866.30	5010.58				42899.27
25.	Puducherry							0.00
26.	Punjab							0.00
27.	Rajasthan					103361.11		144761.84
28.	Sikkim							0.00

29.	Tamil Nadu	17.11							205.06
30.	Telangana		2966.36	3074.01					15635.77
31.	Tripura		8.34						8.34
32.	Uttar Pradesh								44162.85
33.	Uttarakhand								1668.42
34.	West Bengal								3179.81
TOTAL		17.11	40729.62	8111.63	43995.95	103361.11	56485.02		941029.81

Claims Paid to Farmers by Empanelled Insurance Companies during Rabi 2016-17 Under PMFBY and RWBCIS

Rabi 2016-17										Rs. Lakh
S. No.	State / UT	AIC	Bajaj	Chola	HDFC	ICICI	IFFCO	National	Claims Paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	16	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5160.66	411.94			11808.04				17380.64
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands									14.56
3.	Arunachal Pradesh									0.00
4.	Assam									0.00
5.	Bihar									0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	923.47	1750.70							2674.17
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli									0.00
8.	Daman and Diu									0.00
9.	Goa				0.00					0.00
10.	Gujarat									3268.65
11.	Haryana		1681.41			1297.77				5224.83
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2358.70				89.11				2698.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	16
13.	Jammu and Kashmir								0.00
14.	Jharkhand					0.00			0.00
15.	Karnataka								852.74
16.	Kerala	0.00							0.00
17.	Lakshadweep								0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh			551.10	5249.09	0.00	771.73		6571.92
19.	Maharashtra		18103.68					2843.01	23064.53
20.	Manipur								0.00
21.	Meghalaya								0.00
22.	Mizoram								0.00
23.	Nagaland								0.00
24.	Odisha							32.13	84.08
25.	Puducherry	733.61							733.61
26.	Punjab								0.00
27.	Rajasthan	5540.80					3142.74		8683.54
28.	Sikkim	1.38							1.38
29.	Tamil Nadu	122331.48				53007.25			272277.43
30.	Telangana		201.70	18.11					219.81
31.	Tripura	3.06							3.06
32.	Uttar Pradesh	8381.35				654.88			9036.23
33.	Uttarakhand	1078.33							1078.33
34.	West Bengal					0.00			0.00
TOTAL		14651244	22149.43	569.21	5249.09	66857.06	3914.47	2875.14	353868.45

Rabi 2016-17								Rs. Lakh
S. No.	State / UT	New India	Oriental	Reliance	SBI	Sarigam	United	Claims Paid
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh							17380.64
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			14.56				14.56
3.	Arunachal Pradesh							0.00
4.	Assam							0.00
5.	Bihar							0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh							2674.17
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0.00
8.	Daman and Diu							0.00
9.	Goa				0.00			0.00
10.	Gujarat						3268.65	3268.65
11.	Haryana			2245.65				5224.83
12.	Himachal Pradesh		251.13					2698.95
13.	Jammu and Kashmir							0.00
14.	Jharkhand							0.00
15.	Karnataka					852.74		852.74
16.	Kerala							0.00
17.	Lakshadweep							0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh							6571.92
19.	Maharashtra					2117.84		23064.53
20.	Manipur							0.00

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Written Answers

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to Questions 546

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21.	Meghalaya							0.00
22.	Mizoram							0.00
23.	Nagaland							0.00
24.	Odisha	51.95						84.08
25.	Puducherry							733.61
26.	Punjab							0.00
27.	Rajasthan							8683.54
28.	Sikkim							1.38
29.	Tamil Nadu	96938.70						272277.43
30.	Telangana							219.81
31.	Tripura							3.06
32.	Uttar Pradesh							9036.23
33.	Uttarakhand							1078.33
34.	West Bengal							0.00
TOTAL		96990.65	251.13	2260.21	0.00	2970.58	3268.65	353868.45

Higher MSP for Pulses

1732. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee headed by the Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) had recommended higher MSP for pulses and subsidies for farming pulses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken various steps to implement the recommendation of the committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not accepting the recommendations of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The Committee headed by the Chief Economic Adviser (CEA) had recommended the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of gram at ₹40 per kg for rabi, 2016-17, ₹60 per kg each for tur and urad for kharif 2017-18 and that MSPs for other pulses should be increased by the same percent as calculated in their report for tur, urad, and gram. The Committee also recommended that the MSP of tur to be fixed at ₹70 per kg for 2018-19.

The Committee further recommended that to promote production of pulses, efforts to be made to give production subsidies to farmers for growing pulses in irrigated areas of about ₹10-15 per kg via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

(c) to (e) Government had increased the MSPs of pulses for 2016-17 and 2017-18 on the basis of recommendation of CACP, after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. Besides, Government had also announced bonus on pulses for 2016-17 and 2017-18 to incentivize farmers to cultivate pulses. Government had fixed the MSP including bonus of gram at ₹4000 per quintal for rabi, 2016-17. For kharif, 2017-18, the MSPs including bonus of tur and urad had been fixed at ₹5450 per quintal and ₹5400 per quintal respectively. The MSPs fixed by Government for tur and urad for 2017-18 provide returns of 64.3 per cent and

65.4 per cent over all-India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL). The MSP including bonus of masur for rabi, 2016-17 had been fixed at ₹3950 per quintal. The MSP including bonus for kharif 2017-18 for moong had been fixed at ₹5575 per quintal.

Operation Greens

1733. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched "Operation Greens" to address price fluctuations in potato, tomato and onion for the benefit of farmers and consumers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has announced that MSP for kharif crops will be one and half times of their production cost and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to develop 22000 e-linked Gramin Agri Markets and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated therefor;

(d) whether the Government is planning to restructure National Bamboo Mission to promote bamboo sector, if so, the details thereof and the various steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the timeline by which the above schemes/plans will be implemented in the country, State-wise and scheme-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) Yes, Madam. In the budget speech 2018-19, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced launching of "Operation Green" on lines of "Operation Flood" to promote Farmers Producers Organization (FPOs), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management with an allocation of ₹500 crore.

In this regard, consultation with stakeholders was held 05.02.2018 under chairmanship of Secretary, Food Processing Industries (FPI) and on 20.02.2018 under

Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister, FPI to deliberate on the framework and interventions of the "Operation Greens".

Based on the inputs from the various stakeholders, the scheme is under preparation in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(b) The Union Budget for 2018-19 has announced the pre-determined principle to keep Minimum Support Price (MSP) at levels of one and half times the cost of production for Kharif crops also in the lines of that already implemented for Rabi crops in October 2017.

Government has increased MSPs of 6 mandated rabi crops for 2017-18 session on 24th October, 2017 on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP). The MSPs fixed by the Government for rabi crops provide adequate return over weighted average cost of production. The return over weighted average cost of production for MSPs fixed by Government for rabi crops for 2017-18 has been in excess of 50% for majority of rabi crops with return of 112.4% for wheat, 88.4% for rapeseed/mustard, 79.6% for masur, 78.8% for gram and 66.9% for barley.

Earlier in this year Government had increased the MSPs of 14 mandated Kharif crops. The MSPs fixed by Government for 3 kharif crops viz. bajra, tur and urad provide returns of more than 50% over weighted average cost of production.

(c) AS per Union Budget Announcement 2018-19, the Government has decided to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 rural haats into Gramin Agriculture Markets (GrAMs). In these GrAMs, physical infrastructure is targeted to be strengthened using Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and other Government schemes. An Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund with a corpus of ₹2000 crore is targeted to be set up for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure in the 22000 GrAMs and 585 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs).

(d) Budget Announcement for restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) was made with an outlay of ₹1290 crore. The NBM would address complete value chain development of bamboo, for holistic development

of the sector, has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee in its meeting held on 19.01.2018 for implementation from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Though the NBM would be anchored in DAC&FW, a multi disciplinary approach has been adopted by assigning specific roles to concerned Ministries and Departments.

(e) As per details provided in point (a) to (d).

Migration of Farm Workers

1734. SHRI GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of farm workers/labourers have migrated from rural areas to urban areas in search of job due to lack of employment creation in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is planning to create agriculture logistics in rural areas or smaller towns in order to stop people from migrating to big cities 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) The decennial Census conducted by Registrar General of India provides data on migrant workers by place of last residence and industrial category. According to the latest available data on migrant agricultural labourers by place of last residence (Census 2001), the total number of rural to urban migration was 989,747 persons, including 298,657 males and 691,090 females.

(c) Government is implementing various schemes and programmes for creation of various types of post-harvest infrastructure for linking farmers with markets. Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sampada Yojana financial and technical assistance is being provided for setting up of cold storage/ cold chain infrastructure and refrigerated transport vehicle projects. Furthermore, National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) has been launched to create a pan-India electronic trading portal by networking existing 585 APMC Mandis

in a unified national market for agricultural commodities. This innovative market process envisages better price discovery, transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce

Market Assurance Scheme

1735. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to launch a 'market assurance scheme' in consultation with State Governments to prevent farmers from distress selling of their produce below the Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether the Government has sought the views of eminent agricultural scientists or organisations on the proposed 'market assurance scheme'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the roadmap in this regard will be finalized and implemented 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) Concept notes on decentralized mechanisms of procurement including Market Assurance Scheme have been circulated to State Governments/UTs. Pulses, Oilseed and Nutri Cereals, for which, MSP is declared by Government are covered under this concept note and States/UTs will have the latitude to dispose of the procured commodities in the manner they find it most suitable.

[Translation]

Modified Crop Insurance Scheme

1736. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI (PATIL): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modify the crop insurance scheme for making the scheme more profitable for the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the precautions taken by the Government to make the said scheme more effective to protect the farmers from the burden of premium and losses to be incurred due to crop damages;

(d) whether inordinate delay is taking place in the disposal of claims of the farmers; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government for speedy disposal of the claims under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANEHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the welfare of farmers and to protect them against consequences of crop failure Government of India reviewed the erstwhile crop insurance schemes and launched the new improved schemes of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from April, 2016.

PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance from pre-sowing to post-harvest losses and covers yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks viz. natural fire and lightning; storm, hailstorm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc.; flood, inundation and landslide; drought, dry spells; pests/ diseases etc. On the other hand, RWBCIS provides insurance protection/claims to the farmers against adverse weather/climatic incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production. To make the scheme simple and affordable, one premium rate of maximum of 1.5% for Rabi, 2% for Kharif food and oilseed crops and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops is being charged from the farmers, the balance of actuarial/ bidded premium is shared by the Centre and State on equal basis.

(d) and (e) Under erstwhile schemes, delay in claim processing and settlement was primarily on account of delay due to manual process of collection of yield data from field and its communication/transmission to insurance companies for computation of yield loss. This delay in disposal of claims of the farmers has however, largely been arrested under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Under the new scheme specific timelines have been stipulated for various activities including processing and settlement of claims; real-time collection and transmission of yield data through Smartphone/CCE Agri App has been made mandatory from Kharif 2017 season; details of individual farmers captured on National Crop Insurance Portal enable verification, computation of claims and also direct transfer of claim amounts into beneficiary accounts etc. Due to all such measures time taken to settle claims has generally been reduced to an average of within two months after receipt of yield data. However, this does not include claims that are outstanding due to exceptional reasons such as delay in receipt of State share of subsidy, discrepancy in yield data, unavailability of farmer account details etc.

Housing for EWS

1737. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has constructed houses for the economically weaker section of the society under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in urban areas of the country including Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

The year-wise details of sanctions are as under:

Year	No. of Schemes	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Total HUDCO Loan (Rs. in crore)	Total No. of Housing Units
2014-15	-	-	-	-
2015-16	-	-	-	-
2016-17	6	6,985.05	2,710.17	2,02,694
2017-18	3	13958.71	4187.50	2,62,500

No project proposal of any State is pending with HUDCO for sanction.

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of funds sanctioned/utilised and the number of housing units constructed and beneficiaries under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether various States have sought financial assistance from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation during the said period to construct houses for the economically weaker section of the society;

(d) if Go, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the pending project, if any, is likely to be given final shape?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise, including the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, details of central assistance sanctioned & released and housing units sanctioned & completed/constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) As reported by HUDCO, during the said period, HUDCO has been approached by the States of Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana for financial assistance for construction of houses for the economically weaker section of the society under the PMAY(U).

Statement

States/UTs Wise Details of Central Assistance Sanctioned & Released and Houses Sanctioned & Constructed During Each of Last Three and current Year Under PMAY(U) [as on 19th Feb. 2018]

Rs in Crore

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned	Central Assistance Released /Utilised	Houses Sanctioned for beneficiaries				Houses Constructed**
				2014-15*	2015-16	2016-17**	Current year (2017-18)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	9.14	-	-	-	-	609	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10,288.39	1,126.06	1,617	25,28	232	4,89,360	25,285
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.73	57.03	1,536	15	70	4,486	15
4.	Assam	1,040.92	161.07	-	17	24,353	44,997	170
5.	Bihar	2,176.00	638.85	11,276	4,17	46,791	48,157	4,178
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.71	0.71	-	36	3	31	36
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,330.44	261.42	300	3,17	16,963	60,918	3,176
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	45.96	10.89	-	27	858	2,078	278
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	7.16	1.54	-	37	51	410	37
10.	Delhi (UT)	29.91	29.91	-	1,43	164	1,193	1,436
11.	Goa	1.35	1.35	-	65	10	54	65
12.	Gujarat	2,958.01	1,479.56	30,494	57,34	45,380	54,233	57,343
13.	Haryana	1,402.86	145.71	3,226	2,19	979	78,385	2,192
14.	Himachal Pradesh	97.09	37.39	300	19	3,505	38	194
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	152.77	17.60	369	19	5,880	3,261	191
16.	Jharkhand	2,290.83	497.55	3,931	27,31	52,886	90,201	27,319
17.	Karnataka	5,842.98	827.39	23,125	43,17	1,06,810	2,22,517	43,178
18.	Kerala	1,256.39	199.61	2,118	2,56	26,187	53,421	2,569
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,008.75	1,539.01	8,123	33,73	1,57,853	2,49,650	33,737
21.	Maharashtra	2,710.61	915.33	-	25,04	1,24,555	44,200	25,046
22.	Manipur	396.89	159.76	-	19	9,748	16,714	192
23.	Meghalaya	11.85	5.24	-	48	52	728	48
24.	Mizoram	216.02	18.89	142	25	15	3,456	257
25.	Nagaland	229.37	85.40	1,054	46	12,506	5	464
26.	Odisha	1,362.17	306.08	11,235	2,75	26,045	36,346	2,756
27.	Puducherry (UT)	87.59	23.77	-	38	3,855	1,969	38
28.	Punjab	614.53	85.33	-	1,34	42,641	709	1,348
29.	Rajasthan	897.47	398.39	21,908	17,17	3,303	13,715	17,177
30.	Sikkim	7.77	0.29	-	2	1	516	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	6,576.67	1,678.62	4,880	38,10	1,88,588	2,05,709	38,103
32.	Telangana	2,866.35	679.18	1,198	2,06	1,218	1,07,294	2,062
33.	Tripura	1,216.11	431.76	3,005	7,45	42,906	32,955	7,453
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,604.57	498.48	8,409	8,01	11,020	2,75,888	8,016
35.	Uttarakhand	362.82	148.69	3,130	2,09	2,010	10,648	2,096
36.	West Bengal	2,205.94	1,030.36	472	27,53	68,888	1,519	27,538
Grand Total :-		60,452.10	13,498.20	1,41,848	6,03,854	10,26,326	21,56,370	3,33,995

* Includes 1,41,848 houses of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) subsumed under PMAY(U).

** Includes 15,411 houses for beneficiaries from Middle Income Group (MIG) Category under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme.

Prisoners in Jails

1738. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps for quick disposal of the cases of prisoners lodged in jails without conviction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Disposal of cases of undertrial prison inmates vests primarily with the State Government & judiciary. 'Prisons' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Administration and management of prisons is the responsibility of State Governments.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been providing regular guidance to the States and UTs on various issues related to prison reforms. MHA had issued an advisory to all States and UTs which provides for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing free legal aid to undertrials and setting up Lok Adalats/ Special courts in prisons for expediting the review of cases of undertrials. Besides the advisories issued from time to time, Model Prison Manual 2016 was also forwarded by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and Union Territories in May 2016. The Prison Manual has a dedicated chapter on 'Undertrial Prisoners', which provides guidance on the facilities to be provided to undertrials viz. legal defence,

interview with lawyers, signing of Vakalatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been providing free and competent legal services to all under trial prisoners and convicts through its 1070 legal service clinics running in jails all over India. Empanelled Legal Services Advocates and trained Para-Legal Volunteers man these clinics. 9563 Remand Advocates are also providing legal services to arrested persons in criminal courts.

NALSA has issued instructions to all State Legal Services Authorities to set up an Under Trial Review Committees in each of the Districts in their jurisdiction, which meets once in a quarter to review the cases of all under trials who have completed half of the maximum sentence provided for the offences they are charged with. The District Legal Services Authorities have been advised to take prompt action to ensure that bail orders in respect of undertrial prisoners are passed u/s 436 A Cr. PC without delay. NALSA is also promoting plea bargaining for quick disposal of cases falling within the parameters spelt out in the provisions of plea bargaining given in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

[English]

Import of Pharma Ingredients

1739. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to ban the import of foreign pharma ingredients in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the legal, financial and administrative implications, if any?

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) No Madam. However, Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has inspected seven manufacturing sites of bulk drug in China during 30th October, 2017 to 11th December, 2017. On the basis of observations of inspecting team, show cause notices were issued to all the sites and subsequently 'stop import' orders were issued to six out of seven sites and authorized agents and importers were asked to stop import till a satisfactory response is submitted to show cause notices issued. With respect to the seventh site, the port offices are directed to monitor the import of products and draw the samples from every batch of the imported consignment to ensure quality of the product.

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

[Translation]

Agreements with Foreign Countries for Agricultural Cooperation

1740. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) the names of the foreign countries with whom the Government has signed agreement during the last year and the current year for cooperation in agriculture and allied sectors to make the country self dependent in the field;

(b) if so, the details of the activities/exchange with these countries;

(c) whether the agreements provide for constitution of a Joint Working Group comprising of representatives from both the countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the farm products imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Madam, during last year and the current year (till date), Ministry of

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has signed MoUs/agreements with Portugal on 06.01.2017, Kenya on 11.01.2017, Mauritius on 16.01.2017, UAE on 25.01.2017, Poland on 27.04.2017, Palestine on 16.05.2017, Philippines on 13.11.2017, Italy on 06.12.2017 and Iran on 17.02.2018.

The areas for cooperation in these MoUs/Agreements inter-alia include cooperation in research and development, increasing productivity, post-harvest management, value addition/food processing, plant protection, animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries, enhancing trade and mutual exchange,

reciprocal visits of scientists, mutual exchange of technical expertise, exchange of germ-plasm, transfer of technology, setting up of Centers of Excellence in different fields to demonstrate new technologies etc.

(c) Yes, Madam. MoUs/Agreements signed with Portugal, Kenya, Poland, Palestine, Philippines, Italy, Iran provide for constitution of Joint Working Group/Working Group/Agriculture Steering Committee comprising of representatives from both the countries.

(d) Details of India's total imports in Agriculture and allied sectors during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are placed in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

India's Total Agri and Allied Imports

Qty: '000 tonnes Value in Rs. Crores

S. No.	Commodity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	TEA	27.45	388.73	23.72	377.47	24.79	337.13
2.	COFFEE	74.88	930.47	65.61	801.83	78.04	926.78
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	1.96	10.83	1.02	5.91	1.14	7.25
4.	WHEAT	29.49	61.35	517.67	872.59	5749.43	8509.05
5.	OTHER CEREALS	23.40	61.81	206.14	344.31	311.37	493.18
6.	PULSES	4584.85	17062.94	5797.71	25619.06	6608.95	28523.90
7.	TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	1.91	98.16	2.88	137.30	1.97	77.21
8.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED		200.28		193.92		228.06
9.	SPICES	161.07	4391.84	193.44	5399.95	240.39	5757.83
10.	CASHEW	940.81	6599.74	961.67	8701.28	774.30	9027.09
11.	CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	1.72	10.03	1.86	5.60	1.69	3.67
12.	SESAME SEEDS	34.77	379.99	23.60	179.66	69.03	442.15
13.	NIGER SEEDS	0.70	3.73	5.78	44.14	10.47	81.37
14.	GROUNDNUT	0.13	0.49	0.11	0.31	0.33	1.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	OTHER OIL SEEDS	51.35		62.51	218.62	117.16	394.77
16.	VEGETABLE OILS	12701.03	64893.63	15642.33	68676.62	14009.86	73047.67
17.	OIL MEALS	165.10	272.65	255.01	429.91	550.41	974.54
18.	GUERGAM MEAL	0.17	5.84	0.63	13.93	0.18	2.41
19.	CASTOR OIL	0.05	1.81	0.03	1.10	0.09	1.42
20.	SHELLAC	1.77	59.54	0.71	19.48	0.46	13.43
21.	SUGAR	1538.64	3668.21	1943.13	4037.86	2146.15	6868.61
22.	MOLLASES	59.55	29.60	17.27	7.50	13.85	9.05
23.	FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	14.01	611.41	14.33	703.03	14.07	656.31
24.	FRESH FRUITS	858.11	9543.86	839.54	11071.57	1040.19	11240.95
25.	FRESH VEGETABLES	824	11.14	140.73	394.45	8.55	11.12
26.	PROCESSED VEGETABLES		104.20	15.38	120.33	13.38	116.12
27.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES		496.00	38.96	526.49	42.73	548.07
28.	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	63.24	568.66	61.49	574.89	66.76	582.08
29.	COCOA PRODUCTS	65.31	1551.09	5642	1398.91	63.61	1540.31
30.	MILLED PRODUCTS	3.47	17.72	4.39	21.40	3.56	16.22
31.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS		1748.56		1811.12		2116.23
32.	ANIMAL CASINGS	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.80	0.00	0.00
33.	BUFFALO MEAT		0.00	0.50	17.18	0.00	0.00
34.	SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	0.09	8.73	0.05	4.80	0.13	8.50
35.	OTHER MEAT	0.47	19.50	0.50	17.18	0.59	18.99
36.	PROCESSED MEAT	0.17	5.17	0.07	2.75	0.13	4.47
37.	DAIRY PRODUCTS	0.00	375.01	18.23	371.58	16.90	254.76
38.	POULTRY PRODUCTS		38.22		26.42		29.49
39.	FLORICLTR PRODUCTS		113.37	4.77	114.40	5.56	133.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.00	2508.24		2935.85		3581.07
41.	MARINE PRODUCTS	27.58	451.74	50.13	639.77	52.05	635.17
42.	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	9.32	352.58	11.67	354.35	11.53	360.16
43.	JUTE, RAW	44.00	139.58	88.37	363.44	138.84	704.13
44.	JUTE HESSIAN	0.00	177.79		181.41		57.19
45.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	258.90	3101.08	231.81	2566.21	498.74	6337.44
India's total agri and allied imports			12123842		140310.67		164680.56

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

[English]

Coordination Among Various Departments

1741. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a scheme for comprehensive development of Agriculture sector by coordinating various departments;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government thereto;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that agriculture production in various regions are not increasing due to the lack of coordination of various departments;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government for ensuring the coordination of various departments;

(e) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the delay in processing of files from various departments has been adversely affecting the implementation of various schemes; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government to avoid such administrative delays 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) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Agriculture is a State subject and the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector in their respective States. The role of Central Government is to supplement the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. However, efforts are made to converge with schemes of other Departments such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) etc., wherever feasible.

(e) and (f) No such information is available.

Status of CCTNS Project

1742. SHRI NINONG ERING:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and Systems (CCTNS) Project;

(b) whether the establishment of CCTNS have been helpful in tackling the issues such as extortion, kidnapping, drug and substance abuse in the Northeast India;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases reported under such project during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the funds granted and utilised for implementation of CCTNS in the country during the said period, State-wise;

(e) the data of women police stations established under the project; and

(f) whether the Government has taken steps for the speedy implementation of the project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project is under implementation in all States/UTs. 15107 Police Stations out of 15587 Police Stations under the project are using CCTNS Core Application Software. The Central Digital Police Portal has been launched in August 2017. The portal has the facility for national level search on crime and criminal data, crime report generation and facility for the citizens for reporting a crime and seeking police verification. All States/UTs have launched their State Citizen Police Portal for delivering citizen centric police services such as online registering and tracking of complaints, reporting and search for missing persons, lost property including vehicles, employee verification, antecedent verification etc. The period of project implementation and Operation & Maintenance are respectively valid upto March 2018 & March 2022.

(b) and (c) The access to the CCTNS Database is available with the State police/ investigating officers. However, it is difficult to attribute crime solutions in case of extortion, kidnapping, drug and substance abuse solely to the CCTNS system only in any part of the country including North-Eastern States.

(d) The details of state wise funds released and utilized is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Police Stations set up by the States/UTs have been covered under CCTNS project. The Project does not envisage setting up of women Police Stations.

(f) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) have been regularly monitoring implementation of the project and issuing advisories/directives from time to time to the States/UTs in regard to data digitization & migration, fund utilization, connectivity, functioning of disaster recovery centers etc. for successful implementation of the project.

Statement

Details of Funds Released and Utilised

(Figures in Lakh Rupees)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Funds Released till date	Funds utilized as per Utilization Certificates (including interest accruals) received as on 22nd Feb 2018
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	671.35	501.58
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7290.03	7052.08
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1546.12	1586.24
4.	Assam	4113.27	3634.29
5.	Bihar	2584.57	2921.90
6.	Chandigarh	584.56	548.59
7.	Chhattisgarh	4539.27	2991.21
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1118.27	885.29
9.	Daman and Diu		
10.	Delhi	3099.14	1975.10
11.	Goa	937.71	805.29
12.	Gujarat	6781.27	6434.04
13.	Haryana	3659.11	2289.05

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1989.06	1896.43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3080.78	2614.04
16.	Jharkhand	5144.70	5115.68
17.	Karnataka	9058.18	7287.93
18.	Kerala	5263.47	3101.40
19.	Lakshadweep	629.62	228.28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8580.15	7231.59
21.	Maharashtra	11096.10	10780.80
22.	Manipur	1568.91	1591.30
23.	Meghalaya	1099.97	1056.48
24.	Mizoram	1319.95	1278.30
25.	Nagaland	1557.92	1014.66
26.	Odisha	6067.30	4654.86
27.	Puducherry	1054.63	961.24
28.	Punjab	4705.47	1560.99
29.	Rajasthan	3750.47	1830.08
30.	Sikkim	941.76	713.74
31.	Tamil Nadu	12038.34	11897.67
32.	Telangana	6080.73	4784.22
33.	Tripura	1464.14	1346.32
34.	Uttar Pradesh	14191.11	11979.50
35.	Uttarakhand	2468.30	1790.96
36.	West Bengal	5064.07	3339.98
	Total	145139.80	119681.11

Farmers Field Schools

1743. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government organizes Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) to sensitize farmers on pest management;

(b) if so, the number of such FFSs organized during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect farmers from hazardous impacts of inhalation of toxic pesticides?

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 Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, inter alia, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and safe and judicious use of chemical pesticides as a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets. The details of Farmers Field Schools organized during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement 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 Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) for the Period 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

S. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Telangana	6	10	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	8	10
3.	Assam	32	28	32

S. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	11	10	10
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	8	10
6.	Bihar	34	28	30
7.	Chhattisgarh	18	18	18
8.	Goa	8	8	12
9.	Gujarat	19	24	30
10.	Haryana	32	26	34
11.	Himachal Pradesh	32	28	18
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	36	34	24
14.	Jharkhand	28	22	24
15.	Karnataka	16	16	30
16.	Kerala	21	24	24
17.	Madhya Pradesh	26	22	24
18.	Meghalaya	11	9	10
19.	Maharashtra	32	35	47
21.	Manipur	10	10	10
22.	Mizoram	10	10	7
23.	Nagaland	10	8	8
24.	Odisha	30	30	31
25.	Punjab	24	20	28
26.	Rajasthan	32	37	47
28.	Sikkim	10	10	8
29.	Tamil Nadu	12	16	18
30.	Tripura	8	6	8
31.	Uttarakhand	24	22	24
32.	Uttar Pradesh	74	72	88
35.	West Bengal	24	20	32
Total		640	619	712

[Translation]

Indigenous Farming System

1744. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any special steps for the conservation, protection and betterment of indigenous farming systems in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a large number of farmers have left the farming systems in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of incentive and financial packages provided to the farmers for the promotion of farming systems in the country during the said period, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(e) the details of the measures taken/ likely to be taken by the Government for infrastructural development and promotion of agriculture and to popularize it amongst the youngsters 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), (d) and (e) Government has taken steps for the conservation, protection and betterment of indigenous farming systems in the country through the Scheme of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY). The scheme has been implemented since 2015-16 to promote organic farming in clusters mode and make available chemical free inputs to the farmers. Government of India is providing assistance to farmers in all the states including Rajasthan for organic cultivation, certification, labeling, packing, transportation and marketing of organic produce under the scheme of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). In addition, Organic Value Chain Development for organic products from production to marketing is promoted in North Eastern Region through Mission Organic Value Chain Development (MOVCD)

The state - wise details of the funds allocated and released under the Schemes PKVY and MOVCDNER is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Government is organizing training and awareness campaign/workshop creating awareness and educating the farmers/youngsters about organic farming practices in the areas where clusters are formed.

- (i) ₹80,000 per cluster is provided as financial assistance under PKVY scheme for the

mobilization of farmers through different training & exposure visits.

- (ii) Similarly, under MOVCDNER scheme the financial assistance of Rs 8 crore is allocated for North Eastern Region to create awareness and publicity through lead agencies.

- (iii) The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad, a unit under the department undertakes various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes, distribution of literature on organic inputs/ organic farming etc. to educate the farmers. NCOF is also publishing biannual Newsletter "Biofertilizers" as well as quarterly Newsletter called Organic Farming. In addition, various books on production and use of bio-fertilizers have been published in various languages for distribution to the farming community. Radio jingles on organic agriculture are broadcast 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. NCOF has also been organizing Farmers' Training and Field Demonstration (FTFD) programmes on organic farming since 2015-16 in various villages adopted by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament under "Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana" (SAGY), through its Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs). It has completed 300 no. of FTFD in 2015-16 in which a total of 18051 farmers have been benefitted and has targeted 298 no. in the year 2016-17.

- (b) and (c) No such facts has been brought to the notice of Government.

Statement – I

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Assam	220	1413.34	576.39	556.39	997.24	0	0.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	122.06	51.41	51.41	86.13	81.08	81.08
21.	Mizoram	34	218.43	89.08	89.08	154.12	138.65	138.65
22.	Manipur	30	192.73	107.07	107.07	135.99	0	0.00
23.	Nagaland	24	154.18	154.18	154.18	108.79	0	0.00
24.	Sikkim	150	963.64	409.105	301.56	679.94	0	0.00
25.	Tripura	50	321.21	133.84	133.84	226.65	308.83	308.83
26.	Meghalaya	45	289.09	144.55	144.55	203.95	296	159.02
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	706.67	395	345.005	498.62	0	0.00
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	179.88	74.95	74.95	126.92	87.81	26.79
29.	Uttarakhand	550	3533.35	1962.97	1902.21	2493.10	2019.4	1641.29
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	68	485.39	130	0	342.49	0	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	55						
32.	Admin. charges			24.85	0		0	
Total		7263	33763.09	22619.60	18922.63	23822.96	15218.88	9020.78

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs 15632.50 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters Rs 255.69 lakh)

S. No.	Name of the State	No of clusters	2017-18 (Rs. in lakh) 3rd Year			2017-18 (Rs. lakh)		
			Allocation	Release	Expenditure	No. of New Clusters	Allocation for new clusters	Release for new clusters
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	759.88	292.93	0	867	167.03	363.25
2.	Bihar	327	573.86	0.00	0	100	428.28	214.14

3.	Chhattisgarh	188	329.92	0.00	0	12	51.39	25.70
4.	Gujarat	100	175.49	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	4	7.02	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	20	35.10	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	100	175.49	0.00	0	150	642.43	321.21
8.	Karnataka	545	956.43	1088.57	0	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	119	208.83	307.24	0	500	2141.42	1070.71
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	1544.33	0.00	0	500-	2141.42	1070.71
11.	Maharashtra	932	1635.58	0.00	0	326	1396.21	698.10
12.	Odisha	320	561.57	610.60	0	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Punjab	50	87.75	0.00	0	200	856.57	428.28
14.	Rajasthan	755	1324.96	0.00	0	395	1691.72	845.86
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	196.55	194.64	0	0	0.00	0.00
16.	Telangana	300	526.47	0.00	0	390	1670.31	835.15
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	1009.08	0.00	0	45	192.73	96.36
18.	West Bengal	120	210.59	374.07	0	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Assam	220	579.12	1804.19	0	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	50.02	94.50	0	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Mizoram	34	89.50	211.94	0	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	30	78.97	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	24	63.18	128.98	0	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	150	394.86	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	50	131.62	164.81	0	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Meghalaya	45	118.46	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	289.56	797.58	0	100	642.43	321.21
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	73.71	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	550	1447.81	2668.08	0	35	224.85	112.42
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	68	198.89	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	55		235.55	0			
32.	Admin. charges							
Total		7263	13834.58	8973.68	0	3620	12246.79	6403.13

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs 15632.50 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters Rs 255.69 lakh)

Statement – II

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER): State-wise Budget Allocation, Release and Utilization Received During 3 Years

(Rs in Lakhs)

S. No.	States	Total Budget	Amount	Budget	Amount	Budget	Amount	Total Fund released (A+B+C)	Utilized Fund
		allocation	released/ expenditure	allocation	released	allocation	released		
		2015-16	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18		
		A	B		C				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	2439.3	2207.32	526.22	231.98	1423.47	-	2439.30	1635.06
2.	Manipur	1174.42	803.73	1102.88	736.79	1788.42	1501.71	3042.23	2419.99
3.	Meghalaya	2070.24	1293.22	926.1	463.05	940.71	905.16	2661.43	2174.77
4.	Nagaland	1426.74	627.86	1244.85	1244.85	1927.75	1816.39	3689.10	2836.58
5.	Mizoram	1882.43	913.34	1300.35	969.09	583.44	232.582	2115.012	1631.91

6.	Arunachal Pradesh	1301.96	779.31	1053.36	522.65	1181.45	1181.45	2483.42	1735.77
7.	Sikkim	5013.31	4216.08	2077	0	687.88	-	4216.08	2775.51
8.	Tripura	578.58	370.13	594.24	594.24	491.88	493.905	1404.275	1210.31
Total		15886.98	11210.99	8825.00	4762.65	9025.00	6131.197	22050.847	16419.9 0
Office Expenses		-	-	1175.00	105.77	975.00	26.14		
Grand Total		15886.98	11210.99	10000.00	4868.42	10000.00	6157.337		
							550.00	File under submission	
							6707.337		

[English]

Sub-Categorisation of SCs

1745. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly during April 2000 had categorized 59 Scheduled Castes into A, B, C, D Groups allotting 7%, 6% and 1% to A, B, C, D Groups respectively and all were benefitted equally at National Level but Supreme Court had struck it down stating that it needed Constitutional Amendment;

(b) if so, whether any steps has been taken for amending Article 341 of the Constitution;

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

(d) the status of sub-categorization of Scheduled Castes in each State of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly enacted the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes (Rationalisation of Reservation) Act, 2000 categorising 59 Scheduled Castes (SCs) of the State into A,B,C,D groups and allotted 15% reservation meant for SCs in the State to them 1%,7%, 6% and 1% respectively. The Supreme Court in the case of E.V. Chinniah Vs. Andhra Pradesh and Ors. declared the said Act as ultra vires the Constitution.

A National Commission to examine the issue of Sub- categorisation of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh (NCSCSC) had been set up in the year 2006-07. The NCSCSC in its report submitted on 01.05.2008 had recommended amendment of Article 341 of the Constitution to provide for sub-categorisation and de-sub-categorisation of SCs. No decision has been taken in the matter as the Government has decided to elicit views of the major stake holders viz. the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the recommendation of the NCSCSC. In view of judgment of Apex Court in aforesaid case, States cannot sub-categories the Scheduled Castes.

Fertilizer Requirement

1746. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the requirement of fertilizers to Andhra Pradesh for the Rabi season;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the demand made by the State and the amount/quota allocated;

(c) whether there is a shortfall in the quota allocated; and

(d) if so, the details'-thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to mitigate the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. 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. The details of requirement (demand) of fertilizers and the amount/quota allocated (availability) to Andhra Pradesh for the Rabi 2017-18 season are indicated overleaf:

<Figures in LMT>

	Total Projected Requirement (Rabi 2017- 18)	Requirement (upto January 2018)	Availability (upto January 2018)
Urea	8.00	5.70	6.18
P&K (DAP, MOP & complex)	9.71	6.51	9.12

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Availability of fertilizers was adequate.

[*Translation*]

Operation Green for Farmers' Income

1747. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI SHIRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITVAN:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch Operation Green on the lines of operation flood to achieve the targets and aims of doubling the farmers' income by 2022 across the country including Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has finalised the modalities of Operation Green and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any consultations with the stakeholders to determine the contours of Operation Green with an allocation of ₹500 crore with a focus to prevent distress sale by tomato, potato and onion farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is also considering to create infrastructure for natural preservation of tomato, potato and onion crops and promote the farmers producers organizations, agri-logistics processing

facilities and professional management and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme to remove the middlemen and purchase agricultural produce directly from the farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has linked the production areas with the procurement/ consumption centres in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) In the budget speech 2018-2019, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced launching of "Operation Greens" on the lines of "Operation Flood" to promote Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management with an allocation of Rs. 500 crore. The successful implementation of this scheme has potential increase the income of the farmers in the catchment area of tomato, onion and potato crops across the country.

(b) and (c) Ministry had organized two consultations with stakeholders 05/02/2018 and on 20/02/2018 to determine the contours of "Operation Greens". Based on the inputs from the various stakeholders, the modalities of "Operation Greens" are being worked out by the Ministry.

(d) Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare, assistance is provided for development of infrastructure for post-harvest management and marketing such as marketing including establishment cold storages, processing units, pack houses, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere storage, reefer vans, integrated cold chain and setting up ripening chambers. Further, under post-harvest component credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% to @ 50% of the project cost is available. Assistance for creation of cold storage/cold chain component is available to individuals, group farmers/growers/consumer, partnership/ proprietary firms, self-help groups, farmers producer organizations, companies, corporations, cooperatives, cooperative marketing federations, agricultural produce market committees & marketing boards, state governments and local bodies like panchayats.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), implemented by this Ministry, there is several existing schemes such as Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure, Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages and Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities, for creation of preservation and processing infrastructure, processing capacities, logistics etc. for all agriculture produces, including tomato, potato and onion crops.

(e) and (f) Government has launched National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) on 14th April, 2016 with objective to reduce price gap, induce competition and transparency in sale transactions, e-NAM has been implemented in 470 wholesale markets in 14 States in which competitive online bidding system has been introduced for better price realization by the farmers. e-NAM will link production areas with consumption centres in the country.

Further, the Government 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 include setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards. Adoption of these reforms by State, create alternate marketing channels for better price realization by farmers.

Delay in Allotment of Flats

1748. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has not allotted housing units to the applicants so far under the scheme launched 43 years back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that forty three years back it had announced General Housing Registration (SC/ST) Scheme, 1973 for MIG, LIG and Janta flats. Total number of flats allotted under the scheme in the year 1973-1975 was as under:

S. No.	Category	Total Number of flats allotted
1.	MIG	3984
2.	LIG	4427
3.	Janta	4302
Total		12713

DDA has further informed that all the housing scheme of DDA including the one launched 43 years back have been closed and registrants have been afforded due opportunity to seek refund of registration amount, through public notices.

[English]

Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

1749. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:

SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that various crop insurance schemes including Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana are not being implemented properly and despite a large amount of funds being paid as premium to crop insurance companies, the claims of the farmers have hardly been

settled so far, if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective action taken in this regard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of farmers are unable to take insurance due to low target, bureaucraticred-tapism and unwillingness of banks facilitate, if so, the details thereof along with the corrective action taken in this regard;

(c) the details of the empanelled insurance companies/public sector banks involved in farmers crop insurance scheme, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government is considering to revise the funding pattern of PMFBY to 60:40 between the Centre and some States including Odisha like other central sponsored schemes, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Union Government would provide a contingent fund to the States for programme implementation under the Yojana;

(e) the details of the compensation paid by various insurance companies to the farmers of various States including Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh for their crop loss due to natural calamities during the last three years and current year, State-wise; and

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to make changes in Crop Insurance schemes to make them more oriented to climatic adaptation, 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) No, Madam. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is demand driven and therefore, optional for States. It is the States which decide on what areas and how many crops are to be notified under the scheme.

With the launch of PMFBY in April, 2016 the number of farmers covered increased substantially from 485 lakh 2015-16 under erstwhile schemes to 573 lakh in 2016-17. Target is to increase the coverage to 50% of Gross Cropped Area in 2018-19 and the focus is to ensure more coverage of non-loanee farmers through banks, Common Service Centers (CSCs), insurance intermediaries and

directly online on crop insurance portal and to encourage States to notify more crops and areas. As far as claims are concerned, as on date, claims of ₹14433 crore have been approved and about 12949 crore have been paid to about 112 lakh farmers insured during 2016-17. This despite, many implementation challenges during 2016-17 especially since it was the first year of the scheme implementation.

(c) Eighteen general insurance companies including all the five public sector insurance companies have been empanelled for implementation of the PMFBY. However, States/Union Territories (UTs) select the implementing insurance companies from these empanelled companies through transparent bidding process for each season. A list of insurance companies and States/UTs that selected them for implementation of PMFBY during Rabi 2017-18 season is given in the enclosed Statement-I. All financial institutions including banks and Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), which are extending seasonal operational loans/Kisan Credit Card loans for notified crop in notified areas are involved in implementation of the scheme.

(d) No, Madam There is no such proposal under consideration for revising the funding pattern of PMFBY to 60 : 40 between Centre and States or to provide contingent fund to the States for implementation of PMFBY. Not only is the scheme Central Sector Scheme, but, keeping in view the stake of the States in securing the interest of their farmers the Centre and States have an equal share in the premium subsidy.

(e) Details of the compensation paid by various insurance companies to the farmers of various States during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II Details of claims for the current year *i.e.* 2017-18 are not available.

(f) Yes, Madam. The scheme guidelines provide for strict adherence to seasonality discipline including general cut-off date for enrolment for each season and yet give enough scope to the States to modify the cut-off dates for enrolment at the time of bidding/notification keeping in view the need for climatic adaptation and their respective crop calendar. Besides, this scheme alongwith Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) provides risk cover against numerous weather perils.

Statement – I

*List of Insurance Companies and States/UTs that
Selected them for Implementation of PMFBY
During Rabi 2017-18 season*

INSURANCE COMPANIES		STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	
1	2	3	
PUBLIC SECTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES			
1.	AGRICULTURE INSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA LTD.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal	Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal
2.	NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh,	
3.	NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha,	
4.	ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra,	
5.	UNITED INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana,	
PRIVATE SECTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES			
1.	BAJAJ ALLIANZ GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh,	Haryana, Telangana,
2.	BHARTI AXA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Bihar,	
3.	CHOLAMANDALAM MS GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Madhya Pradesh,	

1	2	3	
4.	FUTURE GENERALI INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	-	
5.	HDFC ERGO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha,	
6.	ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.	Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana,	
7.	IFFCO-TOKIO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim,	
8.	RELIANCE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	
9.	SBI GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh,	
10.	SHRIRAM GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	-	
11.	TATA AIG GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Uttar Pradesh,	
12.	UNIVERSAL SOMPO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Uttar Pradesh,	
13.	ROYAL SUNDARAM GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	Assam, Tripura,	

Statement – II*State wise details of Total Claims under various Crop Insurance Schemes for Last 3 Years*

S. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Claims Paid	Claims Paid	Claims Paid
(Rs. In lakhs)				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.86	1.19	14.56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7854.15	33114.64	81524.86
3.	Assam	1340.25	552.18	501.68
4.	Bihar	112472.86	97332.12	0.00
5.	Chhatisgarh	18502.44	69863.15	15562.62
6.	Goa	0.00	14.49	2.68
7.	Gujarat	50424.15	179612.54	100247.70
8.	Haryana	0.79	0.00	28478.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3293.78	3718.86	3280.00
10.	Jharkhand	2912.52	22572.88	2027.72
11.	Karnataka	22263.69	87881.27	101333.71
12.	Kerala	719.96	1411.45	1659.08
13.	Madhya Pradesh	74150.64	480816.31	185934.90
14.	Maharashtra	222821.76	552689.34	229564.59
15.	Manipur	185.13	269.70	127.24
16.	Meghalaya	16.28	0.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	26331.23	178264.07	42983.35
18.	Puducherry	1.76	0.00	733.61
19.	Rajasthan	119085.68	178713.37	153445.37
20.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.38
21.	Tamil Nadu	3599.58	52109.42	272482.49
22.	Telangana	16987.17	35382.78	15855.57
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.24	11.34
24.	Uttar Pradesh	78079.99	144356.97	53199.08
25.	Uttarakhand	4164.41	1800.73	2746.75
26.	West Bengal	17836.36	35770.24	3179.81
27.	Grand Total	783050.45	2156247.95	1294898.26

DAY-NULM Scheme

1750. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has ensured special audit of funds released to States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NULM);

(b) if so, the details of houses along with civic and social infrastructure facilities provided to urban poor including BPL card holders under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban) including subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), State/UT wise including the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether it is a fact that 3095418 houses have been sanctioned to BPL card-holders and out of them only 295991 homes have been completed and only 259462 occupied so far and if so, the reasons for slow progress and non-completion of houses; and

(d) The details of providing shelters and basic amenities to urban homeless and BPL card beneficiaries during the winter season along with the funds allocated State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER/OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) It is incumbent upon states to ensure audit of funds under DAY NULM. The funds are released

to States/UTs, inter-alia, based on submission of documents including Audit Reports.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] to provide central assistance to all States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh (MP) in addressing the housing requirements, inter-alia, of slum dwellers and BPL households. As on 19.02.2018, a total of 39,28,398 houses have so far been sanctioned under PMAY(U) including the subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) across the country including the State of M.P. Out of these, 3,33,995 houses have been completed and 2,92,078 houses have been occupied. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The Scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) of DAY- NULM aims at ensuring availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent (24x7) shelters equipped with basic infrastructure facilities. The funds under Mission are allocated to the States/UTs for implementation of the Mission as a whole including SUH. The inter-se distribution of funds among the components of the Mission is done by States/UTs based on their requirements. Statement-II showing allocation of funds to States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh is enclosed. Details of Shelters sanctioned and made operational by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement – I

States/UTs-Wise Details of Houses Sanctioned, Completed and Occupied Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Including Subsumed Projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

(Rs in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Sanctioned for construction	Houses Completed	Houses Occupied
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	609	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,84,407	25,285	20,287
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,092	15	15
4.	Assam	69,352	170	170
5.	Bihar	1,36,450	4,178	3,693

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	36	36	36
7.	Chhattisgarh	91,001	3,176	2,336
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2,937	278	278
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	461	37	37
10.	Delhi (UT)	1,436	1,436	1,436
11.	Goa	65	65	65
12.	Gujarat	1,99,009	57,343	46,545
13.	Haryana	82,684	2,192	2,192
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,928	194	194
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,510	191	191
16.	Jharkhand	1,54,768	27,319	25,931
17.	Karnataka	3,69,114	43,178	38,449
18.	Kerala	81,768	2,569	2,533
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,59,367	33,737	29,384
21.	Maharashtra	1,70,289	25,046	25,046
22.	Manipur	26,462	192	192
23.	Meghalaya	782	48	48
24.	Mizoram	13,915	257	257
25.	Nagaland	13,565	464	9
26.	Odisha	85,201	2,756	2,476
27.	Puducherry (UT)	5,831	38	38
28.	Punjab	43,393	1,348	1,348
29.	Rajasthan	51,583	17,177	8,159
30.	Sikkim	517	2	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,33,667	38,103	34,597
32.	Telangana	1,90,286	2,062	1,378
33.	Tripura	78,870	7,453	7,453
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,95,597	8,016	7,899
35.	Uttarakhand	18,558	2,096	1,866
36.	West Bengal	1,45,888	27,538	27,538
Grand Total		39,28,398	3,33,995	2,92,078

Statement-II*Allocation of Funds to States/UTs Under
DAY-NULM for 2017-18*

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Allocation 2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2577.96
2.	Bihar	5318.76
3.	Chhatisgarh	2057.31
4.	Goa	129.39
5.	Gujarat	4674.15
6.	Haryana	1801.29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1161.69
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	456.33
9.	Jharkhand	4488.81
10.	Karnataka	4159.85
11.	Kerala	1438.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3810.12
13.	Maharashtra	6559.97
14.	Odisha	2431.83
15.	Punjab	1305.23
16.	Rajasthan	2924.69
17.	Tamil Nadu	8565.71
18.	Telangana	2025.82
19.	Uttarakhand	725
20.	Uttar Pradesh	6900.11
21.	West Bengal	4038.98
22.	Delhi	2315.13
23.	Puducherry	398.82
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.66
25.	Chandigarh	289.92
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27.49
27.	Daman and Diu	23.7
28.	Assam	4900.86

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Allocation 2017-18
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	621.84
30.	Manipur	1022.91
31.	Meghalaya	564.29
32.	Mizoram	1478.62
33.	Nagaland	1086.84
34.	Sikkim	309.31
35.	Tripura	1931.04
Grand Total		82540.08

* Allocation includes unspent balance of previous years

Statement – III*State/UT-Wise Details of Shelters Sanctioned and
Operational Under the DAY-NULM*

S. No.	State Name	Shelters Sanctioned	Shelters Functional
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	47
2.	Bihar	114	31
3.	Chhattisgarh	37	8
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	16	5
6.	Haryana	1	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0
9.	Jharkhand	45	27
10.	Karnataka	42	27
11.	Kerala	26	17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	133	129
13.	Maharashtra	53	17
14.	NCT of Delhi	216	201
15.	Odisha	34	22
16.	Punjab	27	9

1	2	3	4
17.	Rajasthan	98	58
18.	Tamil Nadu	141	102
19.	Telangana	47	22
20.	Uttar Pradesh	92	5
21.	Uttarakhand	12	5
22.	West Bengal	35	6
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
24.	Assam	0	0
25.	Manipur	0	0
26.	Meghalaya	3	0
27.	Mizoram	59	48
28.	Nagaland	2	0
29.	Sikkim	0	0
30.	Tripura	5	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
Total		1331	789

Cost of Organic Farming

1751. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of organic farming is greater than that of farming based on chemical fertilizers and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any policy to popularize organic farming amongst the farmers and farm holders and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the organic farming is giving equal or better yields than the present conventional farming 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) to (c) Cost of organic agriculture largely depends on on-farm generation of inputs. When on-farm organic inputs are used, cost of production per unit area is less by 13% under organic agriculture than inorganic management. However, if organic inputs from outside the farm are purchased and utilized, the cost of production increases by about 15-20 % depending on the nature of inputs used. Integrated Organic Farming System (IOFS) models being developed under NPOF promises to meet 70-80 % of organic inputs within the farm thus reducing the market input cost considerably.

During the conversion period of initial two to three years, yield levels are expected to be low till soil system regains to respond to organic production system especially in the intensive agriculture areas.

The study conducted through on-station experiments of Network Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) and scientific evidences clearly establish that immediate switching over of high intensive agriculture areas to organic systems lead to reduction in crop yields considerably (from 5 to 15%), especially during initial 2 years; before soil system regains and crop yields come to comparable level. In overall, the yield starts improving or comparable with chemical management from 3rd year onwards under organic management. The scientific Packages of Practices (PoP's) for organic production of crops developed through NPOF should be adopted for keeping the crop productivity at comparable or higher level and should be utilized in development schemes.

Government of India has been implementing dedicated schemes of PKVY & MOVCDNER for promotion of organic farming in the country.

ID Proof to Purchase Acid

1752. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made/proposes to make it compulsory for display of licence/identity proof while purchasing of corrosive acids;

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

(c) the details of the measures developed to reduce unauthorised sale of acid in the country;

(d) whether the Government has set up the Central Victim Compensation Fund to treat victims of acid attacks on cashless basis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) In pursuance to the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 129 of 2006 Laxmi vs. U.O.I., draft Model Poison Rules 2013 were formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the same were circulated to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations through a Ministry of Home Affairs' advisory which is available at www.mha.gov.in.

Vide the aforementioned communication, Ministry of Home Affairs had advised all States/ UTs to prepare Poison Rules and requested the following actions would need to be taken immediately in the State/UT, where rules to regulate sale of acid/corrosive substances are not operational, to regulate the existing sales, through wide publicity in the media including in local language:

- (i) Banning over the counter sale of acid/corrosives unless the seller maintains a logbook/register recording the sale of acid which will contain the details of the person(s) to whom acid(s) is/are sold and the quantity sold. The log/register shall also contain the address of the person to whom it is sold.
- (ii) A sale will be made only when the buyer produces a photo ID issued by the Government which also has the address of the person and proves that he/she is above 18 years of age.
- (iii) The logbook/register should also specify the reason/purpose for procuring acid.
- (iv) All stocks of acid must be declared by the seller with the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) within 15 days and in case of undeclared stock of acid, it will be open to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate to confiscate the stock and suitably impose a fine on such seller up to ₹50,000/-.

(v) The concerned SDM may impose a fine up to ₹50,000/- on any person who commits breach of any of the above directions. Educational institutions, research laboratories, hospitals, Government Departments and the departments of Public Sector Undertakings, which are required to keep and store acid/corrosive, shall maintain a register of usage of acid and the same shall be filed with the concerned SDM.

(vi) A person shall be made accountable for the possession and safe keeping of acid in their premises. The acid shall be stored under the supervision of this person and there shall be compulsory checking of the students/ personnel leaving the laboratories/place of storage where acid is used.

'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. (d) and (e) As per Section 357A of Cr.P.C, every State Government in Coordination with the Central Government shall prepare a victim compensation scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. All the State/Union Territories have notified victim compensation scheme in their respective State/UT. Under the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) scheme, financial assistance of ₹200 Crores, as one time grant, has been released to all the States/UTs in 2016-17 to support their respective State Victim Compensation Scheme. A minimum compensation of Rs 3.00 lakh has been prescribed for victim of acid attack under this scheme. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued necessary instructions to all the States/UTs for providing free treatment to the acid attack victim including medicines, food, bedding and reconstructive surgeries. Further, under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, (PMNRF), Rs one lakh in addition to the compensation under State Victim Compensation Scheme, is also being provided by Prime Minister Office to the acid attack victim since 8-10-2016.

[Translation]

Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission

1753. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

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

(a) whether the Government has warned some of the State Governments for unsatisfactory implementation of projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) stating that they will not be receiving any financial assistance in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the States regarding utilization of funds under JNNURM; and

(d) if so, the names of States which have failed to utilize the funds so far along with the action taken against such States by the Government?

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

(c) and (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 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.

The Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JnNURM have come to an end in March 2012 which was extended upto 31 March, 2017. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for JnNURM, decided that no central grant would be available after March 2017 for components of

JnNURM for ongoing projects and any spill over liability on cost of projects will have to be borne by the respective State/UT Governments from their own sources.

Price Rise of Essential Commodities

1754. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANE:

PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

DR. P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(a) whether despite efforts being made by the Government to control prices of essential commodities including sugar, edible oils, foodgrains and vegetables, the price of these commodities are continuously increasing which is creating a big gap between the rates of price increase and per-capita income, if so, the details of prices of essential commodities including foodgrains, edible oil, sugar and vegetables during the last three years in the open market;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take necessary steps to provide more power to the price monitoring regulatory authority to improve the availability of essential commodities and to control their prices;

(c) whether it is true that the prices of essential food items are rising continuously due to which common consumers are not able to buy food items in adequate quantity;

(d) the retail inflation in the month of December, 2017 and the extent to which it has successfully been reduced at present, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to check the price rise?

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 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The price trends and availability of select essential food items are monitored on regular basis at the highest levels, including by Committee of Secretaries, Inter Ministerial Committee etc. for appropriate policy intervention.

(c) Prices are determined by various factors such as demand-supply mismatch, weather conditions affecting production and availability, seasonal fluctuations in market arrivals, increase in transportation costs, supply chain constraints, etc. As on 28.02.2018, the all India daily average retail prices as reported by State Food Civil Supplies Departments were lower for some of the food items like sugar, groundnut oil, mustard oil, sunflower oil compared to the prices year ago while it was higher for some other items like rice, wheat, vanaspati oil, soya oil, palm oil, potato, onion and tomato.

(e) Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, inter-alia, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import and export duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Government is implementing Mission for Integrated

Development of Horticulture (MIDH), for production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including fruits and vegetables through various interventions. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) scheme to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like onion, potato and pulses.

(d) All India inflation rate(%) based on Consumer Price Index(CPI) and Consumer Food Price Index(CFPI), brought out by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) are as under:

Base 2012 = 100		
Month & Year	CPI	CFPI
November, 2017	4.88	4.35
December, 2017	5.21	4.96
January, 2018 (P)	5.07	4.70

(P): Provisional

Statement

All India Daily Average Price (in Rs/Kg)

Commodities	Daily Average Retail Price				Daily Average Wholesale Price			
	Price As On	1 Year Ago	2 years Ago	3 Years Ago	Price As On	1 Year Ago	2 years Ago	3 Years Ago
	28-02-18	28-02-17	28-02-16	27-02-15	28-02-18	28-02-17	28-02-16	27-02-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice	30.37	28.23	27.19	27.42	2717.39	2540.61	2444.3	2460.65
Wheat	24.35	24.08	24.89	23	2158.98	2159.09	2214.21	2058.44
Sugar	41.08	41.97	33.48	33.07	3804.94	3934.58	3106.94	3030.81
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	126.7	132.54	123.37	118.9	11938.24	12366.29	11659.95	11058.61
Mustard Oil (Packed)	107.62	108.95	109.29	100.54	9845.39	9962.99	10138.27	9228.72
Vanaspati (Packed)	79.77	77.15	73.81	76.44	7295.07	7079	6882.26	7023.11
Soya Oil (Packed)	88.26	86.48	80.23	84.42	8178.46	7954.68	7501.7	7753.29

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sunflower Oil (Packed)		94.06	94.56	93.79	95.25	8695.8	8809.54	8910.6	8870.51
Palm Oil (Packed)		74.43	71.62	64.03	67.64	6927.9	6667	6074.53	6291.32
Potato		15.24	13.32	15.83	16.98	1100.95	943.64	1276.13	1243.04
Onion		32.84	14.45	18.27	24.95	2640.79	1072.39	1455.23	1977.46
Tomato		18.16	15.45	17.85	19.2	1294.15	1139.71	1408.68	1408.27

Source:- State Civil Supplies Departments.

[English]

Protection and Care of Cows

1755. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme/programme for rearing, protection and care of cows;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes along with the States where these are being implemented at present and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government provides assistance to various non-Governmental organizations/voluntary organizations/ private organizations engaged in running cowshelters (Gaushalas) for the protection of cows in the country and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): Part (a) to (c) As informed by Animal Welfare Board of India under the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change the Board is promoting animal welfare organization (AWO) including Gaushalas for the protection and care of cattle by providing Regular Grant, Shelter Grant, and Ambulance Grant. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is also implementing following schemes for promotion of rearing of bovines, control of major animal diseases and enhancing feed and fodder availability.

(i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission with aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds and

enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovine population.

(ii) National Dairy Plan-I with the aim of enhancing production of productivity of milch animals and to provide rural milk producers greater access to the organized milk processing centre. The scheme also has focus on development and conservation of 12 indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes.

(iii) Livestock Health and Disease Control for tackling the issues of livestock health assistance is released under the scheme to the States & UTs

(iv) National Livestock Mission having submission on Feed & Fodder Development for increasing fodder availability in the country and Livestock Development with the component for providing insurance coverage to bovines along with other livestock species.

Attack on Minorities

1756. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attack on minorities, in the name of religion, especially on Christian minority community have been reported in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such frequent attacks on the minority community are violation of the fundamental right to freedom of religion; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to apprehend the culprits involved in such attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The available information does not indicate any instance which can be categorically called pre-meditated attack or stated to have been carried out purposely against any member of the minority community.

The Constitution of India guarantees Fundamental Rights including Right to Freedom of Religion under Articles 25 to 28. There are adequate provisions in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) to deal with the offences involving violation of right to freedom of religion. These offences are dealt with under the extant provisions of laws in force.

(c) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes including those against minorities rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Smart City Projects

1757. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the infrastructure expenditure and maintenance expenditure of the smart city projects for the coming years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details regarding the number and nature of projects approved in each smart city covered under Smart Cities Mission, particularly in the State of Bihar and the country in general;

(c) the total investment proposed in each smart-city project and the status of implementation of the approved projects, city-wise; and

(d) whether the proposed allocation is sufficient for the smart city construction work and maintenance and if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The expenditure on infrastructure and

its maintenance has been assessed by the 99 Smart Cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). The Smart City Proposals (SCPs) are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

(b) and (c) Projects are approved by the Smart Cities/ State Governments. The details of nature of projects along with cost for the selected ninety nine cities are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in). The details of projects of Bihar are given below:-

S. No.	City	Details as given in Smart City Proposals (SCPs) of Cities		
		SCP Cost in Rs. Crore	No of Projects in ABD	No of Projects in Pan City
1.	Bhagalpur	1310	19	4
2.	Muzaffarpur	1491	20	3
3.	Patna	2499	37	7
4.	Bihar Sharif	1517	17	3

As report submitted by cities, 3012 projects worth ₹1,38,984 crores have been identified for implementation. Out of which, 753 projects worth ₹24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 287 projects worth ₹14,296 crores. The balance are at DPR stage. The detailed status of implementation of the approved projects is enclosed in the given Statement.

(d) The average size of a Smart City Proposal (SCP) is around ₹2,000 crores. Out of which, ₹1,000 crores is in form of grant by the Central and State Governments in 50:50 ratio. For the balance funds, the Cities have plans to mobilize from collection of user fees, beneficiary charges and impact fees, land monetization, debt, borrowings from financial institutions, including bilateral and multilateral institutions, both domestic and external sources, Private sector through PPPs, Convergence with other Missions, etc. The Financial sources are in the Financial Plan of the Smart City Proposals (SCPs), which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

To bridge the gap between Government (Government of India and State) assistance and requirement of cities, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is:

- Assisting cities to maximize internal sources of revenue such as Property Tax, Advertisement Tax etc.
- Handholding cities to access the bond markets and to prepare Public Private Partnership projects for accessing private funds.
- Enabling Multilateral and Bilateral assistance.

Statement

City Wise Breakup of Progress of Projects

State/ City	Tender Issued		Under implementation	
	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Agartala			3	14.5
Agra	4	58.2	10	576.7
Ahmedabad	3	253	20	1578.2
Ajmer	11	578.1	41	413.9
Aurangabad	1	0.5	0	0
Belagavi	6	19	6	76
Bhagalpur			8	18.2
Bhopal	1	2	27	1413.8
Bhubaneswar	5	1,266.10	20	2214.2
Chandigarh	3	67.4	20	227.3
Chennai	9	241.6	12	83.7
Coimbatore	5	107	5	685.1
Davanagere	10	79.3	5	29
Dharamshala			1	11.4
Faridabad	7	381.4	5	2.9
Gandhinagar	2	11.4	0	0
Guwahati	5	378.6	5	39.3
Gwalior	14	69	9	490.4
Hubli-Dharwad	5	9.1	1	0.01
Indore	6	321.8	68	968.3
Jabalpur	13	470.1	32	420.5

1	2	3	4	5
Jaipur	12	88.5	20	649.58
Kakinada	9	49.7	13	258.7
Kalyan-Dombivali	1	190	5	174.8
Kanpur	3	138.3	2	111.1
Kochi			3	69
Kota	2	582.7	2	96.5
Lucknow	4	129.5	14	173.9
Madurai			1	4.1
Mangaluru	5	29	0	0
Nagpur			9	567
Namchi			2	35.5
Nashik	8	668.7	11	40.6
NDMC	6	408.1	52	569.9
Panaji	3	6.2	12	36.8
Pimpri-Chinchwad	1	20	0	0
Port Blair			1	5.1
Puducherry			1	14.8
Pune	3	266	35	3276.3
Raipur	21	298.9	34	263.7
Rajkot	9	2,039.00	1	69
Ranchi	4	1,414.40	13	1270.9
Rourkela			5	346.5
Salem			2	20
Shivamogga	7	37.1	3	109.3
Solapur	6	266.2	9	32
Surat	9	791	43	2160
Thane	12	363.5	13	299.6
Thanjavur	1	0.1	1	14.4
Tirupati			5	4.5
Tumakuru	7	20	7	6
Udaipur	7	539.6	20	385.7

1	2	3	4	5
Ujjain	9	440.9	14	169.8
Vadodara	5	316.2	35	1648
Varanasi	6	181.2	34	1323.7
Vellore			1	198.4
Vishakhapatnam	10	452.5	26	238.6
Warangal	7	244.9	6	604.3
Total	287	14295.8	753	24511.49

Agriculture Loans

1758. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small farmers are still taking sixty per cent of their agriculture loans from moneylenders, shopkeepers and traders;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(c) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government has any plan to waive the farmers loan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FANNERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTARN RUPALA): (a) and (b) The activity of money lending is regulated by State-specific money lending laws. 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% 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%), Co-operative society (14.8%) and Banks (42.9%).

Among the non institutional sources, agricultural/professional money lenders (25.8%), shopkeepers/traders (2.9%), employer/landlord (0.8%), relatives and friends (9.1%) and others (1.6%) who accounts for about 40% of outstanding loans would not be eligible to get any benefits from debt waiver scheme. The average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household was ₹47000/-(approx.).

(c) 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, during 2017-18, the Government is providing short-term crop loans upto ₹3 lakh for a period of one year to farmers at a

sub-vented 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 on Priority Sector Lending, a target of 18 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, has been prescribed to Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks for lending to Agriculture, within which, a sub-target of 8 percent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for lending to Small and Marginal Farmers. Similarly, in the case of Regional Rural Banks 18% of their total outstanding advances are required to be towards agriculture, within which 8% of total outstanding advances 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 the 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 ₹10,000 to ₹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 ₹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 ₹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 ₹3.80 lakh crore in 2015-16 to ₹5.34 lakh crore in 2016-17, while the number of SMF accounts grew from 5.40 crore to 7.71 crore during the same period.

(d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government on waiver of the farmer's loan.

Rohingya Refugees

1759. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:

SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI
SINGH:

SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rohingya refugees reported to have entered into and are staying in the country;

(b) the measures taken to deal with the crisis and also to deport the said refugees;

(c) whether Rohingyas have submitted any demands for their return to Myanmar;

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

(e) whether there are reports that Rohingya refugees are involved in any antinational activities in the country; and

(f) if so, the details of such incidents reported and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The entry of illegal migrants is clandestine and surreptitious and therefore accurate figures are not available on the number of such illegal migrants.

(b) Detection and deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process. All States/UT Administrations have been advised to sensitize the law enforcement agencies for taking prompt steps in identifying the illegal migrants and taking action against them as per law.

(c) No, Madam

(d) Does not arise

(e) and (f) As per information available, some Rohingyas have been noticed indulging in illegal activities like procuring fake/ fabricated Indian identity documents and human trafficking. Therefore, infiltration of illegal Rohingya migrants besides being burden on the limited resources of the country also aggravates the security challenges posed to the country.

Use of Regional Languages in Documents

1760. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use the regional languages in all the documents which are related to the consumers;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make a rule to use the regional languages in all the documents which are related to the consumers;

(c) whether there is any rule for the use of English language in the said documents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Provisions in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 does not stipulate use of any particular language on the documents related consumers.

Cold Storages Units

1761. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only 7,000 cold storage units across the country and out of these, almost 5,000 were based on outdated technologies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the existing cold storage facilities have low capacity for post-harvest storage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to upgrade the existing cold storage units technically to enhance storage capacity and create cold chain facilities to cut post-harvest losses and ensure a better return to farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) National Horticulture Board has conducted a study on "all India Cold Storage Capacity & Technology-Baseline Survey" through M/s Hansa Research Group Pvt Ltd., Mumbai. The report contains data for cold storages which were constructed up to March, 2013 (i.e. up to 2012-13). As per this report, 5367 cold storages were operational in the country. As per the information available as on 31.12.2017, there were 7845 cold storages with a capacity of 35.88 million MT in the country. Ministry does not have any information that almost 5000 cold storages are based on out dated technologies.

(b) National Center for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare had commissioned a study on "All India Cold Chain Infrastructure Capacity (Assessment of Status & Gap)" conducted by NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.(NABCONS). As per the gap study, the cold chain requirement in the country stands at 35 million tonnes of cold storage vis-a vis available capacity of 32 million tonnes. The study has made the following gap analysis of cold chain infrastructure:

Type of Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirement (A)	Infrastructure created (B)	All India Gap (A-B)
Pack-house	70,080 nos.	249 nos.	69,831 nos.
Cold Storage (Bulk)	34,164,411 MT	31,823,700 MT	32,76,962 MT
Cold Storage (Hub)	9,36,251 MT		
Reefer Vehicles	61826 nos.	9000 nos.	52826 nos.
Ripening Chamber	9131 nos.	812 nos.	8319

The study was primarily based on requirement of fruits & vegetables and has excluded the requirement for milk, meat, marine and processed products.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a central sector Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure in order to arrest post-harvest losses of horticulture & non-horticulture produce and to provide remunerative prices to farmers. In this scheme cold storage can be set up as one of the component. Ministry is implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities from the farm gate to the market. Under the scheme, the Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 35% for general areas and @ 50% for North East States, Himalayan States, ITDP areas and Islands for storage and transport infrastructure and @ 50% and 75%, respectively for value addition and processing infrastructure subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹10 crore per project for setting up integrated cold chain projects in the country. The integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI). Proposals received against the EOI are first evaluated by Technical Committee(TC) and then by Inter-Ministerial Approval committee(IMAC) after that the approval letter are being issued to the project. The scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure

is demand driven and entrepreneur are free to apply for upgradation and modernization of their existing integrated cold chain facilities under the Scheme for Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure.

Further, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of horticulture which also provides assistance for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including setting up of Cold Storages for perishable horticulture produce in rural areas. The assistance is available to an individual or an enterprise through State Horticulture Mission/National Horticulture Board for setting up of maximum 10,000 MT capacity cold storage with the cost norms varies between ₹6,800/MT and ₹10,000/MT. The components are demand/entrepreneur-driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc. through commercial ventures for which assistance @35% of admissible project cost in general areas and @50% in hilly and schedule area is available as credit linked and back ended subsidy.

In addition to above, National Horticulture Board (NHB) is also providing credit link back ended subsidy under its scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products" on all India basis to set up cold storages for Horticulture Produce @ 35% of the capital cost of project in general area and 50% in case of NE, Hills states & scheduled area for a storage capacity above 5000 MT up to 10000 MT. In case of NE

Region w.e.f. 01.04.2017 the storage having capacity above 1000 MT is also eligible for NHB assistance.

[Translation]

Use of Pesticides

1762. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large, medium and small scale industries in the country which produced pesticides;

(b) the per hectare quantum of chemicals/pesticides being used for agriculture production in the country;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the adverse impacts of pesticides on human beings, aquatic plants, aquatic life and soil, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote the production and use of bio-fertilizers by giving the status of industry to bio-fertilizer production 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) No specific information is available with Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage. However, as per the information received from Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, information on selected Technical Grade Pesticides is collected from 32 large and medium scale units only.

(b) As per the Economic Survey 2015-16, India's pesticides usage is 0.5 kg per hectare.

(c) The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. Pesticides used as per approved labels and leaflets are unlikely to cause any harm to human health. In additions, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides for their continued use.

(d) The Government is encouraging the use of organic/bio-fertilizers through various

schemes/programmes viz: National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). Under the said schemes, financial assistance is provided to the State Government for setting up of State of the art liquid/carrier based Bio-fertilizer/Bio-pesticide units and for establishment/strengthening of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing quality control Laboratory. In addition, financial assistance is provided to farmers for Integrated Manure Management.

Facilities to CAPF Personnel

1763. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel in the country, force-wise;

(b) the total number of CAPF personnel died during service and on duty during non-combat causes;

(c) the total funds sanctioned per day for ration of CAPF personnel and officers; and

(d) the details of facilities provided to CAPF personnel including drinking water facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The total number of CAPFs & AR personnel posted in the country, force-wise as on 31.01.2018 is as under :-

Force	Number of personnel posted
CRPF	3,01,041
BSF	2,46,554
CISF	1,42,836
SSB	80,285
ITBP	83,641
Assam Rifle	63,485
Total	9,17,842

(b) As per information received from CAPFs & AR, 4202 personnel died during service and on duty due to non-combat causes during the last three years and current year upto 31.01.2018.

(c) CAPFs & AR personnel and officers (upto the rank of Commandant, who are deployed in field formation

only) are entitled to Ration Money Allowance @ 97.85 per head per day.

(d) The details of facilities provided to CAPF personnel is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Facilities Provided to CAPF Personnel

- (i) Continuous endeavors are made to improve the living conditions of the CAPF personnel, including enhancing the level of their housing satisfaction and appropriate budgetary allocations are also made for this purpose.
- (ii) Forces have taken adequate steps to provide potable drinking water to its troops and families even in remotest areas. Borewells in permanent locations, water supplies from State Water bodies, installing commercial Reverse Osmosis (RO) system and water-harvesting are some of the measures undertaken by the forces for providing water.
- (iii) CAPF personnel deployed at borders are provided with barrack accommodation with cook house, dining hall and toilet blocks. In harsh areas, integrated composite building with central heating and freeze proof toilets are provided. Medical facilities, Air Courier Services, dedicated rail coaches in some major trains, Central Police Canteen, recreation and transit camp facilities are also available to the personnel deployed at borders.
- (iv) Ex-gratia lump-sum compensation @ ₹35 lakhs for death on active duty and ₹25 Lakhs for death on duty, as the case may be, is entitled to the Next of Kin of the deceased personnel.
- (v) Under the Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme, amount @ ₹2250/- pm for girls and ₹2000/- pm for boys is being released to the wards of serving/retired CAPFs, AR and NSG personnel. Prime Minister Scholarship is admissible to 1000 girls and 1000 boys.
- (vi) 5% vacancies are reserved in Group 'C' for compassionate appointments for NoK of the deceased personnel.

- (vii) There is a reservation in MBBS and BDS seats for the wards of CAPFs & AR personnel in Medical Colleges.
- (viii) Central Police Canteens are functioning at various locations in the country.
- (ix) A Welfare & Rehabilitation Board has been established for the welfare and rehabilitation of CAPF & AR personnel and their families including disabled personnel.
- (x) The NOKs of deceased CAPFs & AR personnel who sacrificed their lives for the cause of nation are eligible for 'Operational Casualty Certificate'.
- (xi) The Government has accepted the recommendations of 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) on various allowances, inter alia, Risk & Hardship Allowance, Dress Allowance, Additional Free Railway Warrant/LTC, etc.

Cemented Houses for Slum Dwellers

1764. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide cemented houses to all the slum dwellers in urban cities specially in Delhi/NCR, Purnea, Bihar, Ambedkar Najjar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the details of the timeframe and administrative constraints of the aforesaid plans, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission -Housing for All (HFA) with effect from 17.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses to all urban homeless households by 2022. The

details of construction of cemented houses under PMAY(U) mission for beneficiaries including those of slum dwellers in urban cities specially in Delhi/National Capital Region (NCR), Purnea, Bihar, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) 'Housing' being a State Subject, the Government of India is implementing the PMAY (U) Mission through States/Union Territories (UTs)/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) by assisting them both financially and technically. There is no delay as such on part of the Government of India.

Statement

Details of Construction of Cemented Houses to Beneficiaries Including those of Slum Dwellers in Urban Cities Specially in Delhi/NCR. Purnea. Bihar, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

S. No.	Area/States	City	No. of Houses Sanctioned for beneficiaries	Houses Grounded for construction	Houses Constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Capital Region	Faridabad	331	331	331
2.	National Capital Region	Gurgaon	217	217	217
3.	National Capital Region	Mewat	-	-	-
4.	National Capital Region	Rohtak	1,535	1,233	441
5.	National Capital Region	Sonepat	60	60	60
6.	National Capital Region	Rewari	3,329	40	40
7.	National Capital Region	Jhajjhar	1,348	2	2
8.	National Capital Region	Panipat	32	32	32
9.	National Capital Region	Palwal	402	8	8
10.	National Capital Region	Bhiwani	5,084	3	3
11.	National Capital Region	Mahendragarh	25	1	1
12.	National Capital Region	Jind	1,948	12	12
13.	National Capital Region	Kamal	42	42	42
14.	National Capital Region	Meerut	1,125	508	508
15.	National Capital Region	Ghaziabad	1,322	974	942
16.	National Capital Region	Gautam Budh Nagar	-	-	-
17.	National Capital Region	Bulandshahr	756	104	21
18.	National Capital Region	Baghpat	136	72	-
19.	National Capital Region	Hapur	211	107	-
20.	National Capital Region	Muzaffarnagar	188	129	129

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	National Capital Region	Alwar	1,642	1,442	1,087
22.	National Capital Region	Bharatpur	548	340	20
23.	National Capital Region	NCT Delhi	1,436	1,436	1,436
Total for NCR		21,717	7,093	5,332	
24.	Bihar	Purnea	6,766	2,693	674
25.	Bihar	For entire State	136,450	54,001	4,178
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	3,067	496	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	For entire State	295,597	63,886	8,016
28.	West Bengal	For entire State	145,888	73,937	27,538

[Translation]

Review of Coastal Security

1765. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed coastal security in view of increasing threat from sea routes in coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the strategy adopted by the Government for coastal security system in Coastal States of the country;

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to strengthen coastal security mechanism in Coastal States;

(d) the allocation to coastal areas during each of the last three years for the same; and

(e) the details of high speed steamer boats, hovercraft wireless phones etc. and other instruments sanctioned for the Coastal States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The coastal security is periodically reviewed by the National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against Threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and the Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs respectively. All coastal States/UTs are members of these Committees, wherein relevant matters of coastal security are discussed. The last meetings of the

NCSMCS and the Steering Committee were held on 20.10.2017 and 16.10.2017, respectively.

(b) to (e) Coastal areas of the country are safeguarded by the police forces of the respective coastal States/UTs, which have jurisdiction up to 12 nautical miles from the coast; and by the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and the Indian Navy, with jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone up to 200 nautical miles, including the territorial waters. Thus, there is three-tier security for the coastal areas of the Country.

Coastal Security Scheme has been implemented in phases since 2005, with the objective of strengthening capacity and infrastructure of Police Force of the coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast. Under the scheme, 194 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs) are operational, and Coastal Police has been equipped with 204 boats, 24 jetties, 284 four-wheelers, 554 two-wheelers, 97 check-posts, 58 out-posts, 30 barracks. The Coastal Police is also equipped with navigation/communication equipment, card readers, equipment enhancing night operation capabilities of boats, computer systems, etc.

Details of release of funds during the last three years and the current financial year is as under:

Year	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)
2014-15	37.13
2015-16	48.89

Year	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)
2016-17	24.72
2017-18	13.59

(up to 27.02.2018)

Terrorist Activities

1766. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists have spread their activities in the Jammu region as well as in the Kashmir valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of terrorist attacks carried out on Army and CRPF camps in Jammu region and losses to the lives and properties of the security forces reported therein;

(d) whether there was any intelligence input regarding these attacks;

(e) if so, whether necessary steps were not taken to foil these terrorist attacks;

(f) whether the terrorists have made their influence among the local people of Kashmir and they are helping the terrorists and if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the role of local help in the terrorists attack at Sunjwan Army camp has been disclosed and if so, the details thereof; and

(h) whether the Government has launched any programme or taken measures to check the local youth from disorientation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The number of terrorist violence incidents reported in Jammu and Kashmir, province wise in the year 2016, 2017 and 2018 (till 15.02.2018) is as under:-

Year	No. of terrorists violence incidents in Jammu province	No. of terrorists violence incidents in Kashmir province	Total
2016	12	310	322
2017	8	334	342
2018 (till 15.02.2018)	2	38	40

(c) No CRPF camp in Jammu region has been attacked since 2016. The details of attacks on Army camps in Jammu region since 2016 are as under-

S. No.	Date	Brief on attack	Terrorists killed	Army casualties	
				Fatal	Non Fatal
1.	29.11.2016	Terrorists carried out suicide attack at Army camp, Nagrota	3	7	3
2.	10.02.2018	Terrorists carried out suicide attack at Army camp, Sunjwan, Jammu	3	6	6

(d) and (e) Though there were general inputs that militants may attack on vital installations/ camps in Jammu region but there were no specific inputs about this attack. All such inputs are shared amongst all concerned agencies. Security arrangements are periodically revised based on emerging threats and intelligence inputs.

(f) As per inputs, terrorists are helped by local Over Ground Workers (OGWs).

(g) Terrorists attack of 10.2.2018 at Sunjwan Camp, Jammu are being investigated by National Investigation Agency (NIA).

(h) The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and necessary directions are given from time to time. In order to prevent activities of militants, numerous steps have been taken including strengthening of operational grid with enhanced human intelligence and use of technical

intelligence grid. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy. ₹80,068 crore has been announced under the PM Development Package, 2015.

[English]

Implementation of Food Security Bill

1767. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Security Law has been implemented in all the States of the country, if not, the details of the States which have not implemented this law;

(b) whether any suggestions have come up from the States to amend any part of the Food Security Law and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis and norms on which foodgrains are allocated to States under National Food Security Act, 2013; and

(d) whether the poor people can collect the allocated foodgrains from any State or district under their own quota 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) to (c) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) has been implemented in all the States/Union Territories (UTs) and foodgrains under the Act are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of coverage of population determined for each State/UT under the Act, identification of eligible households by States/UTs within the coverage and foodgrains entitlement of eligible households i.e. 35 kg per family per month for household under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana and 5 kg per person per month for Priority household.

No suggestion for amendment in the Act has been received from any of the States/UTs.

(d) NFSA beneficiaries are attached to a particular fair price shop(FPS) to collect their entitled quota of

foodgrains. However, as part of End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations scheme, Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi, having digitized all ration cards along with linking of Aadhaar numbers and operationalization of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices in all FPSs, have introduced intra-state portability of ration cards. Under this initiative, beneficiaries/households are able to collect their entitled quota of foodgrains from any FPS within the State.

MSP to Small Farmers

1768. SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Support Price (MSP) is given only to the registered farmers;

(b) if so, the alternative (s) available to the unregistered small and marginal farmers to get MSP for their produce;

(c) the procedure laid down by the Government to assist the small unregistered farmers for getting the MSP of their produce;

(d) the names of the crops for which MSP is given at present; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to include more crops under the MSP scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The minimum support prices (MSPs) fixed by the Government for mandated agricultural crops is applicable to all farmers including small and marginal farmers.

(c) Government has taken several steps to ensure MSP to farmers including small and marginal farmers like setting up of procurement centres keeping in view the potential in the areas; creating awareness among the farmers of the MSP operations; encouraging decentralized procurement; adopting e-procurement system; engaging private players in certain States to participate in procurement operations, implementing e-national Agriculture Market (e-NAM), New Model Agricultural produce and Livestock Marketing(Promotion

& Facilitation) Act, 2017 and promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs).

(d) and (e) Government fixes MSPs for 22 mandated agricultural crops (14 major kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, groundnut-in-shell, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed and cotton; 6 major rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed/mustard, and safflower and other commercial crops viz. jute and copra) on the basis of the recommendations of CACP.

In addition, MSPs of toria and de-husked coconut are also fixed by the Government on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra respectively.

There is no proposal of the Government to include more crops under the MSP scheme this year.

[*Translation*]

Pucca Houses

1769. SHRI NAND KUMAR SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Government proposes to provide Pucca houses to all families living in Kutcha houses in the rural areas under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana;

(b) the number of families, living in Kutcha houses in Madhya Pradesh who have been included in SECC-2011 list; and

(c) the time by which pucca houses are likely to be provided to such families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) is administered by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). As reported by MoRD, the Government of India is committed to provide houses to all by 2022. To achieve this objective, the erstwhile rural housing scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into PMAY-G with effect from April 1, 2016. In the initial phase of PMAY-G, 1 crore pucca houses are to be constructed in rural India by March 2019.

The universe of eligible beneficiaries under PMAY-G consists of the houseless and households living in zero,

one or two room houses with kutcha wall and kutcha roof as per the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data, after applying the 13 point exclusion criteria and verification by Gram Sabha, As on February 28, 2018, around 36.79 lakh households have been found eligible to receive assistance under PMAY-G in the State of Madhya Pradesh after due verification by the Gram Sabha and completion of Appellate proceedings.

Common Service Centres for Crop Insurance Policy

1770. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to use Common Service Centres and Post Offices for universal coverage of all the farmers under the crop insurance policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of farmers under debt and not under debt availing crop insurance policy in the country during the last three years and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to cover the remaining farmers under the crop insurance policy?

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) To facilitate the coverage of non-loanee farmers under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) services of Common Service Centres (CSCs) and on line enrolment of non-loanee farmers on National Crop Insurance Portal has already been initiated from Kharif 2017 season. It is proposed that besides CSCs, other Government/semi-Government institutions/ organizations including Post Offices may also be utilized for insurance of non-loanee farmers in future subject to their integration with the National Crop Insurance Portal and approval of competent authorities.

(c) Crop Insurance Schemes are compulsory for farmers availing seasonal agricultural operations loans/ Kisan Credit Card loans from institutional sources, for notified crops in areas notified by the State Governments.

Farmers under debt can avail crop insurance on voluntary basis as non-loanee farmers. State-wise details of loanee and non-loanee farmers, who availed crop insurance during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is demand driven and therefore, optional for States. It is the States which decide on what areas and how many crops are to be notified under the scheme. As

such the coverage of farmers is dependent primarily on the initiatives of the States. That notwithstanding, with the launch of PMFBY in April, 2016 the target is to cover 50% of the Gross Cropped Area by 2018-19 and the focus is to ensure more coverage of non-loanee farmers through banks, Common Service Centers (CSCs), insurance intermediaries and directly online on crop insurance portal and to encourage States to notify more crops and areas.

Statement

State-Wise Details of Loanee and Non-Loanee Farmers who Availed Crop Insurance During Last 3 Years

S. No.	STATES	Kharif 2014			Rabi 2014-15		
		No. of Farmers Insured			No. of Farmers Insured		
		Loanee	Non Loanee	Total	Loanee	Non Loanee	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	656	30	686	97	0	97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	236064	24904	260968	141634	3143	144777
3.	Assam	23787	866	24653	25235	1	25236
4.	Bihar	2286440	8413	2294853	1527513	51716	1579229
5.	Chhatisgarh	964618	9581	974199	92841	1347	94188
6.	Goa	155	0	155	5	0	5
7.	Gujarat	658626	282	658908	1948	0	1948
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	22	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17427	2	17429	113810	531	114341
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1364	0	1364		0	0
11.	Jharkhand	186549	7376	193925	61380	3264	64644
12.	Karnataka	507804	568313	1076117	14301	23398	37699
13.	Kerala	15499	8942	24441	20675	4270	24945
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2522454	2	2522456	2637224	13	2637237
15.	Maharashtra	589623	5180935	5770558	75297	1173974	1249271
16.	Manipur	2316	1156	3472		0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1172	0	1172	838	0	838
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0		0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Odisha	1755725	45183	1800908	117582	0	117582
20.	Puducherry	273	0	273	1268	0	1268
21.	Rajasthan	5865993	4	5865997	4020619	112	4020731
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	19	0	19
23.	Tamil Nadu	37524	7293	44817	315162	347737	662899
24.	Telangana	266121	115746	381867	706823	2269	709092
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	324	0	324
26.	Uttar Pradesh	732030	10	732040	1027335	66	1027401
27.	Uttarakhand	57461	443	57904	20243	1086	21329
28.	West Bengal	1070173	11621	1081794	751320	1208	752528
Grand Total		17799854	5991102	23790956	11673493	1614157	13287650

S. No.	STATES	Kharif 2015			Rabi 2015-16		
		No. of Farmers Insured			No. of Farmers Insured		
		Loanee	Non Loanee	Total	Loanee	Non Loanee	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	435	129	564	349	142	491
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1513382	5909	1519291	171750	26492	198242
3.	Assam	31395	158	31553	14174	9	14183
4.	Bihar	1589982	65237	1655219	1375697	60696	1436393
5.	Chhatisgarh	1164307	39612	1203919	78615	642	79257
6.	Goa	136	0	136	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	500392	1768	502160	1743	267	2010
8.	Haryana		0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28100	722	28822	132738	898	133636
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	137824	398269	536093	47831	5869	53700
12.	Karnataka	383664	501049	884713	26008	299709	325717
13.	Kerala	23272	3197	26469	26431	9435	35866
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3121844	276	3122120	2590010	27892	2617902
15.	Maharashtra	567587	8371405	8938992	102249	3474892	3577141

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur	2436	5078	7514		0	0
17.	Meghalaya	466	0	466	663	0	663
18.	Mizoram		0	0		0	0
19.	Odisha	1981047	171543	2152590	106281	0	106281
20.	Puducherry		406	406	1273	1	1274
21.	Rajasthan	6410036	0	6410036	4546881	0	4546881
22.	Sikkim		0	0	149	0	149
23.	Tamil Nadu	134540	3198	137738	362028	590332	952360
24.	Telangana	877049	71467	948516	374679	11045	385724
25.	Tripura	887	2	889	569	0	569
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1688652	637	1689289	2105944	126	2106070
27.	Uttarakhand	84351	1548	85899	61159	3053	64212
28.	West Bengal	796631	228148	1024779	930633	52377	983010
Grand Total		21038415	9869758	30908173	13057854	4563877	17621731

S. No.	STATES	Kharif 2016			Rabi 2016-17		
		No. of Farmers Insured			No. of Farmers Insured		
		Loanee	Non Loanee	Total	Loanee	Non Loanee	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				324	0	324
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1553441	65017	1618458	84446	68653	153099
3.	Assam	51740	9	51749	8489	27	8516
4.	Bihar	1463358	22074	1485432	1209269	18477	1227746
5.	Chhatisgarh	1251124	148079	1399203	101309	48652	149961
6.	Goa	744	0	744	13	0	13
7.	Gujarat	1837952	4487	1842439	132555	198	132753
8.	Haryana	736915	1897	738812	596007	1165	597172
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132219	2394	134613	186423	58017	244440
10.	Jammu and Kashmir						
11.	Jharkhand	169381	659031	828412	31300	18042	49342
12.	Karnataka	1408558	317150	1725708	181204	1209522	1390726

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
13.	Kerala	23649	7882	31531	29562	16312	45874
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3683457	399569	4083026	2800533	109568	2910101
15.	Maharashtra	3808676	7188722	10997398	280943	727991	1008934
16.	Manipur	5928	2438	8366			
17.	Meghalaya	63	0	63	26	0	26
18.	Mizoram						
19.	Odisha	173S919	30622	1766541	51701	1994	53695
20.	Puducherry				44	8493	8537
21.	Rajasthan	6230841	673	6231514	3011485	44937	3056422
22.	Sikkim				0	574	574
23.	Tamil Nadu	15870	3	15873	310828	1123435	1434263
24.	Telangana	655012	56306	711318	248532	15972	264504
25.	Tripura	937	944	1881	2242	8405	10647
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3666589	4405	3670994	2982071	17189	2999260
27.	Uttarakhand	162188	13055	175243	66727	19601	86328
28.	West Bengal	1714311	1342409	3056720	1074761	3708	1078469
Grand Total		30308872	10267166	40576038	13390794	3520932	16911726

[English]

New Automobile Policy

1771. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame a new automobile policy to attract foreign investments and protect the rights of the companies engaged in the sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Department of Heavy Industry after series of one to one stakeholder consultation has finalized the Draft national Automotive policy and has been made available in the Public Domain

(www.dhi.nic.in) for information of all stakeholders and for seeking their comments. The proposed National Automotive Policy inter alia proposed to:

- Adopt a long-term roadmap for emission standards beyond BSVI and harmonize the same with global standards by 2028.
- Rollout CAFE norms till 2025 and beyond and setup incentives/penalties.
- Adopt a composite criterion based on length and CO₂ emissions to classify vehicles for differential taxation purposes.
- Harmonize automotive standards over the next 5 years in line with WP-29.
- Improve the skill development and training ecosystem, increase accountability of ASDC and implement a Labor market Information System.
- Retain tax exemption on different levels of R&D expenditure with strong audit control.

- Scale-up of indigenous R&D with commercially viable innovations.
- Harmonize A IS and BIS standards on safety critical parts over next 3 years.
- Fast track adoption of Bharat New Vehicle Safety Assessment Program.

Wastage of Foodgrains

1772. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantum of food- grains wasted as recorded by the FCI each year from 2014 to 2017;

(b) the distribution of food wastage statistics, State-wise;

(c) the quantum of fruits and vegetables which go unconsumed or wasted in a year from 2014 to 2017;

(d) the procedure followed to handle the wasted foods not fit for consumption;

(e) the number of warehousing and storage facilities for foodgrains which are mechanised;

(f) the number of the FCI storage facilities that are currently functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(g) the number of storage facilities that have forklifts and hand-pellet trucks?

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) Procured foodgrains are stored in scientific godowns. However, inspite of all precautions, some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable during storage due to various reasons such as storage pests' attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, exposure to rains, floods, etc. A quantum of 24695.5 tons, 18847.2 tons, 3115.7 tons, 8775.6 tons and 2244.74 tons of foodgrains accrued as damage/non-issuable in Food Corporation of India (FCI) during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 (upto 01-02-2018) respectively.

(b) State-wise details of the damaged/non-issuable foodgrains accrued in FCI during for last 4 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), an Institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has conducted a study in 2013-14 sponsored by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India on "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops/Commodities in India". The study included assessment of harvest and post harvest losses of 45 crops and livestock produce. The losses have been assessed in farm operations (harvesting, collection, sorting, grading, drying, packaging and transport) and storage channels (farm, godown/cold storage, wholesaler, retailer and processing unit). As per the study report the details of the quantitative losses of major fruits and vegetables at national level are as under:

S. No.	Crop	Overall Total Loss (%) (Farm Operation + Transport + Storage)
1.	Apple	10.39
2.	Banana	7.76
3.	Citrus	9.69
4.	Grapes	8.63
5.	Guava	15.88
6.	Mango	9.16
7.	Papaya	6.7
8.	Sapota	9.73
9.	Cabbage	9.37
10.	Cauliflower	9.56
11.	Green pea	7.45
12.	Mushroom	9.51
13.	Onion	8.20
14.	Potato	7.32
15.	Tomato	12.44
16.	Tapioca	4.58

(d) Procedure for disposal of damaged/non-issuable foodgrains in FCI is at given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Steel/RCC Silo used for storage of foodgrains in FCI are mechanized. State-wise details of the Silos are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) A number of 1840 food storage depots are functional in the country on January, 2018. The State-wise details of these depots are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(g) No storage facilities with forklifts, hand-pellet trucks is available in FCI.

Statement – I

State-Wise Details of the Damaged/Non-Issuable Foodgrains Accrued in FCI During for Last 4 Years and Current Year

(Fig in tons)

S. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 01-02-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	3909.4	703.7	46.4	0	1526.45
2.	Jharkhand	622.1	2.7	0	0	44.58
3.	Odisha	1084.8	7108.8	25.9	1.4	0.32
4.	West Bengal	12539.9	120.5	12.4	0	0
5.	Assam	180.7	96.6	119.9	205.2	327.71
6.	NEF	1827.8	95.4	210.4	104.9	90.62
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.3	0	0	0	0
8.	Nagaland	32.3	38	10.6	3	0
9.	Delhi	34.3	2.6	16.1	11.9	13.98
10.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	6120	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	72.6	44.6	29.7	8.5	61.14
13.	Rajasthan	13.0	2.8	2.4	124.9	1.30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1109.6	322.0	116.1	47.8	108.52
15.	Uttrakhand	90.0	7.5	0	0	0
16.	Andhra Pradesh	475.5	2262.1	2202.2	5.7	0
17.	Kerala	355	397.7	178.9	88.1	1.50
18.	Karnataka	45.6	747.8	35.2	12.8	24.24
19.	Tamil Nadu	293.8	377.0	30.4	66.4	15.81
20.	Gujarat	444.0	195.2	15.6	119.2	6.31
21.	Maharashtra	1234.1	104.0	56.3	7963.4	13.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Madhya Pradesh	76.9	80.2	0	0	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	250.7	18.0	7.1	12.4	0
Total		24695.5	18847.2	3115.7	8775.6	2244.74

Statement – II

Procedure for Disposal of Damaged Non-Issuable Foodgrains in FCI

On identification of damaged food grains by concerned Technical Assistant at the depot the following procedure of categorization/ disposal are followed:

A. Categorization

1. The three tier categorization at Depot level, Regional level, Zonal level shall be as under:

- (a) On identification/categorization of damaged foodgrains by Technical Assistant/Manager (QC) at the depot, 100% stock should be further categorized by the District Categorization Committee (DCC) consisting of Area Manager, Manager (QC), District Lab, Manager (QC) of concerned depot and Manager (Fin. A/Cs) within 15 days from the date of detection/categorization of damaged foodgrains at depot.
- (b) Regional Categorization Committee (RCC) consisting of Assistant General Manager (QC), AGM (Fin./A/Cs) of Regional Office concerned and Area Manager/AGM (QC) of concerned District will test check 20% of the total stock categorized by the DCC.
- (c) Zonal Categorization Committee (ZCC) consisting of QC officers nominated by ED (Zone), AGM (QC) of R.O. & AGM (QC) Area Manager of the concerned District will test check 5% of the stocks categorized by the DCC within 15 days from the receipt of the report from GM (Region) concerned.
- (d) RCC/ZCC will test check and submit the report with specific recommendations to the General Manager (Region), through their respective offices.

(e) The categorization of damaged foodgrains will be deemed / treated as final only on the receipt of categorization reports of RCC & ZCC by the General Manager (Region).

2. F.C.I. Headquarters deputed Vigilance Squads in case accrual of damaged foodgrain is more than 1,000 MT in a particular Region.

Categorization of damaged foodgrains is based on the % of sound grain.

Category	: %age of sound grains other than foreign matter and damaged foodgrains
Feed-I	: 85% to less than 94% (in wheat) 95% (in rice)
Feed-II	: 70% to less than 85%
Feed-III	: 55% to less than 70%
Industrial Use	: 30% to less than 55%
Manure Use	: 10% to less than 30%
Dumping	: less than 10% (to be offered as Manure before dumping)

Disposal of damaged foodgrains:

- (i) GM (Region) is competent Authority for disposal of damaged foodgrains for quantity where the price received in the tender/auction is above the reserve price.
- (ii) Wherever, the rates of damaged foodgrains received in tender inquiry/ auction are below the reserve price, such rates shall invariably be approved by the next higher authority i.e. Executive Director (Zone).
- (iii) GM. Region can dispose damaged foodgrain under Rate Running Contract but if at any time

- accrual is more than 500 MT, it is to be disposed off through tenders only (Copy of MTF enclosed).
- (iv) F.C.I. has to confirm that the parties involving tender enquiry including State Departments and Agencies have feed stock manufacturing plants.
- (v) Besides above, Executive Director (Zone) shall be competent to take decision on extension of period for lifting of stocks by Registered Parties / RCC holders beyond stipulated period of 30 days provided the concerned parties have deposited the requisite cost of damaged foodgrains as per terms and conditions of the contract. However, this should be decided on merit of each case not in routine.
- (vi) Wherever, the rates of damaged foodgrains received in tender inquiry / auction are below the reserve price, such rates shall invariably be approved by the next higher authority i.e. Executive Director (Zone).
3. RESERVE PRICES

The Reserve Price of damaged foodgrain is as under:-

- (I) Feed -I - 60% of MSP of the Crop Year for Wheat.
- (II) Feed-II - 50% of MSP of the Crop Year for Wheat.
- (III) Feed-III - 40% of MSP of the Crop Year for Wheat.
- (IV) Industrial Use - 30% of MSP of the Crop Year for Wheat.
- (V) Manure - 10% of MSP of the Crop Year for Wheat.
- 10% of derived MSP of the Crop Year for Rice.
- 40% of derived MSP of the Crop Year for Rice.
- 30% of derived MSP of the Crop Year for Rice.
- 10% of derived MSP of the Crop Year for Rice.

Statement -III

State-Wise Details of the SILOS in FCI

S. No.	Location/Place	State	Type	Own/Hired	Capacity in Tons
SILO HIRED BY FCI CONSTRUCTED IN 2008 THROUGH PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP					
1.	Moga	Punjab	Steel	Hired	2,00,000
2.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Steel	Hired	25,000
3.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Steel	Hired	25,000
4.	Bangluru	Karnataka	Steel	Hired	25,000
5.	Kaithal	Haryana	Steel	Hired	2,00,000
6.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	Steel	Hired	50,000
7.	Hoogly	West Bengal	Steel	Hired	25,000
					(Presently not in serviceable)
				Total	5,50,000

S. No.	Location/Place	State	Type	Own/Hired	Capacity in Tons
SILO CREATED BY STATE GOVERNMENT					
1.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh		Steel	50,000
2.	Hoshangabad				50,000
3.	Dewas				50,000
4.	Satna				50,000
5.	Sehore				50,000
6.	Ujjain				50,000
7.	Vidisha				50,000
8.	Bhopal				50,000
9.	Indore				50,000
10.	Ahmedgarh	Punjab		Steel	50,000
11.	Malerkotla				50,000
12.	Sunam				50,000
				Total	6,00,000
OWNED SILOS AVAILABLE WITH FCI					
1.	Kotkapora	Punjab		Steel	25,000
2.	Mandi Govindgarh	Punjab		RCC	20,000
3.	Jagraon	Punjab		RCC	20,000
4.	Moga	Punjab		RCC	20,000
5.	Lucknow	UP		RCC	20,000
6.	Hapur	UP		Steel	10,160
				Total	1,15,160
				Grand Total	12,65,160

Statement – IV*The State-Wise Details of Food Storage Depots Available with FCI as on January, 2018*

S. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered								Total Covered
		FCI owned		Hired					Total Hired	
		State Govt.	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	Private Parties			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bihar	12	2	10	23	15	1	4	55	67
2.	Jharkhand	6	0	2	11	19	0	1	33	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Odisha	22	0	8	22	0	0	0	30	52
4.	West Bengal	23	0	3	0	0	0	7	10	33
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	3	0	0	0	0	5	8	14
6.	Assam	20	2	3	4	1	0	10	20	40
7.	Manipur	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
8.	Nagaland	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
9.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	14	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	20
10.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
11.	Haryana	33	16	17	27	130	0	1	191	224
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	3	0	3	0	0	12	18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	1	0	0	7	0	7	15	31
14.	Punjab	118	1	25	205	186	0	10	427	545
15.	Rajasthan	36	0	24	67	12	0	4	107	143
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45	1	21	99	60	1	0	182	227
17.	Uttaranchal	4	3	5	5	0	0	0	13	17
18.	Andhra Pradesh	24	0	2	1	5	0	1	9	33
19.	Karnataka	22	0	5	19	7	0	1	32	54
20.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	24
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	11	11	10	0	2	34	48
22.	Telangana	11	1	7	5	6	0	0	19	30
23.	Chhattisgarh	21	1	3	12	4	0	0	20	41
24.	Gujarat	14	2	8	0	1	0	1	12	26
25.	Madhya Pradesh	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	21
26.	Maharashtra	13	0	9	24	27	2	1	63	76
27.	Country Total	537	44	169	537	494	4	55	1303	1840

Use of Organic Fertilizers

1773. SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any rule to produce the organic fertilizers compulsorily in the country; and

(b) 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) No such rule has been made. However, production of bio-fertilizers is promoted under different schemes of the Government of India.

[Translation]

Sick Fertilizer Units

1774. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state?

(a) the details of sick fertilizer plants lying closed in the country along with the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revive these plants and if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) located at Korba, Chhattisgarh has also been included under the programme for reviving sick fertilizer plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of modernization programme proposed for public sector fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) At present, no sick Fertilizer plant is lying closed in the country. However, in 2002, five units of FCIL located at Sindri (Jharkhand), Talchar (Odisha), Ramagundam (Telangana), Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) & Korba (Chhattisgarh) and 3 Units of HFCL located at Barauni (Bihar), Durgapur & Haldia (West Bengal) had been consistently incurring losses due to a variety of reasons and were declared sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) in 1992. Government of India (GoI) decided in 2002 to close operations of all fertilizer units of FCIL & HFCL

(b) Steps taken to revive above units are as follows:

Cabinet Committee Economic Affairs(CCEA) in 2007 gave 'in principal' approval to examine the feasibility of revival of the closed units of FCIL and HFCL. Cabinet in 2008 accorded approval for revival of the closed units of FCIL and HFCL subject to non-recourse to Government funding. CCEA in 2011 approved revival of

these units through 'nomination route' by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and through 'bidding route' by the private parties. The revival of Talcher, Sindri and Ramagundam units of FCIL on nomination basis by PSUs and revival of Gorakhpur and Korba Units of FCIL and Barauni, Durgapur and Haldia units of HFCL through 'bidding route'.

CCEA in 2013 approved waiver of GoI loan and interest on FCIL to make the net worth of FCIL positive and to facilitate its de-registration from BIFR. Cabinet in its meeting held on 25.5.2016 approved Financial restructuring of HFCL by way of waiver of the GoI loans and the outstanding interest on GoI loan. This enabled HFCL to get it de-registered from the purview of BIFR.

The Union Cabinet In its meeting held on 13.7.2016 approved to revive Gorakhpur, Sindri & Barauni units by means of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of Public Sector Units namely, National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd (NTPC), Coal India Ltd (CIL), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL) and FCIL/HFCL, through "nomination route".

(c) and (d) Revival of Korba unit would be taken later on after viewing the progress of revival of above mentioned units of FCIL/HFCL, as well as based on the assessment of demand-supply gap of urea in the country.

(e) With the objective of promoting energy efficiency in urea production, Department of Fertilizers notified New Urea Policy -2015 (NUP-2015) on 25th May,2015 and effective from 1st June,2015. On the basis of actual energy consumption and pre-set norms, the units have been divided into three groups and the preset energy norms fixed during earlier policies have been revised for financial years 2015-2016 to 2017-2018. Further, the urea units have been given target energy consumption norms for 2018-19. i.e 5.5 Gcal/MT for Group I units, 6.2 Gcal/MT for Group-II units and 6.5 Gcal/MT for Group-III units. It has been reported that most of the urea manufacturing units are adopting the latest technology for improving their energy efficiency.

Formation of New States

1755. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States formed after independence of the country and the basis of formation of new States in the country; and

(b) whether the Government has received demands from various organisations and the public for formation of Mithila State and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The list of the States formed in India, as per the Constitution, after independence is given in the enclosed Statement. Parliament considers the proposal of formation of States on the basis of merits of each case. The Parliament is empowered by Article 3 of the Constitution to form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State. Demands have been received for formation of Mithila State from various quarters. However, no such proposal is presently under consideration.

Statement

The List of States Formed in India as per the Constitution after Independence

S. No.	Name of the State
01.	Andhra Pradesh
02.	Arunachal Pradesh
03.	Assam
04.	Bihar
05.	Chhatisgarh
06.	Goa
07.	Gujarat
08.	Haryana
09.	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka
13.	Kerala
14.	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Maharashtra
16.	Manipur

S. No.	Name of the State
17.	Meghalaya
18.	Mizoram
19.	Nagaland
20.	Odisha
21.	Punjab
22.	Rajasthan
23.	Sikkim
24.	Tamil Nadu
25.	Telangana
26.	Tripura
27.	Uttarakhand
28.	Uttar Pradesh
29.	West Bengal

[English]

Annual Assessment of Liveability Standards

1776. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:

SHRI BALKA SUMAN :

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

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposal to conduct an 'Annual Assessment of Liveability Standards in Cities', an ambitious national project which involves yearly survey and compilation of a large number of datasets across various indicators, analysis of such data-sets, development of indexes and ranking of cities; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has launched a liveability index which will rank the country's 116 major cities on the basis of the quality of life they offer. The objective of developing these standards is to generate a liveability index and rate cities against these standards to facilitate a competitive environment amongst cities that will result in systematic improvement in the

quality of life, the cities offer to their citizens. The framework includes 79 indicators (57 Core Indicators and 22 Supporting Indicators). These indicators are organised in 15 distinct 'Categories', designed for measuring various institutional, social, economic and physical aspects that affect the quality of life of citizens and determine the 'Liveability' of a city. These indicators are also strongly linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and help in tracking and implementing SDGs. A detailed booklet is available on following web link: [http://smartcities.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Liveability%20Report%20Final%2017%20May\(1\).pdf](http://smartcities.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Liveability%20Report%20Final%2017%20May(1).pdf)

[Translation]

BPL Population

1777. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) the estimated number of people below poverty line in the urban areas;

(b) whether any survey has recently been conducted to ascertain the population of the urban poor and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any comprehensive scheme has been formulated and implemented for urban poverty alleviation;

(d) if so, whether these schemes have failed to address urban poverty issues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE AND OF THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per Poverty Estimates 2011-12 released by the erstwhile Planning Commission, the number of persons living below poverty line in urban areas in 2011-12 was 531.25 lakhs.

(b) A survey to collect data regarding individual and household particulars in urban areas was conducted along with caste enumeration and rural BPL survey by respective State Governments/UT Administrations as combined Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC-2011). In the process, information regarding various individual particulars and households characteristics, viz., main sources of income/earnings, housing/dwelling, amenities,

assets etc., has been collected as per 'respondent based' questionnaire method, with Statutory towns being considered urban areas. Data has been returned in respect of 299.99 million population (65.13 million households). Relevant SECC data corresponding to the questionnaire canvassed in urban areas is in public domain at <http://secc.gov.in>.

(c) This Ministry has been implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. The Mission provides skill training and placement in wage as well as self-employment. It also provides for interest subvention on bank loans for self-employment ventures. Building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor is another focus area for the Mission. Further, the Mission aims at providing permanent shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless and also addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

(d) and (e) Since April, 2014, 10,24,034 persons have been provided skill training, 2,44,996 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual or group micro-enterprises, 2,54,631 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, 1,79,061 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund and 3,45,509 SHGs have been disbursed loans under SHG Bank Linkage Programme. In addition, 789 shelters have been made functional and 1980 cities have completed survey of urban street vendors.

Price Margin of Drugs

1778. SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to fix profit margin for inexpensive medicines as reported in the media and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether heavy profit is being earned by the wholesalers and retailers of drugs in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the works executed by the Committee set up by the Government in 2016 to cap profit margin on drugs as well as the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) 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) No Madam.

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

[English]

Waste to Energy Plants

1779. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated power generation capacity from municipal solid waste in the country and existing capacity of the waste to energy plants currently operational in the country;

(b) the estimated compost generation potential and the existing compost generation statistics in the country;

(c) whether waste processing levels in the country have not increased significantly even after three years of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the waste processing plants constructed/approved in the country under the Swachh Bharat Mission; and

(e) the efforts taken by the Ministry to ensure that municipal solid waste management picks up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per the Taskforce Report on Waste to Energy (WtE) brought out by Niti Ayog in 2014, the estimated potential for WtE is 511 MW per day. The existing capacity of the seven currently operational WtE plants is 88.4 MW per day.

(b) The estimated potential for generation of compost from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is 54 lakh MT per annum. The existing production of city compost from 145 functional plants is 13.11 Lakhs tonnes per annum.

(c) As per available information around 23.73% of total waste is being processed in the country.

(d) There are one hundred and fifty functional Waste to Compost (WtC) plants and fifty six Waste to Energy (WtE) plants under construction.

(e) Various steps taken by Government include financing 35% of the total Solid Waste Management project cost, "handholding by release of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/ Guidelines/ Compendiums, model Request for Proposals (RFPs) (for procurement of technologies, equipment, consultancy etc), conducting capacity building workshops on Solid Waste Management (SWM).

Distribution of Assets

1780. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has complied with the directives on distribution of assets between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of directives yet to be complied with and the time by which all the directives are likely to be implemented?

THE- MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Schedule IX of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 contains the list of Government Companies & Corporations (89 in number) of which assets and liabilities are to be apportioned between both the Successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Committee, chaired by Ms. Sheela Bhide, IAS (Retired), which is examining the work of apportionment of Assets and Liabilities in respect of the Institutions listed under Schedule IX of the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014, has informed that the Committee has completed work in respect of 71 institutions. In respect of all the institutions listed under Schedule X, the Government of India has sent letters to both the State Governments to furnish the information where terms and conditions have been

finalised in accordance with the provisions of Section 75 of the Act.

Further, Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 3019-3020 of 2016, in the case of Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education (APSCHE), in its order dated 18.03.2016 inter-alia stated that "The assets of APSCHE of the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh, that is assets existing up to the date of bifurcation may be divided between the two successor States in the population ratio of 58:42, as provided under Section 2(h) of the Reorganisation Act, 2014, if the two States are agreeable to the same. If the two States are unable to arrive at an agreement, the Central Government may constitute a committee, which may be directed to arrive at an agreement, in accordance with the provisions of Reorganisation Act, 2014....". Therefore, in pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order, a committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs, comprising of two members from each of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana was constituted for arriving at an agreement, in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganisation Act 2014, in respect of APSCHE. The Committee in its meeting held on 13.01.2017 observed that both the States agreed that as per the operative part of the Supreme Court order dated 18.03.2016 on APSCHE, consensus among the two States could not be reached. Finally, the Committee issued a speaking order in respect of APSCHE, in respect of its assets.

[Translation]

Measures to Check Extortions by Naxals

1781. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seventh report of the Administrative Reforms Commission has any proposal for setting up of a cell to check the extortion by naxalites;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the various works done in this regard so far along with the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) to (c) The Seventh Report of Second Administrative

Reforms Commission had recommended for setting up of special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cell by the State Police/ State Governments.

The MHA has constituted Apex Level Multi Disciplinary Groups at Central and State Level to choke the flow of funds to Left Wing Extremists in seven States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and Telangana. These groups have officers from National Investigation Agency, Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax, Central Bureau of Investigation, Intelligence Bureau, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and respective State Police Departments as their constituent members.

Data pertaining to action taken by States & cases registered in this regard is not maintained centrally.

[English]

Funding for Housing

1782. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country still has a shortage of 18 million houses for homeless people in India and in order to construct all the required number of houses, India requires \$330 billion of construction funding;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure sufficient funding for 18 million houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per report of the Technical Group (TG-12) on estimation of Urban Housing shortage of the country, total housing shortage at the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan was 18.78 million. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} was launched on 25 June 2015 with the aim to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) for providing houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries of the urban area by the year 2022. As per the demand survey conducted by States/UTs for implementing the PMAY (U), the demand

for housing assessed so far in urban areas is around 12 million. Construction of 12 million houses under PMAY (U) involves central assistance of ₹1,80,000 crore approximately. Average cost of construction comes around ₹5.50 lakh per house. Apart from the central assistance, the funding for construction of these houses is met by States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies and contribution from the beneficiaries.

(c) For construction of houses under PMAY (U), central assistance is being provided through budgetary allocations. In order to ensure sufficient funding, Government has also decided to raise additional fund through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR).

Police Encounters

1783. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of individuals shot dead by police in encounters during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(b) whether such cases have been reported to National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as per the

guidelines off deaths caused in police action and magisterial enquiry has been held; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) On 12.05.2010, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has circulated guidelines to the State Government/ UTs in dealing with cases of deaths occurring in police action emphasizing that all cases of deaths in police action in the states shall be reported to the NHRC by the Senior Superintendent of Police/ Superintendent of Police of the District within 48 hours and subsequent report along with Post-mortem report, Inquest report and findings of the magisterial enquiry/ enquiry by senior officers must be sent within three months. Prompt prosecution and disciplinary action must be initiated against all delinquent officers found guilty in the magisterial enquiry/ police investigation.

State-wise statement of cases registered by the NHRC on the basis of the intimations received in respect of the killing in Police encounter during the last three years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18(up to 15.02.2018) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-Wise Total No. of Cases Registered on the Basis of Intimation Received by NHRC on Death in Police Encounter During 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto 15.02.2018)

State/UT Name	01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015	01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016	01.04.2016 to 31.03.2017	01.04.2017 to 15.02.2018
	Number of Cases Registered	Number of Cases Registered	Number of Cases Registered	Number of Cases Registered
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	3	1
Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	3	2
Assam	82	43	31	15
Bihar	0	2	4	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0
Haryana	2	9	2	4

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	1	2	2
Kerala	0	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	6	3	1	1
Maharashtra	11	3	8	10
Manipur	1	8	3	2
Meghalaya	22	15	10	3
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	6	7	9	6
Punjab	2	2	2	1
Rajasthan	0	0	0	4
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	1	2	1
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	7	5	4	37
West Bengal	3	5	1	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Delhi	2	2	1	1
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	23	48	75	34
Jharkhand	10	17	7	9
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1
Telangana	2	3	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
Grand Total	188	179	169	136

Food Parks/Mega Food Parks

1784. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SURI ANIL SHIROLE:

PROF. RICHARD HAY:

SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:

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

(a) the details of the Food Parks/Mega Food Parks opened/being opened within the country, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of the States which are still uncovered/unconnected with these parks across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to connect these unconnected States;

(d) whether the Government is planning to set up a special fund under the NABARD for these parks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the number of Food Parks/ Mega Food Parks likely to be covered initially thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The State-wise details of the Mega Food Parks sanctioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) in the country including West Bengal, Maharashtra and Kerala are given in the enclosed Statement. There is no Mega Food Park in State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) 12 States / UTs i.e. Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli do not have any Mega Food Park project sanctioned by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(c) The Mega Food Park proposals are received from various stakeholders/investors against Expressions of Interest (EoI) as and when invited by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI). Selection of suitable proposals for the Mega Food Park projects is done, based on the merit, through a stringent appraisal process as per the prefixed criteria prescribed in the scheme guidelines. Recently, MoFPI had issued EOI 02.08.2017 for inviting proposals from the uncovered States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Mega Food Parks. Against this EOI, 10 proposals were received from uncovered States. Out of which, 4 proposals in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh have been selected in order of merit and issued in-principle approval against the vacancies / slots available under the Mega Food Parks Scheme.

(d) and (e) The special fund of ₹2,000 crore has been created in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 2014-15 for providing affordable credit to designated food parks and agro processing units located in the designated food parks. As per the guidelines for operationalisation of this fund, the designated Food Parks include (i) Food Parks sanctioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), Government of India, (ii) Mega Food Parks promoted by MoFPI, (iii) Food Parks/ exclusive food processing industrial estates promoted by State Governments, (iv) Food processing/ agro processing/ multi products SEZs, including de-notified areas of these SEZs, designated by MoFPI and (vi) any other area having developed enabling, infrastructure and designated as Food Parks by MoFPI. MoFPI has notified 176 designated food parks in various States based on the recommendations of the State Government concerned as enclosed in the given statement-II. The details of the projects sanctioned by NABARD under the above food processing funds till date are given in Statement-III

Statement – I

S. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	Date of In-principle Approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved	Amount of grant released	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	121.10	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	49.92*	Completed
2.	Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari	122.60	21.09.2012	16.12.2013	50	37.55**	Under Implementation
3.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	125.25	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	50	15.00	Under Implementation
Arunachal Pradesh							
4.	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Papum Pare	71.83	21.12.2107			SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".	
Assam							
5.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari	80.85	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	45	Operational
Bihar							
6.	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria	127.64	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	50	14.56**	Under Implementation
Chhattisgarh							
7.	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur	124.50	06.09.2012	04.06.2014	50	15.00	Under Implementation
Gujarat							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Surat	117.87	21.09.2012	22.05.2014	50	28.67 **	Under Implementation
9.	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Limited, Mehsana	165.79	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	50	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for release of 1st installment	
Haryana							
10.	Haryana State Industrial & Infra Dev. Corp Limited (HSIIDC), Sonipat	177.59	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50	15.00	Under Implementation
11.	Haryana State Coop. Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED), Rohtak	165.59	03.01.2017			"Final Approval" to IA is under process.	
Himachal Pradesh							
12.	Cremica Food Park Pvt Ltd., Una	99.70	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	50	28.54**	Under Implementation
Jammu and Kashmir							
13.	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama	79.43	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	50	14.03**	Under Implementation
Jharkhand							
14.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi	114.74	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	43.78**	Operational
Karnataka							
15.	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Tumkur	144.33	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	50	48.22**	Completed
16.	Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd., Mandya	113.83	03.01.2017	19.12.2017	50	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for release of 1st installment	
Kerala							
17.	Kerala State Industrial Dev Corpt Ltd (KSIDC), Alappuzha	129.15	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	28.80	Under Implementation
18.	Kerala Industrial Infra. Development Corpt (KINFRA), Palakkad	119.02	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	28.82	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh							
19.	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Khargaoan	131.28	10.10.2011	27.08.2012	50	49.12*	Completed
20.	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	144.12	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	50	2928	Under Implementation
Maharashtra							
21.	Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad	124.52	01.04.2011	08.03.2013	48.82	41.76 **	Under Implementation
22.	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara	139.33	21.09.2012	06.08.2014	50	44.50**	Operational
23.	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Wardha	92.36	31.03.2015	13.01.2016	50	15.00	Under Implementation
Mizoram							
24.	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Aizawl	75.20	19.12.2013	10.06.2015	50	3922**	Under Implementation
Nagaland							
25.	DoysAgri Resources Pvt Ltd, Dimapur.	77.96	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	49.24	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for release of 1st installment.	
Odisha							
26.	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Khurda	134.13	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50	29.30	Under Implementation
27.	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada	80.17	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	50	37.45**	Operational
Punjab							
28.	International Mega Food Park Ltd., Fazilka	130.38	03.08.2010	25.05.2011	50	45	Operational
29.	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., (PAIC) Ludhiana	117.61	31.03.2015	27.11.2015	50	2923	Under Implementation
30.	The Sukjhith Starch & Chemical Limited, Kapurthala	123.72	31.03.2015	06.11.2015	50	15.00	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan							
31.	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer	113.57	21.09.2012	19.02.2014	50	43.18**	Under Implementation
Telangana							
32.	Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Nizamabad	108.95	19.12.2013	10.06.2015	50	29.65**	Under Implementation
33.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Khammam	109.44	31.03.2015	05.02.2016	50	15.00	Under Implementation
34.	Raaga Mayuri Agrovet Pvt. Ltd., Gadwal Jogulamba	124.15	31.03.2015	31.12.2015	50	15.00	Under Implementation
35.	Basavashakti Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Sangareddy	162.45	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	50	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for release of 1st installment	
Tripura							
36.	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd., West Tripura	87.45	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50	43.50**	Under Implementation
Uttarakhand							
37.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Haridwar	95.08	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	50	Completed
	Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd, Udham Singh Nagar	98.08	21.09.2012	23.01.2014	48.12	36.99**	Under Implementation
Uttar Pradesh							
39.	Vindhyachal Attivo Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Mirzapur	163.15	21.12.2017				SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".
40.	Overseas Infrast Alliance (India) Pvt Ltd, Mathura	144.82	21.12.2017				SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".
41.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Noida Pvt Ltd Gautam Budh Nagar	256.17	15.01.2018				SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal						
42.	Jangipur Food Park, Murshidabad	Bengal Mega Ltd.,	132.70	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50 45 Operational

*Srini MFP- 8.00 lakh adjusted due to interest earned on the grant

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

Statement – II

Consolidated List of Food Parks Notified till 31.01.2018

S. No.	State	Name of Designated Food Parks/ Promoters	Location/ District	Category (MFP/ FP/IA/IE/ PP/* EPEP/IGQ*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srini Food Park promoted by M/s. Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mogili Village, Bangarupalem, Chittoor	MFP
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Food Park promoted by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	Kuppam, Dist-Chittoor	FP
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Mega Food Park- Krishna promoted by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC)	Krishna	MFP
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Mega Food Park- West Godavari promoted by M/s. Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt Ltd.	Tundurra Village, Bhimavaram Mandat West Godavari	MFP
5.	Andhra Pradesh	MIP Kopparthi	Kadapa	IA
6.	Andhra Pradesh	IP-Peddapuram	East Godavari	IA
7.	Andhra Pradesh	IP-Peddapuram, Phase-III	East Godavari	IA
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram, Un-developed	East Godavari	IA
9.	Andhra Pradesh	IP Naidupet	Nellore	IA
10.	Andhra Pradesh	IP Valasapalli	Chittoor	IA
11.	Andhra Pradesh	IP Gambheeram	Visakhapatnam	IA
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Growth Centre Bobbili	Vijayanagaram	IA
13.	Andhra Pradesh	IP Gollapuram	Anantapur	IA
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Spices Park	Guntur	IA

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Nekkanti Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by M/s Nekkanti Sea Foods Ltd and M/s RVR Projects Pvt Ltd	SPSR Nellore	MFP
16.	Andhra Pradesh	SH Food Processing Pvt Ltd promoted by M/s Srinivasa Hatcheries Ltd, M/s Srinivasa Farms Pvt Ltd and M/s Malaxmi Infra Ventures (India) Pvt Ltd	Prakasam	MFP
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd promoted by M/s Patanjali Ayurved Ltd.	Vizianagaram	MFP
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Vyshnavi Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by M/s Siva Sai Exports, M/s JalaShakthi Pvt Ltd and Mr. Sarath Chandra BabuRamineni	Chittoor	MFP
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Aveena Andhra Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by Mr. Avdhesh Mittal	Anantapur	MFP
20.	Andhra Pradesh	North Andhra Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by M/s Nekkanti Sea Foods Ltd and M.s RVR Projects Pvt Ltd	Srikakulam	MFP
21.	Andhra Pradesh	North Coastal Integrated Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by Sri. N V Rama Raju and Shrimati N. Indira	Vizianagaram	IFP
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varsha Integrated Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by Mr. Kasturi Viswanadh Naidu	Kadapa	IEP
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Chandana Food Park Ltd. Promoted by M/s Yelamanchili Infrastructure Ltd and Mr. yalamanchili Venkateswara Rao	Vizianagaram	EFP
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Specialized SRK Foods Pvt Ltd promoted by Mr. Gottipati Sivaramakrishna and Dr. Gottipati Anila	Chittoor	IFP
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Safe η Fresh Integrated Food Park Pvt Ltd promoted by M/s Actech Agro and Mr. Shyam Narayan Tyagi	Nellore	IFP

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	Industrial Estate	Wimberlygunj, Andaman and Nicobar Island	IE
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd	Village Dolikoto, Circle Banderdewa, District Papum Pare	MFP
28.	Arunchal Pradesh	Tippi, Industrial Estate	Tippi, West Kameng District	IE
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun, Industrial Estate	Naharlagun, Papum Pare	IE
30.	Arunchal Pradesh	Industrial Growth Centre (IGC), Niglok-Ngorlung	Niglok-Ngorlung, East Siang District	IGC
31.	Assam	Food Park promoted by Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	Chaygaon, Distt Kamrup	
32.	Assam	North East Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. North East Mega Food Park Ltd.	Nathkuchi village, Tihu, Nalbari	MFP
33.	Bihar	Food Park promoted by M/s. Budh Vihar Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Gaya	FP
34.	Bihar	Pristine Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt Ltd.	Mansi	MFP
35.	Chhattisgarh	Food Park - Dhamtari promoted by Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Dhamtari	FP
36.	Chhattisgarh	Indus Best Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Village Sarora and Bemta, Tehsil Tilda, Raipur	MFP
37.	Chhattisgarh	Food Park promoted by M/s. Utsav Organic Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Raipur	FP
38.	Gujarat	Gujarat Mega Food Park promoted by M/s Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Villages Jhahkharda, Shah and Vasravi in ITDP notified area in Mangrol Taluka, Surat	MFP
39.	Gujarat	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Munderda, Jotana, District Mehsana	MFP
40.	Haryana	Food Park - Ambala promoted by Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Saha, Distt. Ambala	FP

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Haryana	Food Park- Rai promoted by Haryana state Ind. Dev. Corporation Ltd.,	Rai, Dist-Sonipat	FP
42.	Haryana	Mega Food Park promoted by Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	Sonipat	MFP
43.	Haryana	Mega Food Park promoted by Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Limited	Rohtak	MFP
44.	Himachal Pradesh	Cre mica Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Cre mica Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Village Singha, Tehsil Haroli, Una	MFP
45.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Bilaspur and Gwalthai in Bilaspur District	Bilaspur	IA
46.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Hatli and Garnota in Chamba District	Chamba	IA
47.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Hamirpur and Nadaun in Hamirpur District	Hamirpur	IA
48.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Nagrota Bagwan, Dhaliara, Nagri, Sansarpur Terrece, Bain Attarian Badhal, Raja Ka Bagh and Nargla Jawali in Kangra District	Kangra	IA
49.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Shamshi in Kullu District	Kullu	IA
50.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Reckong Peo in Kinnaur District	Kinnaur	IA
51.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Ratti, Bhambla and Sauli Khad (Mandi) in Mandi District	Mandi	IA
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Shoghi, Maindli, Jais, Jubber Hatti and Duttnagar in Shimla District	Shimla	IA
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Kala Amb and Paonta Sahib in Simrour District	Simrour	IA
54.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Tahiwala, Gagret Mehatpur, Amb, Jeetpur Bheri and Basal in Una District	Una	IA

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Area of Baddi, EPD? Baddi (Ph-I & II), Barotiwala, Chambaghat Banalgi, Mamleeg, Kama Bhatoli, Vakanaghat Lodhi Majra and Majhol in Solan District	Solan	IA
56.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Shivrignri (Holi), Sultanpur and Parel in Chamba District	Chamba	IE
57.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Agwin Buhli and Khiahlohakhrian in Hamirpur District	Hamirpur	IE
58.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Kangra, Dehra and Jawali in Kangra District	Kangra	EE
59.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Keylong in Lahaul & Spiti District	Lahaul & Spiti	IE
60.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Saiglu and Palli in Mandi District	Mandi	IE
61.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Raighat, Pandranu and Sunda Bhaura in Shimla District	Shimla	IE
62.	Himachal Pradesh	Industrial Estate of Parwanoo, Chambaghat and Dharampur in Solan District	Solan	IE
63.	Jammu and Kashmir	Food Park - Sopore promoted by M/s. Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (Jammu and Kashmir SIDCO)	Sopore, Baramulla	FP
64.	Jammu and Kashmir	RJK Green Food Park promoted by M/s. RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Lassipora village, Pulwama	MFP
65.	Jammu and Kashmir	Food Park- Khunmaoh promoted by M/s. Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Khunmoh, Distt-Srinagar,	FP
66.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Getalsud, Ranchi	MFP

1	2	3	4	5
67.	Karnataka	Green Food Park promoted by M/s. Green Food Park Limited	KIADB Industrial Area, Navanagar, Bagalkot-587101	IA
68.	Karnataka	Food Park- Bagalkot promoted by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board / Food Karnataka Limited	Bagalkot	FP
69.	Karnataka	Jewargi Food Park promoted by M/s. Jewargi Agro Food Park Limited	Bijapur Road, Jewargi, Gulbarga District-585310, Karnataka	FP
70.	Karnataka	Akshaya Food Park promoted by Akshaya Food Park Ltd.	Near Huchhavanahally Village Hirriyur, Chitradurga District-577599	FP
71.	Karnataka	Food Park- Jevargi promoted by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board / Food Karnataka Limited	Jevargi	FP
72.	Karnataka	Food Park-Kolar promoted by Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board / Food Karnataka Ltd.	Malur, Distt. Kolar	FP
73.	Karnataka	Innova Agri Bio-Park promoted by Innova Agri Bio-Park Limited	Plot No. B-12, 3rd Phase KIADB Industrial Area Malur-563130, Kolar	IA
74.	Karnataka	India Food Park promoted by M/s. Integrated Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Vasanta Narasapura Industrial Area, Tumkur	MFP
75.	Karnataka	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd.	Bannenahalli, Bookanakere Hobli, K.R. Pet Taluk, District Mandya	MFP
76.	Kerala	Food Park-Adoor promoted by Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Adoor	FP
77.	Kerala	Food Park - Aroor promoted by Marine Products Infrastructure Development Corporation P. Ltd. (MTDCON) / Seafood Park India Ltd.	Aroor, Distt-Alappuzha,	FP

1	2	3	4	5
78.	Kerala	Mega Food Park promoted by Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC)	Alappuzha	MFP
79.	Kerala	Food Park-Mazhuvannur promoted by Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam	FP
80.	Kerala	Food Park - Mallapuram promoted by Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	Distt Mallapuram	FP
81.	Kerala	Mega Food Park promoted by Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Palakkad	MFP
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Bhind promoted by M.P.Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Gwalior) Ltd	Malanpur, Ghirongi, District Bhind (MP).	FP
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Chhindwara promoted by M.P. Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Jabalpur) Ltd.,	Borgaon, Distt Chhindwara	FP
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Mega Food Park promoted by Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. (earlier notified as Ruchi Acroni Industries Ltd.)	Dewas	MFP
85.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park - Hoshangabad promoted by Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Bhopal) Ltd	Piparia, Babai, Distt-Hoshangabad	FP
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Indus Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Panwa Village, Kasrawad Tehsil, Khargone	MFP
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Khargone promoted by Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.,	Nimrani, Dist Khargone,	FP
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Mandsaur promoted by Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.,	Jaggakhedi Distt- Mandsaur	FP

1	2	3	4	5
89.	Madhya Pradesh	Food Park- Mandla promoted by M.P.Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Jabalpur) Ltd.	Maneri Distt Mandla	FP
90.	Maharashtra	Paithan Mega Food Park promoted by Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Wahegaon and Dhangaon, Taluka: Paithan, Aurangabad	MFP
91.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Aurangabad promoted by M/s Laxmi Nirmal Pratisthan	MJDC Industrial Area, Shendra, Aurangabad.	FP
92.	Maharashtra	Food Park - Nagpur promoted by M/s Haldiram Krishi Udyog Pvt Ltd.	Mouza Gumthala, Bhandara Road, Dist Nagpur.	FP
93.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Nagpur promoted by M/s Maa Umiya Audyogic Sahakari Vasahat Maryadit	Kapsi, Taluka Kamtee, Distt Nagpur	FP
94.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Nagpur promoted by Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	Butibori, Distt-Nagpur,	FP
95.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Nashik promoted by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Vinchur, Distt Nashik	FP
96.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Sangli promoted by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Palus, Distt-Sangli	FP
97.	Maharashtra	Satara Mega Food Park promoted by Satara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Degaon village, Satara	MFP
98.	Maharashtra	Food Park- Satara promoted by M/s Agrifood Informatics (India) Ltd.	Village Sangvi, Distt Satara, Pune-411013	FP
99.	Maharashtra	Mega Food Park promoted by Jain Agro Trading Company Private Limited	Wardha	MFP
100.	Manipur	Chandel Industrial Estate	Chandel	IE
101.	Manipur	Churachandpur Industrial Estate	Churachandpur	IE
102.	Manipur	Food Park- Imphal promoted by Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd.	Lamphelpat Imphal	FP
103.	Manipur	Food Park at Nilakuthi	Imphal East	FP
104.	Manipur	Industrial Estate in Bishnupur	Bishnupur	IE

1	2	3	4	5
105.	Manipur	Kuraopokpi Industrial Estate	Thoubal	EE
106.	Manipur	Takyelpat Industrial Estate	Imphal West	EE
107.	Manipur	Food Park promoted by Rishang Keishing Foundation for Management of Tribal Areas	Distt-Ukhrul	FP
108.	Manipur	Ukhrul Industrial Estate	Ukhrul.	EE
109.	Mizoram	Zoram Mega Food Park promoted by Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Aizawl	MFP
110.	Mizoram	Food Park- Chhingchip promoted by Mizoram Food and Allied Industries	Chhingchip, Serchhip District 77kms from Aizawl along NH-54	FP
111.	Mizoram	Industrial Growth Centre	Luangmual, District - Aizawl	IGC
112.	Mizoram	Export Promotion Industrial Park	Lengte, District - Mamit	EPEP
113.	Mizoram	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre	Zote, District -Champhai	IIDC
114.	Mizoram	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre	Pukpui District -Lunglei	UDC
115.	Nagaland	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s Doys Agri Resources Pvt Ltd	Village Doshehe, Block Chumkedima, District Dimapur	MFP
116.	Nagaland	Agro & Food Processing Special Economic Zone (AFPSEZ)	Ganeshnagar in Dimapur	EPIP
117.	Nagaland	Food Park-Dimapur promoted by Progressive Rural Development Society	Bamunpukri, Dimapur	FP
118.	Odisha	Mega Food Park promoted by Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Khurda	MFP
119.	Odisha	Khordha Food Park promoted by Odisha Indl. Infrastructure Development Corporation	Khordha Industrial Complex, Mukund Prasad, Khurda	FP
120.	Odisha	MITS Mega Food Park promoted by MITS Mega Food Park Ltd.	Bhujbul and Sindhubadi Mouza, Rayagada	MFP
121.	Odisha	Agro Industrial Estate for Maize (Promoted by Dept. of Agri., Odisha)	Nawarangpur	IA

1	2	3	4	5
122.	Odisha	Jagatpur Food Park (Promoted by IDCO)	Cuttak	FP
123.	Odisha	Mancheswar Food Park (Promoted by IDCO)	Bhubaneswar in Khurda District	FP
124.	Odisha	Balangir Zone-B (Promoted by IDCO)	Balangir	IE
125.	Odisha	Paralakhemundi (Promoted by IDCO)	Gajapati	IE
126.	Odisha	Jeypore (Promoted by IDCO)	Koraput	IE
127.	Odisha	Bhera (Promoted by IDCO)	Bargarh	IE
128.	Odisha	Chatraupur (Promoted by IDCO)	Ganjam	IE
129.	Odisha	Kurki (Promoted by IDCO)	Puri	IE
130.	Odisha	Pulabani (Promoted by IDCO)	Kandhamal	IE
131.	Odisha	Somanathpur (Promoted by IDCO)	Balasore	IE
132.	Puducherry	Industrial Areas/ Industrial Estates in Sedarapet, Thirubhuvanai, Kirumambakkam, Mettupalayam, Thattanchavady, Manapet and Kottucherry (Karaikal)	Puducherry	IA/IE
133.	Punjab	International Mega Food Park promoted by International Mega Food Park Ltd.	Village Dhabwala Kala, Malout-Fazilka Road, Dana Mandi Rd, Arniwala Shakh Subhan, Fazilka	MFP
134.	Punjab	Mega Food Park promoted by The Sukjhith Starch & Chemical Limited	Kapurthala	MFP
135.	Punjab	Mega Food Park promoted by Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	Ludhiana	MFP
136.	Punjab	Food Park promoted by Punjab State Grains Procurement Corporation (PUNGRAIN).	Village Seron, District Tarn Taran	FP
137.	Rajasthan	Greentech Mega Food Park promoted by Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Rupangarh, Ajmer	MFP
138.	Rajasthan	Food Park-Alwar promoted by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RUCO)	Alwar	FP

1	2	3	4	5
139.	Rajasthan	Food Park-Jodhpur promoted by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RUCO)	Boranada, District - Jodhpur	FP
140.	Rajasthan	Food Park-Kota promoted by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (RJJCO)	Ranpur, Distt Kota.	FP
141.	Rajasthan	Food Park-Sri Ganganagar promoted by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., (PJICO)	Sri Ganganagar	FP
142.	Tamil Nadu	V.P.S Ayyemperumal Nadar & Sons.,	Virudhunagar, Distt- Madurai	FP
143.	Telangana	TSIIC Food Park	Khammam	FP
144.	Telangana	Mega Food Park promoted by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (Telangana Division)	Khammam	MFP
145.	Telangana	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Raaga Mayuri Agrovvet Pvt Ltd.	Mahboobnagar	MFP
146.	Telangana	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt Ltd.	Nizamabad	MFP
147.	Telangana	Mega Food Park promoted by M/s. Basavashakti Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Chapta (B) Village, Kangti Mandai District Medak	MFP
148.	Telangana	TSIIC Food Park	Ranga Reddy	FP
149.	Tripura	Food Park-Agartala promoted by Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura, Agartala	FP
150.	Tripura	Sikaria Food Park promoted by M/s. Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Champamura & Tulakona Mouza Agartala, West Tripura	MFP
151.	Tripura	Bodhjunnagar and R.K. Nagar Industrial Complex in Agartala	Agartala, West Tripura	IA
152.	Tripura	Dukli Industrial Area in Agartala	Agartala, West Tripura	IA

1	2	3	4	5
153.	Tripura	Arundhatinagar and Badharghat Industrial Estate	Agartala, West Tripura	IE
154.	Tripura	Kumarghat Industrial Estate	Kumarghat, Unakoti District	IE
155.	Tripura	Dhajanagar Industrial Estate	Udaipur, Gomati District	IE
156.	Tripura	Dharmanagar Industrial Estate	Dharmanagar, Norm Tripura	IE
157.	Tripura	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre	Dewanpassa, Dharmanagar, North Tripura	IIDC
158.	Tripura	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre	Sarasima, Belonia, South Tripura	IIDC
159.	Uttar Pradesh	Vindhyachal Attivo Food Park Pvt. Ltd	Village Bedauli, Taluka Kalwari Man, District Mirzapur	MFP
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Overseas Infrast Alliance (India) Pvt. Ltd	Village Bhadawal, Block Chhata, District Mathura	MFP
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Noida Pvt Ltd	Yamuna Express Way, Greater Noida District Gautam Budh Nagar	MFP
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Food Park-Barabanki promoted by U.P State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Kursi Road, Distt-Barabanki	FP
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Food Park promoted by Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority	Gorakhpur	FP
164.	Uttar Pradesh	Shivalik Agro Industrial Food Park promoted by M/s. Kushal International Ltd.	Village Kushalipur, District Saharanpur.	FP
165.	Uttar Pradesh	Food Park-Varanasi promoted by U.P State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Kharkion, Distt-Varanasi	FP
166.	Uttarakhand	Patanjali Mega Food Park promoted by Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd	Village Padartha, Haridwar	MFP
167.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Food Park promoted by Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Mauha Kheraganj Village, Kashipur	MFP
168.	West Bengal	Malda Food Park promoted by Deptt Of Food Processing Industries and Horticulture, Govt of West Bengal.	Malda	FP

1	2	3	4	5
169.	West Bengal	Haldia Food Park promoted by Haldia Development Authority	Haldia District Midnapore	FP
170.	West Bengal	Jangipur Bengal Food Park promoted by Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd.	Mouza: Katnai & Kulori, Raghunathganj 1 Block, Subdivision Jangipur	MFP
171.	West Bengal	Shankarpur Food Park promoted by Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture, Aquatic Resources, Govt of West Bengal	Shankarapur, Dist Purba Medinipur	FP
172.	West Bengal	Food Park-Chakgaria promoted by State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	Chakgaria, 24 Parganas (South)	FP
173.	West Bengal	Sultanpur Food Park promoted by State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	Sultanpur, South 24 Parganas	FP
174.	West Bengal	Sankhrail Food Park promoted by West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC)	Sankhrail, Howrah	FP
175.	West Bengal	Food Park promoted by International Sea Food Processing Centre	South 24 Parganas	FP
176.	West Bengal	Dankuni Food Park	Dankuni	FP

MFP - Mega Food Park, FP - Food Park, IA - Industrial Area, IE - Industrial Estate, PP - Private Park, IIDC - Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre, EPFP-Export Promotion Industrial Park, IGC-Industrial Growth Centre, IFP - Integrated Food Park

Statement – III

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Term Loan sanctioned	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5
A	Mega Food Park Projects			
1.	M/s Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Dist. Surat, Gujarat	37.91	31.40
2.	M/s Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Dist. Khagaria, Bihar	46.54	16.29
3.	M/s Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Dist. Una, Himachal Pradesh	32.94	29.65
4.	Punjab Mega Food Park by PAIC	Dist. Ludhiana, Punjab	27.12	22.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mega Food Park by KLNFRFA	Dist. Palakkad, Kerala	28.34	17.01
6.	Haryana Mega Food Park by HSUDC	Dist. Sonapat Haryana	81.65	31.80
7.	M/s Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Dist. Dewas, MP	56.52	31.00
8.	M/s Raaga Mayuri Agro Vet Pvt. Ltd.	Dist. Mahabubnagar, Telangana	46.89	10.00
9.	MFP by TSIIC	Dist. Khammam, Telangana	29.44	10.07
10.	M/s Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Dist. Raipur, Chhattisgarh	40.34	19.76
11.	MFP by HAFED	Haryana	55.00	0.00
	B Designated Food Park (DFP) other than Mega Food Park (MFP)			
12.	IFP by M/s Specialised SRK Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Chittor, Andhra Pradesh	16.07	0.00
	C Individual processing units in Designated Food Parks (DFPs)			
13.	M/s Patanjali Ayurved Limited - Honey Plant	Dist Haridwar, Uttarakhand	19.21	1921
14.	M/s Patanjali Ayurved Limited - Chyawanprash Unit	Dist. Haridwar, Uttarakhand	17.59	17.59
15.	M/s Kitchenmate	Dist. Ranchi, Jharkhand	5.06	0.00
Total			540.61	255.79

*[Translation]***Barren and Unutilised Land**

1785. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of agricultural land in hectares lying unused or barren in the country;

(b) whether the shortage of water has also been a factor on account of which farmers are unable to sow their farms; and

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to promote solar farming in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per report on Land Use Statistics for 2014-15 (latest available), the agricultural land consists of (i) net area sown, (ii) current fallow land (iii) fallow land other than current fallow land (iv) culturable wasteland (v) Land Under misc. Tree, Crops and groves not included in net area sown. The details of area under agricultural land and agricultural land in hectares lying unused (culturable waste land and Fallow land other than current fallow) or barren is given as under:

	(hectares)
(a) Agricultural land	181886066
Net area sown	140130018
Current fallow land	15090813
Fallow land other than current fallow land	11091648
Culturable wasteland	12469480
Land Under misc. Tree, Crops and groves not included in net area sown	3104107
(b) Area under agricultural land lying unused (culturable waste land and Fallow land other than current fallow) or barren	23561128

The area of agricultural land lying unused or barren may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles, which are not put to any use for some reason or other which may include shortage of water.

(c) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) under its Off-grid and Decentralized Solar PV Applications Programme provides financial support to the farmers throughout the country for installation of Solar Water Pumping Systems. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of up to 30% of the benchmark cost of the system is provided under the Programme, which is being implemented through Nodal Agencies of MNRE in the States. Solar water pumping systems are sanctioned by the Ministry based on demand aggregated by the State Nodal Agencies.

[English]

Development of Smaller Towns / Cities

1786. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is aware that the living conditions in smaller towns / cities is far from satisfactory;

(b) whether any plan has been put in place for development of 'B' and 'C' categories of smaller towns / cities

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress made so far in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The provision of services and amenities in the smaller towns has to be ensured by the urban local bodies of the State Governments. However, due to resource constraints and capacity issues, the small towns often suffer from deficiency in the provision of amenities required for satisfactory living conditions.

(b) and (c) Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs provides financial assistance to the mission cities with primary focus on water supply and sewerage which also includes the 'B' & 'C' category of smaller towns. The State-wise details and the progress made under AMRUT is given in the enclosed Statement - I

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), the Ministry provides assistance to the States / Urban Local Bodies for constructions of Individual Household Latrines, Community & Public Toilets, Urinals etc. The progress under Swachh Bharat Mission as on 31st January, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement -II

The State wise status of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission is enclosed at statement-III

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement – I

The Government has Launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015 in 500 Mission Cities with Major Focus on Water Supply and Sewerage. 9 Out of these 500 Mission Cities Fall Under 'B' Category (Population 50,000 to 99,999) and 10 Under 'C' Category (Population 20,000 to 49,999).

The State-Wise Details and the Progress Made in 19 Category B and C Towns Under AMRUT is as as Follows:

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State	Number of 'B' & 'C' category towns covered	Contract Awarded		Detailed Project Report Approved		Notice Inviting Tenders Issued		Work Completed		Total	
			Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	7	96.07	3	2.61	2	4.44	-	-	12	103.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
3.	Bihar	1	-	-	1	0.62	-	-	-	-	1	0.62
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	-	1	3.6	-	-	1	3.6
5.	Daman and Diu	1	1	5.75	-	-	"	-	-	-	1	5.75
6.	Goa	1	9	36.12	8	64.86	1	3.76	-	-	18	104.74
7.	Gujarat	1	1	10.81	4	6.2	-	-	-	-	5	17.01
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	6	9.19	1	2.4	4	29.75	-	-	11	41.34
9.	Karnataka	1	3	24.84	2	9.08	5	1.98	1	0.21	11	36.11
10.	Kerala	1	1	12.72	13	172.86	2	2.2	-	-	16	187.78
11.	Maharashtra	1	2	37.76	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	38.76
12.	Nagaland	1	2	11.58	3	20.45	-	-	-	-	5	32.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Puducherry	1	1	0.15	-						1	0.15
14.	Rajasthan	1	1	68.66	-		2	2.5			3	71.16
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	4	52.09	1	2.33	-	-			5	54.42
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	5	14.06		-			5	14.06
17.	Uttarakhand	1	2	0.3	3	4.45					5	4.75
18.	West Bengal	1	4	0.46	1	81.12		-	9	0.48	14	82.06
Grand Total		19	44	366.5	45	381.04	18	49.23	10	0.69	117	797.46

Statement – II*The progress under Swachh Bharat Mission as on 31st January, 2018*

(a) TOILET CONSTRUCTION -

S. No.	Details	Application received	Under Construction	Constructed
1.	Individual Household Latrine, Nos.	94.36 lakhs	8.25 lakhs	44.54 lakhs
2.	Community & Public Toilets, No. of seats	-	38,700	2.92 lakhs

(b) Municipal Solid Waste Management -100 % door to door collection in 58,809 wards out of total 84,016 wards have been achieved.

(c) The achievement in Waste processing is 23.73 % of total waste generated.

Statement – III*Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)*

S. No.	States	Individual Household Toilets		
		Application received, Nos.	Under construction, Nos.	Completed, Nos.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	388,314	9,790	210,390
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	182	0	384
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,231	8,637	5,611
4.	Assam	248,919	17,174	3,826
5.	Bihar	164,410	159,878	171,090
6.	Chandigarh UT	6,120	0	6,117
7.	Chattisgarh	390,991	16,210	308,946
8.	Daman and Diu	1,097	1	965
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,527	0	1,178
10.	NCT of Delhi	13,851	29	464
11.	Goa	2,463	3,262	676
12.	Gujarat	676,315	6,028	560,046
13.	Haryana	103,825	9,350	55,296
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5,478	117	1,357
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	82,330	12,027	13,186
16.	Jharkhand	259,371	0	210,101
17.	Karnataka	400,111	31,208	192,746

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	44,991	0	37,226
19.	Madhya Pradesh	854,858	128,262	478,117
20.	Maharashtra	970,668	4,312	633,424
21.	Manipur	25,726	544	4,525
22.	Meghalaya	289	2	817
23.	Mizoram	1,673	26	2,704
24.	Nagaland	25,610	6,892	5,697
25.	Odisha	243,875	7,296	42,385
26.	Puducherry UT	9,269	68	30,335
27.	Punjab	126,498	54,530	87,972
28.	Rajasthan	453,693	6,902	304,656
29.	Sikkim	1,012	5	1,066
30.	Tamil Nadu	512,335	64,851	372,692
31.	Telangana	221,757	2,248	143,449
32.	Tripura	2,314	406	184
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2,760,156	129,093	278,975
34.	Uttarakhand	22,908	7,386	9,160
35.	West Bengal	410,940	138,463	280,269
Total		9,436,107	824,997	4,454,408

Municipal Solid Waste Management

S. No.	States	Municipal Solid Waste Management			
		Ward with 100% door to door collection, Nos.	Total Wards (Nos.)	Total waste generation (MT/D)	Total waste processing
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,292	3,409	6384	7%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	24	115	23%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	42	181	0%
4.	Assam	224	934	1134	7%
5.	Bihar	2,588	3,341	1318	15%
6.	Chandigarh UT	26	26	462	30%

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,093	3,217	1680	60%
8.	Daman and Diu	15	28	23	0%
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	15	58	0%
10.	N CT of Delhi	254	294	10500	55%
11.	Goa	214	214	260	62%
12.	Gujarat	1,528	1,528	10145	23%
13.	Haryana	996	1,475	4514	6%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	248	497	342	20%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	390	1,100	1374	1%
16.	Jharkhand	854	820	2327	2%
17.	Karnataka	3,962	6,464	10000	22%
18.	Kerala	521	3,536	1463	45%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6,999	7,224	6424	18%
20.	Maharashtra	5,823	7,322	22570	35%
21.	Manipur	130	306	176	50%
22.	Meghalaya	16	114	268	58%
23.	Mizoram	264	328	201	4%
24.	Nagaland	104	234	342	15%
25.	Odisha	1,281	2,002	2650	1%
26.	Puducherry UT	122	122	350	3%
27.	Punjab	1,012	3,043	4100	10%
28.	Rajasthan	4,850	5,249	6500	10%
29.	Sikkim	53	53	89	66%
30.	Tamil Nadu	10,637	12,814	15437	8%
31.	Telangana	1,365	2,112	7371	67%
32.	Tripura	40	310	420	57%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5,691	12,007	15288	20%
34.	Uttarakhand	715	912	1406	0%
35.	West Bengal	1,415	2,900	7700	5%
Total/Average		58,809	84,016	143,572	23.73%

Community and Public Toilets

S. No.	States	Total Community and Public toilets (No. of seats)	
		Under construction, Nos.	Completed, Nos.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	906	12,504
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	349
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	7
4.	Assam	280	178
5.	Bihar	1,281	1,756
6.	Chandigarh UT	0	2,324
7.	Chhattisgarh	487	14,662
8.	Daman and Diu	10	203
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	78
10.	NCT of Delhi	5,585	17,164
11.	Goa	0	216
12.	Gujarat	347	15,322
13.	Haryana	724	9,100
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	443
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	695	1,271
16.	Jharkhand	1,688	5,872
17.	Karnataka	1,491	11,328
18.	Kerala	35	1,272
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12,083	24,320
20.	Maharashtra	527	101,097
21.	Manipur	0	216
22.	Meghalaya	0	102
23.	Mizoram	0	85
24.	Nagaland	66	165
25.	Odisha	1,264	2,069
26.	Puducherry UT	240	124
27.	Punjab	121	1,371
28.	Rajasthan	1,880	14,211

1	2	3	4
29. Sikkim		0	28
30. Tamil Nadu		4,783	22,120
31. Telangana		56	3,972
32. Tripura		101	27
33. Uttar Pradesh		3,065	24,573
34. Uttarakhand		408	3,227
35. West Bengal		577	274
Total		38,700	292,030

Encounter Between Terrorist and Security Forces

1787. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of clashes between para-military forces and terrorists in the country during the last one year and the current year;

(b) whether the security forces have killed terrorists in an encounter on 13th February, 2018 to foil the attempt of attack on the Central Reserve Police Force in Srinagar region;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to reward the officials for the exemplary action in the said encounter;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed such terrorist attacks and losses suffered by the security forces due to lapse on the part of security forces; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per the available information, the number of clashes between Security forces, including Central Para-Military Forces, and terrorists / extremists / insurgents in Jammu and Kashmir, Left Wing Extremism affected areas and North Eastern region of the country were 392 in 2017 and 57 in 2018 (upto 15.02.2018).

(b) and (c) On 12.02.2018, there was a terrorist attack on the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) camp at Karan Nagar in Srinagar, which was successfully thwarted by alert sentry on duty. Thereafter, during joint

operation of CRPF and State Police, 02 terrorists were neutralised. One CRPF jawan was also martyred. Commendation Disc and certificates have been awarded to the CRPF officers and other ranks, who participated in the operation.

(d) and (e) Terrorist incidents are reviewed regularly and necessary steps are taken.

Production of Pesticides

1788. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of pesticides has increased during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, year-wise and quantum-wise;

(b) whether banned pesticides are still being produced/sold in the country, if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether different pesticides are being exported to several countries; and

(d) if so, the quantum of such pesticides exported during the last three years and the current year, details thereof, country-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 RUPATLA): (a) As per the information received from Department of

Chemicals and Petrochemicals, the production details of selected Pesticides and Insecticides (Technical Grade) from 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details are based on Monthly Production Returns received from 32 manufacturers under large and medium scale only.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" (MPRNL) scheme, under which food commodities are collected and analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. No residues of the banned pesticides have been detected in food commodities under MPRNL Scheme. The Monitoring of quality of pesticides is a shared responsibility between the Central and State Governments. Central Government and State Governments have notified Insecticides Inspectors to check sale of misbranded pesticides. Insecticide samples are drawn on regular basis and analyzed in State Pesticides Testing Laboratories (SPTLs) and at the two Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories at Chandigarh and Kanpur. Action is initiated under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 against those samples which are found misbranded.

(c) and (d) As per information received from Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, the export details of selected Pesticides and Insecticides (Technical and Formulation both) from 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-II (source of the data is Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata).

Statement – I

Production of Pesticides and Insecticides (Technical Grade) During 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Figures in 000'MT)

Major Groups / Products	Year		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
D.D.T	3.63	2.09	2.26
MALATHION	2.24	2.04	2.26
DIMETHOATE	1.43	1.44	1.37
D.D.V.P.	6.66	7.22	8.13

	1	2	3	4
QUINALPHOS		1.88	0.84	1.29
MONOCROTOPHOS		6.97	5.48	6.58
PHOSPHAMIDON		0.13	0.13	0.09
PHORATE		6.62	5.92	5.91
ETHION		1.60	1.72	2.11
ENDOSULPHAN		0.00	0.00	0.00
FENVALERATE		0.51	0.56	0.53
CYPERMETHRIN		8.59	8.53	7.88
ACEPHATE		17.97	16.58	16.27
CHLORPYRIPHOS		9.73	6.87	5.87
TRIAZOPHOS		1.00	1.72	2.37
TEMEPHOS		0.00	0.08	0.08
DELTAMETHRIN		0.51	0.38	0.37
ALPHAMETHRIN		0.75	0.23	0.10
PROFENOFOS TECHNICAL		7.58	6.85	10.50
PRETILACHLOR TECHNICAL		1.88	1.94	2.58
LAMBDA CYHALOTHRIN		0.47	0.42	0.74
PHENTHOATE		1.40	1.11	1.14
PERMETHRIN TECH		1.70	1.30	1.10
IMIDACALOPRID TECH		0.56	0.20	0.18
CAPTAN & CAPTAFOL		2.38	2.12	1.79
ZIRAM (THIO BARBAMATE)		0.58	0.51	0.60
CARBENDZIM (BAVISTIN)		0.36	0.24	0.13
MANCOZAB		61.40	66.38	78.48
HEXACONAZOLE		0.59	0.62	0.46
METCONAZOLE		0.61	0.39	0.35
2,4-D		11.62	18.46	23.36

1	2	3	4
BUTACHLOR	0.00	0.00	0.00
ETHOFUMESATE TECHNICAL	0.62	0.50	1.04
THIAMETHOXAM TECHNICAL	1.66	1.92	2.51
PENDIMETHALIN	2.26	2.82	4.04
METRIBUZIN	0.52	0.91	1.12
TRICLOPYR ACID TECH	0.19	0.30	0.28
ISOPROTURON	2.43	1.95	0.13
GLYPHOSATE	969	6.96	6.35
DIURON	0.12	1.26	3.68
ATRAZIN	1.20	1.21	1.90
ZINC PHOSPHIDE	1.29	1.50	1.31
ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE	5.05	5.75	6.40
DICOFOL	0.11	0.09	0.09
Total	186.47	187.52	213.72

Note: Production data based on MPR received from large and medium scale units only.

Statement – II

Export of Pesticides and Insecticides (Technical and Formulations both) DURING 2014-2015

S. No.	COUNTRY	QUANTITY (MT)	VALUE (RS. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
MALATHION			
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	1.3	1.398
2.	ECUADOR	4.6	11.968
3.	EGYPT A RP	682.5	1244.609
4.	IRAQ	3	7.936
5.	JORDAN	5	12.749
6.	MALAYSIA	39	73.457

1	2	3	4
7.	MALDIVES	0.1	0.359
8.	MEXICO	263.5	485.934
9.	NEPAL	0.45	0.348
10.	NIGERIA	24	41.007
11.	PHILIPPINES	136.5	265.536
12.	SAUDI ARAB	63.71	131.332
13.	SPAIN	29	54.2
14.	TANZANIA REP	6.85	15.395
Product Total		1259.51	2346.228

DIMETHOATÉ

1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	1.3	1.383
2.	ALGERIA	9.6	34.899
3.	BANGLADESH PR	65	166.844
4.	IRAQ	2	7.267
5.	ITALY	15.92	61.504
6.	MALDIVES	1.925	2.599
7.	NEPAL	2.76	4.097
8.	UGANDA	270.51	1048.301
Product Total		369.015	1326.895

D.D.V.P.

1.	ARGENTINA	93.75	167.641
2.	BRAZIL	36	86.652
3.	CONGO D. REP.	1	1.318
4.	CUBA	7	16.525
5.	IRAN	12.6	27.782
6.	JAPAN	52	114.258
7.	MEXICO	90	167.324
8.	NEPAL	2.9	5.553
9.	NEW ZEALAND	5	11.659
10.	PHILIPPINES	10	22.951
11.	SENEGAL	0.185	1.088

1	2	3	4
12.	SPAIN	3	5.146
13.	TANZANIA REP	5	12.64
14.	TURKEY	20	42.685
15.	UGANDA	214.79	730.737
16.	ZAMBIA	10.5	35.223
Product total		563.725	1449.181

QUINALPHOS

1.	BANGLADESH PR	71.4	205.778
2.	NEPAL	12.619	16.705
3.	SOUTH AFRICA	1.815	13.849
4.	TANZANIA REP	5	18.65
5.	VIETNAM SOC REP	905.215	3645.411
Product Total		996.049	3900.393

CYPERMETHRIN

1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	2	4.1
2.	ALGERIA	23.9	102.051
3.	ARGENTINA	264.975	1556.092
4.	AUSTRALIA	12.875	114.648
5.	BANGLADESH PR	281.2	503.904
6.	BELGIUM	433	2777.726
7.	BRAZIL	1002.55	6225.7
8.	CAMEROON	23	39.122
9.	CANADA	4	53.997
10.	CHILE	20.31	73.186
11.	CHINA P RP	343	1758.674
12.	COLOMBIA	210.169	868.043
13.	COSTA RICA	65.615	366.684
14.	COTE D' IVOIRE	11.7	66.405
15.	CUBA	22.05	118.291
16.	ECUADOR	56.6	202.023
17.	EGYPT A RP	90.275	641.902

1	2	3	4
18.	ESTONIA	2.25	13.31
19.	FINLAND	13.5	77.126
20.	FRANCE	225.375	1428.225
21.	GEORGIA	12	45.87
22.	GERMANY	0.5	4.671
23.	GHANA	21.6	38.063
24.	GUATEMALA	49.375	276.077
25.	INDONESIA	734.616	2597.773
26.	IRAN	290.15	1546.024
27.	ISRAEL	24.85	119.18
28.	ITALY	18.7	120.363
29.	JAMAICA	0.8	1.528
30.	JORDAN	21.42	114.56
31.	KAZAKHSTAN	2	25.229
32.	KENYA	6	12.925
33.	KOREAR P.	73.6	429.856
34.	LEBANON	14.6	50.603
35.	LITHUANIA	2	11.547
36.	MADAGASCAR	18.22	48.095
37.	MALAWI	3.54	11.252
38.	MALAYSIA	239.6	1085.444
39.	MALDIVES	0.565	3.449
40.	MAURITIUS	1.6	6.789
41.	MEXICO	479.412	2849.627
42.	MOROCCO	60.634	204.981
43.	MOZAMBIQUE	4	16.02
44.	MYANMAR	57	226.003
45.	NEPAL	8.866	22.634
46.	NETHERLAND	411.425	2738.424
47.	NEW ZEALAND	0.4	2.664
48.	NICARAGUA	58.24	160.663

1	2	3	4
49.	NIGERIA	748.84	1427.138
50.	PAKISTAN IR	41.4	165.837
51.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	2	6.608
52.	PARAGUAY	18.9	105.821
53.	PERU	72.475	380.44
54.	PHILIPPINES	192.441	682.739
55.	PORTUGAL	0.1	1.27
56.	QATAR	3.04	10.709
57.	RUSSIA	135.25	426.901
58.	SAUDI ARAB	233.705	955.506
59.	SINGAPORE	71.9	465.966
60.	SLOVAK REP	0.05	2.165
61.	SLOVENIA	6	35.382
62.	SOMALIA	17	45.812
63.	SOUTH AFRICA	186.108	799.084
64.	SPAIN	36.455	221.156
65.	SURINAME	10.5	38.424
66.	SYRIA	12	98.057
67.	TAIWAN	31.66	174.248
68.	TANZANIA REP	37.98	135.297
69.	THAILAND	905.325	4848.615
70.	TOGO	39.6	133.504
71.	TRINIDAD	9.998	30.968
72.	TUNISIA	1.5	11.278
73.	TURKEY	265.005	1313.946
74.	U ARAB EMTS	89.15	312.752
75.	UK	225.1	1368.344
76.	USA	270.45	1820.114
77.	UGANDA	296.8	794.203
78.	UKRAINE	93.1	278.376
79.	URUGUAY	61.433	310.636

1	2	3	4
80.	UZBEKISTAN	9.4	45.836
81.	VENEZUELA	22.166	96.312
82.	VIETNAM SOC REP	616.09	3100.619
83.	ZIMBABWE	0.1	1.656
Product Total		10487.078	50407.244
COPPER-OXYCHLORIDE			
1.	ALGERIA	10.296	36.51
2.	BANGLADESH PR	19	53.348
3.	ECUADOR	8	15.791
4.	EGYPT A RP	278.981	784.673
5.	IRAN	304	735.424
6.	JORDAN	20	49.965
7.	LEBANON	6	18.32
8.	MADAGASCAR	5	18.93
9.	MOROCCO	18	53.531
10.	MYANMAR	13	30.337
11.	NEPAL	5.175	9.708
12.	PAKISTAN IR	29	61.399
13.	PHILIPPINES	20	48.916
14.	SAUDI ARAB	5	25.976
15.	SINGAPORE	18.5	54.425
16.	SRI LANKA DSR	10	27.068
17.	SYRIA	5	13.726
18.	TANZANIA REP	5	18.479
19.	UGANDA	8	25.272
20.	VIETNAM SOC REP	79	229.166
Product Total		866.952	2310.963
2, 4-D			
1.	ARGENTINA	955	1640.353
2.	AUSTRALIA	263.44	456.71

1	2	3	4
3.	BRAZIL	486	877.81
4.	COLOMBIA	350	484.774
5.	COSTA RICA	306	518.343
6.	COTE D' IVOIRE	171.6	261.161
7.	DOMINICA	13.6	21.215
8.	ECUADOR	128	195.896
9.	ETHIOPIA	576	999.901
10.	GUATEMALA	160	253.488
11.	GUINEA	45.56	68.228
12.	INDONESIA	252	417.65
13.	IRAN	128	206.842
14.	IRAQ	11.604	20.862
15.	JORDAN	11.5	19.918
16.	KENYA	48	70.877
17.	MALAYSIA	624	991.192
18.	MEXICO	244	334.152
19.	MOROCCO	69.28	96.053
20.	NEPAL	3.555	4.258
21.	PHILIPPINES	108	166.86
22.	RUSSIA	160	277.083
23.	SAUDI ARAB	3.6	4.966
24.	SINGAPORE	68	98.873
25.	SOUTH AFRICA	80.8	114.435
26.	SRI LANKA DSR	0.025	0.116
27.	SUDAN	149.6	268.381
28.	TAIWAN	51	89.732
29.	TANZANIA REP	92	138.733
30.	THAILAND	2153.72	3259.763
31.	TURKEY	528	826.796
32.	USA	2115	3978.292
33.	UGANDA	17	28.258

1	2	3	4
34.	URUGUAY	29.7	47.562
35.	VIETNAM SOC REP	534.575	855.252
Product Total		10938.159	18094.789
ISOPROTURON			
1.	NETHERLAND	2148.9	7937.357
2.	NEW ZEALAND	1	4.575
3.	USA	0.25	30.125
Product Total		2150.15	7972.057
ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE			
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	16.363	66.275
2.	ALBANIA	0.991	4.494
3.	BANGLADESH PR	30.2	45.577
4.	EGYPT A RP	0.02	0.048
5.	LIBERIA	57.124	52.695
6.	MYANMAR	7.5	32.468
7.	NEPAL	8.83	36.927
8.	NETHERLAND	3.024	10.399
9.	NIGERIA	40.136	73.58
10.	PAKISTAN IR	8.294	34.705
11.	POLAND	6.48	19.082
12.	SPAIN	20.16	93.824
13.	TAIWAN	1.008	4.849
14.	TANZANIA REP	6.017	20.262
15.	U K	1	4.467
16.	VIETNAM SOC REP	15.591	62.787
Product Total		222.738	562.44
METHYL BROMIDE			
1.	EGYPT A RP	80	254.7
2.	INDONESIA	80	284.175

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	IRAN	10	22.6	22.	GHANA	21.232	65.671
4.	LIBYA	48	158.326	23.	GUATEMALA	35.2	156.729
5.	MALAYSIA	40	149.825	24.	GUINEA	65.4	169.494
6.	NEPAL	0.1	0.471	25.	INDONESIA	197.535	1256.454
7.	NEW ZEALAND	35	129.727	26.	IRAN	105.129	582.216
8.	PHILIPPINES	9.792	41.132	27.	IRAQ	44.304	205.479
9.	VIETNAM SOC REP	247.873	899.17	28.	IRELAND	48	512.265
Product Total		550.765	1940.126	29.	ISRAEL	1337.6	7102.165
OTHER HERBICIDES-ANTI SPROUTING PRODUCTS							
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	0.1	0.163	30.	ITALY	173.64	1494.173
2.	ALGERIA	11.72	83.136	31.	JAPAN	610.461	9168.324
3.	ARGENTINA	324.24	3134.573	32.	JORDAN	30.37	226.338
4.	AUSTRALIA	668.21	12669.468	33.	KAZAKHSTAN	0.14	0.516
5.	BANGLADESH PR	1005.95	1941.912	34.	KENYA	226.612	380.824
6.	BARBADOS	16	37.015	35.	KOREA DP RP	2	21.383
7.	BELGIUM	17	125.978	36.	KOREA RP	194.76	1254.686
8.	BENIN	0.02	0.059	37.	LEBANON	8	24.556
9.	BRAZIL	123.21	1450	38.	LIBYA		45.025
10.	CANADA	14.681	435.11	39.	MALAWI	2	16.951
11.	CHILE	50	79.621	40.	MALAYSIA	159.12	607.859
12.	CHINA P RP	167.92	1041.58	41.	MALDIVES	0.24	1.393
13.	COLOMBIA	706.645	1983.504	42.	MEXICO	24.475	128.313
14.	COTE D' IVOIRE	57	186.237	43.	MOROCCO	662.554	415.262
15.	DENMARK	2.504	78.161	44.	MYANMAR	221.001	250.043
16.	DOMINIC REP	68.396	189.914	45.	NEPAL	14.54	39.831
17.	ECUADOR	66.5	195.403	46.	NETHERLAND	30	152.047
18.	EGYPT A RP	201.802	354.706	47.	NEW ZEALAND	19.5	113.797
19.	ETHIOPIA	25.992	111.219	48.	NIGERIA	74.492	250.566
20.	FRANCE	2107.342	17068.342	49.	PAKISTAN IR	154.645	463.61
21.	GERMANY	710.376	7479.852	50.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	28	101.472
				51.	PARAGUAY	85	363.272

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
52.	PHILIPPINES	6	30.923	4.	ARGENTINA	546.02	978.088
53.	POLAND	38	23.713	5.	AUSTRALIA	1719.557	3897.136
54.	PUERTO RICO	210.8	12051.355	6.	AUSTRIA	89.6	253.95
55.	ROMANIA	0.012	0.472	7.	BANGLADESH PR	7733	6806.137
56.	RUSSIA	19.2	221.834	8.	BELGIUM	3843.68	19492.302
57.	SAUDI ARAB	22.56	89.075	9.	BELIZE	39.821	132.933
58.	SENEGAL	16.505	37.338	10.	BENIN	0.8	22.083
59.	SINGAPORE	724.781	4444.713	11.	BOLIVIA	3	3.704
60.	SOUTH AFRICA	1010.654	6672.031	12.	BRAZIL	5800.94	13940.637
61.	SPAIN	63.58	515.561	13.	BULGARIA	844.4	1679.945
62.	SRI LANKA DSR	112.96	749.03	14.	BURUNDI	16.128	32.336
63.	SUDAN	61.62	271.389	15.	CAMEROON	1167.76	2156.005
64.	SWITZERLAND	16.005	84.819	16.	CANADA	1059.36	1802.72
65.	SYRIA	78	61.036	17.	CHILE	344.5	585.031
66.	TAIWAN	146.435	605.533	18.	CHINA P RP	2842.099	5515.478
67.	TANZANIA REP	27	87.109	19.	COLOMBIA	2720.572	5741.969
68.	THAILAND	125.8	342.864	20.	CONGO P REP	12.6	24.282
69.	TURKEY	146.1	490.763	21.	COSTA RICA	2431.4	3573.505
70.	UK	728.805	2507.902	22.	COTE D' IVOIRE	31.62	59.185
71.	USA	4611.503	47329.344	23.	CROATIA	213.2	231.009
72.	UGANDA	2	1.348	24.	CYPRUS	28.5	73.564
73.	URUGUAY	2.29	47.429	25.	DENMARK	12	27.149
74.	VIETNAM SOC REP	51	170.631	26.	DJIBOUTI	30.4	70.569
75.	ZAMBIA	0.05	0.343	27.	DOMINIC REP	30.808	51.369
76.	ZIMBABWE	0.5	1.908	28.	ECUADOR	698.8	1462.051
Product Total		19149.718	151055.123	29.	EGYPT A RP	1066.89	1907.472
OTHER FUNGICIDE NES							
1.	ALBANIA	15.476	47.094	30.	EL SALVADOR	7.2	11.732
2.	ALGERIA	266.512	569.86	31.	ESTONIA	12.8	40.589
3.	ANGOLA	128.22	236.273	32.	ETHIOPIA	259.365	787.159
				33.	FRANCE	7170.805	17403.345
				34.	GEORGIA	67	114.309

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
35.	GERMANY	1003.781	6393.037	66.	MOZAMBIQUE	10.2	17.086
36.	GHANA	62.02	135.794	67.	MYANMAR	252.76	402.036
37.	GREECE	329.68	710.126	68.	NEPAL	146.217	327.524
38.	GUATEMALA	821.1	1370.377	69.	NETHERLAND	7260.26	10727.883
39.	GUINEA	41.4	54.614	70.	NETHERLAND ANTIL	0.05	0.105
40.	HAITI	64.32	115.08	71.	NEW ZEALAND	402.865	821.777
41.	HONDURAS	45.6	82.526	72.	NICARAGUA	41.968	73.059
42.	HUNGARY	110	98.347	73.	NIGERIA	10.33	25.243
43.	INDONESIA	5687.243	11167.787	74.	PAKISTAN IR	157.836	377.047
44.	IRAN	1031.63	1955.95	75.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	3	5.177
45.	ISRAEL	575.14	1266.377	76.	PERU	316.048	512.964
46.	ITALY	4348.003	8374.727	77.	PHILIPPINES	2922.42	6356.556
47.	JAMAICA	17.3	36.38	78.	POLAND	311.04	907.184
48.	JAPAN	191.401	3007.012	79.	PORTUGAL	1160.5	2773.094
49.	JORDAN	110.99	183.781	80.	ROMANIA	79.5	85.734
50.	KENYA	1153.959	2063.774	81.	RUSSIA	28.64	63.164
51.	KOREA DP RP	100	145.692	82.	RWANDA	452.05	695.268
52.	KOREA RP	874.355	2814.661	83.	SAUDI ARAB	41.16	85.161
53.	KUWAIT	1	5.872	84.	SENEGAL	13.081	31.876
54.	LATVIA	98	143.463	85.	SERBIA	40.008	111.169
55.	LEBANON	99.16	152.231	86.	SERBIA MONTNGRO	19	36.557
56.	LIBYA	3	14.646	87.	SINGAPORE	133.96	330.104
57.	LITHUANIA	84	223.662	88.	SLOVENIA	260.49	512.468
58.	MACEDONIA	1.44	4.259	89.	SOUTH AFRICA	2790.056	4028.218
59.	MADAGASCAR	118.12	201.078	90.	SPAIN	1800.485	3753.78
60.	MALAYSIA	1041.641	2247.072	91.	SRI LANKA DSR	561.73	910.198
61.	MALDIVES	0.743	1.362	92.	SUDAN	11	7.804
62.	MAURITIUS	21.435	52.942	93.	SWAZILAND	5	14.47
63.	MEXICO	2310.385	3504.042	94.	SWEDEN	0	0.002
64.	MOLDOVA	18.5	49.389				
65.	MOROCCO	2294.12	2501.515				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
95.	SWITZERLAND	237.701	1934.636	12.	BRAZIL	2336.604	19996.32
96.	SYRIA	98.32	95.057	13.	BURKINA FASO	32.012	121.573
97.	TAIWAN	482.36	875.462	14.	BURUNDI	3.52	14.642
98.	TANZANIA REP	1392.496	1208.106	15.	CAMBODIA	7.07	28.362
99.	THAILAND	2624.74	7397.76	16.	CAMEROON	40.89	131.694
100.	TUNISIA	51.5	97.631	17.	CANADA	577.76	1205.299
101.	TURKEY	1547.254	2329.412	18.	CHILE	49.1	197.899
102.	U ARAB EMTS	12.026	20.278	19.	CHINA P RP	544.073	4304.695
103.	U K	897.425	4418.537	20.	COLOMBIA	1164.593	3168.187
104.	USA	4237.337	10305.595	21.	CONGO P REP	3	15.262
105.	UGANDA	2452.43	4176.688	22.	COSTA RICA	52.528	184.034
106.	UKRAINE	77.8	138.552	23.	COTE D' IVOIRE	163.05	469.076
107.	URUGUAY	239.3	466.08	24.	CUBA	25.4	71.753
108.	VENEZUELA	30.4	43.761	25.	CYPRUS	5.1	32.057
109.	VIETNAM SOC REP	1767.16	3818.909	26.	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.05	0.06
110.	YEMEN REPubLC	1.5	7.07	27.	DJIBOUTI	18	85.182
111.	ZAMBIA	31.48	62.733	28.	DOMINIC REP	107.353	438.759
Product Total		99327.182	210197.528	29.	DOMINICA	11.564	62.445
OTHER PESTICIDES							
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	19	18.67	30.	EAST TIMOR	1.29	31.424
2.	ALGERIA	15.534	94.326	31.	ECUADOR	42.7	179.999
3.	ANGOLA	12.6	42.543	32.	EGYPT A RP	685.164	2893.085
4.	ARGENTINA	467.027	2214.927	33.	EL SALVADOR	105.05	35.108
5.	AUSTRALIA	388.516	2330.642	34.	ESTONIA	15.4	69.514
6.	AUSTRIA	0.15	7.294	35.	ETHIOPIA	273.908	1142.849
7.	BAHARAIN IS	13.823	58.681	36.	FINLAND	4.998	11.312
8.	BANGLADESH PR	1171.603	2583.898	37.	FRANCE	102.434	557.67
9.	BELARUS	0.5	19.718	38.	GEORGIA	42.55	181.313
10.	BELGIUM	220.57	4414.977	39.	GERMANY	244.353	3433.37
11.	BENIN	1.6	44.167	40.	GHANA	223.723	525.878
				41.	GREECE	1	5.352
				42.	GUATEMALA	126.909	541.046

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
43.	HAITI	0.1	2.825	74.	NETHERLAND	653.863	3288.639
44.	HONG KONG	4.6	55.348	75.	NEW ZEALAND	72.166	503.949
45.	HUNGARY	0.45	5.452	76.	NICARAGUA	120.801	356.621
46.	INDONESIA	977.532	3119.47	77.	N;GER	1.2	18.623
47.	IRAN	1175.578	6707.918	78.	NIGERIA	937.929	2062.834
48.	IRAQ	0.003	0.011	79.	OMAN	41.571	134.253
49.	IRELAND	0.002	0.001	80.	PAKISTAN IR	359.395	2579.811
50.	ISRAEL	557.033	4238.422	81.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	18.55	71.876
51.	ITALY	149.399	580.297	82.	PAPUA N GNA	0.05	2.84
52.	JAMAICA	16	38.54	83.	PARAGUAY	248.65	1309.198
53.	JAPAN	577.651	4699.598	84.	PERU	111.196	620.416
54.	JORDAN	255.219	1170.841	85.	PHILIPPINES	97.024	391.702
55.	KAZAKHSTAN	1.5	19.939	86.	POLAND	70.413	193.156
56.	KENYA	496.709	1659.468	87.	PORTUGAL	3.6	31.385
57.	KOREA RP	338.035	4635.492	88.	QATAR	13.456	78.711
58.	KUWAIT	0.005	0.358	89.	ROMANIA	1.5	19.098
59.	LATVIA	11.928	33.564	90.	RUSSIA	152.274	618.969
60.	LEBANON	56.612	256.454	91.	RWANDA	18.1	43.289
61.	LIBYA	28.714	162.595	92.	SAUDI ARAB	310.823	1409.78
62.	LITHUANIA	21	193.27	93.	SENEGAL	135.448	318.75
63.	MADAGASCAR	76.54	194.724	94.	SINGAPORE	59.247	152.751
64.	MALAWI	35.631	135.659	95.	SLOVENIA	20	132.438
65.	MALAYSIA	280.427	1305.73	96.	SOMALIA	64	164.356
66.	MALDIVES	0.639	2.813	97.	SOUTH AFRICA	395.568	1729.328
67.	MALI	152.913	560.758	98.	SPAIN	158.867	792.542
68.	MAURITIUS	17.51	53.069	99.	SRI LANKA DSR	191.725	909.474
69.	MEXICO	1449.862	5677.122	100.	SUDAN	723.394	2123.36/
70.	MOROCCO	489.621	1345.543	101.	SYRIA	1	9.52.2
71.	MOZAMBIQUE	141.73	748.474	102.	TAIWAN	423.6	1451.579
72.	MYANMAR	320.257	1115.812	103.	TAJIKISTAN	23.175	71.514
73.	NEPAL	2718.811	3906.659				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
104.	TANZANIA REP	124.479	407.346	14.	BULGARIA	110	431.004
105.	THAILAND	846.108	2754.986	15.	BURKINA FASO	19	70.385
106.	TUNISIA	101.402	581.219	16.	BURUNDI	4.02	16.192
107.	TURKEY	1057.13	5054.009	17.	CAMBODIA	0.495	9.102
108.	U ARAB EMTS	74.285	299.246	18.	CAMEROON	9	29.621
109.	U K	1217.21	5600.636	19.	CANADA	37.263	1139.017
110.	USA	7342.716	36831.282	20.	CHILE	18	50.421
111.	UGANDA	81.408	230.348	21.	CHINA P RP	912.21	10204.704
112.	UKRAINE	79	427.644	22.	COLOMBIA	402.582	4309.994
113.	URUGUAY	627.076	2787.499	23.	CONGO D. REP.	1.275	8.01
114.	VENEZUELA	99.53	544.776	24.	CONGO P REP	0.024	0.052
115.	VIETNAM SOC REP	1009.724	6234.909	25.	COSTA RICA	61.749	286.864
116.	YEMEN REPubLC	47.499	274.569	26.	COTE D' IVOIRE	407.115	1527.063
117.	ZAMBIA	51.63	144.519	27.	CROATIA	65.013	59.37
118.	ZIMBABWE	0.25	10.471	28.	CUBA	53.804	172.342
Product Total		37862.112	178365.52	29.	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.15	2.655
OTHER INSECTICIDES							
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	17.494	64.847	30.	DENMARK	366.322	1491.946
2.	ALGERIA	19.43	160.956	31.	DOMINIC REP	3.5	26.901
3.	ARGENTINA	454.865	2020.708	32.	DOMINICA	1.804	18.826
4.	AUSTRALIA	620.549	3887.854	33.	ECUADOR	150.392	710.1
5.	AUSTRIA	0.72	18.913	34.	EGYPT A RP	801.112	3146.867
6.	BAHARAIN IS	0.47	3.816	35.	ERITREA	1	8.001
7.	BANGLADESH PR	2713.015	13181.096	36.	ETHIOPIA	134.841	555.781
8.	BARBADOS	2.4	1.696	37.	FIJI IS	69.03	175.485
9.	BELARUS	0.075	2.008	38.	FINLAND	7.2	165.903
10.	BELGIUM	1214.502	17042.529	39.	FRANCE	815.981	22268.856
11.	BELIZE	3.76	7.559	40.	GAMBIA	0.062	0.36
12.	BENIN	88	293.832	41.	GEORGIA	26.8	145.068
13.	BRAZIL	18792.611	95820.199	42.	GERMANY	1156.524	14591.921
				43.	GHANA	80.005	260.531
				44.	GREECE	15.33	55.46

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
45.	GUATEMALA	71.706	435.482	76.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	4.8	44.189
46.	GUINEA	12.48	82.093	77.	PAPUA N GNA	11.81	24.869
47.	HAITI	29.8	139.363	78.	PARAGUAY	88.08	436.791
48.	HONG KONG	20.375	470.025	79.	PERU	61.278	233.759
49.	INDONESIA	625.114	8307.012	80.	PHILIPPINES	109.983	1271.751
50.	IRAN	683.15	3123.339	81.	POLAND	6.425	67.357
51.	ISRAEL	1040.79	4328.102	82.	PORTUGAL	1.7	1.723
52.	ITALY	268.318	5171.117	83.	QATAR	2.55	26.535
53.	JAPAN	647.481	13296.811	84.	ROMANIA	175	88.986
54.	JORDAN	112.511	540.315	85.	RUSSIA	145.02	479.026
55.	KAZAKHSTAN	9	29.55	86.	RWANDA	1.9	7.314
56.	KENYA	147.335	480.794	87.	SAUDI ARAB	296.9	1124.446
57.	KOREA RP	138.147	3179.661	88.	SENEGAL	1.129	8.438
53.	LEBANON	52.14	252.855	89.	SEYCHELLES	0.05	0.052
59.	LIBYA	1	31.966	90.	SINGAPORE	242.153	5358.219
60.	MADAGASCAR	3.15	28.659	91.	SLOVENIA	18.5	16.266
61.	MALAWI	18	29.252	92.	SOUTH AFRICA	166.615	2247.101
62.	MALAYSIA	240.906	1513.223	93.	SPAIN	579.628	2664.156
63.	MALDIVES	12.511	70.468	94.	SRI LANKA DSR	750.513	2250.915
64.	MAURITIUS	14.07	73.857	95.	SUDAN	188.771	766.866
65.	MEXICO	440.756	3562.229	96.	SURINAME	2.633	20.51
66.	MOROCCO	498.581	1670.349	97.	SYRIA	7.939	33.429
67.	MOZAMBIQUE	13.95	66.418	98.	TAIWAN	547.822	3181.7
68.	MYANMAR	123.517	387.057	99.	TANZANIA REP	809.892	564.617
69.	NEPAL	299.566	520.728	100.	THAILAND	298.887	2448.85
70.	NETHERLAND	338.648	6307.374	101.	TRINIDAD	1.775	14.365
71.	NEW ZEALAND	124.937	475.796	102.	TUNISIA	60.18	230.945
72.	NICARAGUA	1.5	10.25	103.	TURKEY	187.988	1003.149
73.	NIGERIA	665.263	1799.071	104.	U ARAB E MTS	224.724	1007.367
74.	OMAN	5.6	35.287	105.	UK	387.752	1798.753
75.	PAKISTAN IR	346.548	1714.352				

1	2	3	4
106.	USA	2243.845	58968.092
107.	UGANDA	385.291	1538.445
108.	UKRAINE	58.035	134.582
109.	UNSPECIFIED	0.8	1.334
110.	URUGUAY	17	163.143
111.	UZBEKISTAN	8.15	30.826
112.	VENEZUELA	17.5	93.818
113.	VIETNAM SOC REP	564.029	3236.016
114.	YEMEN REPubLC	114.804	528.958
115.	ZAMBIA	1.8	6.935
116.	ZIMBABWE	22.63	51.421
Product Total		45482.625	144753.682

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Export of Pesticides and Insecticides (Technical and Formulations both) During 2015-2016

S. No.	COUNTRY	QUANTITY (MT)	VALUE (RS. Lakhs)
MALATHION			
1.	BANGLADESH PR	3	5.764
2.	EGYPT A RP	278	504.714
3.	IRAN	12	29.502
4.	JORDAN	17	29.485
5.	MALAYSIA	160	298.271
6.	MEXICO	196	373.506
7.	MYANMAR	28.1	63.05
8.	NEPAL	0.012	0.028
9.	PHILIPPINES	41	81.629
10.	SAUDI ARAB	150.6	309.87
11.	SOMALIA	25	58.092
12.	SPAIN	75.75	143.76
13.	SRI LANKA DSR	3.7	12.351

1	2	3	4
14.	TAIWAN	10	18.788
15.	UGANDA	10	14.417
Product Total		1010.162	1943.23
DIMETHOATE			
1.	BANGLADESH PR	16	41.584
2.	MALDIVES	0.461	2.84
3.	NEPAL	3.26	7.111
4.	NIGERIA	0.013	0.008
Product Total		19.734	51,543
D.D.V.P.			
1.	ARGENTINA	112.5	197.188
2.	BRAZIL	15	37.108
3.	DOMINIC REP	8	24.556
4.	IRAN	3	5.685
5.	JAPAN	32	119.528
6.	MADAGASCAR	26.5	70.814
7.	MEXICO	18	33.608
8.	NEPAL	3.54	8.555
9.	NETHERLAND	37.5	52.011
10.	NEW ZEALAND	2.5	6.916
11.	NIGERIA	103.96	233.832
12.	SPAIN	18	44.48
13.	TANZANIA REP	25.56	79.216
14.	U ARAB E MTS	1	4.507
15.	UGANDA	131.72	506.757
16.	ZAMBIA	10.8	36.647
Product-Total		549.58	1461.409
QUINALPHOS			
1.	BANGLADESH PR	56.4	166.155
2.	NEPAL	3.165	8.083
3.	SINGAPORE	36.45	184.2

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	SOUTH AFRICA	0.675	5.4	26.	INDONESIA	348.7	1835.323
5.	TANZANIA REP	23.5	99.959	27.	IRAN	278.625	1274.74
6.	VIETNAM SOC REP	114.975	572.058	28.	IRELAND	0.002	0.84
Product Total		235.165	1035 857	29.	ISRAEL	27.725	179.66
CYPERMETHRIN							
1.	AFGHANISTAN	3	17.912	30.	ITALY	9.7	61.113
2.	ALGERIA	5	13.31	31.	JORDAN	76.855	398.744
3.	ARGENTINA	340.075	1991.718	32.	KAZAKHSTAN	0.2	3.525
4.	AUSTRALIA	4.5	29.132	33.	KENYA	6.45	20.26
5.	BANGLADESH PR	184.592	334.309	34.	KOREA RP	82.575	470.307
6.	BELGIUM	510.2	3057.602	35.	LATVIA	8.1	45.926
7.	BRAZIL	798.485	4630.67	36.	MADAGASCAR	4.8	14.688
8.	BURKINA FASO	18	87.799	37.	MALAWI	8.2	25.626
9.	CAMEROON	27.4	79.501	38.	MALAYSIA	186.9	937.379
10.	CANADA	3.6	51.983	39.	MALDIVES	0.224	1.977
11.	CHILE	19.66	97.531	40.	MAURITIUS	1	4.169
12.	CHINA P RP	866.327	4195.599	41.	MEXICO	484.362	2765.894
13.	COLOMBIA	235.587	987.052	42.	MONTENEGRO	1.125	7.255
14.	COSTA RICA	177.4	934.277	43.	MOROCCO	17	51.264
15.	COTE D' IVOIRE	12.6	66.54	44.	MYANMAR	93.7	323.288
16.	CUBA	36.48	195.12	45.	NEPAL	7.855	12.453
17.	DOMINIC REP	0.5	2.929	46.	NETHERLAND	408.875	2929.156
18.	ECUADOR	62	292.182	47.	NEW ZEALAND	0.4	2.723
19.	EGYPT A RP	54.325	384.991	48.	NICARAGUA	4.4	22.072
20.	FINLAND	13.5	81.578	49.	NIGERIA	118.5	207.434
21.	FRANCE	189.005	1209.877	50.	PAKISTAN IR	46.515	285.225
22.	GERMANY	5.6	19.806	51.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	15.904	62.43
23.	GHANA	18	27.54	52.	PARAGUAY	36.65	199.178
24.	GUATEMALA	96	494.735	53.	PERU	72.85	368.825
25.	HONDURAS	16.56	53.577	54.	PHILIPPINES	37.85	160.577
				55.	POLAND	0.6	3.841

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
56.	PORTUGAL	0.25	2.655	3.	INDONESIA	10	28.478
57.	RUSSIA	82.29	407.541	4.	IRAN	379.49	801.641
58.	SAUDI ARAB	139.975	554.743	5.	JORDAN	20	39.235
59.	SINGAPORE	78.125	486.879	6.	KENYA	4	17.577
60.	SLOVAK REP	0.025	0.935	7.	MALAWI	2.5	10.488
61.	SLOVENIA	5	31.355	8.	MALDIVES	0.005	0.038
62.	SOMALIA	36.25	96.302	9.	MOROCCO	10	34.419
63.	SOUTH AFRICA	64.526	369.878	10.	MYANMAR	19	43.933
64.	SPAIN	45.91	203.517	11.	NEPAL	0.55	1.929
65.	SUDAN	32.003	86.699	12.	PAKISTAN IR	26	42.692
66.	SURINAME	10.5	35.92	13.	PHILIPPINES	20	47.72
67.	TAIWAN	30.4	187.048	14.	SINGAPORE	8	17.732
68.	TAJIKISTAN	7.5	28.694	15.	SYRIA	16	42.335
69.	TANZANIA REP	27	78.91	16.	UGANDA	10.2	33.722
70.	THAILAND	850	4388.536	17.	VIETNAM REP	70	171.665
71.	TOGO	15.075	75.298	Product Total		809.745	1818.268
72.	TUNISIA	8.8	46.272	2,4-D			
73.	TURKEY	236.32	1151.589	1.	ARGENTINA	2421.6	3596.016
74.	U ARAB EMTS	38.55	143.805	2.	AUSTRALIA	1169.21	1831.955
75.	U K	16.076	247.459	3.	BANGLADESH PR	15	29.702
76.	USA	222.844	1582.653	4.	BRAZIL	4212.34	7049.117
77.	UGANDA	109.54	207.347	5.	COLOMBIA	501.44	649.791
78.	UKRAINE	3	8.466	6.	COSTA RICA	378	508.194
79.	URUGUAY	31.65	173.188	7.	COTE D' IVOIRE	352.865	537.305
80.	VENEZUELA	1.25	12.099	8.	DOMINIC REP	23.924	38.244
81.	VIETNAM REP	SOC 658.66	3327.81	9.	ECUADOR	40	63.54
Product Total		8836.557	45948.758	10.	ETHIOPIA	686.64	1165.163
COPPER-OXYCHLORIDE							
1.	BANGLADESH PR	24	62.081	11.	GUATEMALA	120	161.485
2.	EGYPT A RP	190	422.584	12.	GUINEA	54.68	75.878
				13.	INDONESIA	72	108.906

1	2	3	4
14.	IRAN	110.22	149.477
15.	IRAQ	0.03	0.091
16.	KENYA	84.568	134.319
17.	MALAYSIA	409.88	576.992
18.	MEXICO	990	1234.228
19.	MOROCCO	117.05	166.288
20.	NEPAL	1.25	2.097
21.	NIGERIA	108	143.077
22.	PERU	16	18.138
23.	RUSSIA	108	155.477
24.	SINGAPORE	160	188.695
25.	SOUTH AFRICA	199.962	282.611
26.	SUDAN	196.99	382.083
27.	TAIWAN	60	104.523
28.	TANZANIA REP	134.71	170.368
29.	THAILAND	2173.342	2924.664
30.	TURKEY	610	777.138
31.	USA	2860.8	5032.619
32.	UGANDA	16	23.793
33.	URUGUAY	66	83.741
34.	VIETNAM SOC REP	978.215	1404.171
Product Total		19448.716	29769.886

ISOPROTURON

1.	NETHERLAND	1086.8	3829.951
Product Total		1086.8	3829.951

ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE

1.	AFGHANISTAN	9.72	27.876
2.	ALBANIA	2.504	13.593
3.	BANGLADESH PR	22.298	58.687
4.	MYANMAR	11.002	42.231
5.	NEPAL	6.507	25.06

1	2	3	4
6.	QATAR	2	7.26
7.	TAIWAN	2.016	10.494
8.	U K	1	5.096
9.	UGANDA	7.288	36.003
Product Total		64.335	226.301

METHYL BROMIDE

1.	AUSTRALIA	144	485.648
2.	EGYPT A RP	102.5	359.613
3.	INDONESIA	96	301.107
4.	KOREA RP	0.6	7.799
5.	LIBYA	192	657.803
6.	MALAYSIA	36	145.476
7.	NEW ZEALAND	252	973.248
8.	PHILIPPINES	24.48	106.321
9.	SINGAPORE	10	40.063
10.	VIETNAM SOC REP	416.703	1563.539
Product Total		1274.283	4640.619

OTHER HERBICIDES-ANTI SPROUTING PRODUCTS

1.	ALGERIA	4	47.136
2.	ARGENTINA	714.72	7199.903
3.	AUSTRALIA	1317.84	22609.109
4.	BANGLADESH PR	735.205	2239.81
5.	BELGIUM	155.052	2150.822
6.	BHUTAN	236.5	247.312
7.	BRAZIL	495.046	6974.557
8.	CANADA	11.96	319.495
9.	CHILE	20	147.807
10.	CHINA P RP	156.575	1138.1
11.	COLOMBIA	1166.502	2866.618
12.	COSTA RICA	158.7	443.742

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
13.	COTE D' IVOIRE	212.87	583.81	44.	NEW ZEALAND	20	113.965
14.	DENMARK	0.094	4.482	45.	NICARAGUA	10	41.42
15.	DOMINIC REP	27	88.329	46.	NIGERIA	93.5	186.459
16.	ECUADOR	0.4	2.571	47.	PAKISTAN IR	301.546	1636.94
17.	EGYPT A RP	202.846	677.457	48.	PANAMA	31	146.252
18.	ETHIOPIA	242.928	553.957		REPUBLIC		
19.	FRANCE	1654.482	13914.666	49.	PARAGUAY	79.87	393.446
20.	GERMANY	624.145	8477.078	50.	PERU	1	3.576
21.	GREECE	4	10.711	51.	PHILIPPINES	291.842	918.912
22.	GUATEMALA	0.01	0.02	52.	POLAND	95	52.546
23.	GUINEA	46.5	119.58	53.	PUERTO RICO	360.8	21369.826
24.	INDONESIA	204.595	2208.133	54.	RUSSIA	129.8	985.985
25.	IRAN	153.511	838.549	55.	SENEGAL	17.642	47.847
26.	IRAQ	2	5.418	56.	SINGAPORE	807.2	11380.298
27.	IRELAND	52.8	588.413	57.	SLOVENIA	5	14.214
28.	ISRAEL	1839.4	10778.806	58.	SOUTH AFRICA	1297.504	9222.602
29.	ITALY	61.466	643.23	59.	SPAIN	36.769	233.393
30.	JAPAN	1144.826	25986.946	60.	SRI LANKA DSR	305.251	2254.193
31.	JORDAN	3.7	14.138	61.	SUDAN	123.132	387.377
32.	KENYA	91.548	175.642	62.	SWITZERLAND	34.7	281.218
33.	KOREA RP	390	5663.284	63.	TAIWAN	102.42	619.613
34.	KUWAIT	1	99.338	64.	TANZANIA REP	16.5	56.336
35.	LEBANON	8	39.037	65.	THAILAND	482.715	1183.151
36.	MALAYSIA	135.76	575.138	66.	TUNISIA	6	19.826
37.	MALDIVES	0.101	0.60S	67.	TURKEY	65.3	359.137
38.	MEXICO	126.025	487.172	68.	U ARAB E MTS	129.96	659.456
39.	MOLDOVA	7.7	35.937	69.	U K	1229.034	4580.053
40.	MOROCCO	286.26	441.111	70.	USA	11602.494	83787.988
41.	MYANMAR	254.5	202.394	71.	UGANDA	9	7.583
42.	NEPAL	5.43	13.515	72.	UKRAINE	17.96	103.081
43.	NETHERLAND	1163.7	4085.766	73.	URUGUAY	16	21.937

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
74.	VENEZUELA	134.86	635.7	30.	FINLAND	25.6	59.996
75.	VIETNAM SOC REP	374.221	674.758	31.	FRANCE	8401.604	19016.424
76.	ZAMBIA	33	103.068	32.	GEORGIA	56.072	118.623
Product Total		32380.717	266181.802	33.	GERMANY	577.65	2773.303
OTHER FUNGICIDE NES							
1.	ALBANIA	21.19	68.31	34.	GHANA	20	40.032
2.	ALGERIA	93.77	201.606	35.	GREECE	447.08	963.079
3.	ANGOLA	21.65	42.684	36.	GUATEMALA	1140.94	2133.805
4.	ARGENTINA	668	1339.317	37.	GUINEA	20.5	27.666
3.	AUSTRALIA	3774.225	8654.469	38.	HUNGARY	315.407	380.446
6.	AUSTRIA	74.24	240.73	39.	INDONESIA	4810.55	10546.69
7.	BANGLADESH PR	9741.708	11022.376	40.	IRAN	384.1	982.477
8.	BELGIUM	4981	18634.759	41.	IRELAND	63.888	173.807
9.	BELIZE	24.78	131.508	42.	ISRAEL	614.13	1196.693
10.	BHUTAN	4.88	11.998	43.	ITALY	4773.176	9754.015
11.	BRAZIL	19811.435	41768.114	44.	JAMAICA	27.775	64.739
12.	BULGARIA	438.6	979.201	45.	JAPAN	359.36	7941.497
17.	COLOMBIA	5423.814	11813.007	46.	JORDAN	214.267	398.11
18.	CONGO D. REP.	1.15	12.097	47.	KENYA	647.185	1365.337
19.	COSTA RICA	5238	7451.987	48.	KOREA RP	413.045	2447.945
20.	COTE D' IVOIRE	8	13.771	49.	LEBANON	27.916	62.929
21.	CROATIA	327.528	338.43	50.	LIBYA	13.64	49.209
22.	CUBA	1.32	27.601	51.	LITHUANIA	49.68	119.106
23.	CYPRUS	35	86.153	52.	MACEDONIA	83.76	115.762
24.	DJIBOUTI	14	32.138	53.	MADAGASCAR	83.03	177.979
25.	DOMINIC REP	9.208	23.685	54.	MALAWI	7.39	18.828
26.	ECUADOR	546.67	1560.659	55.	MALAYSIA	965.632	2649.06
27.	EGYPT A RP	710.022	1358.805	56.	MALDIVES	0.064	0.207
28.	ESTONIA	12.8	29.995	57.	MAURITIUS	24.9	60.046
29.	ETHIOPIA	417.21	1081.933	58.	MEXICO	2835.14	4643.342
				59.	MOLDOVA	41.04	61.331
				60.	MOROCCO	2850.129	3130.538

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
61.	MOZAMBIQUE	43.502	93.412	91.	THAILAND	2882.605	7874.528
62.	MYANMAR	547.07	956.528	92.	TUNISIA	87.3	214.223
63.	NEPAL	80.986	268.305	93.	TURKEY	1965.4	3395.328
64.	NETHERLAND	5988.3	8060.603	94.	U ARAB EMTS	6.1	21.374
65.	NEW ZEALAND	642.51	932.454	95.	U K	454.306	853.872
66.	NICARAGUA	6	15.537	96.	USA	7475.339	15455.937
67.	NIGERIA	66.944	133.168	97.	UGANDA	2822.2	5102.336
68.	PAKISTAN IR	192.846	560.897	98.	URUGUAY	285	4975.953
69.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	1	8.41	99.	UZBEKISTAN	14	56.275
70.	PARAGUAY	536.439	1277.276	100.	VENEZUELA	285.6	693.877
71.	PERU	361.092	645.509	101.	VIETNAM SOC REP	2197.17	8489.366
72.	PHILIPPINES	2636.125	5774.858	102.	ZAMBIA	135.775	308.984
73.	POLAND	539	1777.761	103.	ZIMBABWE	25.28	83.109
74.	PORTUGAL	1104.8	2287.151	Product Total		128994.275	279485.009
75.	ROMANIA	345.66	344.28	OTHER PESTICIDES			
76.	RUSSIA	380.2	672.256	1.	AFGHANISTAN	0.4	2.642
77.	RWANDA	764.3	1260.146	2.	ALGERIA	130.996	518.605
78.	SAUDI ARAB	94.63	226.171	3.	ARGENTINA	388.29	2128.879
79.	SENEGAL	3.508	27.712	4.	AUSTRALIA	481.849	3339.824
80.	SERBIA	78.3	113.958	5.	AUSTRIA	2	16.667
81.	SINGAPORE	81.08	385.407	6.	BAHARAIN IS	24.266	109.242
82.	SLOVENIA	277.74	423.043	7.	BANGLADESH PR	1113.907	2605.522
83.	SOUTH AFRICA	2441.712	4460.029	8.	BELARUS	0.2	7.882
84.	SPAIN	1867.4	4229.82	9.	BELGIUM	346.32	5433.792
85.	SRI LANKA DSR	592.753	1288.587	10.	BELIZE	4.09	39.124
86.	SUDAN	41	93.439	11.	BHUTAN	80	18.32
87.	SWITZERLAND	149.99	1268.355	12.	BRAZIL	7230.171	43948.91
88.	SYRIA	64.32	84.777	13.	CAMBODIA	15.5	60.63
89.	TAIWAN	445.866	1248.645	14.	CAMEROON	110.1	255.353
90.	TANZANIA REP	793	1180.466	15.	CANADA	52.265	1288.146

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
16.	CHILE	138.391	605.263	47.	JORDAN	162.113	976.309
17.	CHINA P RP	764.136	6410.974	48.	KAZAKHSTAN	0.1	7.931
18.	COLOMBIA	474.736	1932.585	49.	KENYA	373.165	1435.985
19.	COSTA RICA	79.528	341.616	50.	KOREA DP RP	13.43	159.917
20.	COTE D' IVOIRE	370.771	1016.226	51.	KOREA RP	326.228	3898.726
21.	CUBA	22.72	102.507	52.	LATVIA	11.928	35.79
22.	DOMINIC REP	107.454	488.128	53.	LEBANON	50.6	205.603
23.	ECUADOR	109.96	403.618	54.	LIBYA	24.544	80.644
24.	EGYPT A RP	827.252	3525.331	55.	LITHUANIA	88	894.758
25.	EL SALVADOR	223.5	103.746	56.	MADAGASCAR	243.556	735.963
26.	ERITREA	2.9	47.139	57.	MALAWI	25.881	95.67
27.	ETHIOPIA	293.301	1471.453	58.	MALAYSIA	279.502	1351.282
28.	FRANCE	107.017	612.723	59.	MALDIVES	0.657	4.419
29.	GEORGIA	31.856	118.629	60.	MALI	101.895	326.89
30.	GERMANY	52.066	2275.419	61.	MAURITANIA	1.3	5.104
31.	GHANA	144.723	398.771	62.	MAURITIUS	7.97	42.717
32.	GREECE	6.6	15.381	63.	MEXICO	1327.999	5377.798
33.	GUATEMALA	182.774	606.181	64.	MOLDOVA	17.538	92.201
34.	GUINEA	0.724	6.996	65.	MOROCCO	668.382	1920.754
35.	HAITI	1.04	4.458	66.	MOZAMBIQUE	144.582	813.817
36.	HONDURAS	5.504	109.748	67.	MYANMAR	440.193	1265.338
37.	HONG KONG	8.235	59	68.	NEPAL	1624.892	3354.661
38.	HUNGARY	5.01	48.539	69.	NETHERLAND	717.518	4338.994
39.	INDONESIA	1525.934	5042.235	70.	NEW ZEALAND	98.706	626.429
40.	IRAN	801.887	4339.355	71.	NICARAGUA	320.167	963.669
41.	IRAQ	75.934	233.327	72.	NIGERIA	1973.364	4474.083
42.	IRELAND	0.5	42.792	73.	OMAN	66.734	306.049
43.	ISRAEL	447.484	3064.386	74.	PAKISTAN IR	521.448	4405.741
44.	ITALY	79.466	348.641	75.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	61.826	178.312
45.	JAMAICA	6	23.845	76.	PARAGUAY	629.45	2931.887
46.	JAPAN	486.446	3644.908				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
77.	PERU	91.976	593.188	108.	URUGUAY	443.71	1927.029
78.	PHILIPPINES	103.063	472.847	109.	UZBEKISTAN	56.15	326.925
79.	POLAND	83.457	298.94	110.	VENEZUELA	194.058	635.959
80.	PORTUGAL	48.714	226.559	111.	VIETNAM SOC REP	1603.412	9057.155
81.	QATAR	18.57	122.408	112.	YEMEN REPUBLIC	21.744	97.225
82.	ROMANIA	0.05	0.673	113.	ZAMBIA	83.508	240.642
83.	RUSSIA	296.484	1455.151	114.	ZIMBABWE	21.5	66.041
84.	WANDA	32.85	76.649	Product Total		41057.695	214054.064
85.	SAUDI ARAB	524.714	1949.376	OTHER INSECTICIDES			
86.	SENEGAL	108.804	211	1.	AFGHANISTAN	24.588	106.747
87.	SERBIA	0.1	0.905	2.	ALBANIA	2.004	9.296
88.	SINGAPORE	68.117	245.04	3.	ALGERIA	26.48	126.763
89.	SLOVENIA	10.55	113.22	4.	ARGENTINA	392.63	1203.606
90.	SOMALIA	73	282.403	5.	AUSTRALIA	351.647	2859.418
91.	SOUTH AFRICA	383.155	2202.918	6.	BAHARAIN IS	3.5	10.199
92.	SPAIN	207.12	960.509	7.	BANGLADESH PR	2220.54S	13014.893
93.	SRI LANKA DSR	276.893	1596.572	8.	BELGIUM	821.642	10615.276
94.	SUDAN	78.739	318.769	9.	BELIZE	18.72	116.427
95.	SURINAME	1.05	5.304	10.	BENIN	0.002	0.028
96.	SYRIA	17.62	192.735	11.	BHUTAN	11.402	60.451
97.	TAIWAN	540.25	1806.856	12.	BRAZIL	6757.147	47431.938
98.	TANZANIA REP	349.902	1215.782	13.	BURKINA FASO	152	552.971
99.	THAILAND	759.877	2749.766	14.	BURUNDI	3	44.627
100.	TRINIDAD	0.35	2.635	15.	CAMEROON	20	27.452
101.	TUNISIA	37.949	374.346	16.	CANADA	34.127	1214.415
102.	TURKEY	775.459	4301.419	17.	CAPE VERDE IS	2	1.643
103.	U ARAB E MTS	81	347.609	18.	CHILE	118.512	535.781
104.	U K	1494.99	6721.233	19.	CHINA P RP	618.91	13143.114
105.	USA	4140.826	33230.029	20.	COLOMBIA	461.823	4375.843
106.	UGANDA	196.213	675.13	21.	COSTA RICA	25.343	191.99
107.	UKRAINE	143.9	458.227				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
22.	COTE D' IVOIRE	269.988	1190.785	53.	JORDAN	130.642	757.18
23.	CUBA	3.251	49.198	54.	KENYA	494.198	1511.741
24.	DENMARK	19.278	79.938	55.	KOREA RP	109.995	2604.271
25.	DJIBOUTI	24	83.698	56.	KUWAIT	0.013	0.006
26.	DOMINIC REP	10.908	118.075	57.	LATVIA	1.3	31.578
27.	ECUADOR	135.65	577.035	58.	LEBANON	8.154	37.724
28.	EGYPT A RP	413.575	1800.894	59.	LIBYA	5.5	27.88
29.	ELSALVADOR	0.15	3.752	60.	LITHUANIA	9.405	230.508
30.	ERITREA	1	14.074	61.	MADAGASCAR	43.14	160.34
31.	ETHIOPIA	244.731	1017.154	62.	MALAWI	14.45	76.93
32.	FIJI IS	15.855	80.262	63.	MALAYSIA	179.65	1293.367
33.	FRANCE	665.569	21151.752	64.	MALDIVES	14.772	106.001
34.	GAMBIA	0.02	0.166	65.	MALI	126.73	348.298
35.	GEORGIA	6.22	49.858	66.	MAURITIUS	22.725	131.544
36.	GERMANY	808.474	17834.473	67.	MEXICO	834.529	4216.539
37.	GHANA	227.618	861.049	68.	MONTENEGRO	15.876	64.253
38.	GREECE	8.536	28.978	69.	MOROCCO	476.098	1696.318
39.	GUATEMALA	38.618	322.443	70.	MOZAMBIQUE	11.33	57.6
40.	GUYANA	5.416	98.843	71.	MYANMAR	372.117	1236.323
41.	HAITI	5	24.969	72.	NEPAL	527.641	802.378
42.	HONDURAS	5.4	14.958	73.	NETHERLAND	385.878	11016.898
43.	HONG KONG	3.001	72.384	74.	NETHERLAND ANTIL	0.001	0.012
44.	HUNGARY	0.001	0.003	75.	NEW ZEALAND	9.53	228.211
45.	INDONESIA	479.743	7834.066	76.	NIGERIA	402.881	1236.958
46.	IRAN	853.95	3373.168	77.	OMAN	29	212.839
47.	IRAQ	29.5	112.235	78.	PAKISTAN IR	468.506	2251.191
48.	IRELAND	0.075	6.793	79.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	3.5	10.152
49.	ISRAEL	391.617	1846.717	80.	PARAGUAY	6.008	20.586
50.	ITALY	278.375	5765.493	81.	PERU	20.23	299.71
51.	JAMAICA	2	23.063	82.	PHILIPPINES	193.261	2276.352
52.	JAPAN	590.18	10685.166				

1	2	3	4
83.	POLAND	2.9	21.498
84.	PORTUGAL		22.072
85.	QATAR	3.5	18.476
86.	ROMANIA	17.05	16.299
87.	RUSSIA	356.183	1072.242
88.	RWANDA	5.2	27.399
89.	SAUDI ARAB	396.075	1221.009
90.	SENEGAL	13.339	45.59
91.	SEYCHELLES	0.58	5.956
92.	SINGAPORE	178.306	2197.943
93.	SOMALIA	12	36.563
94.	SOUTH AFRICA	239.106	3177.625
95.	SPAIN	53.403	563.584
96.	SRI LANKA DSR	1124.443	2811.275
97.	SUDAN	335.432	1494.128
98.	SURINAME	7.041	49.288
99.	SWITZERLAND	0.009	0.076
100.	TAIWAN	667.812	3638.559
101.	TANZANIA REP	268.854	980.424
102.	THAILAND	470.392	4248.065
103.	TOGO	11.279	204.92
104.	TRINIDAD	3.5	31.105
105.	TUNISIA	99.088	469.276
106.	TURKEY	528.807	1977.031
107.	U ARAB EMTS	198.729	740.683
108.	U K	38.921	410.166
109.	U S A	2152.562	40467.699
110.	UGANDA	492.25	1890.544
111.	UKRAINE	129.08	314.231
112.	URUGUAY	22.5	143.165
113.	UZBEKISTAN	18.873	51.209

1	2	3	4
114.	VENEZUELA	0.9	5.115
115.	VIETNAM SOC REP	577.142	3642.869
116.	YEMEN REPUBLIC	133.253	570.152
117.	ZAMBIA	60.615	134.393
118.	ZIMBABWE	3.12	18.387
Product Total		31146.029	276427.022

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Export of Pesticides and Insecticides During 2016 -2017

S. No.	COUNTRY	QUANTITY (MT)	VALUE (RS. Lakhs)
MALATHION			
1.	AFGHANISTAN	1.75	3.038
2.	AUSTRALIA	1	2.133
3.	CUBA	32.75	63.847
4.	EGYPT A RP	463.3	818.946
5.	GUATEMALA	60	96.655
6.	IRAN	10.3	23.484
7.	JORDAN	40	70.038
8.	MALAYSIA	160	296.44
9.	MALDIVES	0.32	1.286
10.	MAURITIUS	0.6	3.155
11.	MEXICO	120	224.23
12.	MYANMAR	6.456	15.546
13.	NEPAL	0.92	1.74
14.	PHILIPPINES	20	38.183
15.	SAUDI ARAB	135	254.84
16.	SPAIN	22	43.056
17.	TAIWAN	20	37.659
18.	TURKEY	170	279.366
Product Total		1264.396	2273.64

1	2	3	4
DIMETHOATE			
1.	AFGHANISTAN	1.75	3.17
2.	BANGLADESH PR	5	12.015
3.	MADAGASCAR	16	38.6
4.	MALDIVES	0.48	2.461
5.	NEPAL	0.6	1.393
6.	SOUTH AFRICA	0.001	0.001
Product Total		23.831	57.64

D.D.V.P.			
1.	ARGENTINA	1	2.037
2.	BRAZIL	22.5	57.156
3.	CUBA	6.25	15.496
4.	IRAN	32	86.643
5.	JAPAN	26	100.225
6.	NEPAL	1.24	4.171
7.	NEW ZEALAND	4	14.77
8.	SPAIN	11	28.043
9.	UGANDA	185.09	737.642
10.	ZAMBIA	32.43	99.156
Product Total		321.51	1145.339

QUINALPHOS			
1.	BANGLADESH PR	23.8	67.777
2.	NEPAL	0.15	0.501
3.	SOUTH AFRICA	0.675	5.723
4.	VIETNAM SOC REP	359.4	1698.124
Product Total		384.025	1772.126

CYPERMETHRIN			
1.	AFGHANISTAN	9.12	14.156
2.	ALGERIA	7.54	23.322
3.	ARGENTINA	306.925	1635.499

1	2	3	4
4.	AUSTRALIA	4.65	33.876
5.	BANGLADESH PR	153.4	240.985
6.	BELGIUM	456.875	2447.285
7.	BRAZIL	1128.995	6180.657
8.	CHILE	31.6	134.914
9.	CHINA P RP	918	4388.035
10.	COLOMBIA	323.639	1138.423
11.	COSTA RICA	127.2	625.036
12.	COTE D'IVOIRE	72.25	373.096
13.	CUBA	14.4	70.821
14.	ECUADOR	29.8	166.76
15.	EGYPT ARP	14.65	75.464
16.	ERITREA	0.1	0.5
17.	FRANCE	145.5	993.583
18.	GERMANY	0.6	6.394
19.	GREECE	2.25	14.198
20.	GUATEMALA	86.98	408.29
21.	INDONESIA	461.925	1842.776
22.	IRAN	402.75	1952.246
23.	IRELAND	0.036	1.677
24.	ISRAEL	43.3	260.084
25.	ITALY	10.2	72.781
26.	JORDAN	70.3	337.523
27.	KOREA RP	52.375	274.86
28.	LATVIA	2.7	13.568
29.	LEBANON	11.5	31.754
30.	MADAGASCAR	23.42	79.727
31.	MALAYSIA	167	823.254
32.	MALDIVES	0.287	2.311
33.	MEXICO	572.7	2954.713
34.	MOROCCO	67.03	197.85

1	2	3	4
35.	MOZAMBIQUE	19.74	57.499
36.	MYANMAR	106.5	451.97
37.	NEPAL	10.395	30.39
38.	NETHERLAND	427.385	3086.251
39.	NICARAGUA	84.469	217.934
40.	NIGERIA	333.572	597.233
41.	PAKISTAN IR	44.675	232.704
42.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	0.1	0.793
43.	PARAGUAY	36	172.762
44.	PERU	54.8	310.983
45.	PHILIPPINES	104.325	535.52
46.	RUSSIA	81.4	396.823
47.	SAUDI ARAB	158.2	597.707
48.	SERBIA	0.5	3.225
49.	SINGAPORE	73.15	434.351
50.	SLOVENIA	5	31.939
51.	SOUTH AFRICA	107.504	458.744
52.	SPAIN	55.62	331.82
53.	SUDAN	89.603	339.726
54.	SYRIA	4.95	26.587
55.	TAIWAN	29.3	172.567
56.	TANZANIA REP	4.6	23.356
57.	THAILAND	773.15	3821.5
58.	TUNISIA	6.6	45.455
59.	TURKEY	231.88	1116.313
60.	U ARAB EMTS	13.425	65.953
61.	U K	12.325	168.881
62.	USA	227.069	1581.247
63.	UGANDA	178.02	499.385
64.	URUGUAY	26.36	134.174
65.	UZBEKISTAN	17	123.838

1	2	3	4
66.	VENEZUELA	0.3	2.376
67.	VIETNAM SOC REP	373.905	1834.645
68.	ZAMBIA	2.5	6.939
69.	ZIMBABWE	2	14.432
Product Total		9416.319	45742.44
FENTHION			
1.	BANGLADESH PR	10	17.883
Product Total		9416.319	17.883
COPPER-OXYCHLORIDE			
1.	AFGHANISTAN	22	45.502
2.	BANGLADESH PR	12	32.797
3.	EGYPT A RP	132	274.011
4.	IRAN	367	754.495
5.	LEBANON	25.5	80.477
6.	MALDIVES	0.005	0.04
7.	MOROCCO	20	64.782
8.	MOZAMBIQUE	2.25	5.98
9.	MYANMAR	24	52.896
10.	NEPAL	7.4	16.429
11.	PAKISTAN IR	58	114.145
12.	PHILIPPINES	10	24.481
13.	SOUTH AFRICA	18.5	47.346
14.	SPAIN	24	62.022
15.	SYRIA	14.15	39.929
16.	U K	20	39.824
17.	VIETNAM SOC REP	114	265.887
Product Total		870.805	1921.042
2, 4-D			
1.	AFGHANISTAN	3	4.22
2.	ARGENTINA	1262	1625.807

1	2	3	4
3.	AUSTRALIA	745.6	1097.884
4.	BANGLADESH PR	22	34.16
5.	BRAZIL	4124.01	6143.753
6.	COLOMBIA	1111.676	1278.057
7.	CONGO P REP	16	19.153
8.	COSTA RICA	492	554.299
9.	COTE D' IVOIRE	56.5	78.676
10.	DOMINIC REP	37	38.77
11.	ECUADOR	40	50.158
12.	ETHIOPIA	1042.204	1583.803
13.	GUATEMALA	1048	1301.339
14.	INDONESIA	18	21.858
15.	IRAN	120.962	162.659
16.	IRAQ	31.5	45.84
17.	ISRAEL	10	16.733
18.	KENYA	320	425.562
19.	MALAWI	2	3.615
20.	MALAYSIA	515	679.014
21.	MAURITIUS	64	78.038
22.	MEXICO	1200	1260.219
23.	MOROCCO	43.6	75.438
24.	MOZAMBIQUE	1	1.252
25.	NEPAL	6.05	9.485
26.	NEW ZEALAND	23	30.879
27.	NIGERIA	276	370.292
28.	PHILIPPINES	378	472.666
29.	RUSSIA	357.4	461.913
30.	SINGAPORE	378	341.997
31.	SOUTH AFRICA	166	219.057
32.	SUDAN	110.08	190.455
33.	TAIWAN	54	76.007

1	2	3	4
34.	TANZANIA REP	147.94	185.375
35.	THAILAND	1745.72	• 2164.587
36.	TURKEY	906.5	1077.09
37.	U ARAB EMTS	54.08	81.506
38.	USA	2599.8	3842.083
39.	UGANDA	0.001	0.004
40.	URUGUAY	116	141.636
41.	VIETNAM SOC REP	1031	1248.264
42.	ZAMBIA	1.008	2.271
ProfJuct Total		20676.631	27495.874
ISOPROTURON			
1.	NETHERLAND	356.2	1295.395
Product Total			1295395
ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE			
1.	ALBANIA	7.527	45.661
2.	AUSTRALIA	0.072	0.09
3.	AZERBAIJAN	1.987	7.466
4.	BANGLADESH PR	15.166	34.822
5.	BELGIUM	1.4	15.055
6.	ETHIOPIA	45.896	197.894
7.	MOZAMBIQUE	11	43.145
8.	NEPAL	12.341	42.564
9.	TAIWAN	4.008	20.049
10.	TURKEY	26.704	103.16
11.	UK	1	5.104
Product Total		127.101	515.01
METHYL BROMIDE			
1.	AUSTRALIA	234	801.894
2.	COSTA RICA	12.5	41.551
3.	DJIBOUTI	10	25.414

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	EGYPT A RP	300	1105.772	10.	CAMEROON	0.015	0.04
5.	GHANA	5.001	19.221	11.	CANADA	4.968	236.442
6.	GUATEMALA	154	516.161	12.	CHILE	60	99.625
7.	HONDURAS	16	53.807	13.	CHINA P RP	1200.29	5257.096
8.	IRAN	58.3	142.41	14.	COLOMBIA	1507.466	2752.549
9.	KENYA	7.745	40.59	15.	COSTA RICA	170.43	632.699
10.	MALAYSIA	52	215.558	16.	COTE D' IVOIRE	576.168	1241.634
11.	NEPAL	0.21	1.362	17.	DJIBOUTI	10.5	19.75
12.	NEW ZEALAND	234	844.276	18.	DOMINIC REP	52.782	86.81
13.	NICARAGUA	15.2	51.005	19.	ECUADOR	3.136	10.951
14.	OMAN	1	8.926	20.	EGYPT A RP	382.923	1027.646
15.	PAKISTAN IR	14.013	57.967	21.	ETHIOPIA	494.288	1071.859
16.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	16	53.807	22.	FRANCE	2071.967	14424.968
17.	PHILIPPINES	8.16	38.346	23.	GERMANY	764.05	7482.007
18.	SINGAPORE	10	40.065	24.	GHANA	14	39.172
19.	SRI LANKA DSR	0.011	0.051	25.	GIBRALTAR	127	287.712
20.	SUDAN	17	75.724	26.	GREECE	5	49.581
21.	TURKEY	17.978	76.147	27.	GUATEMALA	37.6	226.468
22.	VIETNAM REP	572.59	2019.04	28.	GUINEA	180.991	459.659
	Product Total	1755.708	6229.096	29.	INDONESIA	191.77	2276.407
OTHER HERBICIDES-ANTI SPROUTING PRODUCTS				30.	IRAN	318.533	1530.198
1.	AFGHANISTAN	7.008	9.629	31.	IRAQ	30.427	266.508
2.	ARGENTINA	1046.84	8189.245	32.	IRELAND	35.2	388.706
3.	AUSTRALIA	1862.03	11103.21	33.	ISRAEL	2224.203	12411.67
4.	BANGLADESH PR	588.28	1899.145	34.	ITALY	237.15	2385.358
5.	BELARUS	1.05	13.232	35.	JAPAN	1789.03	49338.569
6.	BELGIUM	273.265	3884.685	36.	JORDAN	15.5	42.971
7.	BENIN	15	31.872	37.	KENYA	84.738	225.443
8.	BRAZIL	1987.852	20621.824	38.	KOREA RP	382.91	4036.75
9.	BURKINA FASO	21.024	60.869	39.	LATVIA	3	36.881
				40.	LITHUANIA	0.05	0.033

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
41.	MADAGASCAR	16	18.003	71.	TANZANIA REP	34.6	94.302
42.	MALAYSIA	298.34	1032.646	72.	THAILAND	1755.592	2367.656
43.	MAURITIUS	7	22.073	73.	TOGO	1.2	2.511
44.	MEXICO	798.8	3366.9	74.	TUNISIA	23.1	70.492
45.	MOROCCO	461.346	487.697	75.	TURKEY	819.13	3379.057
46.	MYANMAR	172.38	294.501	76.	U ARAB EMTS	137.1	564.531
47.	NEPAL	6.333	46.111	77.	U K	1221.1	6266.621
48.	NETHERLAND	879.99	5526.259	78.	USA	17936.6	128962.835
49.	NEW ZEALAND	23.86	107.031	79.	URUGUAY	43	285.642
50.	NICARAGUA	24.9	79	80.	VIETNAM SOC REP	994.11	1777.437
51.	NIGERIA	1225.1	3068.014	81.	ZAMBIA	5	2.867
52.	PAKISTAN IR	568.506	2087.492	Product Total		50720.23	362041.049
53.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	167.909	579.083	OTHER FUNGICIDE NES			
54.	PARAGUAY	111.8	298.09	1.	AFGHANISTAN	0.3	0.651
55.	PERU	1.9	19.692	2.	ALBANIA	33.54	105.615
56.	PHILIPPINES	318.997	842.678	3.	ALGERIA	98.318	220.81
57.	POLAND	80	44.744	4.	ANGOLA	65.1	123.066
58.	PUERTO RICO	456	26501.5	5.	ARGENTINA	1438.52	3580.216
59.	RUSSIA	158.8	914.44	6.	AUSTRALIA	6132.362	11812.452
60.	SAUDI ARAB	22	88.599	7.	AUSTRIA	115.2	263.47
61.	SENEGAL	164.408	422.593	8.	AZERBAIJAN	1	3.873
62.	SERBIA	1.6	16.696	9.	BANGLADESH PR	12349.883	13963.731
63.	SINGAPORE	499.661	3482.104	10.	BELGIUM	3986.45	12388.271
64.	SOUTH AFRICA	1486.5	9884.208	11.	BOLIVIA	14.4	17.914
65.	SPAIN	213.582	960.821	12.	BOSNIA- HRZGOVIN	25.008	72.846
66.	SRI LANKA DSR	219.9	1476.828	13.	BRAZIL	42898.274	82741.697
67.	SUDAN	244.983	671.627	14.	BULGARIA	346.025	737.931
68.	SWITZERLAND	0.008	0.039	15.	BURUNDI	100.184	226.305
69.	SYRIA	60	45.512	16.	CAMEROON	1037.5	2153.314
70.	TAIWAN	280.661	1722.242				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
17.	CANADA	590.016	779.605	48.	IRAN	962.224	2306.376
18.	CHILE	653.2	1570.439	49.	IRAQ	7	15.164
19.	CHINA P RP	6222.435	11910.711	50.	IRELAND	26.904	67.163
20.	COLOMBIA	5020.717	10617.44	51.	ISRAEL	517.68	876.21
21.	CONGO D. REP.	0.3	3.247	52.	ITALY	3764.057	9153.636
22.	CONGO P REP	2	1.255	53.	JAMAICA	25.572	59.305
23.	COSTA RICA	7998.665	11473.372	54.	JAPAN	338.156	9750.628
24.	COTE D' IVOIRE	93.676	201.185	55.	JORDAN	64.1	102.216
25.	CROATIA	133.88	198.867	56.	KENYA	969.619	2204.943
26.	CYPRUS	76.46	197.464	57.	KOREA DP RP	37	81.714
27.	DENMARK	25.6	56.998	58.	KOREA RP	120.73	741.402
28.	DJIBOUTI	4	2.211	59.	LEBANON	42	26.092
29.	DOMINIC REP	22.608	43.883	60.	LIBYA	36.44	110.265
30.	ECUADOR	615.537	1436.69	61.	LITHUANIA	37.2	83.792
31.	EGYPTA RP	1093.962	2415.801	62.	MACEDONIA	70.4	165.421
32.	ESTONIA	12.8	29.516	63.	MADAGASCAR	58.108	119.855
33.	ETHIOPIA	359.247	1047.112	64.	MALAWI	62.9	110.541
34.	FINLAND	12.8	29.302	65.	MALAYSIA	836.794	2715.79
35.	FRANCE	8004.77	17165.103	66.	MALDIVES	0.413	1.279
36.	GABON	48	84.63	67.	MAURITIUS	15.41	37.488
37.	GEORGIA	24.8	43.613	68.	MEXICO	3129.565	5131.378
38.	GERMANY	449.064	3027.095	69.	MOLDOVA	15.2	31.156
39.	GHANA	12	26.506	70.	MOROCCO	3121.517	4009.89
40.	GREECE	491.05	1292.089	71.	MOZAMBIQUE	28.5	49.213
41.	GUATEMALA	1289.1	2155.914	72.	MYANMAR	848.56	1229.063
42.	GUINEA	29.1	38.215	73.	NEPAL	210.864	978.394
43.	GUYANA	0.15	0.651	74.	NETHERLAND	605	1981.699
44.	HAITI	64.68	137.616	75.	NEW ZEALAND	685.83	1238.665
45.	HONDURAS	42	79.4	76.	NICARAGUA	13.76	30.781
46.	HUNGARY	77	189.582	77.	NIGERIA	91.56	184.125
47.	INDONESIA	6637.194	12969.035	78.	OMAN	7	25.875

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
79.	PAKISTAN IR	348.408	773.383	109.	UKRAINE	63.88	206.682
80.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	4.9	31.098	110.	UNSPECIFIED	25	142.351
81.	PARAGUAY	1856.1	3965.82	111.	URUGUAY	543.125	1268.064
82.	PERU	504.499	859.758	112.	VATICAN CITY	14	27.466
83.	PHILIPPINES	3413.54	6791.128	113.	VIETNAM SOC REP	2789.385	10691.966
84.	POLAND	433	1310.652	114.	YEMEN REPUBLIC	21.96	54.451
85.	PORTUGAL	1294.1	2867.406	115.	ZAMBIA	159.49	411.423
86.	ROMANIA	539.22	532.868	Product Total		169373.292	344587.468
87.	RUSSIA	426.32	778.598	OTHER PESTICIDES			
88.	WANDA	700.5	1153.126	1.	AFGHANISTAN	10.1	42.379
89.	SAUDI ARAB	99.26	254.867	2.	ALBANIA	2.15	32.928
90.	SENEGAL	4.32	31.471	3.	ALGERIA	13.08	118.673
91.	SERBIA	53.45	126.878	4.	ARGENTINA	302.395	2185.944
92.	SINGAPORE	81.453	327.451	5.	AUSTRALIA	587.484	4179.983
93.	SLOVENIA	486.784	1071.977	6.	AUSTRIA	0.1	0.02
94.	SOUTH AFRICA	2924.55	5189.651	7.	AZERBAIJAN	5	20.357
95.	SPAIN	2154.48	4493.581	8.	BAHARAIN IS	7.548	52.046
96.	SRI LANKA DSR	435.905	853.725	9.	BANGLADESH PR	1562.003	3233.15
97.	SUDAN	59.026	109.61	10.	BELARUS	0.201	8.057
98.	SWITZERLAND	330.933	2916.538	11.	BELGIUM	216.5	3365.319
99.	SYRIA	36	50.847	12.	BENIN	0.024	0.328
100.	TAIWAN	760.31	1743.977	13.	BHUTAN	500	111.635
101.	TANZANIA REP	5115.62	1849.984	14.	BOLIVIA	7.302	35.401
102.	THAILAND	3231.408	9291.383	15.	BRAZIL	11621.027	52190.942
103.	TUNISIA	96.8	281.795	16.	BURKINA FASO	91.82	243.622
104.	TURKEY	2881.5	4197.167	17.	CAMBODIA	146.112	123.596
105.	U ARAB EMTS	11.02	38.875	18.	CAMEROON	120.69	553.133
106.	U K	332.813	2537.695	19.	CANADA	92.196	1051.664
107.	USA	8484.175	20300.145	20.	CHILE	143.468	514.49
108.	UGANDA	3157.12	5797.381				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
21.	CHINA P RP	1095.483	9487.314	52.	JAMAICA	7	26.29
22.	COLOMBIA	257.439	1005.216	53.	JAPAN	214.665	1786.153
23.	CONGO D. REP.	0.8	5.523	54.	JORDAN	79.314	638.147
24.	CONGO P REP	0.015	0.338	55.	KENYA	452.421	1630.149
25.	COSTA RICA	26.155	165.833	56.	KOREA RP	195.305	1896.179
26.	COTE D' IVOIRE	172.005	787.031	57.	LATVIA	63	543.172
27.	CROATIA	0.5	2.231	58.	LEBANON	27.16	175.011
28.	CYPRUS	2.4	23.09	59.	LIBYA	70.709	188.231
29.	DENMARK	29.8	254.333	60.	LITHUANIA	20	178.897
30.	DJIBOUTI	98	203.011	61.	MADAGASCAR	149.676	441.295
31.	DOMINIC REP	151.045	563.805	62.	MALAWI	146.25	427.156
32.	ECUADOR	146.754	549.085	63.	MALAYSIA	372.5	1754.129
33.	EGYPT A RP	441.727	1714.215	64.	MALDIVES	1.485	15.706
34.	ELSALVADOR	20.404	55.019	65.	MALI	213.836	740.5
35.	ETHIOPIA	559.186	2410.892	66.	MAURITIUS	6.366	35.27
36.	FIJI IS	1.6	10.067	67.	MEXICO	953.174	3813.172
37.	FRANCE	52.864	529.69	68.	MOROCCO	314.687	1123.386
38.	GERMANY	87.754	3340.386	69.	MOZAMBIQUE	239.18	683.735
39.	GHANA	36.879	107.639	70.	MYANMAR	1504.542	2824.375
40.	GUATEMALA	72.187	330.492	71.	NEPAL	2598.757	5310.246
41.	GUYANA	5.412	17.092	72.	NETHERLAND	662.257	4988.472
42.	HAITI	1	3.805	73.	NEW ZEALAND	65.643	466.917
43.	HONDURAS	25.081	111.855	74.	NICARAGUA	380.7	1068.934
44.	HONG KONG	0.1	0.992	75.	NIGERIA	2726.562	5557.767
45.	HUNGARY	0.55	13.805	76.	OMAN	145.321	598.818
46.	INDONESIA	1272.985	3951.36	77.	PAKISTAN IR	556.013	2769.621
47.	IRAN	935.785	5097.742	78.	PANAMA	70.11	242.136
48.	IRAQ	112.896	402.267		REPUBLIC		
49.	IRELAND	0.25	21.743	79.	PARAGUAY	318.12	1336.831
50.	ISRAEL	340.962	1927.298	80.	PERU	80.879	606.763
51.	ITALY	84.776	484.614	81.	PHILIPPINES	140.271	797.341

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
82.	POLAND	93.298	420.836	113.	UZBEKISTAN	34.35	118.683
83.	PORTUGAL	21.32	231.569	114.	VENEZUELA	5	23.567
84.	PUERTO RICO	0.025	0.095	115.	VIETNAM SOC REP	1436.798	8433.84
85.	QATAR	49.877	232.765	116.	YEMEN REPUBLC	34.208	227.696
86.	RUSSIA	611.78	2554.862	117.	ZAMBIA	126.8	416.112
87.	RWANDA	37.664	98.245	118.	ZIMBABWE	0.75	37.472
88.	SAUDI ARAB	232.361	879.783	Product Total		45559.526	208647.976
89.	SENEGAL	51	130.013	OTHER INSECTICIDES			
90.	SERBIA	0.15	1.93	1.	AFGHANISTAN	27.72	129.394
91.	SINGAPORE	150.585	729.864	2.	ALBANIA	9.4	15.408
92.	SLOVENIA	7.1	63.245	3.	ALGERIA	7.47	69.128
93.	SOMALIA	136.25	348.921	4.	ARGENTINA	573.067	2099.928
94.	SOUTH AFRICA	561.51	2242.506	5.	AUSTRALIA	517.988	3401.825
95.	SPAIN	201.972	890.809	6.	BANGLADESH PR	2534.235	14439.207
96.	SRI LANKA DSR	116	412.952	7.	BELGIUM	1034.858	11813.29
97.	SUDAN	145.212	536.847	8.	BOLIVIA	3	7.428
98.	SWITZERLAND	0.29	0.214	9.	BRAZIL	8296.266	74596.358
99.	SYRIA	4.25	27.999	10.	BURKINA FASO	158	635.271
100.	TAIWAN	366.67	1453.898	11.	BURUNDI	4.2	20.735
101.	TANZANIA REP	217.417	751.887	12.	CAMEROON	20.6	36.354
102.	THAILAND	704.974	2637.061	13.	CANADA	56.829	1911.269
103.	TOGO	10	15.861	14.	CHILE	142.56	326.12
104.	TRINIDAD	0.12	1.173	15.	CHINA P RP	363.515	6111.07
105.	TUNISIA	69.607	486.875	16.	COLOMBIA	950.66	7902.418
106.	TURKEY	638.097	3547.944	17.	CONGO P REP	0.3	3.632
107.	U ARAB EMTS	44.34	173.236	18.	COSTA RICA	82.476	351.222
108.	U K	154.109	939.702	19.	COTE D' IVOIRE	786.615	2620.019
109.	USA	4656.174	33688.919	20.	CROATIA	43.24	65.347
110.	UGANDA	130.999	468.261	21.	CUBA	7	61.353
111.	UKRAINE	92.604	353.059	22.	DENMARK	0.117	3.407
112.	URUGUAY	177.968	763.03				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
23.	DJIBOUTI	11.772	45.169	54.	LITHUANIA	7.2	157.865
24.	DOMINIC REP	33.585	174.919	55.	MADAGASCAR	42.625	166.606
25.	ECUADOR	214.18	1015.061	56.	MALAYSIA	346.718	2164.63
26.	EGYPT A RP	836.304	3185.571	57.	MALDIVES	28.665	209.387
27.	ELSALVADOR	0.3	6.526	58.	MALI	258	723.288
28.	ERITREA	0.2	0.314	59.	MAURITIUS	30.795	186.484
29.	ETHIOPIA	310.307	1254.433	60.	MEXICO	1561.654	5872.548
30.	FIJI IS	2.889	21.867	61.	MOROCCO	706.023	2111.128
31.	FRANCE	526.925	17044.534	62.	MOZAMBIQUE	38.34	157.652
32.	GABON	3	3.701	63.	MYANMAR	340.029	1063.423
33.	GEORGIA	6.504	34.848	64.	NEPAL	584.789	722.364
34.	GERMANY	811.777	7289.183	65.	NETHERLAND	450.802	8358.939
35.	GHANA	40.668	158.14	66.	NEW ZEALAND	6.44	136.244
36.	GREECE	19.761	94.898	67.	NICARAGUA	6	22.288
37.	GUATEMALA	213.961	903.145	68.	NIGERIA	1147.718	2396.616
38.	GUYANA	3.041	11.776	69.	OMAN	21.998	285.782
39.	HAITI	26.2	169.516	70.	PAKISTAN IR	318.996	1432.848
40.	HONG KONG	25.057	122.759	71.	PANAMA REPUBLIC	36.19	128.528
41.	INDONESIA	3056.83	12155.055	72.	PARAGUAY	0.1	2.861
42.	IRAN	1766.303	6701.904	73.	PERU	4.325	23.914
43.	IRAQ	130.504	.527.413	74.	PHILIPPINES	215.285	2948.846
44.	IRELAND	0.5	43.07	75.	POLAND	8.15	38.083
45.	ISRAEL	146.191	788.489	76.	PORTUGAL	5.001	36.947
46.	ITALY	714.757	6513.337	77.	QATAR	1	9.09
47.	JAPAN	375.994	6193.977	78.	ROMANIA	10	16.583
48.	JORDAN	54.202	292.575	79.	RUSSIA	220.78	714.766
49.	KENYA	180.78	607.086	80.	RWANDA	1.1	5.01
50.	KOREA RP	200.228	4599.654	81.	SAUDI ARAB	254.161	780.138
51.	KUWAIT	2.177	32.567	82.	SENEGAL	130.151	365.932
52.	LEBANON	36.24	151.006	83.	SERBIA	15.4	34.555
53.	LIBYA	11.104	94.509				

1	2	3	4
84.	SEYCHELLES	0.175	0.97
85.	SIERRA LEONE	0.05	0.251
86.	SINGAPORE	222.276	3626.751
87.	SLOVENIA	0.497	4.088
88.	SOUTH AFRICA	207.54	1177.195
89.	SPAIN	106.428	731.225
90.	SRI LANKA DSR	723.782	2728.975
91.	SUDAN	549.98	2223.402
92.	SURINAME	5.227	36.438
93.	SYRIA	46.365	121.678
94.	TAIWAN	808.52	3228.69
95.	TANZANIA REP	280.09	943.502
96.	THAILAND	653.424	6568.015
97.	TRINIDAD	3.504	31.609
98.	TUNISIA	62.862	216.284
99.	TURKEY	716.506	3513.868
100.	U ARAB EMTS	144.647	566.32
101.	U K	23.894	215.763
102.	USA	2934.874	48176.833
103.	UGANDA	673.478	2723.428
104.	UKRAINE	131.94	529.901
105.	URUGUAY	46.9	187.373
106.	UZBEKISTAN	2.1	1.819
107.	VENEZUELA	0	0.008
108.	VIETNAM SOC REP	833.06	5180.765
109.	YEMEN REPubLC	18.52	80.241
110.	ZAMBIA	93.257	338.747
Product Total		41470,688	311284.671

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

*[English]***Sale of Unapproved Drugs**

1789. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of a study published in British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology stating that out of 118 different formulations of fixed dose combinations being sold in India between 2007 and 2012, over 64% were not approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted a preliminary enquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to address such anomalies through policy intervention and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is also seized of the report that the rampant sale of unapproved antibiotics is triggering antimicrobial resistance in the country and puts its healthcare priorities at risk; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken 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) Yes, Madam. A study was published in British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology dated 04.02.2018 regarding Centrally approved and unapproved antibiotic formulations sold in India.

(b) to (e) 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 Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) 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 such unapproved FDCs including antibiotic combinations without due approval from DCGI(I).

Further, as per the Action Taken report (ATR) on the Parliamentary Standing Committee report, DCGI 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 such 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 vide order No. X11035/53/2014-DQC dated: 16.09.2014 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). Prior to this, the Central Government had also prohibited 5 antibiotic FDCs.

However, 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.

With regard to the issue relating to antimicrobial resistances, it may be mentioned that Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has taken various regulatory measures to curb the misuse of antibiotics. Details are as under:

Antibiotics are included in Schedule H and HI of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and are required to be sold by retail only under the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner. Further in order to regulate the human consumption of antibiotics to restrict the over the counter availability of certain antibiotics, the Drug & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have since been amended vide Gazette Notification No GSR 588 (E) dated 30-08-2013 incorporating a new Schedule HI under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules containing 46 drugs which include antibiotic drugs, Anti TB drugs and certain habit forming drugs. The drugs falling under Schedule HI are required to be sold in the country with the following conditions:

- (a) the supply of a drug specified in Schedule HI shall be recorded in a separate register at the time of the supply giving the name and address of the prescriber, the name of the patient, the name of the drug and the quantity supplied and such records shall be maintained for three years and be open for inspection.
- (b) The drug specified in Schedule HI shall be labeled with the symbol Rx which shall be in red and conspicuously displayed on the left top corner of the label, and shall also be labeled with the following words in a box with a red border:

"SCHEDULE HI DRUG-WARNING:

- It is dangerous to take this preparation except in accordance with the medical advice.
- Not to be sold by retail without the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner."

The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules were amended by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide Gazette notification G.S.R. 28(E) dated 17.01.2012, 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.

Medical Aid to Night Shelters

1790. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposal to provide basic medical aid to all the Night Shelters in Urban Areas for the urban poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) The details of plan outlay and time limit for completion of the aforesaid project with special reference to Delhi/NCR, Ambedkar Nagar, UP and Purnea, Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URSAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (c) Unlike the concept of 'Night Shelters', the Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) aims at providing permanent all weather shelters (24x7) equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in the States/ UTs. In order to provide medical care, there is a provision of first aid kit in the shelter itself. Further, in case of serious illness or an emergency, the Shelter Management Committee is provisioned to ensure that the homeless person (patient) is taken to the nearest hospital for necessary medication.

(d) The Scheme is implemented through respective States/UTs and as per the guidelines, provision of medical aid facilities to the homeless persons residing in shelters is applicable to all States/UTs including Delhi/NCR, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The expenditure on management of shelters including provision of medical facilities is borne under 'Operations and Management' head which is sanctioned to operational shelters.

[Translation]

Interest Burden on Urea

1791. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government is aware of the heavy burden of interest on urea manufacturers;

(b) If so, the details of the accumulated amount of interest during the last three years, PSU-wise and cooperative sector wise;

(c) Whether urea manufacturers are compelled to borrow loan from the banks due to delay in payment of subsidy and the burden of subsidy is carried forward every year;

(d) Whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the urea manufacturers;

(e) If so, the details thereof; and

(f) Whether the Ministry has approached the Ministry of Finance to provide relief to the urea manufacturers by providing special banking facilities in the current financial year and if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. However, no such data is maintained by the Department of Fertilizers.

(c), to (e) The Government has decided to introduce Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system for fertilizer subsidy payments. Under the proposed fertilizer DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades shall be released to the fertilizer companies on weekly basis on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. Sale of all subsidized fertilizers to farmers/buyers will be made through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop.

(f): Yes Madam. Ministry of Finance has been approached for Special Banking Arrangement (SBA) for fertilizers during the current financial. However, the SBA is not being utilized for payment of Urea subsidy.

FCI Procurement Centres

1792. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Bihar has adequate number of FCI centres to procure paddy or wheat;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to increase the number of FCI centres in Bihar in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) State Govt. of Bihar has adopted De-Centralised System of Procurement (DCP) for Wheat and Paddy, w.e.f KMS 2013-14 onwards and all procurement activities are being carried out by State Govt./its agencies through Vyapar Mandal and Primary Agriculture Co-operative societies (PACS). In a DCP State, the State procures, stores and distributes the foodgrains. Only the shortfall in requirement to meet NFSA allocation is taken from FCI or excess over NFSA requirement is handed over to FCI. FCI inducts foodgrain from surplus procuring States to meet the shortfall and move out the excess taken from State to consuming States.

FCI is not involved in the procurement of paddy & wheat in the State.

[English]

Welfare of Elderly

1793. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that more than 70% of the 104 million elderly are living in the rural hinterland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the schemes that are specifically aimed at the elderly living in the rural areas;

(d) the utilization of allocations aimed at schemes for elderly during the last three years; and

(e) the details of unspent allocations and the reasons therefor during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per census, 2011 more than 70% elderly are living in the rural hinterland. The details are given in the enclosed Statement- I

(c) to (e) There is no scheme in this Ministry that is specifically aimed at the elderly living in the rural areas.

However, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. for running and maintenance of projects like Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, etc. The Scheme of IPOP is for the benefits of senior citizens in both rural and urban areas.

Details of funds released under IPOP during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement -II

Under the scheme of IPOP, grant in aid is released to NGOs on demand basis, after recommendation by the State Government and receipt of requisite documents, including Utilisation Certificates.

Further, this Ministry is also implementing the scheme of 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/ infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, assisted living devices as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/ crutches, tripods/ quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles are provided free of cost to the beneficiary senior citizens. The Scheme is being implemented by the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry. The devices are distributed in the camp mode to the identified beneficiaries. The Scheme is being funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). An Amount of ₹16 Cr. was released to ALIMCO of which ₹14.30 Cr have been utilised. The National launch of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana was held at Nellore (A.P.) on 1st April, 2017. As on date, 21 Distribution Camps have been organized at district level distributing 58,325 aids and assistive devices to 31,304 Senior Citizens of rural and urban areas.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development. NSAP is a social security/social welfare

programme applicable to old aged, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line household only. Old Age Pension is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to the BPL persons of age of 60 years or more. Central assistance of Rs200/- per month is provided to the persons of 60-79 years of age and ₹500/- per month to the persons of age of 80 years or more. Details of funds released under IGNOAPS during last three years as under:-

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
IGNOAPS (Rs in crore)	4180.98	5562.69	5900.91

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had launched "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly" (NPHCE) during 2010-11 to address various health related problems of elderly people. The major objectives of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatric in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centres for different regions of the country and to provide dedicated health care facilities for elderly in District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-

Centres (SCs) through State Health Society. Following facilities are being provided under the Programme:

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care, etc at Regional Geriatric Centres.
- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community health Centres (CHCs).
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Applications at Sub-centres.

So far, 520 districts of 35 States/UTs have been approved to carry out the activities up to district level.

NPHCE is being covered under the funds allocated for NCD Flexible pool within umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM) which includes 04 other programmes i.e. National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI), National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS), National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) & National Programme for Tobacco Control (NPTC). Allocation and Utilization of funds for NCD flexible during last three years, are as follows:

Year	Rs. in Crore		
	Allocation (NCD Flexible Pool)	Releases (NCD Flexible Pool)	Utilization (NPHCE)
2015-16	527.33	379.00	28.16
2016-17	527.36	504.71	35.47
2017-18	925.00	653.34*	16.50*

*As on date

Statement – I

Size of Elderly Population (aged 60+) by Residence in States and Union Territories

S. No.	State/UT	Number of persons aged 60 and above		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	India	73281496	30555218	103836714
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6108091	2170150	8278241

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17939	7485	25424
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56361	7278	63639
4.	Assam	1747513	331031	2078544
5.	Bihar	6868186	838959	7707145
6.	Chandigarh	1098	65980	67078
7.	Chhattisgarh	1598547	405362	2003909
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8638	5254	13892
9.	Daman and Diu	3583	7778	11361
10.	NCT of Delhi	27134	1120311	1147445
11.	Goa	65787	97708	163495
12.	Gujarat	2884326	1902233	4786559
13.	Haryana	1512891	680864	2193755
14.	Himachal Pradesh	649292	53717	703009
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	651969	270687	922656
16.	Jharkhand	1832861	523817	2356678
17.	Karnataka	3897069	1893963	5791032
18.	Kerala	2197552	1995841	4193393
19.	Lakshadweep	1099	4171	5270
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4194606	1518710	5713316
21.	Maharashtra	6969540	4137395	11106935
22.	Manipur	119289	68405	187694
23.	Meghalaya	109520	29382	138902
24.	Mizoram	32496	36132	68628
25.	Nagaland	81285	21441	102726
26.	Odisha	3439653	544795	3984448
27.	Puducherry	36448	83988	120436
28.	Punjab	1957710	908107	2865817
29.	Rajasthan	3923792	1188346	5112138
30.	Sikkim	33200	7552	40752
31.	Tamil Nadu	4029097	3480661	7509758
32.	Tripura	205763	83781	289544

1	2	3	4	5
33. Uttar Pradesh		12446468	2993436	15439904
34. Uttarakhand		676014	224795	900809
35. West Bengal		4896679	2845703	7742382

(Source: Census 2011)

Statement – II*Details of Grants Released During 2014-15 Under IPOP Scheme as on 31.3.2015*

(Rupees in Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Funds released	No. of NGO assisted	Number of project assisted					No. of beneficiaries covered
				OAH	DCC	MMU	OTHERS	TOTAL	
1	ROC States	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	352.91	52	47	22	4	0	73	3875
2.	Bihar	5.60	2	1	1	0	0	2	75
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	10.22	4	1	3	0	0	4	175
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.54	2	1	0	1	0	2	425
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	114.39	17	17	1	0	4	22	515
11.	Kerala	5.00	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25.19	4	3	0	0	1	4	125
13.	Maharashtra	71.92	15	4	5	0	6	15	490
14.	Odisha	203.98	29	23	34	1	4	62	2775
15.	Punjab	14.91	6	1	4	0	1	6	225
16.	Rajasthan	10.29	2	2	0	0	0	2	50
17.	Tamil Nadu	190.07	35	32	5	2	3	42	1970

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Telangana	34.45	7	7	0	0	0	7	175
19.	Uttar Pradesh	37.17	7	5	7	0	0	12	475
20.	Uttarakhand	7.32	3	3	0	0	0	3	75
21.	West Bengal	108.63	20	15	7	4	1	27	2325
Total		1199.59	206	162	89	12	21	284	13750
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	55.15	6	1	1	0	5	7	125
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		55.15	6	1	1	0	5	7	125
NE Region States									
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Assam	99.26	13	12	4	5	0	21	2500
31.	Manipur	131.26	19	9	14	2	0	25	1725
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	3.10	1	0	1	0	0	1	50
34.	Nagaland	1.13	1	1	0	0	0	1	25
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Tripura	9.58	2	2	0	0	0	2	50
Total		244.339	36	24	19	7	0	50	4350
GRAND TOTAL		1499.07	248	187	109	19	26	341	18225

Abbreviation

OAH

DCC

MMU

MFCC Multi Facility Care Centres for the Older Widowed Women

DCC Dementia Helpline and Counselling School/College

RRTC

Training for Caregivers

Details of Grants Released During 2015-16 Under IPOP Scheme upto 31.3.2016

(Rupees in Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Funds released	No. of NGO assisted	Number of project assisted					No. of beneficiaries covered
				OAH	DCC	MMU	OTHERS	TOTAL	
ROC States									
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	389.02	67	56	25	5	2	87	4800
2.	Bihar	4.43	2	1	1	0	0	2	75
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.85	1	1	0	0	0	1	25
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	45.86	12	4	9		0	13	550
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11.99	2	0	1	1	0	2	450
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	386.18	27	33	1	1	7	42	1565
11.	Kerala	16.62	4	4	0	0	0	4	100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29.20	4	4	1	0	0	5	150
13.	Maharashtra	291.38	30	16	10	1	11	38	1760
14.	Odisha	324.40	36	33	10	0		47	1475
15.	Punjab	18.26	6	2	3	0		6	250
16.	Rajasthan	16.44	3	3	0	0		3	75
17.	Tamil Nadu	469.98	47	47	11	5		67	3895
18.	Telangana	47.24	9	9	1	0		11	275
19.	Uttar Pradesh	40.08	9	9	4	0		13	425
20.	Uttarakhand	12.12	4	3	1	0		5	125
21.	West Bengal	120.00	16	13	7	3		24	1875
Total		2237.05	279	238	85	16	32	370	17870
UTs									
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	60.91	6	2	1	0	5	8	150
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		60.91	6	2	1	0	5	8	150
NE Region States									
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.13	1	1	0	0	0	1	25
30.	Assam	186.41	15	11	10	5	1	27	2825
31.	Manipur	252.02	26	17	16	2	1	36	2025
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	3.77	1	0	2	0	0	2	100
34.	Nagaland	8.10	1	1	0	0	0	1	25
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Tripura	8.67	3	3	0	0	0	3	75
Total		460.10	47	33	28	7	2	70	5075
GRAND TOTAL		2758.06	332	273 "	114	23	39	448	23095

Details of Grants Released During 2016-17 Under IPOP Scheme as on 31.03.2017

(Rupees in Lakh)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Funds released	No. of NGO assisted	Number of project assisted					TOTAL	No. of beneficiaries covered
				OAH	DCC	MMU	OTHERS			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	647.71	60	86	26	6	3	121	5900	
2.	Bihar	16.07	3	2	1		0	3	100	
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Gujarat	10.51	2	1	0	0	1	2	75
6.	Haryana	55.28	12	6	10		0	16	650
7.	Himachal Pradesh	29.18	2	1	3	2	0	6	975
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0.00.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	280.62	26	35	3	0	11	49	1315
11.	Kerala	24.94	5	6	1	0	0	7	200
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12.43	4	4	1	0	0	5	150
13.	Maharashtra	239.32	37	24	14	1	18	57	2120
14.	Odisha	774.04	40	43	118	5	18	184	9395
15.	Punjab	12.51	5	1	6	0	0	7	325
16.	Rajasthan	2.24	2	1		0	1	2	25
17.	Tamil Nadu	639.69	45	78	11	10	7	106	6820
18.	Telangana	112.93	14	20	1	0	3	24	550
19.	Uttar Pradesh	107-29	10	12	12	0	1	25	950
20.	Uttarakhand	54.69	3	7	0	0	3	10	175
21.	West Bengal	206.55	15	30	10	6	2	48	3650
Total		3226.00	285	357	217	30	68	672	33375
UTs									
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Island					0	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	90.62	6	1	1	0	7	9	75
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		90.62	6	1	1	0	7	9	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NE Region States									
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Assam	180.50	16	20	6	11	3	40	5350
31.	Manipur	186.94	18	15	18	0	3	36	1275
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	0.54	1	0	1	0	0	1	50
34.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Tripura	14.07	2	3	0	0	11	3	75
Total		382.05	37	38	25	11	6	8	6750
Grand Total		3698.67	328	396	243	41	81	761	40200

Loan to Sugar Mills

1794. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government can clarify the quantum of debt owed by sugar mills to sugarcane farmers, State-/UT- wise;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that the sugarcane farmers received their dues;

(c) whether the Government can provide the details of the number of sugar mills that have been declared insolvent, owing to non-repayment of loans;

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps to restore the financial health of these sugar mills; and

(e) 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 per the information received from the office of Cane Commissioners of the sugar producing States/UTs, a Statement showing State-/UT-wise quantum of debt owed by sugar mills to sugarcane farmers, as on 31.01.2018, is given in the Statement.

(b) Payment of sugarcane dues to farmers is an ongoing process. The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of cane price within 14 days of supply, failing which interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days is payable. The Powers to enforce the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 with regard to payment of cane dues of farmers is mainly vested with the State Governments as they have necessary field formation for its implementation. The State Governments have issued notices to all the defaulting sugar mills for clearing the balance cane price dues. State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have reported to have issued Recovery Certificates also to defaulting sugar mills. Central Government has taken the following measures in the past to improve financial health of the sugar industry enabling them to clear cane dues of the farmers:

- (i) Extended financial assistance to the sugar mills through SEFASU and Soft loan scheme.
- (ii) Provided incentive on export of raw sugar.
- (iii) Provided performance based production subsidy.
- (iv) Fixed remunerative price of ethanol for supply under EBP.

During the current season, in order to stabilise domestic sugar price and enable payment of farmers

sugarcane dues, import duty on sugar has been enhanced from 50% to 100% and stock limit on sugar mills has been imposed.

producing states informed that no sugar mill have been declared as insolvent.

(c) The State Governments of major sugar

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT Wise Cane Price Arrears for Sugar Season 2017-18, 2016-17, 2015-16 & Earlier Sugar Season

(Rs. in crores)

(As on 31.01.2018)

S. No.	State	Cane Price Arrears 2017-18	Cane Price Arrears 2016-17	Cane Price Arrears for 2015-16 and earlier	Total Cane Price Arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	433.79	45.06	0.00	478.85
2.	Haryana	416.10	0.00	0.00	416.10
3.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	5552.76	394.36	131.39	6078.51
5.	Uttarakhand	426.09	0.00	24.92	451.01
6.	Madhya Pradesh	266.83	6.49	17.43	290.75
7.	Chhatisgarh	28.82	0.05	1.01	29.88
8.	Gujarat	427.45	20.97	18.18	466.60
9.	Maharashtra	2636.03	2.62	236.23	2874.88
10.	Bihar	314.29	6.04	39.32	359.65
11.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Andhra Pradesh	230.87	0.00	20.50	251.37
13.	Karnataka	2713.65	0.57	44.12	2758.34
14.	Tamil Nadu	303.27	414.18	1138.12	1855.57
15.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Odisha	49.81	1.93	2.94	54.68
17.	West Bengal	0.00	0.04	0.43	0.47
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Puducherry	0.00	10.59	11.53	22.12
20.	Goa	29.53	0.00	0.00	29.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
21. Telangana		102.32	0.00	0.00	102.32
TOTAL		13931.61	902.90	1686.12	16520.63

MSP for Fruits and Vegetables

1795. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to fix the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for fruits and vegetables;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide remunerative prices to the fruit and vegetable growing farmers in order to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Government fixes minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 major 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 (CACPC), after obtaining the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for toria and de-husked coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra respectively.

Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural crops including fruits and vegetables which are not covered under the MSP on 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).

In addition, Government under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme is supporting farmers producer organization and post production activities including pack houses, cold storages, marketing infrastructure to ensure remunerative prices for farmers.

Foreign Funds to PHFI

1796. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) to receive the foreign contributions once again and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government had earlier banned the PHFI to receive the foreign contributions and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has imposed rider for receiving foreign contributions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to stop misutilisation of foreign contributions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

The Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) shall have to obtain prior permission under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 before acceptance of each foreign contribution.

(b) The renewal of registration of the PHFI was rendered non-est ab-initio after receiving information of alleged violations of the provisions of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010.

(c) and (d) The PHFI shall provide detailed information to the Ministry of Health & Family welfare regarding utilisation of the foreign contribution at the end of every quarter. A Committee constituted by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is to review the foreign contribution received and spent by the PHFI on quarterly basis.

Disability Certificates

1797. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by differently abled people in obtaining disability certificates in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has simplified/proposes to simplify the procedure for issuing disability certificates in States/UTs; and

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

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

(b) to (d) The State Governments are responsible for grant of disability certificates. Mostly the difficulties being faced by persons with disabilities relate to multiple number of visits to medical authorities and delay in issuance of certificate of disability due to lack of adequate medical experts. The State/UTs Governments have been advised by the Ministry from time to time to take up issuance of disability certificates to the persons

with disabilities on campaign mode. The matter is also reviewed during the annual meetings with State Ministers/Secretaries.

Further, the Government has initiated necessary steps to implement Unique Disability Identity Card project to facilitate hassle free identification and certification of every person with disability. Unique Disability Identity Card Project is a web-based software project which envisages to create a National data base for persons with disabilities, issue Unique ID card and disability certificate for persons with disabilities. The project envisages adequate publicity at the district/block level for its effective implementation, and also timely issuance of disability certificate by making medical professionals available for the purpose.

Study on Unemployment

1798. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of Housing & Urban Affairs be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study on the status of unemployment in urban areas of the country during the last two years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated under the Urban Self Employment programme to each State/UT along with the targets set/achieved during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the beneficiaries under the said programme, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to the educated unemployed people in the urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The last survey on Employment-Unemployment was conducted by Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2015-16. As per the results of the survey, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis was 4.4% in urban areas. The unemployment rate among literate and graduate persons aged 18-29 years in the urban areas of the country on

usual principal basis was 1.9% for those who were not literate and 12.6% for graduate and above persons.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. Self-employment Programme is one of the seven components of the Mission. Funds are allocated to States/UTs for the Mission as a whole and States have been given the flexibility to allocate component-wise funds based on their requirement. The details of funds allocated under DAY-NULM to each State/UT is given in the enclosed Statement-I and the targets set/achieved under the Self Employment Programme during the above period, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority of the Government.

The Government has taken various steps in this direction like encouraging private sector, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The Make in India, Digital India, Skill India Schemes are being implemented by the Government to enhance the employment base.

A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Statement – I

*The Targets Set/Achieved State/UT-Wise, Under SEP Component of DAY-NULM
During FY 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Upto January, 2018);*

S. No.	Names of the States/UTs	2015-16			
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises		No of loans disbursed to SHGs under SHG- Bank Linkage programme	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1031	5465	687	36762
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	118	0	78	0
3.	Assam	1630	0	1087	0
4.	Bihar	877	625	584	99
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	4200	295	465
6.	Goa	68	0	45	0
7.	Gujarat	1920	628	1280	0
8.	Haryana	659	385	440	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51	94	34	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	256	545	171	438
11.	Jharkhand	591	510	394	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	1762	4372	1174	854
13.	Kerala	1188	5	792	604
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	14668	998	129
15.	Maharashtra	3789	3802	2526	261
16.	Manipur	309	0	206	0
17.	Meghalaya	221	0	147	0
18.	Mizoram	212	15	141	5
19.	Nagaland	212	310	141	21
20.	Odisha	522	2134	348	396
21.	Punjab	775	299	517	50
22.	Rajasthan	1271	1883	847	0
23.	Sikkim	57	3	38	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2603	8527	1736	870
25.	Telangana	1073	1490	715	20343
26.	Tripura	356	0	238	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	227	8278	2212	0
28.	Uttarakhand	3318	615	152	0
29.	West Bengal	2169	143	1446	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	4	0
31.	Chandigarh	42	28	28	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	4	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	0	5	0
34.	Delhi	757	0	505	0
35.	Puducherry	39	0	26	0
TOTAL		30062	59024	20041	61324

S. No.	Names of the States/UTs	2016-17			
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises		No of loans disbursed to SHGs under SHG- Bank Linkage programme	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1943	13702	3000	63538
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	0	100	0

1	2	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	1500	137	1071	63
4.	Bihar	2014	1279	919	238
5.	Chhattisgarh	859	7440	613	1440
6.	Goa	28	7	20	0
7.	Gujarat	2153	2290	300	49
00.	Haryana	789	233	500	113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	215	110	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	192	806	137	72
11.	Jharkhand	595	447	425	51
12.	Karnataka	2290	4519	1250	1234
13.	Kerala	713	349	509	4774
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2207	16014	1576	1610
15.	Maharashtra	3600	7506	2468	1195
16.	Manipur	473	17	50	70
17.	Meghalaya	147	19	105	0
18.	Mizoram	850	266	300	21
19.	Nagaland	416	568	21	21
20.	Odisha	655	4381	468	406
21.	Punjab	584	1540	50	1
22.	Rajasthan	1278	4072	1500	198
23.	Sikkim	74	7	10	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3510	1899	2507	63775
25.	Telangana	677	2612	2473	29836
26.	Tripura	364	44	260	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3765	10166	2508	106
28.	Uttarakhand	354	1448	160	2
29.	West Bengal	1930	2376	1380	1747
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0	3	0
31.	Chandigarh	48	69	34	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2	0

1	2	7	8	9	10
34.	Delhi	550	0	100	0
35.	Puducherry	96	0	68	0
TOTAL		35000	84428	25000	170610

S. No.	Names of the States/UTs	2017-18			
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises		No of loans disbursed to SHGs under SHG- Bank Linkage programme	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1252	9897	7069	53287
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	216	0	100	0
3.	Assam	1732	60	1016	115
4.	Bihar	2583	918	1000	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	2000	3576	999	1017
6.	Goa	63	21	63	0
7.	Gujarat	2270	1510	150	409
00.	Haryana	575	503	375	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	564	207	200	77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	222	791	222	17
11.	Jharkhand	602	1899	602	181
12.	Karnataka	2020	626	1250	0
13.	Kerala	699	331	2700	4727
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2615	11832	1850	1241
15.	Maharashtra	3185	3895	2352	1579
16.	Manipur	200	5	50	111
17.	Meghalaya	274	17	250	0
18.	Mizoram	718	71	300	0
19.	Nagaland	325	0	110	0
20.	Odisha	1181	3097	1181	1007
21.	Punjab	634	777	10	0
22.	Rajasthan	1420	1105	1420	64

1	2	11	12	13	14
23.	Sikkim	115	0	10	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4820	16200	6509	2669
25.	Telangana	984	1669	2849	17953
26.	Tripura	190	266	295	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3850	7377	3000	288
28.	Uttarakhand	352	755	160	4
29.	West Bengal	1961	1708	1961	2090
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	0	9	0
31.	Chandigarh	141	24	135	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	4	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	0	5	0
34.	Delhi	524	0	100	0
35.	Puducherry	190	0	194	0
TOTAL		38500	69137	38500	86910

Statement – II*Allocation of Funds to States/UTs Under DAY-NULM for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18*

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	* Allocation 2015-16	*Allocation 2016-17	*Allocation 2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5108.83	5714.45	2577.96
2.	Bihar	582.79	532.02	5318.76
3.	Chhatisgarh	8077.07	4412.57	2057.31
4.	Goa	4344.27	5925.87	129.39
5.	Gujarat	2193.65	2526.46	4674.15
6.	Haryana	335.04	81.97	1801.29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9512.12	6333.81	1161.69
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3266.92	2321.96	456.33
9.	Jharkhand	254.4	451.78	4488.81
10.	Karnataka	1268.49	565.22	4159.85
11.	Kerala	2931.05	1749.12	1438.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8729.16	6735.75	3810.12
13.	Maharashtra	5887.53	2096.59	6559.97

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	* Allocation 2015-16	*Allocation 2016-17	*Allocation 2017-18
14.	Odisha	7415.11	6491.1	2431.83
15.	Punjab	18775.98	10165.56	1305.23
16.	Rajasthan	1531.762	1391.26	2924.69
17.	Tamil Nadu	1093.428	432.55	8565.71
18.	Telangana	1049.947	2931.07	2025.82
19.	Uttarakhand	1048.468	1223.26	725
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2587.66	1927.42	6900.11
21.	West Bengal	3842.2	1717.37	4038.98
22.	Delhi	6298.81	3760.52	2315.13
23.	Puducherry	282.02	218.86	398.82
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12901.06	10327.03	17.66
25.	Chandigarh	5317.36	1990.76	289.92
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1765.52	1070.1	27.49
27.	Daman and Diu	16439.73	10328.95	23.7
28.	Assam	1126.65	1040.26	4900.86
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	10749.08	5678.91	621.84
30.	Manipur	18.96	13.29	1022.91
31.	Meghalaya	135.65	139.84	564.29
32.	Mizoram	21.22	12.18	1478.62
33.	Nagaland	24.16	7.02	1086.84
34.	Sikkim	3751.85	2365.25	309.31
35.	Tripura	195.46	282.06	1931.04
Grand Total		148863.4	102962.2	82540.08

* Allocation includes unspent balance of previous years

Infrastructure Status to Housing Projects

1799. SHRU BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted Infrastructure status to affordable housing projects to ensure lower borrowing rates, tax concessions & increased flow of Foreign & Private Capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b): Ministry of Finance has issued a Notification dated 30 March, 2017 including 'affordable housing' under the harmonized list of infrastructure sub-sector by insertion of a new item in category of 'Social and Commercial Infrastructure'.

This will facilitate access to low cost and long term funds for the sector, which will reduce the cost of

affordable housing to the consumer. This will augment resource allocation for the sector which, in turn, will boost housing supply.

[*Translation*]

New Market Support System

1800. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to introduce new Market Support System (MSS) with the assistance of State Governments for the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the crops likely to be covered under the system;

(c) whether the proposed MSS is likely to ensure that farmers could get MSP for their crops despite a fall in the prices of crops in the whole sale market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which proposed MSS is likely to be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) Concept notes on decentralized procurement mechanisms involving the State Government for ensuring Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers for Pulses, Oilseeds & Nutri Cereals have been circulated to all the State Governments/UTs.

Veterinary Colleges/Universities

1801. SHRI RAVINDER KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct a joint entrance examination for admission to veterinary courses keeping in view the shortage of veterinary doctors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of veterinary colleges/universities in the country and the number of

such universities falling under the Union Government/State Governments/private sector, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal with the Government to open up new veterinary colleges/universities in the country including eastern Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the time by which the colleges/ universities are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per the Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education Regulations, 2016 framed under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984, the Veterinary Council of India is mandated to allocate 15% seats against the total number of admissions to each recognized veterinary colleges which is included in the First Schedule of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 on an all India basis through Common Entrance Examination. Following the precedent of 2017-18, it has been decided that during the year 2018-19, these seats for admission to B.V. Sc & A.H. programme shall be done through the National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test (NEET)2018 qualified merit list

The admissions to the remaining 85% of the seats shall continue to made by the respective University/State Government as per the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations.

(c) As on date there are a total of 45 recognized Veterinary College whose qualifications are included in the First Schedule to the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 under various Universities. Out of these 45 Veterinary College, one Veterinary College is under Central Agricultural University and 41 Veterinary Colleges are under the State Government and three Veterinary Colleges are under the private sector. The list of the total number of Veterinary Colleges/Universities whose qualification is included in the First Schedule to the Act is enclosed as Statement -I

(d) and (e) The establishment of Veterinary College and Veterinary University is under the purview of the State Governments as per their requirements. However, the Central Government has notified the VCI (Procedure

for recognition and de-recognition of Veterinary Colleges and Veterinary Qualifications) Rules, 2017. As per these Rules, applications in the prescribed format need to be made to the Central Government for opening of new

Veterinary Colleges. Detailed list of proposals received by the Central Government and Veterinary Council of India till date is given in the enclosed Statement -II

Statement – I

The List of the Total Number of Veterinary Colleges/Universities whose Qualification is Included in the First Schedule to the Act

S. No.	State	Sr.	Name of University	Name of College
Under Central/State Government				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	1. College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati
				2. NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram
				3. College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur
2.	Assam	2.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	4. College of Veterinary Science, Guwahati
3.	Bihar	3.	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	5. Bihar Veterinary College, Patna
4.	Chhattisgarh	4.	Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya, Anjora, Durg	6. College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Durg
5.	Gujarat	5.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	7. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Anand
		6.	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar	8. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Sardarkrushinagar
		7.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	9. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Navsari
		8.	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh	10. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Junagadh
6.	Haryana	9.	Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar	11. College of Veterinary Science, Hisar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10.	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalay, Palampur	12. Dr. G.C. Negi College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Palampur
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.	Sher-e Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Jammu	13. Faculty of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry, Jammu

S. No.	State	Sr.	Name of University	Name of College
		12	Sher-e Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Srinagar	14. Faculty of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry, Srinagar, Kashmir
9.	Jharkhand	13.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	'5. Ranchi College of Veterinary Science and Animal husbandry, Ranchi
10.	Karnataka	14.	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal & Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar	16. Veterinary College Hebbal, Bangalore 17. Veterinary College Nandinagar, Bidar 18. Veterinary College, Hassan 19. Veterinary College, Shimoga
11.	Kerala	15.	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Science University, Pookot	20. College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Thrissur 21. College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookote
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16.	Nanaji Deshmukh University of Veterinary Sciences, Jabalpur	22. College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Jabalpur 23. College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Mhow 24. College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Rewa
13.	Maharashtra	17.	Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur	25. College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Parbhani 26. Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur 27. Bombay Veterinary College, Mumbai 28. College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Udgir 29. K.N.P. College of Veterinary Sciences, Satara
14.	Mizoram	18.	Central Agricultural University, Imphal	30. College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Aizawl, Mizoram

S. No.	State	Sr.	Name of University	Name of College
15.	Odisha	19.	Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar	31. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Bhubaneswar
16.	Puducherry	20.	Puducherry University, Puducherry .	32. Rajiv Gandhi College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Puducherry
17.	Punjab	21.	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	33. College of Veterinary Science, Ludhiana
18.	Rajasthan	22.	Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner	34. College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner
19.	Tamil Nadu	23.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University,	35. Madras Veterinary College, Chennai 36. Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal
20.	Telangana	24.	P.V. Narsimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad	37. College of Veterinary Science, Hyderabad 38. College of Veterinary Science, Korutla
22.	Uttar Pradesh	26.	Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad	39. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Faizabad
		27.	Uttar Pradesh Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalay Evam Go-Anusandhan, Mathura	40. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura
23.	Uttarakhand	28.	Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	41. College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Pantnagar
24.	West Bengal	25.	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	42. Faculty of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Kolkata
Under Private Sector				
1.	Punjab	1.	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	1. Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Amritsar
2.	Rajasthan	2.	Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner	2. Arawali Veterinary College, Sikar 3. Mahatma Jyotiba Fule College of Veterinary & Animal Science, Chomu

Statement – II

List of Proposals of New Veterinary Colleges Received by the Council from the Central Government and where Admissions are Made But Yet to be Included in the First Schedule:-

S. No.	State	Sr.	Name of University	Name of College	Year of first admission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	1. Veterinary College at Garividi	2017-18	No admission permitted
2.	Assam	2.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	2. Lakhimpur College of Veterinary Science, North Lakhimpur, Assam	2014-15	Permission not granted by Central Government as per Rules during 2017-18 and directed to shift the admitted students
3.	Haryana	3.	Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Hisar	3. International Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Rohtak (The college is under the Pvt. Sector)	2014-15	Permission continued by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules
4.	Karnataka	4.	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal & Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar	4. Veterinary College, Gadag	2017-18	Permission granted by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules
6.	Mizoram	6.	Central Agricultural University, Imphal	5. College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry at Jalukie in Peren District, Nagaland	2016-17	Permission not granted by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules and directed to shift the admitted students.
7.	Rajasthan	7.	Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner	6. Apollo College of Veterinary Medicine, Jaipur (The college is under the Pvt. Sector)	2017-18	Permission granted by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				7. Sri Ganganagar Veterinary College, Sri Ganganagar (The college is under the Pvt. Sector)	No admission	Proposal for 2018-19 received and comments sent to Central Government
				8. College of Veterinary Science, Navania, Udaipur	2015-16	Permission continued by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules.
				9. Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary Education and Research Centre, Jaipur	2015-16	Permission continued by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules.
8. Tamil Nadu		8. Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai		10. Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orthanadu	2012-13	Permission continued Central Government during 2017-18.
				11. Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli	2012-13	Permission continued by Central Government during 2017-18.
9. Telangana		9. P.V. Narsimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad		12. Veterinary College at Mamnoor, Warangal	No admission	Permission for admission during 2017-18 not granted by Central Government
10. Uttar Pradesh		10. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut		13. College of Veterinary Science, Meerut	2014-15	Admission discontinued by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules.
		11. IVRI, Izzatnagar (Deemed University)		14. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, Bareilly	2015-16	Admission not allowed in 2017-18 by Central Government but, allowed to continue the already admitted students during 2015-16 & 2016-17.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		12. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Hindu	15. Faculty of Veterinary & Animal Sciences at Rajiv Gandhi Campus	2016-17	Admission discontinued by Central Government during 2017-18. Proposal for admission during 2018-19 received and comments sent to Central Government
7. Rajasthan		7. Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner		16. Apollo College of Veterinary Medicine, Jaipur (The college is under the Pvt. Sector)	2017-18	Permission granted by Central Government during 2017-S as per Rules
				17. Sri Ganganagar Veterinary College, Sri Ganganagar (The college is under the Pvt. Sector)	No admission	Proposal for 2018-19 received and comments sent to Central Government
				18. College of Veterinary Science, Navania, Udaipur	2015-16	Permission continued by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules.
				19. Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary Education and Research Centre, Jaipur	2015-16	Permission continued by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules.
8. Tamil Nadu		8. Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai		20. Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orthanadu	2012-13	Permission continued Central Government during 2017-18.
				21. Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli	2012-13	Permission continued by Central Government during 2017-18.
9. Telangana		9. P.V. Narsimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad		22. Veterinary College at Mamnoor, Warangal	No admission	Permission for admission during 2017-18 not granted by Central Government

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	10.	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut	23.	College of Veterinary Science, Meerut	2014-15	Admission discontinued by Central Government during 2017-18 as per Rules.
		10.	IVRI, Izzatnagar (Deemed University)	24.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, Bareilly	2015-16	Admission not allowed in 2017-18 by Central Government but, allowed to continue the already admitted students during 2015-16 & 2016-17.
		11.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	25.	Faculty of Veterinary & Animal Sciences at Rajiv Gandhi Campus	2016-17	Admission discontinued by Central Government during 2017-18. Proposal for admission during 2018-19 received and comments sent to Central Government

[English]

DRM Workers

1802. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether every Department in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Administration has implemented the Order No. 289 dated 22nd September, 2017 for grant of 1/30th Pay + DA to the Daily Rated Mazdoors (DRM) working in the various Departments w.e.f. 01.09.2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of employees covered under the said order, Department-wise; and

(c) the number of employees not covered under the order along with the reasons therefor Department-wise?

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

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

(c) Department has not finalized seniority list and therefore number of employees not covered Department-wise could not be ascertained.

Death Due to Attack

1803. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people belonging to Communist Party dying due to attack from people belonging to some other political parties in the country during the last two years, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) National Crime Records Bureau has reported that no such data is maintained by them.

(b) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, including investigation, registration/prosecution of crimes, conviction of accused, protection of life and property etc. rest primarily with the respective State Government. The Central Government keeps a constant watch on the internal security scenario of the country through its security agencies. Alerts and advisories are issued to the law enforcement agencies whenever any threat to internal security is perceived including providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to the State Governments.

e-National Agriculture Market

1804. SHRI KESINENI SRINIWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total value of merchandise auctioned through the e-National Agriculture Market platform since it was launched;

(b) whether a base line survey was done by the Government to check the quantum of agricultural produce traded through major markets in the country, if so, the details of the baseline numbers for top 5 goods;

(c) the details of the model mandi selected for Andhra Pradesh and the details of the funds likely to be allocated by the Government for the said purpose; and

(d) the details of the remaining 185 mandis which are to be covered by 31st March, 2018 as per NAM timeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The total value of trade of agriculture merchandise recorded through the E-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform since its launch is ₹39,062 Cr. No base line survey was done by the Government to check the quantum of agricultural produce traded through major markets in the country for launching the scheme of National Agriculture Market.

(c) The implementation of e-NAM in the regulated mandis depends on State Governments. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has selected Guntur mandi for development as model e-NAM mandi. One time

grant of ₹30.00 lakh/mandi has already been provided to the State by Central Government.

(d) The Government has so far approved 585 mandis for integration with e-NAM out of which 498 mandis are already integrated so far with e-NAM. Remaining 87 mandis are targeted to be integrated by 31st March 2018. Since the actual implementation of e-NAM is done by the States, speed of integration depends on the progress made by the States.

The Government is continuously following up with the States and is confident that remaining 87 mandis will also be integrated by 31st march with e-NAM.

Oil Palm Production

1805. DR.. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area under oil palm cultivation and the additional area added under the Palm Mission, State/UT wise;

(b) whether the domestic palm oil production has increased since the inception of the Palm Mission and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated to the State of Gujarat and the progress made of thereunder since inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The details of area coverage under oil palm cultivation through various schemes since 1992-93 are given below:

Schemes	Year of Implementation	Area Coverage (Ha)
1	2	3
Technical Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses (TMOP)	1992-93 to 2003-04	70649
Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	2004-05 to 2013-14	120578

1	2	3
Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE)	2011-12 to 2013-14	77715
National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	2014-15 to 2017-18 (Cont.)	59188
Total		328130

Details State-wise and Scheme-wise area covered under oil palm cultivation upto 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) and Crude Palm Oil (CPO) which were 0.21 lakh tonnes and 0.013 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 have been increased to 12.89 lakh tonnes and 2.20 lakh tonnes during 2016-17 respectively.

(c) An amount of ₹7.23 crore was allocated to the state of Gujarat from 2007-08 to 2017-18 for oil palm development programme. During the said period oil palm area coverage in the state is 5017 ha. Year wise fund allocation and area coverage is given in the enclosed Statement -II.

Statement – I

State-Wise and Scheme-Wise Area Covered Under Oil Palm Cultivation as on Date

(Area in Hectare)

S. No.	States	TMOP (1992-93 to 2003-04)	ISOPOM (2004-05 to 2013-14)	OPAE (2011-12 to 2013-14)	NMOOP (2014-15 to 2017-18) (Cont.)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29514	65165	41308	25311	161298
2.	Karnataka	9753	18931	9685	4991	43360
3.	Tamil Nadu	12589	11389	4511	2411	30900
4.	Gujarat	696	1984	1735	1382	5797
5.	Odisha	1484	5291	9450	5552	21777
6.	Goa	871	53	7	22	953
7.	Tripura	431	99	0	0	530
8.	Assam	10	0	0	1772	1782
9.	Kerala	4523	1217	0	45	5785
10.	Maharashtra	1000	80	394	0	1474
11.	Andaman and Nicobar	1593	0	0	0	1593
12.	Mizoram	0	9758	10213	8324	28295
13.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	412	3643	4055
14.	Telangana	8185	6611	0	3289	18085
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	0				
16.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1873	1873

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
Total		70649	120578	77715	59188	328130

Statement – II*Year Wise GOI Fund Allocation and oil Palm Area Coverage in Gujarat*

Year	Area coverage (ha)	Allocation (Rs. in Lakh)
2007-08	356	45.00
2008-09	518	75.15
2009-10	740	71.69
2010-11	286	NA
2011-12	904	58.29
2012-13	377	60.00
2013-14	454	60.00
2014-15	281	96.82
2015-16	573	55.91
2016-17	452	88.21
2017-18	76	112.17
Total	5017	723.24

*[Translation]***Setting Up of Agricultural Research Centre**

1806. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Agriculture Research Centre in Daltonganj region of Palamu District of Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to set up an Agricultural College in Daltonganj region of Jharkhand; and

(c) if so, the time by which the agricultural college is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) There is no Agriculture research Centre of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in Daltonganj region of Palamu district of Jharkhand.

(b) Agriculture including agriculture education is a state subject. Opening of agricultural college is the responsibility of the respective State Government. However, financial supports may be provided by the Government of India, Department of Agricultural Research & Education to State Agriculture Universities to improve the quality of research and for attaining excellence in specific strategic areas in education.

(c) Question does not arise.

*[English]***Monitoring of NGOs**

1807. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to

(a) whether the Government monitors the efficiency of the NGOs to which grants in aid have been released under various welfare schemes for senior citizens and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has enhanced capacity building for old age homes for the senior citizen during the last two years and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes for providing assistance to older persons in public transport and public places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme

of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. for running and maintenance of projects like Old Age Homes, Physiotherapy Centres, Day Care Centres, etc.

The performance of the NGOs under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) is monitored from time to time through inter alia, periodic field visits by the nodal officers of this Ministry, Inspection of projects by Regional Resources Training Centres

(RRTCs), inspection of the projects under the Scheme by the Distt. Social Welfare Officer of the State Govt.

Grants to NGOs is also released only on receipt of satisfactory Inspection Report Utilization Certificate in respect of grants released during the previous years etc.

(b) The Ministry conducts various awareness and capacity building programmes for senior citizens through 'National Institute of Social Defence (NISD)', an Autonomous Institute under the Ministry. The details of these capacity building programmes during last two years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of the schemes for providing assistance to older persons in public transport and public places are given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement – I

S. No.	Name of the Programme	2016-17		2017-18 (till date)	
		No. of Programmes	No. of Beneficiaries (approx.)	No. of Programmes	No. of Beneficiaries (approx.)
1.	3 Days Orientation Programme on Dementia Care & Management	07	172		197
2.	3-5 Days Training Programme on Geriatric Care	08	228	11	248
3.	Three months geriatric care Certification course to develop a cadre of caregivers	15	360	12	288
TOTAL		30	760	31	733

Statement – II

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

1. Sugama Bharat Abhiyan:

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPWD) of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched the Accessible India Campaign (Sugama Bharat Abhiyan) in 2015 as a nation-wide Campaign for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Sugama Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign) aims to enable persons with

disabilities to gain universal access, equal opportunity for development, independent living and participation in an inclusive society in all aspects of life. This includes creation of elder friendly barrier free environment in buildings, public toilets, buses, bus-stands, airports and other public places to create age-friendly cities.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

1. Separate queue:

Provision for separate queues for senior citizens is observed in Hospitals for all purposes.

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

1. Barrier-free Environment:

The Ministry of Urban Development has issued 'Harmonised Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built Environment for persons with Disability and Elderly Persons' in 2016. These Guidelines intend to address the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly persons with a wide range of accessibility elements and standards and not limited to disabilities only, thus paving the way for universally accessible and inclusive India. Further, under Urban Bus Specification-II issued in 2013, the emphasis on buses financed by the Ministry of Urban Development is on procurement of low floor buses with proper ramps for easy access of the passengers and proper space for wheel chair to be placed in the bus for the benefit of disabled persons and senior citizens.

Ministry of Railways

1. Reservation of seats and concession in fare:

- As per rules, male Senior Citizens of minimum 60 years and lady Senior Citizens of minimum 58 years are granted concession in the basic fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi/Duronto group of trains. The element of concession is 40% for men and 50% for women. No proof of age is required at the time of purchasing tickets. However, they are required to carry some documentary proof as prescribed showing their age or date of birth and have to produce it if demanded by on-board ticket checking staff. Senior Citizens can book reserve tickets across the reservation counters as well as through internet.
- In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.

- In all trains having reserved accommodation, a combined quota of two lower berths per coach has been earmarked in sleeper, A/C 3 tier and A/C 2 tier classes for the Senior Citizens, Female passengers aged 45 years above and pregnant women when travelling alone.
- Accommodation is also earmarked for Senior Citizens during specified hours on suburban sections by Central and Western Railways.
- Instructions exist for provisions of wheel chairs at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies on payment as per present practice. Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide free of cost 'Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Aged passengers' at Railway Stations.
- After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any physically handicapped person booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorised to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.

2. Separate queues for senior citizens:

Separate counters are earmarked at various Passengers Reservation System (PRS) centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from physically handicapped persons, senior citizens, ex-MPS, MLAs accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including handicapped persons or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the

reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

3. Reservation of seats in Metro Rail:

All metro rail projects implemented/under implementation in the country are having disabled and elder friendly infrastructure such as proper ramps/lifts to the stations, level boarding the alighting of passengers etc. There is a provision of reservation of seats in metro rail coaches for the differently abled persons and senior citizens.

4. Sarathi Seva

Sarathi Seva has been introduced to help elderly passengers requiring assistance at the station and strengthen the existing services for enabling passengers to book Battery Operated Car (BOC), porter services etc. on a paid basis in addition to the existing pick up and drop and wheelchair services.

5. Wheelchairs on platforms

Zonal railways have also been instructed to provide one wheelchair per platform and in case of island platforms one wheel chair per two platforms at all A-I and A category stations.

6. Yatri Mitra Sewa

Yatri Mitra Sewa has been introduced at major railway stations for enabling passengers to book wheel chairs services cum porter services free of cost through NGOs, Charitable trust, PSUs etc under CSR and responsibility of providing this facility has been entrusted with IRCTC. In case of lack of response from NGOs, Charitable trust, PSUs etc., this service may be arranged on payment basis through a service provider or on its own.

Ministry of Civil Aviation

1. Concession of Fare:

- Airline /airport operator shall ensure provision of automated buggies free of charge for all senior citizens, in the terminal building to facilitate their access to boarding gates located beyond reasonable

walking distance at all airports having annual aircraft movements of 50,000 or more. This facility may be extended to other needy passengers on demand basis free of charge.

- Airport operators shall provide small trolleys after security check for carriage of hand baggage (permitted as per regulation) up to the boarding gate.
- Airport operator shall adequately display information regarding availability of automated buggies and small trolleys in the terminal building at prominent locations including dos and don'ts regarding the same. This shall also be published on the website of the airport operator.
- Further, Air India offers 50% discount to senior citizens on the highest economy class Basic Fare. The discount is offered to those who have completed 60 years of age on the date of commencement of journey.
- Senior citizens can also avail multi-level fares offered by Air India on each sector for travel on domestic sectors, starting from a low level advance purchase fares which facilitate early selling to the highest one.

Assistance to NGOs in Agriculture

1808. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:

SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in the agriculture sector in different States of the country including Tamil Nadu, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided to various NGOs in the country including Tamil Nadu during the last two years and the current year State and scheme-wise including Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the details of funds allocated to the NGOs working in the Agriculture Sector in the current budget-2017-18;

(d) whether any of the said NGOs are reported to have been involved in financial irregularities;

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

(f) the monitoring mechanism put in place in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of assistance provided to various NGOs for KVK related activities are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As in (b) above.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Irregularities were found in the utilization of funds by the Bhakthavatsalam Memorial Trust and the RVS Education Trust which are the host organizations for the Thanjavur KVK and Tirunelveli KVK of Tamil Nadu State respectively. An enquiry was conducted and based on the said enquiry report a Show Cause notice has been issued to the Bhakthavatsalam Trust for Thanjavur KVK. For the Tirunelveli KVK, as recommended by the Fact Finding Committee, instructions have been issued to rectify the discrepancies. Meanwhile, both the host organizations, i.e., of Thanjavur KVK and of Tirunelveli KVK have moved the Hon'ble Court. The host organisation for the Tirunelveli KVK had withdrawn the case and funds have been released to that KVK. Whereas, the matter of KVK Thanjavur is under sub-judice.

(f) The KVKs are monitored by the Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute, Agricultural Extension Division, ICAR, internal and external auditing and statutory auditors of the Central and State Governments.

Statement

State-Wise and NGO-Wise Details of Financial Assistance Provided for KVKs Activities for the Last 2 Years & Current Years

(Rs.in Lakh)

S. No.	State	Name of NGO	Name of the KVK/District	Budget Allocated for the last two years & current years		
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Haryana	Secretary, Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rampura, Rewari-123401	Rewari	111.89	93.57	126.70
2.		President, Society for Creation of Heaven on Earth, R.K. Khanna Tennis Stadium, 2nd Floor, Room No.1&2 Africa Avenue, New Delhi-110029	Ambala	108.57	117.11	176.70
3.	Bihar	Director, Sharam Bharati, Khadi Gram-811313, Distt. Jamui	Jamui	86.50	89.90	132.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.		President, Vanvasi seva Kendra, Ward No. 11 Kothi Compound (Opposite Rice Mill) Bhabua-821101	Kaimur	118.81	190.66	151.30
5.		President-cum-Managing Trustee S.K. Choudhary educationala Trust 141 Sukhdev Vihar, Mathura Road, New Delhi-110025.	Madhubani	106.73	99.00	117.50
6.		General secretary, Gram Nirman Mandal Ashram Sukhodera-805106, Nawahad	Nawada	119.50	106.90	155.80
7.		Secretary, Samata Seva Kendra Vill: & PO Chainpura via Janakpur Road, Distt. Sitamarhi-843320	Sitamarhi	75.50	95.34	135.80
8.	Jharkhand	General Secretary, Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal Deoghar-814152	Deoghar	126.00	131.50	135.30
9.		Gramin Vikas Trust, 280 Kanke Road Panijahaj Kothi, Ranchi-8	Godda	98.12	123.20	151.60
10.		Secretary, Research & Study Centre, Gram Ayatan-19, Arogya Bhawan-1, Bariatu, Ranchi-834009, Jharkhand	Gumla	125.42	163.79	146.30
11.		Directress, Holycross V.T.I., Hazaribagh-825301	Hazaribag	135.56	138.50	142.80
12.		Secretary, Rama Krishna Mission Ashram Divayayan Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Swami Vishuddananda Road Morabadi, Ranchi-834008	Ranchi	123.50	175.44	162.30
13.	West Bengal	President, Kalyan. Vill-Bongobari Vivekanand Nagar Purulia-723147	Purulia	131.49	158.24	121.48
14.		Chairman, Sri RamkrishnaAshram, PO. Nimpith Ashram South 24 Parganas-743338	South 24 Parganas	151.04	194.81	145.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.		President, Sewa Bharti, Kappari, West Midnapur-721505	West Midnapore	86.50	101.90	88.89
16.	Manipur	President, Foundation for Environment and Eco. Dev. Services, (FEEDS), Imphal	KVK SENAPATI	137.80	153.56	143.56
17.		Uttou Joint Farming Cum Pisciculture Coop. Society Ltd., Bishnupur	KVK BISHNUPUR	136.90	168.30	137.25
18.	Tripura	The General Secretary, Sri Ramkrishna Seva Kendra, 23, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata	KVK WEST Tripura	126.90	155.39	142.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Secretary, Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, PO. KNI, Lal Diggri Civil Lines Sultanpur-228118	KVK, Sultanpur	120.60	116.28	128.70
20.		Guru Gorakshnath Seva Sansthan, Gorakhpur	KVK, Gorakhpur-II	0.00	68.25	285.20
21.		Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Institute 7-E, Swamy Ramtirth Nagar, Near Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055	KVK, Gonda	109.55	119.78	140.70
22.		Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Institute 7-E, Swamy Ramtirth Nagar, Near Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055	KVK, Chitrakoot	111.70	130.78	165.71
23.		Chairman Raja Avdesh Singh Memorial Society, Ainthn (Kalaknkar), Pratapgarh	KVK, Pratapgarh	112.60	134.58	156.40
24.		Chairman Kunwar Ram Bux Singh Edn. Society, C-II A, Vigyan puri, Mahanagar, Lucknow-226006	KVK, Unnao	85.10	103.73	114.12
25.		Chairman, P.G. College, Gazipur-233 002	KVK, Ghazipur	101.25	131.88	155.00
26.		Manav Vikas Evam Sewa Sansthan, 261, Hind Nagar	KVK, Sitapur-I	92.00	140.28	105.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Kanpur Road, Lucknow				
27.		Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Welfare Society, 8 A/1 Elgin Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad-211012.	KVK, Kaushambi	114.00	141.58	135.50
28.		The President, Sarpanch Samaj, L-21, Mahabir Nagar New Delhi-110018	KVK, Auraiya	76.50	93.78	86.65
29.		The Secretary Ranvir Rananjay Degree College Association, Sultanpur -227 405(Uttar Pradesh)	KVK, Sitapur-II	79.60	152.58	183.70
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Chairman, Rayalseema Seva Samiti, 9,01d Hazur Office Building, Chittoor-517 520 Tirupathi,	Chittoor	96.22	134.10	143.13
31.		Chairman, Vinayashram Cherukupalli Mandal, Guntur-522 309	Guntur	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.		Secretary, Shri Hanumantharaya Educational & Charitable Society, Pendekanti Public School, Kothapeta, Kurnool-518 286	Kurnool	118.45	146.38	158.48
33.		The Secretary, Bhagavatula Charitable Trust, Haripuram, Rambilli Mandal Vishakhapatnam-531 061	Vishakhapatnam	132.65	147.14	159.30
34.	Telangana	Chairman Gram Nava Nirmal Samiti, Jamaikunta, Jayaprakashnagar, Hyderabad	Karimnagar	137.21	154.08	146.57
35.		The Executive Director, Youth for Action, Plot # 162, H.No. 1-2-593/50, Sri Nilayam, Sri Sri Marg, Street No.-4, Lane No. 5 Near Bala Saibaba Temple Ganganmahal, Domalyuda Hyderabad-500 029 (AP)	Mahaboobnagar	72.23	100.03	118.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.		Chairman, Deccan Development Society, Flat No-101, Kishan Residency, H. No I-11-242/1 Street No-5 Begumpet Hyderabad-500016	Medak	64.33	79.79	62.47
37.		Ekalavya Foundation #1-8-522/7, Chikkadapally, Hyderabad	Medak-2	0.00	0.00	34.95
38.		Secretary, Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development, Gaddipalli, Nalgonda-508201	Nalgonda	157.91	182.63	175.54
39.	Maharashtra	President (NGO) Maratrao Ghule Patil Shikshan Sansthan, Gyneshwarnagar, Post-Bhende, S.K. Distt. Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	152.93	136.19	147.47
40.		President, Sharam Sadhana Trust, 57 Congress Nagar, Amravati-447602	Amaravati(d)	141.54	162.80	146.99
41.		President, Sharam Safayalya Foundation, Chirantan Madhuban Colony Camp, Amravati-444 602	Amaravati(G)	155.02	161.43	157.56
42.		Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Institute, Rani Jhansi Marg, Jhandewalan Ext. New Delhi	Beed	148.91	147.38	130.45
43.		President Satpuda Edn. Society Jalgaon, Jamod, Buldana-443402	Buldhana	106.84	141.10	114.35
44.		President, Saint Namdeo Sevabhavi Sanstha, Saraswati Nagar, Akola Road, Hingoli-431701	Hingoli	124.91	143.40	133.28
45.		Secretary, Satpuda Vikas Mandal PO -Pal, Raver, Jalgaon-425508	Jalgaon	142.39	121.06	120.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46.	Chairman, Marathwada Shemi Sahayya Mandal, P.B.No. 45, Jalna-431203		Jalna	127.08	127.35	127.35
47.	Chairman, D.Y. Patil Education Society, PO. Talashande, Tal-Hathkangle Kolhapur-416 112		Kolhapur	68.67	105.00	109.22
48.	Secretary, Manjara Charitable Trust, Deshmukh Complex, Barshi Road, Latur-413 512		Latur	108.53	120.56	106.49
49.	Chairman, J.N. Instt. of Edn. Sci. & Tech. Research Pokhami (phata) Purna Road, PO.Limbgaon Nanded-431 602		Nanded	83.68	90.17	94.90
50.	Chairman Dr. Hedgewar Seva Samiti, Jayant Chowk, Via Dhule, Nandurbar-425412		Nandurbar	118.51	116.96	110.07
51.	Chairman Jeevan Jyoti Charitable Trust Bhagyalaxmi Nagar, Basmath Road Parbhani-431 401		Parbhani	98.18	98.48	73.80
52.	Chairman, Agril. Development Trust Sharda Nagar, Baramati-413115, Pune		Pune	122.75	139.90	145.04
53.	Chairman Vasant Prakash Vikas Pratishthan, Sri Sai Madhavanagar, Sangli-416 416		Sangli	93.53	113.89	87.22
54.	Trustee Kalayani Gorakshan Trust, Shangrila Gardens, B&C Wings, First Floor, Bund Garden Road, Pune-411 001		Satara	40.83	98.25	87.13
55.	Chairman, Sindhudurg Zilla Krishi Pratishthan PO-Kirlos, Tal- Malvan, Sindhudurg-416 616		Sindhudurg	148.48	157.74	128.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Chairman	Shabari Krishi pratshtan 414, North Kasba, M.G. Road Solapur-413 001	Solapur	134.08	151.10	141.17
57.	President,	Gokhle Edn. Society, Bidyanagar, Nashik* 422005	Thane	141.43	167.71	121.04
58.	President,	SUVIDE Foundation, Risod, Washim-444506	Washim	120.81	130.78	130.20
59.	President	Pravara Instt. of Res. & Edn. in Natural & Soc. Sci., Loni, Rahata PO Babhaleshwar, Ahmednagar-413 737	Ahmednagar (d)	131.41	238.65	342.23
60.	The Chairman,	Rural Development & Research Foundation, C/o Pristine Infocast Pvt. Ltd., Ramlata Business Center, Amravati Road, Akola, Maharashtra - 444001	Akola (U)	96.75	142.40	102.81
61.	The Secretary'	Mahatma Gandhi Mission' N-6 CIDCO, Aurangabad- 431003 (Maharashtra)	Aurangabad (g)	77.11	120.11	59.62
62.	Chairman	Sanskriti Samvardhan Mandal Shardanagar, Sagroli, Nanded- 431 731 (Maharashtra)	Nanded (S)	137.23	160.76	144.07
63.	The President,	RichField Agro- e-Research & Development Centre, B-27, M.I.D.C. Ambad,Nashik-422 010	Nashik (M)	77.31	160.94	107.31
64.	Chairman,	Grammonnati Mandal Village Narayangaon. Tal, Junnar Distt. Pune (MS)	Pune(N)	117.02	147.92	108.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.		The President, Navsanjivan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Teh. : Darwaha, Darwaha, Yavatmal-445202	Yavatmal (d)	0.00	64.82	15.33
66.	Rajasthan	The Secretary, Society for Upliftment of Rural Economy, Barmer-334 001		Barmer-I	103.66	136.10
67.		The President, Vidya Bhawan Society, Badgaon, Udaipur-313001	Udaipur	165.50	208.55	206.60
68.		The Secretary, Pragati Trust, Chomu, Jaipur-303 702	Jaipur-I	123.30	162.35	179.00
69.		President, Gramothan Vidya Peeth, Sangaria, Hanumangarh - 335065	Hanumangarh-I	131.44	155.70	175.50
70.	Gujarat	Director, Sarswati Gram Vidyapeeth Samoda	Patan	91.05	134.30	146.83
71.		Chairman, Rural Agro. Research Development Agency, Juhu, Bombay	Kutch-RARDS-I	119.00	139.25	123.13
72.		Chairman, Mangal Bharti, Bahadurpur, Baroda-391125	Vadodara	100.00	130.90	130.83
73.		Chairman, Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation, Baroda	Bharuch	70.65	123.10	81.97
74.		Mehsana District Education Foundation, Khera, Mehsana	Mehsana	119.00	139.45	120.31
75.		Director, Ambuja Cement Foundation, 248, Okhla Industrial Estate, Phase-III, New Delhi-110020	Junagarh	116.00	144.85	126.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76.		Director, Lokbharati Gramvidyapith PO. Sansora, Taluka Sihor, Distt. Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	92.77	115.90	113.20
77.	Madhya Pradesh	President, Lokmatas Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Social National Mission, Maszid Complex, Shanwara, Burhanpur-450331, M.P	Burhanpur	93.50	110.20	111.24
78.		Chairman, Kasturba Gandhi Natinoal Memorial Trust, Kasturva Gram, Indore	Indore	114.70	149.08	141.04
79.		Secretary, PDKVAAS, Sahara Homes Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal	Raisen	105.25	127.59	103.94
80.		President, Kalukheda Shiksha Samiti, Ratlam	Ratlam	108.30	110.53	101.44
81.		Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Institute, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi	Satna	118.25	126.08	109.74
82.		The Chairman, Centre for Rural Dev. & Environment, Bhopal	Sehore	103.75	120.16	92.74
83.		President, Malwa Mahila Vikas Samiti, 32, Niyamatpura, Shajanabad, Bhopal	Vidisha (*)	0.00	0.00	0.00
84.		Bhau Sahab Bhuskute Smriti Lok Nyas	Hoshangabad	0.00	0.00	17.48
85.	Karnataka	Chairman, Belgaum Integreted Rural Development Society, Naganur Belgaum-591319	Belgaum (NGO)	88.22	114.90	114.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
86.		President, Karnataka Lingayat Education Society, College road, Belgaum-590 001 (Karnataka)	Belgaum - A (NGO)	95.46	107.46	104.10
87.		Chairman, Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation (TRDF), Sirigere, Chitradurga-577 541	Davangere (NGO)	112.24	140.55	143.34
88.		Chairman, K.H. Patil Agril. Sciences Foundation, Hulkoti, Distt. Gadag-582205	Gadag(NGO)	145.39	160.07	169.80
89.		President, JSS, Mahavidyapeeth, Ramanuj Rd, Mysore-570 004	Mysore (NGO)	112.55	142.23	143.30
90.	Tamilnadu	The Secretary, CREED, 23, Arangaanatha Nagar Chidambaram, Distt. Cuddalore Tamilnadu-608001	Ariyalur (NGO)	46.53	79.95	108.51
91.		Executive Secretary, MYRADA, No.2 Service, Domlur Layout, Banglore-560071	Erode(NGO)	119.79	137.99	132.96
92.		Managing Trustee Saraswati Foundation for Rural Development and Training, 12/5.Sandilya Apartments, Jagadambal Colony, IInd Street Royapettah, Chennai-600 014	Karur (NGO)	96.10	123.87	123.72
93.		President, Tamilnadu Board of Rural Deve., No. 13/3,11 Floor Crescent Park Street, T.Nagar, Chennai-500017	Krishnagiri (NGO)	97.12	96.93	108.21
94.		Secretary,-General UP ASI, Glenview, P.B.-11 Coonoor- 643101 Nilgiri Distt.	Nilgiris(NGO)	78.25	86.72	0.00
95.		St John Educational Trust Perambalur	Perambalur (NGO)	90.81	109.31	106.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
96.		President, Bhatavasalam Memorial Trust,596,A-I & As, TNHB Periyar Nagar, Koratur, Chennai-600080	Thanjavur (NGO)	0.00	0.00	0.00
97.		Chairman, Centre for Deve. & Communication Trust, 89-I/B-3 West Street Kamatchipuram S.O. Theni, Madurai-625 520	Theni (NGO)	39.71	73.41	71.87
98.		Chairman, RVS Education Trust, Karur Road RVS Nagar, Dindigul-624 004	Tirunelveli (NGO)	0.00	0.00	17.49
99.		President, Tamilnadu Board of Rural Deve., No. 13/3,11 Floor Crescent Park Street, T. Nagar, Chennai-500017	Tiruvannamalai (NGO)	98.81	96.47	97.92
100.		Chairman SCAD , 2 Salai Street, Vannarpettai Tirunelvelli	Tuticorin (NGO)	85.97	91.12	100.54
101.	Kerala	President, Bapooji Sewak Samaj, Chakkupallom, PO-Kumily-685 509	Idukki (NGO)	95.81	108.34	114.12
102.		Chairman, Christian Agency for Rural Development, Tiruvalla-689 101 Pethennamthitta	Pathanamthitta (NGO)	121.40	149.39	155.03
103.		Director, Mitraniketan, Vellanad-695543, Tiruvananthapuram	Trivandrum (NGO)	100.76	116.94	114.78
104.	Assam	Chief Trustee, Keshav Smarak Nyas (NGO), Namsong bhavan, Opp. C.I. Hall, Main Road, Halflong, Dima Hasao, Assam 788819	Dima Hasao (NGO)	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL				10405.6	12671.35	12617.1

HRIDAY

1809. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

PROF. RICHARD HAY:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGAR BHAI VASAVA:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

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

(a) the salient features of the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY);

(b) the details of cities covered under this yojana so far;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized so far under the yojana during the last three years and the current year, State/U.T-wise including Kerala, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and West Bengal;

(d) the details of the targets set and achievements made so far under the yojana;

(e) the details of the development works included under the yojana since its inception;

(f) whether the Government has received any proposal from some of the States to include any special development work of their State under the yojana; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action 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) The Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), launched on 21st January, 2015 supports the development of heritage linked core civic infrastructure projects in areas around heritage, religious, cultural and tourism assets of the cities. Under the Yojana, twelve cities namely, Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, Badami, Dwarka Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal are covered. The mission period of HRIDAY is till November, 2018.

(c) The details are attached as No City/Town from Kerala, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal are included under the HRIDAY Scheme.

(d) and (e) The target of preparation of City HRIDAY Plans (CHPs) for all 12 cities and 63 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) amounting to ₹421.47 cr for the proposed shelf of projects have been achieved. ₹241 crore has been released towards project implementation in all 12 cities.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

The Details of the Funds Sanctioned, Allocated and Utilized So Far During the Last Three Years and the Current Year:

S. No	City/ State	Fund Allocation (in Crore)	Cost of approved projects (in Crore)	Fund released so far (in Crore)	Utilization of funds so far (in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Amritsar (Punjab)	69.31	61.47	45.00	21.00
2.	Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh)	22.26	18.74	12.00	09.00
3.	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	40.04	35.42	26.00	06.00
4.	Badami (Karnataka)	22.26	20.00	04.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Dwarka (Gujarat)	22.26	32.37	11.00	01.00
6.	Gaya (Bihar)	40.04	34.67	13.00	-
7.	Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)	23.04	19.99	14.00	03.00
8.	Matbura (Uttar Pradesh)	40.04	33.35	11.00	-
9.	Puri (Odisha)	22.54	20.40	10.00	02.00
10.	Velankanni (Tamil Nadu)	22.26	18.67	08.00	01.00
11.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	89.31	91.14	67.00	37.00
12.	Warangal (Telangana)	40.54	35.00	18.00	04.00
Total		453.90	421.47	241.00	84.00

Provision for Children in Urban Planning

1810. SHRI B. N. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI D. K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) Whether it is true that adequate attention is not being paid by the Government towards the needs of children in urban areas during urban planning and governance and if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether it is a fact that steps have not been taken to fulfil the needs of children especially very young children of 0-3 years whose needs are special and particular in the urban governance and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that lack of provision of such services has an adverse impact on the health of children and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has maintained or proposes to collect aggregated data on vulnerable children in urban areas in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ameliorate the plight of the children facing problem in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Though the subject of Urban Development is under the domain of State/UT Governments concerned, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) advises State/UT Governments to regulate urban planning in ULBs by framing Master Plans and Bye Laws which also contain stipulations specific to children.

Further, the Ministry provides financial assistance to State/UT Governments through various Flagship Schemes such as Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). These schemes ensure the provisions for children such as safe and walkable routes to schools, girl child friendly amenities, SMART classrooms, rational distribution of educational facilities throughout the city, creation of barrier free environment for children etc.

AMRUT Mission specifically addresses the needs of children in terms of play spaces. It mandates all AMRUT cities to create at least one children's park every year and establish a system for maintenance of parks, playground and recreational areas relying on People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model.

As per the AMRUT SLIPs (Service Level Improvement Plans) and SAAPs (State Annual Action Plans) submitted, development of open and green spaces is in progress in almost all the 500 mission cities.

The guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-Urban) mention that "Priority shall be accorded pro-actively to cover households with vulnerable sections such as girl children, pregnant and lactating mothers.

(b) The Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI Guidelines), 2014 issued by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs prescribe norms and standards for open spaces including parks, playgrounds and recreation spaces. The child specific needs for children in 0-3 years age group are also addressed in the URDPFI Guidelines, 2014. For example, the guidelines mandate that for a population of 5000 there should be 1 anganwadi and 1 milk booth.

(c) The deficiencies in the provision of facilities /services, need to be assessed by Urban Local Bodies and Urban Development Authorities who are responsible for implementation of Master Plans / Development Plans.

(d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain the aggregated data on urban vulnerable children.

(e) As mentioned at part (a) above.

Fertilizers Manufacturing Companies

1811. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

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

(a) the details of fertilizer manufacturing companies functioning in the country, as on date, State/UT-wise;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government on such complaints so far, State/UT-wise;

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

the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in such cases so far, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the other remedial measures taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) The details of fertilizer manufacturing companies functioning in the country, as on date, State-wise/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No Madam.

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

(d) to (f) During the last three years, there were some reports of cases of black-marketing/smuggling of subsidized fertilizers and in the current year, only one case of black-marketing has been reported by State Governments. The details are as under:

Year	Cases of Smuggling	Cases of Black-marketing
2014-15	18	348
2015-16	0	348
2016-17	0	0
2017-18 (upto February 18)	0	1

Under Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985, State Governments are adequately empowered to take appropriate administrative and legal action against those not complying with the provision of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985. Department of Fertilizers has, from time to time, written to the Chief Secretaries of various States and Ministry of Home Affairs to activate the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction to take appropriate action to curb black-marketing/smuggling of subsidized fertilizers.

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

- a. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (IFMS);
- b. The State Governments have been advised to sensitize the State Institutional Agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies; • .
- c. Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture Department

through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;

- d. Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price(MRP) on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed MRP is punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1985;
- e. State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to check the irregularities;
- f. Diversion of highly subsidized urea towards non-agricultural purposes negligible among farmers after the introduction of the mandatory policy of production and distribution of only Neem Coated Urea.

Statement

State-Wise Major Fertilizers Operating Units in the Country

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units	Fertilizers Produced
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-I	Urea
2.		Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-II	Urea
3.		Coromandal International Ltd. :Kakinada	DAP & Complexes
4.		Coromandal International Ltd.: Vizag	DAP & Complexes
5.	Assam	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Namrup-II	Urea
6.		Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Namrup-III	Urea
7.	Goa	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.: Goa	Urea, DAP & Complexes
8.	Gujarat	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kandia	DAP & Complexes
9.		Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kalol	Urea
10.		Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd.: Hazira	Urea
11.		Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd. : Bharuch	Urea & Complexes
12.		Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Vadodara	Urea, DAP, A/S & Complexes
13.		Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Sikka	DAP & Complexes
14.		Hindalco Industries Ltd. : Dahej	DAP
15.	Haryana	National Fertilizers Ltd. : Panipat	Urea

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units	Fertilizers Produced
16.	Karnataka	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. : Manglore	Urea, DAP & Complexes
17.	Kerala	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. : Udyogamandal	A/S& Complexes
18.		Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. : Cochin	Complexes
19.	Madhya Pradesh	National Fertilizers Ltd. : Vijaipur-I	Urea
20.		National Fertilizers Ltd. : Vijaipur-II	Urea
21.	Maharashtra	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Trombay	Complexes
22.		Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Thai	Urea
23.		Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Trombay	Urea
24.		Smartchem/DFPCL : Taloja	Complexes
25.	Odisha	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Paradeep	DAP & Complexes
26.		Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. : Paradeep	DAP & Complexes
27.	Punjab	National Fertilizers Ltd. : Nangal-II	Urea
28.		National Fertilizers Ltd. : Bhatinda	Urea
29.	Rajasthan	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. : Gadepan-I	Urea
30.		Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. : Gadepan-II	Urea
31.		Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Kota	Urea
32.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Fertilizer Ltd. : Chennai	Urea & Complexes
33.		Coromandal International Ltd. : Ennore	Complexes
34.		Southern Petrochemical Inds. Corpn. Ltd. : Tuticorin	Urea
35.		Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd. : Tuticorin	DAP & Complexes
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Phulpur-I	Urea
37.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Phulpur-II	Urea
38.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Aonla-I	Urea
39.		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Aonla-II	Urea
40.		GRASIM/IGF : Jagdishpur	Urea
41.		Yara Fertilizers India Pvt. Ltd/TCL : Babrala	Urea
42.		KFL/Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd. : Shahjahanpur	Urea
43.		KFCL : Kanpur	Urea
44.	West Bengal	TCL : Haldia	DAP & Complexes
45.		Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Panagarh	Urea

Role of NDRF in Disaster Management

1812. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government celebrated the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) 13th Raising Day recently;

(b) if so, the extent to which the objectives of observing the said day has been achieved;

(c) the number of disaster operations in which NDRF participated and the number of programmes organized along with the number of people sensitized by the NDRF during the year, 2017;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the strength of NDRF in view of huge work load; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to provide high level training and hi-tech equipment to NDRF team for providing relief in disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Madam. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) celebrated its 13th Raising Day on 19th January, 2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

(b): Raising Day was celebrated as per practice in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to showcase the special achievements and instill a sense of pride and motivation in the force.

(c) Total 451 operations were conducted during the year 2017 in which 4130 persons were rescued; 97214 persons were evacuated; and 570 dead bodies were retrieved. NDRF had also conducted 248 familiarization exercises (FAMEx); 508 Mock Exercise in which 195130

persons were benefited, 1166 Community Awareness Programmes (CAPs) were conducted in which 475199 persons were benefited; and 876 School Safety Programmes (SSPs) were conducted in which 380577 persons were benefited.

(d) and (e) Any increase in the number of Battalions is determined keeping in mind various factors such as requirement, availability of funds and manpower, training capacity, battalion infrastructure, etc.

NDRF Academy imparts high level training to NDRF personnel as well as SDRF and other Stakeholders. Up-gradation of NDRF Teams with high-tech equipments for providing relief in disasters is a continuous process.

Electric Vehicles

1813. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to convert the entire fleet of vehicles plying on Indian roads for public transportation to electric vehicles by 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the said project;

(c) the number of electric buses manufactured in the country at present;

(d) the exemptions extended by the Government for manufacturing of hybrid/electric buses; and

(e) whether the cost of electric buses is atleast 4-5 times higher as compared to other vehicles, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken / being taken by the Government to bring down the cost of electric buses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) There is, at present, no proposal under consideration of Department of Heavy Industry to convert the entire fleet of vehicles plying on Indian roads for public transportation to electric vehicles by 2030.

(c) to (e) Since Automobile Sector is liberalized sector allowing 100% FDI, Department of Heavy Industry does not maintain the data related to manufacturing of vehicles.

Under FAME India Scheme of the Department, no exemptions have been extended for manufacturing of hybrid / electric buses.

The cost of the electric bus is substantially higher than the conventional Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) bus due to high cost of battery. However, in order to make it affordable, demand incentives are being extended for hybrid / electric buses as per Table No. 5 & 6 under ANNEXURE 13 of the Scheme Notification and as per Gazette Notification No. S.O. 3012(E) dated 12/09/2017, which are available in Department of Heavy Industry's website (www.dhi.nic.in).

Accessible India Campaign

1814. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government had launched a "Accessible India Campaign" for achieving universal accessibility for persons with Disabilities and if so, the achievements made so far in this regard;

(b) the number of Assistance to Disabled person for purchasing/fitting of aids/appliances (ADIP) camps organized by the Government so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has launched 100 Accessible websites of various State Governments/UTs +under "Accessible India Campaign" recently and if so, the aims and objectives thereof, and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to create a barrier free environment for persons with disabilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) Government had launched Accessible India Campaign (AIC) on December 3, 2015, for creating universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities in Built Environment, Transport, and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) ecosystem. The achievements made so far are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) 6455 ADIP camps organized by various Implementing Agencies during the last three years and current year (as on 28.02.2018), State-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) 100 Accessible websites of various State Governments/UTs were launched on 19.1.2018. Accessible Websites are those websites through which Persons with Disabilities can perceive, understand, navigate, and interact with the Web, and can contribute to the Web.

(d) Government of India have notified Rules under RPwD Act, 2016 for Persons with Disabilities on 15.6.2017 laying down the standards of accessibility for physical environment, transportation, information and communications including appropriate technologies and systems, and other facilities and services provided to the public in urban and rural areas.

Statement – I

Achievements Under Accessible India Campaign

State Government Buildings

Access audit of 1662 buildings in 50 cities completed by auditors. 1,662 access audit reports have been submitted to the State Nodal Officers. The financial proposals for retrofitting of 1138 buildings have been received and sanction has been issued in respect of 665 buildings amounting to ₹172.96 crores.

Central Government Buildings

In 39 Cities, 75 Central Government buildings were identified by CPWD, of which retrofitting in 58 buildings in 27 cities have been completed.

Phase -II

123 buildings - 57 in NCR & 66 in state capitals, work is to be completed by July, 2018. 81 Buildings completed 32 Buildings in progress, 10 Buildings yet to be taken up.

Phase-III

21 buildings which are not covered In Phase-I and Phase-II are to be completed by July, 2019. 5 Buildings completed, 15 Buildings In progress, 01 Building yet to be taken up.

Airports

All 34 international airports and 49 domestic airports have been provided with accessible features viz. ramps, accessible toilets, lifts with Braille symbols and auditory signals.

Railway Stations

Out of 709 AI, A&B category railway stations, short term facilities have been provided at 666 railway stations. Long term accessibility features like engraving of edges on platforms have been provided in 646 railway stations and trolley pathways have been provided in 623 stations.

Road Transport

12894 out of 1,41,572 buses have been provided with accessibility features in 61 State Road Transport Undertakings. Instructions issued to States to ensure that 10% of Government owned public transport is made fully accessible to PWDs by March, 2018.

Websites

MeitY has mandated 100 Government websites to be made accessible under Content Management Framework (CMF). Out of these 79 websites are made live so far.

Work order has been issued to make 917 websites accessible to ERNET India. 113 State Government websites have been made accessible.

Statement – II

Number of ADIP Camps Organized by Various Implementing Agencies During the Last Three Years and Current Year (as on 28.02.2018)

S. No.	Name of the State / UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018)
		No. of Camps	No. of Camps	No. of Camps	No. of Camps
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	37	20	13
2.	Bihar	55	5	15	53
3.	Chhattisgarh	67	62	50	16
4.	Goa	5	3	3	4
5.	Gujarat	39	31	19	52
6.	Haryana	29	16	24	39
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	14	138	37
	Jammu and Kashmir	14	11	20	27
9.	Jharkhand	267	4	3	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	24	20	28	22
11.	Kerala	24	8	9	63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	132	189	145	61
13.	Maharashtra	108	343	119	134
14.	Odisha	88	179	167	102
15.	Punjab	13	116	33	94
16.	Rajasthan	51	44	38	14
17.	Tamil Nadu	35	48	65	96
18.	Uttar Pradesh	403	326	185	136
19.	Uttarakhand	20	34	33	31
20.	West Bengal	188	206	129	85
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	10	0	8	3
22.	Chandigarh	1	0	2	2
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	2	2
24.	Daman and Diu	2	1	2	2
25.	Delhi	26	19	56	28
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	9
27.	Puducherry	0	0	3	2
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	3	1
29.	Assam	186	147	62	37
30.	Manipur	6	3	5	2
31.	Meghalaya	7	3	9	2
32.	Mizoram	8	0	10	1
33.	Nagaland	17	0	3	1
34.	Sikkim	1	10	0	0
35.	Tripura	2	49	23	2
36.	Telangana	4	4	16	5
Total		1889	1934	1447	1185

**Damage to Crops by Unseasonal
Rains and Hailstorms**

1815. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:
 SHRIMATISUPRIYASULE:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether unseasonal rains and hailstorms have damaged a large quantum of standing Rabi crops such as wheat, chana, jowar and bajra besides high value horticulture crops recently in several parts of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government has received proposal from the State Governments seeking financial assistance for loss of crops, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sent a Central Team to the affected States to evaluate and ascertain the extent of crop losses and if so, the details thereof along with the estimated quantum of crops reported to be affected and damaged and the amount of losses incurred to the farmers;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any norms and criteria to extend compensation to the farmers whose crops are affected by unseasonal rains and hailstorms and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend compensation/interim relief to the affected farmers so that they may not commit suicides and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government for providing training and scientific knowledge to the farmers to minimise such crop losses in the event of unseasonal rains and hailstorms in the country?

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

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) In the month of February, 2018 many States viz; Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Karnataka and other northern States had received rainfall and some States were hit by hailstorms. As per preliminary reports, Crop area affected due to hailstorms in the State of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh & Telangana is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) and (c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for taking immediate measures in the wake of all natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. State Governments have been requested to take immediate steps to mitigate the impact. State Governments to address the notified calamities by utilizing the funds under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and States submit Memorandum as per extant procedure / norms, if additional financial assistance is required from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and in the mean time utilize contingency fund of the State, if SDRF is exhausted. In addition, the calamity affected farmers are entitled for claims under various crop insurance schemes. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has not received any proposal from the State Governments for seeking support under NDRF for crop losses due to hailstorm in February 2018.

(d) and (e) Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued order on revised terms and norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th April, 2015.

The extant norms, inter-alia, provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of agriculture input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) for damage caused to all types agriculture and horticulture cropped areas due to the noticed natural calamities. These are ₹6,800/- per hectare for rainfed crops, ₹13,500/- per hectare for irrigated crops, subject to minimum assistance not less ₹1000/- and restricted to sown areas and ₹18,000/- per hectare for all type of perennial crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹2,000/- and restricted to sown areas, where crop loss is more than 33% and above. The State wise allocation of funds under SDRF during 2015-16 to 2019-20 are given in the enclosed Statement-II

The rains during the growth phase of rabi crops are also helpful to the farmers. The occurrence of high

intensity hailstorms become unpreventable and lead to destruction of crops. The farmers are given advisory on unseasonal rainfall and hailstorms by Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and State Governments so that the farmers take steps to save the harvested and mature crops.

Agrarian distress and unfortunate incidents of suicides can be addressed by enabling the farmers to increase their income. With this understanding, the Government is targeting to double the income of farmers by 2022. To achieve this, DAC&FW has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine various dimensions of farmers' income and to recommend an appropriate strategy. In the meantime, the Government is realigning its intervention to move from production centre to farmers' income centre platform. The Department has,

therefore, been implementing various schemes to meet the objective viz: Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC), Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), e-National Agricultural Marketing (eNAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), interest subvention etc. The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech for 2018-19, has also announced various measures for welfare of farmers including Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all unannounced Kharif Crops to be one & half time of their production cost, strengthening of rural Haats, creation of Institutional mechanism to develop appropriate policies and practices for price and demand forecast, development of cluster based model, promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), institutional credit at ₹11.00 lakh crore etc.

Statement – I

Statewise Major Crop Area Affected Due to Unseasonal Rains and Hailstorms During February 2018

S. No.	States	Major Crops Affected	Preliminary assessment Area (in lakh ha)
1.	Maharashtra	Jowar, Gram, Wheat, Orange, Grapes, Bananas and Vegetables.	290395
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Wheat, Gram, Peas, Lentil, Rapeseed & Mustard	108199
3.	Chhattisgarh	Chickpea, Wheat, Lathyrus, Mustard, Lentil, Linseed Field pea etc.	21828
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, Gram, Fieldpea, Lentil, Linseed, Mustard and Lathyrus etc.	47512
5.	Telangana	Paddy, Maize, Flower, Greengram and Sesamum etc.	8774.8
Total			476708.8

Statement – II

Allocation of SDRF Approved by the Government During 2015-16 to 2019-20

(in Crores)

S. No.	State	Central Contribution	Central Contribution					Total
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.75	330.00	346.50	363.75	381.75	400.50	1822.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.90	46.80	48.60	51.30	54.00	56.70	257.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	0.90	414.00	434.70	456.30	478.80	503.10	2286.90
4.	Bihar	0.75	351.75	369.00	387.75	407.25	427.50	1943.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.75	180.75	189.75	198.75	208.50	219.00	996.75
6.	Goa	0.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
7.	Gujarat	0.75	528.75	555.00	582.75	612.00	642.00	2920.50
8.	Haryana	0.75	231.00	242.25	254.25	267.00	280.50	1275.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.90j	212.40	223.20	234.00	245.70	258.30	1173.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.90	229.50	241.20	252.90	265.50	279.00	1268.10
11.	Jharkhand	0.75	273.00	286.50	300.75	315.75	331.50	1507.50
12.	Karnataka	0.75	207.00	217.50	228.75	240.00	252.00	1145.25
13.	Kerala	0.75	138.75	145.50	153.00	160.50	168.75	766.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.75	657.75	690.75	725.25	762.00	799.50	3635.25
15.	Maharashtra	0.75	1112.25	1167.75	1226.25	1287.75	1352.25	6146.25
16.	Manipur	0.90	17.10	18.00	18.90	19.80	20.70	94.50
17.	Meghalaya	0.90	21.60	22.50	24.30	25.20	26.10	119.70
18.	Mizoram	0.90	15.30	16.20	17.10	18.00	18.00	84.60
19.	Nagaland	0.90	9.00	9.00	9.90	9.90	10.80	48.60
20.	Odisha	0.75	560.25	588.75	618.00	648.75	681.75	3097.50
21.	Punjab	0.75	292.50	306.75	322.50	338.25	355.50	1615.50
22.	Rajasthan	0.75	827.25	868.50	912.00	957.75	1005.00	4570.50
23.	Sikkim	0.90	27.90	29.70	30.60	32.40	34.20	154.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.75	509.25	534.75	561.00	589.50	618.75	2813.25
25.	Telangana	0.75	205.50	216.00	226.50	238.50	249.75	1136.25
26.	Tripura	0.90	27.90	29.70	30.60	32.40	34.20	154.80
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.75	506.25	531.75	558.00	585.75	615.00	2796.75
28.	Uttarakhand	0.90	189.00	198.00	207.90	218.70	229.50	1043.10
29.	West Bengal	0.75	387.00	406.50	426.75	448.50	471.00	2139.75
Total			8512.50	8937.30	9382.80	9852.90	10343.85	47029.35

S. No.	State	Central Contribution	State Contribution					Total
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.75	110.00	115.50	121.25	127.25	133.50	607.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.90	5.20	5.40	5.70	6.00	6.30	28.60
3.	Assam	0.90	46.00	48.30	50.70	53.20	55.90	254.10
4.	Bihar	0.75	117.25	123.00	129.25	135.75	142.50	647.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.75	60.25	63.25	66.25	69.50	73.00	332.25
6.	Goa	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	0.75	176.25	185.00	194.25	204.00	214.00	973.50
8.	Haryana	0.75	77.00	80.75	84.75	89.00	93.50	425.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.90j	23.60	24.80	26.00	27.30	28.70	130.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.90	25.50	26.80	28.10	29.50	31.00	140.90
11.	Jharkhand	0.75	91.00	95.50	100.25	105.25	110.50	502.50
12.	Karnataka	0.75	69.00	72.50	76.25	80.00	84.00	381.75
13.	Kerala	0.75	46.25	48.50	51.00	53.50	56.25	255.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.75	219.25	230.25	241.75	254.00	266.50	1211.75
15.	Maharashtra	0.75	370.75	389.25	408.75	429.25	450.75	2048.75
16.	Manipur	0.90	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	10.50
17.	Meghalaya	0.90	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.80	2.90	13.30
18.	Mizoram	0.90	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.00	9.40
19.	Nagaland	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.20	5.40
20.	Odisha	0.75	186.75	196.25	206.00	216.25	227.25	1032.50
21.	Punjab	0.75	97.50	102.25	107.50	112.75	118.50	538.50
22.	Rajasthan	0.75	275.75	289.50	304.00	319.25	335.00	1523.50
23.	Sikkim	0.90	3.10	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.80	17.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.75	169.75	178.25	187.00	196.50	206.25	937.75
25.	Telangana	0.75	68.50	72.00	75.50	79.50	83.25	378.75
26.	Tripura	0.90	3.10	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.80	17.20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.75S	168.75	177.25	186.00	195.25	205.00	932.25
28.	Uttarakhand	0.90	21.00	22.00	23.10	24.30	25.50	115.90
29.	West Bengal	0.75	129.00	135.50	142.25	149.50	157.00	713.25
Total			2568.50	2696.70	2831.20	2973.10	3121.15	14190.65

S. No.	State	Central Contribution	Total Allocation					Total
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.75	440.00	462.00	485.00	509.00	534.00	2430.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.90	52.00	54.00	57.00	60.00	63.00	286.00
3.	Assam	0.90	460.00	483.00	507.00	532.00	559.00	2541.00
4.	Bihar	0.75	469.00	492.00	517.00	543.00	570.00	2591.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.75	241.00	253.00	265.00	278.00	292.00	1329.00
6.	Goa	0.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
7.	Gujarat	0.75	705.00	740.00	777.00	816.00	856.00	3894.00
8.	Haryana	0.75	308.00	323.00	339.00	356.00	374.00	1700.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.90j	236.00	248.00	260.00	273.00	287.00	1304.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.90	255.00	268.00	281.00	295.00	310.00	1409.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.75	364.00	382.00	401.00	421.00	442.00	2010.00
12.	Karnataka	0.75	276.00	290.00	305.00	320.00	336.00	1527.00
13.	Kerala	0.75	185.00	194.00	204.00	214.00	225.00	1022.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.75	877.00	921.00	967.00	1016.00	1066.00	4847.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.75	1483.00	1557.00	1635.00	1717.00	1803.00	8195.00
16.	Manipur	0.90	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	105.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.90	24.00	25.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	133.00
18.	Mizoram	0.90	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	94.00
19.	Nagaland	0.90	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	54.00
20.	Odisha	0.75	747.00	785.00	824.00	865.00	909.00	4130.00
21.	Punjab	0.75	390.00	409.00	430.00	451.00	474.00	2154.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.75	1103.00	1158.00	1216.00	1277.00	1340.00	6094.00
23.	Sikkim	0.90	31.00	33.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	172.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.75	679.00	713.00	748.00	786.00	825.00	3751.00
25.	Telangana	0.75	274.00	288.00	302.00	318.00	333.00	1515.00
26.	Tripura	0.90	31.00	33.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	172.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.7S	675.00	709.00	744.00	781.00	820.00	3729.00

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21
28.	Uttarakhand	0.90	210.00	220.00	231.00	243.00	255.00	1159.00
29.	West Bengal	0.75	516.00	542.00	569.00	598.00	628.00	2853.00
Total			11081.00	11634.00	12214.00	12826.00	13465.00	61220.00

Urban Homeless People

1816. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the number of urban homeless people in various States have increased in the past few years;

(b) if so, whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government as well as some State Governments to prepare a roadmap for the implementation of the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) schemes for the urban homeless;

(c) if so, the details of action taken by the Union Government as well as the State Governments regarding preparation of the roadmap or a Vision document on the issue; and

(d) the number of urban homeless in the country as on 31 January, 2018, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per census 2011, total urban houseless population in India is 9,38,348. The guidelines

of Scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUK) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), provide for systematic third party surveys to be undertaken in cities/ towns by the local bodies in order to assess the number of homeless in need of shelters. The Scheme is being implemented by States/UTs.

(b) and (c) A Committee was constituted as per Order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, inter-alia, to carry out verification of shelter under SUH and utilization of funds under DAY-NULM. On the recommendations of the Committee, Government has allowed taking building on rent and refurbishing them for operating shelter as an interim arrangement, and creation of a web portal for uploading information about shelters. Model shelter designs had been circulated earlier to the states/UTs. Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its recent Order dated 08.11.2017, had directed three states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to furnish a road map for establishment of shelters for urban homeless. Further, on the states of Haryana has been circulated, vide letter dated 18.12.2017 of the ministry of Housing and urban Affairs, to all other States/UTs.

(d) The State/UT-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-Wise Houseless Population in India as per Census 2011

States/-Union Territory	Houseless Population (in numbers)				
	Total	Rural		Urban	
		Population	% age	Population	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh*	145,211	69,354	47.8	75857	52.2
Arunachal Pradesh		1243	79.9	313	20.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	12,919	10,392	80.4	2527	19.6
Bihar	45,584	32,993	72.4	12591	27.6
Chhatisgarh	24,214	4681	73.0	6533	27.0
Goa	3,051	1,358	44.5	1693	55.5
Gujarat	144,306	59,484	41.2	84822	58.8
Haryana	51,871	28,082	154.1	23789	45.9
Himachal Pradesh	4,098	3,226	78.7	872	21.3
Jammu and Kashmir	19,047	8,199	43.0	10848	57.0
Jharkhand	23,391	16,424	70.2	6967	29.8
Karnataka	76,735	41,262	53.8	35473	46.2
Kerala	11,853	4,092	34.5	7761	65.5
Madhya Pradesh	146,435	80,380	54.9	66055	45.1
Maharashtra	210,908	99,535	47.2	111373	52.8
Manipur	3,061	1,730	56.5	1331	43.5
Meghalaya	1,241	1,064	85.7	177	14.3
Mizoram	152	48	31.6	104	68.4
Nagaland	876	532	60.7	344	39.3
Odisha	34,061	20,008	58.7	14053	41.3
Punjab	46,714	28,340	60.7	18374	39.3
Rajasthan	181,544	108,308	59.7	73236	40.3
Sikkim	277	245	88.4	32	11.6
Tamil Nadu	50,929	13,812	27.1	37117	72.9
Tripura	3225	1873	58.1	1352	41.9
Uttar Pradesh	529,125	148,196	45.0	180929	55.0
Uttarakhand	11,824	6,268	53.0	5556	47.0
West Bengal	134,040	29,073	21.7	104967	78.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	30	31.6	65	68.4
Chandigarh	4,139	6	0.1	4133	99.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,004	723	72.0	281	28.0
Daman and Diu	737	146	19.8	591	80.2
Delhi	17,076	352	0.7	46724	99.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
Puducherry	1,590	82	5.2	1508	94.8
India 2011	1,772,889	834,541	47.1	938348	52.9

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Note: * : Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh i.e., the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Crime Against Women and Children

1817. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE:

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:

SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:

SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

DR. P.K. BIJU:

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various crime against women and children are on the rise in the country including NCT of Delhi as per the report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported, guilty arrested, convicted, cases solved/unsolved, conviction rate achieved, steps taken to solve all the cases and to improve the conviction rate of such cases alongwith the action taken against the guilty during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise including murder, stalking, molestation and State-wise including NCT of Delhi, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions from various organizations to bring amendment in the existing laws to provide death sentence to the guilty and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified the reasons behind such increase and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce projects for creating awareness among the people so as to prevent crime against women and children and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of directives issued to State Governments/police departments to provide security to women and children including in buses and to curb such crime as well as registration of all cases related to women and children in their respective States?

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

(a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise and Crime Head-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases in which trials were completed, cases resulting in conviction, conviction rate, cases pending trial at the end of the year, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted for crime against women and children, including NCT of Delhi, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, during 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV.

(c) to (f) if Based on the Justice Verma Committee report, Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 was enacted which provides for stringent punishment for rapists and stricter punishment for gender based offences. Amendments in law relating to the criminal justice system are a continuous and ongoing process.

Ministry of Women & Child Development recognizes that the incidence of crime against women and children

cannot be controlled unless mindset of people, in general, undergoes a positive change. Programs aimed at awareness creation in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, are being undertaken at the district level. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating people about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage etc are also being taken up.

Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are leveraged to create awareness on issues related to women. Through Sabla programme of Ministry of Women & Child Development, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted training with regard to legal rights of women.

'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.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 14.7.2010, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on Crime against women and crime against children, to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. These also emphasize that speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes such as rape, murder etc., and that the medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. These advisories also direct States/UTs for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.gov.in

Statement – I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials Were Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the End of the Year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Crimes Against Women During 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014								
		CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	13400	8808	839	9.5	31026	21692	20120	1467
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	14	9	64.3	1580	397	315	12
3.	Assam	19169	10039	5722	518	9.1	29465	27667	11943	556
4.	Bihar	15393	10135	3944	525	13.3	40853	19814	15726	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5629	4499	1531	34.0	17297	8875	9196	2047
6.	Goa	508	329	85	14	16.5	818	497	472	16
7.	Gujarat	10854	10160	4509	174	3.9	63334	25787	26079	355
8.	Haryana	9010	5751	5134	692	13.5	14320	9893	9292	1011
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1122	480	69	14.4	4962	2007	1912	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	2360	1614	105	6.5	11206	4961	4824	138
11.	Jharkhand	6086	4585	2516	786	31.2	9091	7045	6804	1010
12.	Karnataka	14004	11298	5382	354	6.6	31640	23110	20712	891
13.	Kerala	11451	10150	5591	553	9.9	52388	13940	13321	660
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	25515	14117	5773	40.9	60520	42351	42208	9295
15.	Maharashtra	26818	22834	10453	926	8.9	140794	49066	47885	1428
16.	Manipur	337	71	13	4	30.8	200	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	390	312	25	13	52.0	1532	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	168	139	82.7	296	267	259	147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Nagaland	68	47	27	22	81.5	48	82	59	30
20.	Odisha	14651	12194	6422	429	6.7	57869	20292	19470	763
21.	Punjab	5481	3174	2115	637	30.1	7357	7034	5370	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31216	16442	9003	3659	40.6	59167	23772	23407	5841
23.	Sikkim	111	104	81	46	56.8	126	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	4756	4567	1186	26.0	14640	9295	8622	1957
25.	Telangana	14147	11366	5825	504	8.7	25886	19966	17761	644
26.	Tripura	1618	1343	610	108	17.7	3523	2070	2724	134
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	26506	10469	5288	50.5	73117	112846	69734	13960
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	992	651	284	43.6	3264	1694	1582	434
29.	West Bengal	38424	35332	8663	422	4.9	205834	50335	45770	517
TOTAL STATE(S)		323469	246427	121507	25609	21.1	962153	505529	426152	45415
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	97	126	12	9.5	504	128	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	434	262	237	65	27.4	549	390	371	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	6	0	0.0	101	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16	15	11	1	9.1	26	7	8	1
34.	Delhi UT	15319	6412	3143	1008	32.1	19744	8377	7240	1480
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0	0	-	4	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	8	1	12.5	162	88	78	1
TOTAL UT(S)		15988	6862	3531	1087	30.8	21090	9010	7850	1583
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		339457	253289	125038	26696	21.4	983243	514539	434002	46998

Source: Crime in India

2015										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15967	13255	9137	768	8.4	31449	22530	20265	1565
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	259	5	0	0.0	1818	408	303	0
3.	Assam	23365	12287	7079	669	9.5	34537	22867	12593	741
4.	Bihar	13904	9148	3713	508	13.7	45850	16484	13357	751
5.	Chhattisgarh	5783	4910	5245	2319	44.2	16567	6935	7212	2861
6.	Goa	392	319	144	27	18.8	989	402	405	32
7.	Gujarat	7777	7025	4158	114	2.7	65981	18145	17912	206
8.	Haryana	9511	5348	4438	805	18.1	15197	8329	8213	1173
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1295	1012	461	61	13.2	5399	1685	1701	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3366	2538	1772	83	4.7	11503	5063	4951	136
11.	Jharkhand	6568	4722	2998	726	24.2	10711	6398	6501	1075
12.	Karnataka	12775	10053	5134	251	4.9	36199	21361	19288	394
13.	Kerala	9767	8856	4503	649	14.4	56517	11461	11490	609
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24231	21622	15986	4233	26.5	61777	36826	37241	7522
15.	Maharashtra	31216	22784	10941	1229	11.2	151023	45924	41984	2244
16.	Manipur	266	94	16	7	43.8	275	145	103	16
17.	Meghalaya	337	224	55	12	21.8	1698	280	240	12
18.	Mizoram	158	197	178	138	77.5	273	187	213	166
19.	Nagaland	91	70	31	24	77.4	79	102	100	29
20.	Odisha	17200	15046	6147	511	8.3	66754	20512	19520	868
21.	Punjab	5340	3552	2598	794	30.6	8204	6336	6022	1419
22.	Rajasthan	28224	14582	8581	3318	38.7	63371	20110	20444	4765
23.	Sikkim	53	36	19	6	31.6	46	59	42	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	5919	4221	3338	867	26.0	15507	9418	7965	1629

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Telangana	15425	14037	6099	533	8.7	30295	18962	20706	918
26.	Tripura	1267	1025	417	99	23.7	4101	1311	1265	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35908	24940	12806	7151	55.8	84094	105231	71019	17905
28.	Uttarakhand	1465	858	1099	628	57.1	3063	1425	1442	986
29.	West Bengal	33318	35006	8451	420	5.0	232153	36368	37997	500
TOTAL STATE(S)		311272	238026	125549	26950	21.5	1055430	445264	390494	48762
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	97	54	7	13.0	547	124	115	8
31.	Chandigarh	468	277	262	65	24.8	564	466	453	87
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	12	6	2	33.3	107	37	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	29	13	4	0	0.0	35	25	14	0
34.	Delhi UT	17222	7854	2514	880	35.0	24991	10630	9439	1124
35.	Lakshadweep	9	1	1	1	100.0	4	6	2	1
36.	Puducherry	82	66	5	4	80.0	94	120	88	4
TOTAL UT(S)		17971	8320	2846	959	33.7	26342	11408	10133	1226
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		329243	246346	128395	27909	21.7	1081772	456672	400627	49988

Source: Crime in India

		2016								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16362	14774	9882	922	9.3	32708	26606	21244	1279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367	239	76	23	30.3	1941	389	284	23
3.	Assam	20869	11004	6522	470	7.2	39019	21738	11589	475
4.	Bihar	13400	13951	3435	639	18.6	56366	17448	18366	988
5.	Chhattisgarh	5947	5114	4445	1207	27.2	17235	7317	7082	1573
6.	Goa	371	236	157	18	11.5	1062	349	300	19

7.	Gujarat	8532	7676	3537	122	3.4	69847	18649	18557	294
8.	Haryana	9839	5603	4180	560	13.4	16440	9296	8171	777
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1222	947	602	83	13.8	5598	1635	1564	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2850	1823	1351	56	4.1	11653	3985	3546	68
11.	Jharkhand	5453	4136	2436	766	31.4	12404	6504	4997	846
12.	Karnataka	14131	9936	5814	271	4.7	40055	22730	18647	387
13.	Kerala	10034	9408	4652	500	10.7	61251	12463	11519	657
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26604	23606	14007	3888	27.8	67862	40663	39662	6199
15.	Maharashtra	31388	26231	10155	1135	11.2	165618	46941	44686	2101
16.	Manipur	253	165	16	7	43.8	424	151	177	11
17.	Meghalaya	372	262	130	88	67.7	1823	283	394	127
18.	Mizoram	120	116	80	71	88.8	302	126	122	76
19.	Naga land	105	61	55	23	41.8	85	72	67	30
20.	Odisha	17837	15610	6304	392	6.2	76057	19837	19911	918
21.	Punjab	5105	2995	2266	550	24.3	8868	6150	4676	894
22.	Rajasthan	27422	14493	8369	2884	34.5	68040	20457	20597	4159
23.	Sikkim	153	113	31	11	35.5	128	159	123	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	4463	3166	3093	647	20.9	15561	7870	6286	954
25.	Telangana	15374	12185	5809	471	8.1	34172	21287	18313	733
26.	Tripura	1013	862	526	130	24.7	3981	1142	1079	152
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49262	32032	11007	5795	52.6	104459	130249	82000	15148
28.	Uttarakhand	1588	990	526	243	46.2	3527	1566	1490	347
29.	West Bengal	32513	33539	9713	319	3.3	255979	34726	35215	392
TOTAL STATE(S)		322949	251273	119176	22291	18.7	1172465	480788	400664	39758
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108	77	56	8	14.3	567	114	89	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Chandigarh	414	280	213	52	24.4	615	399	358	61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	30	21	2	9.5	116	28	40	2
33.	Daman and Diu	41	28	20	0	0.0	43	48	34	0
34.	Delhi UT	15310	8542	2594	736	28.4	30803	13759	9883	931
35.	Lakshadweep	9	8	0	0	-	13	7	7	0
36.	Puducherry	95	66	8	5	62.5	164	93	95	6
TOTAL UT(S)		16005	9031	2912	803	27.6	32321	14448	10506	1014
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		338954	260304	122088	23094	18.9	1204786	495236	411170	40772

Source: Crime in India

Statement – II

Cases Registered, Cases ChargeSheeted, Cases in which Trials were completed, Cases Convicted, Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the End of the Year (CPT), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Crime Against Women During 2014-2016

S. No.	Crime Head	2014								
		CR	CCS	CTC	CV	CVR	CPT	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Dowry Deaths	8455	7653	5061	1672	33.0	35255	23598	19481	4054
2.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	3734	2403	1014	154	15.2	8130	5179	4134	211
3.	Causing Miscarriage Without Women Consent	45	26	9	7	77.8	38	43	35	15
4.	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	3	2	0	0		10	9	9	0
5.	Acid Attack	137	98	15	8	53.3	123	154	135	12

6.	Attempt to Acid Attack	40	23	5	3	60.0	21	39	28	3
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	122877	97081	46853	6425	13.7	443855	225648	196893	16180
8.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	57311	26044	11791	2655	22.5	96857	63336	40814	4834
9.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	13	20	30	6	20.0	193	42	31	12
10.	Human Trafficking	456	208	19	7	36.8	206	711	428	11
11.	Rape	36735	30840	17649	4944	28.0	107499	48183	41904	6637
12.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4234	2781	1016	149	14.7	3761	4465	3144	213
13.	Unnatural Offences	105	66	11	6	54.5	79	113	83	6
14.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82235	66462	29995	8422	28.1	224355	104243	92615	11213
15.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	9735	8144	5778	1212	21.0	29220	11017	10074	1442
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10050	9008	4617	472	10.2	26438	21548	18525	997
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2070	1881	949	461	48.6	5662	4963	4668	1055
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	426	312	47	9	19.1	429	693	639	13
19.	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec 67A IT Act)	749	183	10	5	50.0	302	487	266	6
20.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	47	54	169	79	46.7	810	68	96	84
21.	Total Crimes Against Women	339457	253289	125038	26696	21.4	983243	514539	434002	46998
2015										
1.	Dowry Deaths	7634	7150	5165	1792	34.7	37062	19973	16996	4624

937 Written Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Abetment of Suicides of Women Causing Miscarriage Without Women	4060	3190	1340	193	14.4	9951	6255	5366	314
3.	Consent Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to	54	43	8	4	50.0	73	95	66	8
4.	Cause Miscarriage	12	6	0	0	-	16	11	6	0
5.	Acid Attack	140	102	15	7	46.7	209	192	141	12
6.	Attempt to Acid Attack	30	18	4	0	0.0	35	37	24	0
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	113403	90971	46127	6559	14.2	477986	187067	171605	16857
8.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	59277	27206	12879	3153	24.5	110694	55319	39815	5177
9.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	6	9	9	4	44.4	193	10	11	4
10.	Human Trafficking	713	438	70	34	48.6	575	1162	998	53
11.	Rape	34651	30001	18764	5514	29.4	118520	42036	39494	7185
12.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4437	3174	1035	205	19.8	5886	4338	3892	247
13.	Unnatural Offences	108	69	17	7	41.2	132	100	75	7
14.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82422	66887	34541	8408	24.3	251482	101571	90897	11342
15.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	8685	7019	3998	870	21.8	30423	9870	9260	1108
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9894	7162	3212	595	18.5	29667	22068	15517	1831
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act Protection of Women from Domestic	2424	2122	987	485	49.1	6777	5407	5420	1116
18.	Violence Act, 2005 Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually	461	418	46	22	47.8	799	540	482	27

19.	Explicit Material (Sec 67A IT Act)	792	329	41	13	31.7	588	545	500	19
20.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	40	32	137	44	32.1	704	76	62	57
21.	Total Crimes Against Women	329243	246346	128395	27909	21.7	1081772	456672	400627	49988
2016										
1.	Dowry Deaths	7621	7067	4351	1325	30.5	39723	20545	16315	3400
2.	Abetment of Suicides of Women Causing Miscarriage Without Women	4466	3872	1523	212	13.9	12282	7234	6223	305
3.	Consent Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to	462	268	17	0	0.0	324	711	392	0
4.	Cause Miscarriage	125	84	2	0	0.0	98	199	128	0
5.	Acid Attack	160	132	24	9	37.5	317	194	168	11
6.	Attempt to Acid Attack	46	31	3	1	33.3	63	39	43	1
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	110378	91810	44681	5433	12.2	515904	198851	168053	13511
8.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	64507	29072	11718	2512	21.4	127747	60449	40498	4429
9.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	12	12	2	0	0.0	203	18	18	0
10.	Human Trafficking	659	576	86	28	32.6	1065	1026	873	56
11.	Rape	38947	33628	18552	4739	25.5	133373	48797	43525	6289
12.	Attempt to Commit Rape	5729	4290	1093	215	19.7	9063	5965	5102	278
13.	Unnatural Offences	489	255	23	7	30.4	364	502	276	7
14.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	84746	71638	32115	7001	21.8	286884	110375	95728	9541

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	7305	6336	3629	735	20.3	31814	8668	8002	958
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9683	8455	3233	494	15.3	34785	25063	20400	1199
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act Protection of Women from Domestic	2214	1921	854	329	38.5	8014	5177	4371	723
18.	Violence Act, 2005 Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually	437	403	69	23	33.3	1130	556	515	28
19.	Explicit Material (Sec 67A IT Act)	930	400	54	9	16.7	933	810	472	11
20.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	38	54	59	22	37.3	700	57	68	25
21.	Total Crimes Against Women	338954	260304	122088	23094	18.9	1204786	495236	411170	40772

Statement – III

Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases in which Trials were Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases Conviction Rate(CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the End of the Year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Crimes Against Children During 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014								
		CR	CCS	CTC	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2059	1284	680	54	7.9	2281	2459	1799	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	82	4	1	25.0	116	124	105	1
3.	Assam	1385	571	88	23	26.1	914	1487	577	23
4.	Bihar	2255	1372	497	60	12.1	4564	2406	1862	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	4358	3217	1670	613	36.7	6045	3911	3990	780
6.	Goa	330	155	16	5	31.3	491	256	228	10

7.	Gujarat	3219	2192	450	38	8.4	7250	3211	3140	54
8.	Haryana	2540	1434	1157	220	19.0	1505	2046	1953	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	255	126	31	24.6	748	404	368	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211	97	54	2	3.7	353	190	133	2
11.	Jharkhand	423	529	327	144	44.0	604	509	659	151
12.	Karnataka	3416	1983	331	66	19.9	3026	3449	2697	87
13.	Kerala	2391	2028	431	115	26.7	6238	2714	2658	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15085	10278	5345	1897	35.5	18080	14122	13903	2586
15.	Maharashtra	8115	5487	1319	210	15.9	25302	8338	7391	236
16.	Manipur	137	15	0	0	-	27	56	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	213	160	7	7	100.0	478	183	165	7
18.	Mizoram	178	139	53	49	92.5	146	153	113	50
19.	Nagaland	25	12	5	5	100.0	7	45	36	24
20.	Odisha	2196	1363	207	29	14.0	2840	1850	1728	31
21.	Punjab	1762	862	495	186	37.6	864	1683	1183	223
22.	Rajasthan	3880	2067	786	290	36.9	5329	2660	2620	374
23.	Sikkim	93	66	34	20	58.8	61	83	66	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2354	1710	961	614	63.9	2449	2711	2222	662
25.	Telangana	1930	1229	633	79	12.5	2507	3277	2521	108
26.	Tripura	369	243	65	17	26.2	460	335	306	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14835	11769	2751	1427	51.9	25011	26019	19869	2544
28.	Uttarakhand	489	292	83	39	47.0	417	362	367	46
29.	West Bengal	4909	3238	557	36	6.5	6315	5266	3787	36
TOTAL STATE(S)		79758	54129	19132	6277	32.8	124428	90309	76454	8650
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	31	26	10	38.5	254	57	37	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Chandigarh	208	114	113	45	39.8	127	134	148	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	5	0	0	-	44	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4	3	1	33.3	11	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	9350	2411	823	310	37.7	6021	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	0	-	1	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	38	29	0	0	-	39	35	38	0
TOTAL UT(S)		9665	2595	965	366	37.9	6497	3151	2879	433
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		89423	56724	20097	6643	33.1	130925	93460	79333	9083

Source: Crime in India

		2015								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992	1396	866	108	12.5	2964	2167	1867	130
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	83	0	0	-	199	118	106	0
3.	Assam	2835	1023	149	27	18.1	1782	2797	1070	27
4.	Bihar	1917	1122	362	70	19.3	5264	1857	1506	96
5.	Chhattisgarh	4469	3127	2100	961	45.8	7017	4194	4192	1068
6.	Goa	242	195	69	20	29.0	616	183	242	23
7.	Gujarat	3623	2494	338	38	11.2	9394	3531	3511	53
8.	Haryana	3262	1551	830	228	27.5	2163	2126	2015	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	477	286	127	34	26.8	903	411	408	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	110	91	4	4.4	370	229	178	5
11.	Jharkhand	406	249	113	40	35.4	524	363	291	43
12.	Karnataka	3961	2176	463	50	10.8	4736	3269	2743	53
13.	Kerala	2384	2009	488	146	29.9	7758	2532	2410	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12859	9267	5201	1704	32.8	21865	11926	12218	2161

15.	Maharashtra	13921	6345	1614	313	19.4	29886	10627	8416	361
16.	Manipur	110	48	5	1	20.0	70	58	45	1
17.	Meghalaya	257	138	9	2	22.2	605	186	165	2
18.	Mizoram	186	202	124	110	88.7	232	188	203	111
19.	Nagaland	61	29	11	7	63.6	24	43	52	7
20.	Odisha	2562	1786	393	41	10.4	4233	2062	1992	42
21.	Punjab	1836	1017	752	306	40.7	1129	1691	1383	380
22.	Rajasthan	3689	2014	604	232	38.4	6725	2682	2733	302
23.	Sikkim	64	55	30	17	56.7	43	67	57	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	2617	2025	791	363	45.9	3682	3238	2711	446
25.	Telangana	2697	1964	791	112	14.2	3534	2384	2392	128
26.	Tripura	255	206	79	22	27.8	570	213	251	27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11420	8705	3684	2185	59.3	29996	20693	15012	3482
28.	Uttarakhand	635	207	186	131	70.4	438	334	316	147
29.	West Bengal	4963	4943	361	46	12.7	10897	5351	5381	56
TOTAL STATE(S)		84189	54772	20631	7318	135.5	157619	85520	73866	9634
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	75	11	2	18.2	318	94	86	2
31.	Chandigarh	271	106	79	34	43.0	154	152	134	49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	20	3	0	0.0	61	25	22	0
33.	Daman and Diu	28	5	1	1	100.0	15	10	9	0
34.	Delhi UT	9489	2524	876	333	38.0	7649	3097	3016	404
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	-	1	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	56	37	3	2	66.7	36	50	44	2
TOTAL UT(S)		9983	2767	973	372	38.2	8234	3429	3311	457

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		94172	57539	21604	7690	35.6	165853	88949	77177	10091

Source: Crime in India

		2016								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1847	1405	1012	113	11.2	2887	1868	1790	122
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133	71	5	1	20.0	261	106	80	1
3.	Assam	3964	1338	340	57	16.8	2780	4179	1439	57
4.	Bihar	3932	2898	316	75	23.7	7846	4300	3338	97
5.	Chhattisgarh	4746	3365	2149	924	43.0	7193	4154	4100	1035
6.	Goa	230	130	102	18	17.6	644	187	165	18
7.	Gujarat	3637	2641	295	34	11.5	11729	3431	3492	44
8.	Haryana	3099	1628	825	150	18.2	2948	2421	2174	197
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	245	149	30	20.1	994	386	348	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	222	92	67	4	6.0	390	174	136	4
11.	Jharkhand	717	429	162	45	27.8	791	672	479	45
12.	Karnataka	4455	2211	607	76	12.5	6340	3213	2650	88
13.	Kerala	2879	2663	510	85	16.7	9917	4025	3733	91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13746	9527	5444	1642	30.2	25453	13519	12506	2200
15.	Maharashtra	14559	7239	1847	399	21.6	35189	9561	9180	462
16.	Manipur	134	68	10	1	10.0	128	88	75	1
17.	Meghalaya	240	135	38	30	78.9	701	204	147	35
18.	Mizoram	188	164	65	63	96.9	323	193	170	63
19.	Naga land	78	31	23	9	39.1	32	62	34	12
20.	Odisha	3286	2319	467	43	9.2	6085	2553	2495	54
21.	Punjab	1843	835	558	164	29.4	1402	1670	1073	201

22.	Rajasthan	4034	2323	715	266	37.2	8300	2900	2902	315
23.	Sikkim	110	86	19	9	47.4	110	115	98	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	2856	2144	1481	634	42.8	4345	3295	2718	692
25.	Telangana	2909	2167	815	88	10.8	4834	3322	2706	100
26.	Tripura	274	201	87	29	33.3	650	273	223	30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16079	9753	2998	1529	51.0	36694	25627	16628	2571
28.	Uttarakhand	676	267	65	50	76.9	640	365	321	
29.	West Bengal	7004	4641	766	78	10.2	14772	5311	4943	87
TOTAL STATE (S)		98344	61016	21937	6646	00.3	194378	98174	80143	8726
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86	53	19	4	21.1	350	88	73	3
31.	Chandigarh	222	87	96	45	46.9	134	114	116	52
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	7	2	28.6	70	15	19	2
33.	Daman and Diu	31	10	0	0	-	25	15	10	0
34.	Delhi UT	8178	2114	704	294	41.8	9054	2894	2591	335
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	0	-	6	4	5	0
36.	Puducherry	71	51	0	0	-	83	56	58	0
TOTAL UT(S)		8614	2336	826	345	41.8	9722	3186	2872	392
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		106958	63352	22763	6991	30.7	204100	101360	83015	9118

Source: Crime in India

Statement – IV

Cases Registered, Cases ChargeSheeted, Cases in which Trials were Completed, Cases Convicted, Cases Conviction Rate(CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the End of the Year (CPT), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Crime against Children During 2014-2016

S. No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CTC	CV	CVR	CPT	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Murder	1817	1517	793	351	44.3	5842	2759	2517	624

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Infanticide	121	33	35	15	42.9	152	79	55	29
3.	Foeticide	107	30	42	6	14.3	111	48	48	7
4.	Abetment of Suicide of Child	56	55	57	14	24.6	230	56	80	21
5.	Attempt to Commit Murder	840	806	497	211	42.5	1494	2502	2054	345
6.	Kidnapping & Abduction	37854	15082	5448	1436	26.4	41323	29152	22164	2357
7.	Procuration of Minor Girls	2020	1315	246	31	12.6	2535	1967	1476	33
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	1	0	0	-	1	6	4	0
9.	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	14	11	1	0	0.0	153	31	15	0
10.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	82	77	16	3	18.8	404	109	115	5
11.	Human Trafficking					-				
12.	Unnatural Offences	765	612	124	49	39.5	881	868	749	58
13.	Exposure and Abandonment	983	139	60	11	18.3	787	277	197	12
14.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	34449	28393	7487	2275	30.4	52308	41732	36653	2686
15.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	86	76	10	0	0.0	323	209	164	0
16.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
17.	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986	147	74	10	3	30.0	109	156	113	3
18.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	280	220	103	15	14.6	629	718	612	49
19.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1315	1103	530	498	94.0	1230	1489	1385	540

20.	Other Crimes Committed Against children	8484	7180	4638	1725	37.2	22407	11302	10932	2314
21.	Total Crimes Against Children	89423	56724	20097	6643	33.1	130925	93460	79333	9083
2015										
1.	Murder	1758	1423	833	387	46.5	6422	2444	2326	612
2.	Infanticide	91	38	23	12	52.2	165	58	64	27
3.	Foeticide	97	30	14	2	14.3	127	58	46	2
4.	Abetment of Suicide of Child	51	52	28	2	7.1	254	57	62	2
5.	Attempt to Commit Murder	276	263	184	73	39.7	1599	422	468	86
6.	Kidnapping & Abduction	41893	15054	5462	1691	31.0	50841	28054	21670	2556
7.	Procuration of Minor Girls	3087	1348	334	37	11.1	3454	2481	1520	56
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	1	0	C	-	2	3	1	0
9.	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	11	10	1	1	100.0	162	15	15	2
10.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	111	119	25	9	36.0	498	136	157	18
11.	Human Trafficking	221	132	7	2	28.6	132	300	264	52
12.	Unnatural Offences	814	636	194	84	43.3	1306	833	731	109
13.	Exposure and Abandonment	885	99	39	7	17.9	845	139	128	10
14.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	34505	30113	10498	3809	36.3	71552	41090	37683	4567
15.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	58	48	17	6	35.3	354	143	160	17
16.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
17.	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986	251	152	14	7	50.0	246	257	198	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	293	240	70	15	21.4	789	704	656	53
19.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1457	1049	292	159	54.5	1982	1695	1368	190
20.	Other Crimes Committed Against children	8311	6732	3569	1387	38.9	25123	10060	9660	1775
21.	Total Crimes Against Children	94172	57539	21604	7690	35.6	165853	88949	77177	10091

2016

1.	Murder	1640	1493	640	283	44.2	7274	2446	2285	432
2.	Infanticide	93	28	17	4	23.5	176	117	77	5
3.	Foeticide	144	55	18	2	11.1	164	141	90	4
4.	Abetment of Suicide of Child	41	31	19	2	10.5	266	46	37	2
5.	Attempt to Commit Murder	213	191	107	39	36.4	1418	356	405	58
6.	Kidnapping & Abduction	52253	18242	5603	1360	24.3	63358	35962	25191	2188
7.	Procuration of Minor Girls	2465	1520	474	21	4.4	4500	3120	2002	25
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	5	2	0	0	-	4	8	4	0
9.	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	7	15	2	2	100.0	175	21	25	7
10.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	122	74	8	0	0.0	564	138	114	0
11.	Human Trafficking	340	202	22	4	18.2	312	525	444	4
12.	Unnatural Offences	1247	1081	253	107	42.3	2128	1386	1217	131
13.	Exposure and Abandonment	811	83	37	4	10.8	891	189	120	4

14.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	36022	30891	10884	3226	29.6	90205	42197	37873	3859
15.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	56	51	19	2	10.5	386	138	119	1
16.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
17.	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986	204	139	17	8	47.1	368	239	168	8
18.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	326	236	68	10	14.7	956	740	644	35
19.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	2253	1825	461	295	64.0	3339	2373	2091	310
20.	Other Crimes Committed Against children	8716	7193	4114	1622	39.4	27616	11218	10109	2045
21.	Total Crimes Against Children	106958	63352	22763	6991	30.7	204100	101360	83015	9118

Foodgrains Storage Capacity

1818. SHRI PARTHA PRATI M RAY:

DR. RAVIN D RA BABU:

DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

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

(a) the total foodgrain storage capacity required and available in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that huge stocks of foodgrains are damaged every year due to rains, unavailability of adequate storage capacity and shortage of godowns in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to prevent the wastage of foodgrains;

(c) the names of the States that have more storage capacity of foodgrains than they need at present;

(d) whether additional storage capacity in some States has resulted in a crisis and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new FCI Godowns for storing foodgrains and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-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) 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 covered godowns and 124.15 LMT covered plinth storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of central pool food grains at the national level.

(b): No damage of foodgrains can be attributed to lack of proper storage facilities. The foodgrains are also

stored scientifically with various preservation measures like fumigation and treatment with pesticides. In spite of taking necessary care and precautions, small quantities of foodgrains become non-issuable or rotten due to various reasons like:

- (i) Transit damages viz enroute damage in wagon/truck due to contamination, wagon roof leakage etc.
- (ii) Due to natural calamities like cyclone/flood/heavy rains.
- (iii) Possibility of down gradation of grains which are procured under relaxed specifications.
- (iv) In some cases due to negligence of officials/officers, for which suitable disciplinary action against defaulters, where ever found guilty, are invariably taken.

It is not correct to say that huge stocks of foodgrains get damaged due to rains every year. Only a small quantity of 4 MT got damaged in the stock held by FCI due to rains, during 2017-18 as on 01.02.2018.

(c) Total storage capacity available is as per requirement. The utilization of storage capacity depends upon the level of procurement, movement of foodgrains etc. and may be differ from time to time. In procuring regions, the capacity utilization is maximum when procurement operations are going on but, subsequently, the stock is moved to deficit regions. This leads to liquidation of stock and the utilization of capacity also goes down hence, the capacity temporarily becomes surplus at micro level but overall, i.e., at macro level, the capacity with FCI is as per requirement.

(d) No such issues have been reported.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Government has been setting up new FCI godowns under Central Sector Scheme "Storage and Godowns" with focus on the North Eastern States. Funds are released by the Government to FCI as equity for construction of godowns. This scheme is being continued for next 3 years i.e. upto 2020, in the North Eastern States along with Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Kerala. The state-wise details are, in given in the enclosed Statement. A capacity of 4,590 MT has been

completed by FCI upto 31.01.2018 in) the current financial year.

In addition, depending on requirement in specific areas and for modernization of the storage facilities, the Government has been implementing the following schemes for construction of godowns and silos by private parties, which are then taken on guaranteed hiring by FCI:

- (i) Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme: Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage godowns are constructed by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed

hiring by FCI. A capacity of 140.62 lakh MT has already been completed as on 31.01.2018

- (ii) Construction of steel silos: Government of India has also approved action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT, for modernizing the storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored food grains. As on 31.01.2018, tenders have been awarded for a capacity of 38.50 LMT and a capacity of 6.25 LMT silos has already been added under the above action plan. However, contract for one project of 0.50 LMT capacity has been cancelled by FCI due to failure on the part of concessionaire to provide the performance security.

Statement

Capacity of Godowns Planned to be Constructed by FCI Under Central Sector Scheme

The State-Wise Details of Capacity of Godowns Planned for Construction During the Next Three Years is as Given Below:

(capacity in MT)					
S. No.	States	2017-18.	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1.	Assam	10000	20000	12500	42500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5010	1120	0.00	6130
3.	Manipur	20000	5000	0	25000
4.	Meghalaya	2500	5000	0.00	7500
5.	Mizoram	0	0	10000	10000
6.	Nagaland	4590	0	0	4590
7.	Sikkim	0	0	3500	3500
8.	Tripura	0	10000	10000	20000
	Total North East (NE)	42100	41120	36000	119220
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3980	5580	1660	11220
10.	Kerala	15000	0	.0	15000
11.	Jharkhand	0	15000	50000	65000
	Total Other than North East (ONE)	18980	20580	51660	91220
	Total (NE + ONE)	61,080	61,700	87,660	2,10,440

[Translation]

Terrorist and Naxal Attacks

1819. SHRI SAN JAY KAKA PATIL:

SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of terrorist and naxalite attacks have decreased in the country during the last three years and the current year and the terrorist and naxalite attacks on paramilitary forces have occurred due to the negligence of security forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to check such incidents and reward the officers combating the terrorists and naxalites till date;

(d) whether some new projects to eliminate maoinism and naxalism from their respective areas is being formulated in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to provide modern weapons, helicopters and other technical gadgets to the police involved in combing operation in the naxal affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Incidents of terrorist and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) violence have decreased in the country during the last three years. Data is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Most incidents of attack on Security Forces occur due to the routine and predictable nature of their work which makes them vulnerable.

Such incidents that result in losses to Security Forces are enquired into and corrective measures instituted. The officers combating terrorism and LWE are

considered for gallantry awards based on recommendations of concerned States/Heads of Organisations. Details of Gallantry Medals awarded to Police Officers over last 03 years is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Government also provides additional allowances/incentives to CAPF personnel deployed in such operations which include Risk Allowance, retention of Government accommodation at the last place of posting and HRA as admissible at the last place of posting.

(d) and (e) The Government has a multi-pronged strategy to deal with Left Wing Extremism. This strategy is centered around 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, training assistance, construction of fortified police stations, funds for modernization of State Police Forces, arms & equipment, sharing of intelligence etc. On the 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.

Recently the Government has approved the Special Central Assistance Scheme which envisages an outlay of Rs 1000 Cr per annum for three years for the 35 worst affected LWE districts to cover gaps in critical infrastructure and services. In addition, the Special Infrastructure Scheme has also been revived for providing support to the States for strengthening the Special Forces and SIBs and also for construction of additional fortified police stations. The Security Related Expenditure Scheme has also been extended with increased allocation and new features up to 2020.

Statement – I

No. of Violent Incidents in the Country During Last Three Years and Current Year

Year	Jammu and Kashmir	NE	LWE	Hinterland	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015	208	574	1089	1	1872

1	2	3	4	5	6
2016	322	484	1048	1	1855
2017	342	308	908	-	1558
2018	49 (up to 24.02.2018)	50 (up to 15.02.2018)	122 (up to 15.02.2018)		221

*Statement – II**State Wise/Force Wise List of Gallantry Medals Awarded to Police Personnel Over Last 3 Years*

S. No.	Name of States/Organisation	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)			President's Police Medal for Gallantry		
		2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	64	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	04	08	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	22	-	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	11	13	-	01	-
5.	Delhi	03	04	04	-	-	-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	57	48	-	-	-
7.	Jharkhand	01	13	11	-	-	-
CO	Haryana	-	01	01	-	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	07	12	15	-	-	-
10.	Manipur	-	04	-	-	-	-
11.	Meghalaya	03	07	08	-	-	-
12.	Odisha	03	17	33	-	-	-
13.	Punjab	-	-	01	-	-	-
14.	Telangana	06	-	26	-	-	02
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	07	10	-	-	-
16.	BSF	01	19	17	-	-	-
17.	CRPF	35	69	65	-	-	01
18.	ITBP	-	-	09	-	-	03
19.	SSB	-	01	-	-	-	-
20.	MHA (IB)	-	-	-	-	-	01
Total		107	290	291	-	01	07

*[English]***Cross Border Smuggling**

1820. SHRI RAMESWAR TELI:

COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of Narcotics, Arms and cattle along the International Borders of the country continue to remain unabated;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported, smugglers arrested and cattle seized during the last three years, borderwise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government by way of construction of roads, fencing, flood light, etc. along the international border; and

(d) the other measures taken to check smuggling of arms, narcotics and cattle along the borders especially along the border districts of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The

Government has adopted a multipronged approach to tackle cross border smuggling of narcotics, arms and cattle. The arrangements include deployment of Border Guarding Force (BGF), construction of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-tech surveillance equipments, providing advanced weapons and Specialized Vehicles to Security Forces, action based on intelligence inputs etc.

The number of cases of smuggling reported, smugglers arrested and cattle seized during the last three years, border-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(A) Number of cases of Smuggling of Narcotics, Arms and Cattle

Border	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4
Indo-Bangladesh Border	18132	21771	29693
Indo-Pakistan Border	67	85	100
Indo-China Border	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indo-Nepal Border	1158	1173	1563
Indo-Bhutan Border	85	97	110
Indo-Myanmar Border	95	72	127

(B) Number of smugglers arrested

Indo-Bangladesh Border	656	751	633
Indo-Pakistan Border	14	66	27
Indo-China Border	Nil	Nil	• Nil
Indo-Nepal Border	604	841	1290
Indo-Bhutan Border	81	120	113
Indo-Myanmar Border	146	115	236

(C) Number of catties seized

Indo-Bangladesh Border	153602	168801	119299
Indo-Pakistan Border	2	0	0
Indo-China Border	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indo-Nepal Border	9391	8727	11239

	1	2	3	4
Indo-Bhutan Border		185	341	268
Indo-Myanmar Border		Nil	Nil	Nil

Exemption for Cruise Tourists

1821. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to exempt cruise tourists arriving with e-visa from the requirement of biometric enrolment for a period of three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the difficulties being experienced in immigration clearance at major seaports, the Government has decided to exempt the cruise tourists arriving with e-visa at the ports of Mumbai, Cochin, Mormugao, Chennai and New Mangalore from the requirement of biometric enrolment for a period of three years i.e. till 31.12.2020.

Undertrial Prisoners

1822. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of under trial prisoners admitted to various jails in the country during the last one year, gender and State-wise;

(b) the total number of bail applications filed by prison inmates during each of the last three years and the current year, gender and State-wise;

(c) the total number of bail applications granted during the said period, gender and State-wise; and

(d) the number of inmates who were actually released on bail from prison during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) State/UT wise and gender wise details of undertrial prisoners lodged in various jails of the country during the year 2016, as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The information on number of bail applications filed by prison inmates is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) State/UT wise details of prison inmates released on bail during the years 2014, 2015 & 2016, as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement – I

State/UT-Wise Undertrials in Jails as on 31st December of 2016

S. No.	State/UT	Undertrials as on 31.12.2016 (Provisional)		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4373	271	4644
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	132	6	138
3.	Assam	5023	185	5208
4.	Bihar	26782	971	27753
5.	Chhattisgarh	9805	558	10363
6.	Goa	258	16	274

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	7527	390	7917
8.	Haryana	10057	373	10430
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1268	44	1312
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1882	77	1959
11.	Jharkhand	12138	618	12756
12.	Karnataka	10148	356	10504
13.	Kerala	4097	155	4252
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19921	697	20618
15.	Maharashtra	21643	1050	22693
16.	Manipur	503	20	523
17.	Meghalaya	731	12	743
18.	Mizoram	540	37	577
19.	Nagaland	292	4	296
20.	Odisha	11347	423	11770
21.	Punjab	11969	652	12621
22.	Rajasthan	14344	473	14817
23.	Sikkim	193	3	196
24.	Tamil Nadu	7744	387	8131
25.	Telangana	3717	206	3923
26.	Tripura	351	13	364
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65767	2665	68432
28.	Uttarakhand	2140	84	2224
29.	West Bengal	14780	1088	15868
TOTAL (STATES)		269472	11834	281306
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70	7	77
31.	Chandigarh	363	26	389
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	119	1	120
33.	Daman and Diu	39	2	41
34.	Delhi	10530	412	10942
35.	Lakshadweep	6	1	7
36.	Puducherry	171	5	176

1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL (UTs)		11298	454	11752
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		280770	12288	293058

Statement – II*State/UT-Wise Prison Inmates Released on Bail During the Year 2014-2016*

2014										
S. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials			Detenues		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2122	122	2244	71833	9375	81208	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	296	20	316	0	0	0
3.	Assam	322	7	329	25461	902	26363	35	2	37
4.	Bihar	2449	80	2529	62170	1064	63234	2	0	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1397	76	1473	27730	1329	29059	9	0	9
6.	Goa	18	2	20	983	70	1053	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	218	13	231	29661	1493	31154	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	2284	147	2431	43082	1373	44455	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	61	5	66	2259	109	2368	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	144	1	145	5207	79	5286	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1344	120	1464	32454	2147	34601	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	783	37	820	38413	488	38901	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	480	2	482	1872	54	1926	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8495	382	8877	118843	2913	121756	25	0	25
15.	Maharashtra	925	83	1008	82822	5293	88115	17	0	17
16.	Manipur	0	1	1	1334	135	1469	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	16	0	16	1726	33	1759	2	0	2
18.	Mizoram	21	0	21	2326	609	2935	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1015	18	1033	3	2	5
20.	Odisha	860	30	890	42628	1930	44558	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2613	193	2806	42985	2106	45091	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	4094	121	4215	67990	1761	69751	37	0	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Sikkim	3	2	5	432	15	447	0	0	0
24.	Tamilnadu	1128	52	1180	60004	3955	63959	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	881	121	1002	63133	11379	74512	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	35	3	38	1066	36	1102	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9542	446	9988	212817	5877	218694	5	0	5
28.	Uttarakhand	678	18	696	5999	133	6132	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	3224	76	3300	85691	4162	89853	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		44137	2140	46277	1132232	58858	1191090	135	4	139
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	397	0	397	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	103	10	113	1946	133	2079	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	139	0	139	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	939	52	991	43027	1555	44582	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	19	0	19	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	2	2	1378	22	1400	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		1042	64	1106	46933	1710	48643	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		45179	2204	47383	1179165	60568	1239733	135	4	139
2015										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3698	346	4044	50173	5902	56075	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	341	14	355	0	0	0
3.	Assam	93	2	95	27086	883	27969	5	1	6
4.	Bihar	2210	74	2284	77964	1670	79634	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1471	95	1566	29109	1143	30252	17	0	17
6.	Goa	100	4	104	261	10	271	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	328	13	341	30040	1146	31186	0	0	0
8..	Haryana	2446	171	2617	43609	1296	44905	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	66	3	69	2483	125	2608	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	190	2	192	5846	73	5919	1	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	1457	111	1568	32361	1966	34327	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	701	41	742	32413	43	32456	11	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	383	6	389	2053	52	2105	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7923	356	8279	101576	3261	104837	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1135	70	1205	88807	4745	93552	22	0	22
16.	Manipur	1	0	1	1084	123	1207	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1915	0	1915	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	1774	476	2250	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1506	45	1551	10	6	16
20.	Odisha	130	24	154	43475	1980	45455	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	3890	362	4252	24588	2314	26902	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	4100	122	4222	73970	1877	75847	635	2	637
23.	Sikkim	5	0	5	308	13	321	0	0	0
24.	Tamilnadu	448	58	506	54008	1047	55055	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	813	86	899	47828	7523	55351	1	0	1
26.	Tripura	23	1	24	1183	45	1228	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9174	492	9666	194978	6496	201474	1	0	1
28.	Uttarakhand	617	27	644	7536	225	7761	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	2763	77	2840	82969	4406	87375	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		44165	2543	46708	1061244	48899	1110143	703	9	712
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	374	0	374	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	163	14	177	1988	26	2014	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	125	12	137	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	35	2	37	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	899	40	939	42456	1250	43706	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	2	4	1115	27	1142	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		1064	56	1120	46121	1317	47438	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		45229	2599	47828	1107365	50216	1157581	703	9	712
2016 (PROVISIONAL)										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2304	129	2433	42232	5066	47298	1	0	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	390	20	410	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	227	4	231	23734	1028	24762	60	2	62
4.	Bihar	1027	82	1109	103071	2875	105946	2	0	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1931	101	2032	32686	1298	33984	0	0	0
6.	Goa	11	0	11	629	28	657	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	135	17	152	32051	1666	33717	174	18	192
8.	Haryana	3460	184	3644	42601	1675	44276	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54	3	57	2635	139	2774	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	196	2	198	5337	73	5410	2	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	1282	115	1397	30488	1658	32146	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	709	44	753	33211	47	33258	9	0	9
13.	Kerala	461	6	467	2636	69	2705	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7500	344	7844	115406	2813	118219	5	0	5
15.	Maharashtra	1208	165	1373	76025	4458	80483	2	0	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	882	91	973	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1586	19	1605	1	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	1547	485	2032	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1	1521	51	1572	15	3	18
20.	Odisha	1750	38	1788	17598	4297	21895	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	4071	389	4460	26904	1774	28678	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	4954	118	5072	82437	2150	84587	333	0	333
23.	Sikkim	2	1	3	440	21	461	0	0	0
24.	Tamilnadu	726	82	808	35102	3227	38329	0	15	15
25.	Telangana	883	219	1102	44262	7510	51772	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	67	1	68	1225	37	1262	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11842	551	12393	227282	6272	233554	5	0	5
28.	Uttarakhand	1033	34	1067	9092	340	9432	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	3698	98	3796	80636	4214	84850	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		49532	2727	52259	1073646	53401	1127047	610	38	648
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	2	304	18	322	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	110	6	116	1618	18	1636	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
32.	Dadra and Haveli	Nagar	0	0	0		1	82	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu		0	0	0	40		41	— 0	0	0
34.	Delhi		775	41	816	36585	1338	37923	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep		0	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry		11	0	11	1230	22	1252	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)			898	47	945	39893	1398	41291	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)			50430	2774	53204	1113539	54799	1168338	610	38	648

Free Cochlear Implants

1823. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: will the minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Governments scheme to provide free cochlear implants to poor children is said to have broken the cartel that restricts implantation to just a few surgeons and hospitals;

(b) whether there are 172 centres under the scheme where implantation can be done but a close look at the data shows that only 30 of them have done more than 10 surgeries while 101 have not done any and another 20 have done five or less;

(c) whether it is true that despite being a Government scheme, nine private centres which have done more than 20 surgeries each accounted for almost two thirds of the 911 surgeries done till August this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) The Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) being implemented BY the Ministry provides for Cochlear Implant surgery with a ceiling of ₹ 6.00 lakh per child. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech & Hearing Disabilities (DIVYANGJAN) (AYJNISHD), Mumbai is the nodal agency for Cochlear Implant surgery and rehabilitation. Procurement of Cochlear Implants is made by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India

(ALIMCO), Kanpur, a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry in a transparent manner by inviting Tender on a national basis. This has resulted in reducing the cost of cochlear implant from ₹4.40 lakh to ₹3.67 lakh. The cochlear implants are distributed all over India to the 172 empanelled hospitals where surgeons conduct the cochlear implant surgery. Thus cochlear implant is not restricted to only a few hospitals.

(b) The Ministry has approved empanelment of 172 Hospitals, out of which 14 Hospitals did not enter into a MoU with AYJNISHD, Mumbai. Of the remaining 158 hospitals, 83 hospitals have conducted cochlear implant surgeries. 50 hospitals (19 Government and 31 Private) have done less than 10 cochlear implant surgeries. 33 Hospitals (10 Government and 23 Private Hospitals) have done more than 10 cochlear implant surgeries. 07 Hospitals (02 Government and 05 Private) have done more than 30 cochlear implant surgeries.

Total number of surgeries done so far is 1089 (323 surgeries done in Government Hospitals and 766 done in Private Hospitals).

(c) As the pace of cochlear implant surgery was slow in Government Hospitals, it was decided to empanel Private Hospitals also. More than 20 surgeries have been conducted in 18 Hospitals out of which 04 are Government Hospitals and 14 are Private Hospitals.

(d) Details of surgeries done in Government and Private Hospitals are given in the enclosed Statement. In view of the long waiting list of children to be provided with Cochlear Implants, it has been the endeavour of the Government to empanel both Government and Private Hospitals under the Scheme.

Statement*Reply to Part (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1823 for Answer on 06.03.2018*

Hospital	Total No. of Hospitals	No. of Hospital conducting CI	No. of Hospital conducted less than 10 surgeries	No. of Hospital conducted more than 10 surgeries	No. of Hospital conducted less than 20 surgeries	No. of Hospital conducted more than 30 surgeries	Total Surgeries Done Under ADIP & CSR
Govt. Hospitals	43	29	19	6	2	2	323
Private Hospitals	115	54	31	9	19	5	766
Total	158	83	50	15	111	7	1089

Cess on Luxury Vehicles

1824. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received request to lower the cess on luxury vehicles and automobiles and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to favour the luxury-car manufacturers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the loss making PSUs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Department of Revenue. Ministry of Finance has informed that certain representations have been received which, inter alia, seek concessions of certain kind on luxury vehicles. The same have been considered and after due deliberation, the GST Council has not recommended reduction in cess on luxury vehicles. It is further informed that there are currently no proposals to favour the luxury car manufacturers.

(c) The proposals of revival of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) whenever feasible are, placed before the Cabinet/Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for consideration. At present, the Department of

Heavy Industry (DHI) has not finalized any such proposal for revival of loss making CPSEs which may be placed before the Cabinet/Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

[Translation]

MSP for Milk

1825. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the Co-operative societies sell milk to the consumers at the rate of ₹50 to 55 per litre but give only ₹25- 30 per litre to the farmers and stock farmers of the country who give important contribution to the market and dairy industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide Minimum Support Price (MSP) for milk and milk products to the farmers so that they can get remunerative prices for their products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) This Department does not regulate the prices of milk in the country. The procurement and

sale price of milk and milk products for cooperative sector are determined by the dairy cooperatives in consultation with the State Dairy Federation and State Government on the basis of input cost of milk production.

As per the information received from National Dairy Development Board, the Co-operative societies sell full cream milk (6% fat and 9% solid not fat) to the consumers at the rate of ₹45 to 54 per litre and pay ₹28-40 per litre for milk (6% fat and 9% solid not fat) to the farmers. By and large, 60% to 75% of the consumer price of milk is transferred to farmers by the cooperatives.

(b) No Madam. The Government do not propose to provide Minimum Support Price (MSP) for milk and milk products.

(c) Does not arise

Aids and Assistive Living Devices for Senior Citizens

1826. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme to provide senior citizens living below the poverty line with walking sticks, spectacles, hearing aids and other such assistive devices;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether atrocities on senior citizens are on the rise in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has already introduced a National Policy for Senior Citizens and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched the 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/ infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can

restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, assisted living devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/ crutches, tripods/ quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles are provided free of cost to the beneficiary senior citizens. The Scheme is being implemented by the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry. The devices are distributed in the camp mode to the identified beneficiaries. The National launch of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana was held at Nellore (A.P.) on 1st April, 2017. A total of 188 districts from all States/UTs have been selected for Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana distribution camps. As on date, 21 Distribution Camps have been organized at district level distributing 58,325 aids and assistive devices to 31,304 Senior Citizens. The State-wise number of beneficiaries is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) As per the information provided by Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB):

1. The specific information is not maintained by the Bureau.
2. However, a total of 18,714, 20,532 and 21,410 cases reported under total crime against senior citizen during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively showing an increasing trend with an increase of 9.7% in 2015 over 2014 and 4.3% in 2016 over 2015.
3. State/UT-wise and Crime head-wise cases registered under crime against senior citizen during 2014-2016 is enclosed as Statement -II
4. State/UT-wise cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under crime against senior citizen during 2014-2016 is enclosed as Statement-III

(d) As per the information provided by Ministry of Home Affairs, "'Police' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility 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.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27.03.2008 and 30.8.2013 to all State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens, sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons, regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers etc."

The Government has enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 which inter-alia mandates that the State Government shall prescribe a comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of Senior Citizens.

(e) The existing National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in 1999 to reaffirm the commitment of the Government to ensure the well being of the older persons. Keeping in view the changing demographic pattern, socio-economic needs of the senior citizens, social value system and advancement in the field of science and technology over the last decade, a new National Policy for Senior Citizens is under finalization to replace the NPOP-1999.

Statement – I*State wise Beneficiaries under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojna*

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

Statement – II*Cases Registered Under Various Crimeheads for Crimes against Senior Citizen During 2014-2016*

2014							
S. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Dacoity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	20	4	0	5	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	14	54	0	89	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	58	6	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	4	3	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	21	5	0	0	2	1
8.	Haryana	38	4	2	0	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	7	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	39	18	0	0	2	1
13.	Kerala	35	10	4	15	6	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	116	39	2	1	5	0
15.	Maharashtra	167	52	7	0	9	24
16.	Manipur	3	2	1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	3	1	0	0	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	9	16	0	0	4	1
21.	Punjab	32	4	2	0	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	27	16	1	2	5	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	171	64	4	0	3	3
25.	Telangana	76	7	6	0	2	1
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	170	25	24	4	3	3
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	29	0	8	0	4	1
TOTAL STATE(S)		1089	346	66	111	57	38
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	2	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	1	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Delhi UT	22	2	0	11	0	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		26	3	2	11	1	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1115	349	68	122	58	40

Source: Crime in India

2014

S. No.	State/UT	Robbery	Grievous Hurt	Extortion	Cheating	Other IPC Crimes	Total IPC Crimes Against Senior Citizen
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	27	3	156	1548	1852
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	4
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	75	0	6	256	496
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	75	1	34	643	833
6.	Goa	4	3	0	5	53	73
7.	Gujarat	36	23	2	23	259	372
8.	Haryana	0	39	0	13	212	310
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	10	0	1	171	188
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	5	12
12.	Karnataka	79	29	2	74	398	642
13.	Kerala	21	32	0	54	580	758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89	243	1	53	2889	3438
15.	Maharashtra	623	309	7	654	2129	3981
16.	Manipur	0	2	0	2	4	14
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	5	0	9
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	7
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Odisha	6	25	0	12	310	383
21.	Punjab	1	23	0	5	89	158
22.	Rajasthan	22	33	2	138	787	1034
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	129	18	4	127	1598	2121
25.	Telangana	4	11	3	76	236	422
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	5	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21	52	0	25	93	420
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	2	17	0	8	49	118
TOTAL STATE(S)		1084	1049	26	1471	12315	17652
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	6	12
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	8	13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	100	17	1	94	772	1021
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2	14	18
TOTAL UT(S)		100	20	1	96	800	1062
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1184	1069	27	1567	13115	18714

Source: Crime in India

2015

S. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Dacoity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	57	6	0	2	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	16	94	1	29	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	63	12	4	0	5	0
6.	Goa	2	1	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	28	1	0	0	2	2
8.	Haryana	32	7	1	0	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	2	2	0	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	41	27	0	0	1	2
13.	Kerala	29	19	9	16	5	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	106	44	2	1	3	3
15.	Maharashtra	167	62	11	0	9	27
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	2	1	0	0	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	19	18	0	0	1	0
21.	Punjab	40	4	4	0	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	29	2	1	2	2	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	162	71	0	0	3	4
25.	Telangana	53	6	2	0	4	2
26.	Tripura	3	0	0	0	4	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	151	15	29	0	4	3
28.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	1	0
29.	West Bengal	15	9	4	0	2	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		1035	453	77	48	55	45
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	14	2	0	2	1	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		18	3	1	2	3	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1053	456	78	50	58	47

Source: Crime in India

2015

S. No.	State/UT	Robbery	Grievous Hurt	Extortion	Cheating	Other IPC Crimes	Total IPC Crimes Against Senior Citizen
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	45	28	197	2071	2495
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	1	0	1	7
3.	Assam	0	5	1	2	9	17
4.	Bihar	7	68	0	11	178	404
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	27	1	46	910	1077
6.	Goa	1	6	0	5	43	59
7.	Gujarat	16	10	2	14	120	195
8.	Haryana	0	16	1	19	227	306
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	7	0	5	132	159
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	0	6
12.	Karnataka	118	30	1	96	426	742
13.	Kerala	19	42	0	42	369	551
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85	150	4	59	2999	3456
15.	Maharashtra	718	369	19	627	2552	4561
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	13	16
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	2	6

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	1	6
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	35	3	14	332	423
21.	Punjab	0	5	0	8	25	87
22.	Rajasthan	12	11	6	112	508	685
23.	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	1	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	88	11	7	192	1409	1947
25.	Telangana	21	7	12	240	1172	1519
26.	Tripura	0	1	0	0	4	12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18	50	3	33	64	370
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	5
29.	West Bengal	2	34	2	12	45	125
TOTAL STATE(S)		1148	936	91	1736	13615	19239
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	6	12
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	7	13	26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	145	9	3	123	947	1248
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	1	0	1	5	7
TOTAL UT(S)		146	13	3	131	971	1293
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1294	949	94	1867	14586	20532

Source: Crime in India

2016

S. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Dacoity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	40	6	0	1	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	13	86	0	29	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	54	12	1	0	4	2
6.	Goa	5	2	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	27	4	2	0	1	2
8.	Haryana	29	4	3	0	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	2	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	49	26	4	4	2	3
13.	Kerala	34	9	8	29	4	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82	36	3	2	7	3
15.	Maharashtra	169	67	13	0	4	16
16.	Manipur	1	2	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	3	0	0	0	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	3	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	13	12	0	0	0	1
21.	Punjab	27	4	1	0	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	14	3	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	171	62	5	0	0	6
25.	Telangana	42	7	3	1	2	1
26.	Tripura	5	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	188	29	37	5	2	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	25	17	6	2	0	1
TOTAL STATE(S)		1034	429	92	72	33	39
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	19	8	1	3	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		21	10	1	3	1	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1055	439	93	75	34	39

Source: Crime in India

2016

S. No.	State/UT	Robbery	Grievous Hurt	Extortion	Cheating	Other IPC Crimes	Total IPC Crimes Against Senior Citizen
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	53	20	209	1832	2243
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	0	3	0	3	0	6
4.	Bihar	0	35	0	8	101	272
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	21	1	41	752	902
6.	Goa	0	3	0	0	33	43
7.	Gujarat	27	8	2	22	401	496
8.	Haryana	2	11	0	8	289	349
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	15	0	3	204	233
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	5	1	36	56
12.	Karnataka	125	27	2	83	493	818
13.	Kerala	46	52	0	32	356	571
14.	Madhya Pradesh	58	191	1	62	3432	3877
15.	Maharashtra	416	290	18	800	2901	4694
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	1	6
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	2

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	0	3	0	0	7	15
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	3
20.	Odisha	5	53	0	8	137	229
21.	Punjab	3	8	0	6	41	91
22.	Rajasthan	6	15	6	103	505	652
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	117	16	22	148	2348	2895
25.	Telangana	43	6	9	224	1044	1382
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	5	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	39	77	4	51	189	621
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	8	18	2	6	99	184
TOTAL STATE(S)		932	907	92	1818	15209	20657
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	0	4
31.	Chandigarh	1	3	0	8	33	48
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	91	8	4	114	437	685
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	15	16
TOTAL UT(S)		92	13	4	123	485	753
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1024	920	96	1941	15694	21410

Source: Crime in India

Statement – III

State/UT-Wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes Against Senior Citizen During 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1852	1117	124	1821	1449	155
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	0	4	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	496	391	2	711	596	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	833	736	74	1155	1107	103
6.	Goa	73	36	1	58	58	1
7.	Gujarat	372	255	0	465	404	0
8.	Haryana	310	201	4	417	402	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	188	138	1	254	226	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	11	0	12	12	0
12.	Karnataka	642	355	6	791	576	6
13.	Kerala	758	582	30	840	755	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3438	3156	128	5556	5466	208
15.	Maharashtra	3981	1973	79	4283	3257	96
16.	Manipur	14	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	4	0	4	4	0
18.	Mizoram	7	4	1	7	4	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	383	255	0	437	430	0
21.	Punjab	158	82	7	212	122	11
22.	Rajasthan	1034	615	26	994	994	45
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2121	1054	198	2454	1337	223
25.	Telangana	422	196	14	447	285	15
26.	Tripura	6	3	0	8	5	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	420	349	40	993	871	116
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	118	61	0	2419	2670	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		17652	11578	735	24342	21034	1021
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	10	1	17	15	1
31.	Chandigarh	13	3	1	15	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1021	189	16	722	203	17
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	16	14	0	40	37	0
TOTAL UT(S)		1062	216	18	794	258	19
TOTAL (All INDIA)		18714	11794	753	25136	21292	1040

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2015					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2495	1572	213	2283	1761	236
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	6	0	8	7	0
3.	Assam	17	10	0	18	17	0
4.	Bihar	404	360	10	508	505	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	1077	939	157	1397	1431	215
6.	Goa	59	38	0	52	41	0
7.	Gujarat	195	185	1	290	329	1
8.	Haryana	306	180	18	252	246	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	159	145	0	287	292	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	0	7	1	0
12.	Karnataka	742	540	9	856	879	9
13.	Kerala	551	463	28	613	60S	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3456	3304	407	5739	5825	749
15.	Maharashtra	4561	2306	115	5062	4130	142
16.	Manipur	16	4	0	6	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	4	0	5	5	0
18.	Mizoram	6	5	3	8	7	3

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	423	375	1	500	443	2
21.	Punjab	87	80	23	135	150	40
22.	Rajasthan	685	339	61	578	578	101
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	3	3	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1947	1499	409	2492	1867	500
25.	Telangana	1519	797	99	960	931	102
26.	Tripura	12	7	0	9	8	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	370	325	41	966	830	95
28.	Uttarakhand	5	3	0	3	3	0
29.	West Bengal	125	80	0	149	105	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		19239	13570	1597	23186	21003	2272
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	9	6	111	9	6
31.	Chandigarh	26	24	4	25	36	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1248	271	41	385	347	57
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	7	6	1	8	6	1
TOTAL UT(S)		1293	310	52	429	398	71
TOTAL (All INDIA)		20532	13880	1649	23615	21401	2343

Source: Crime in India

S. No.	State/UT	2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2243	1680	221	2545	2291	272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	0	2	3	0
3.	Assam	6	3	0	7	3	0
4.	Bihar	272	196	4	388	297	4

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	902	846	268	1244	1243	350
6.	Goa	43	30	1	50	55	1
7.	Gujarat	496	316	0	504	479	0
8.	Haryana	349	204	17	307	296	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	233	191	0	354	316	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	56	1	0	50	1	0
12.	Karnataka	818	525	9	1104	834	13
13.	Kerala	571	520	32	816	676	42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3877	3754	506	6482	6448	758
15.	Maharashtra	4694	2925	105	5035	4936	124
16.	Manipur	6	8	0	12	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	15	15	5	15	15	5
19.	Nagaland	3	2	0	3	2	0
20.	Odisha	229	218	3	304	334	3
21.	Punjab	91	63	21	131	114	31
22.	Rajasthan	652	352	64	563	563	101
23.	Sikkim	4	4	0	4	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2895	2187	631	3422	2662	725
25.	Telangana	1382	827	120	1646	1078	133
26.	Tripura	10	9	1	8	9	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	621	478	49	1044	956	113
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	1	1	0
29.	West Bengal	134	138	1	251	225	1
TOTAL STATE(S)		20657	15496	2058	26292	23849	2701
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	1	6	5	1
31.	Chandigarh	48	12	3	41	17	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
34.	Delhi UT	685	368	33	513	465	46
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	16	12	1	12	13	1
TOTAL UT(S)		753	395	38	572	500	52
TOTAL (All INDIA)		21410	15891	2096	26864	24349	2753

Source: Crime in India

MSP for Agricultural Produce

1827. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers were compelled to sell pulses and other agricultural produces below the Minimum Support Price (MSP) during the year 2016-17 and due to this farmers had faced heavy losses, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the reasons due to which farmers are compelled to sell their agricultural produces below the MSP;

(c) the manner in which the Government would ensure that farmers may get at least MSP on their agricultural produces; and

(d) whether the Government would consider to bring binding rules for purchasing of crops of farmers at MSP, 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): No, Madam.

(c) and (d) There is already a mechanism to ensure payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the farmers. Under which, as per prescribed guidelines, procurement is made by Government agencies at MSP in consultation with the concerned State Government when market price of notified pulses and other agricultural produces of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) goes below MSP. However, if farmers gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market.

[Translation]

Decline in Cow Breeds

1828. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

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

(a) whether the number of cows of native breeds is decreasing rapidly in the country due to huge shortage of animal fodder/lack of grasslands/pasture in the villages across the country along with the increased cost of milk production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the ratio of milch cows and milch buffaloes in the country at present;

(d) whether the main reasons for the fall in rearing of milch cows and non-milch cows are shortage of green dry fodder and lack of pastures;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken till date, likely to be taken by the Government to increase the number of native breeds of cows/ livestock production and provide pastures to each village across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a), (b), (d) and (e) No, Madam. As per breed survey report 2013 the country has 37.92 million animals of recognized indigenous cattle breeds as against 23.78 million animals of indigenous cattle breeds

during 2007 (as per breed wise livestock census 2007). However, non descript cattle population has declined from 142.235 million to 113.252 million between livestock census 2007 and 2012.

(c) As per the 19th Livestock Census 2012 ratio of milch cows to total female cows was 54.92% and the ration of total milch buffalo to total female buffalo population was 55.13%. The ratio of total milch cows and buffalo population to total livestock was 33.99%.

(f) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the State to increase population of native breeds of cattle and enhance fodder production in the country, the department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing following schemes: i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission; ii) National Dairy Plan-I; iii) Breed Improvement Institutes; iv) Livestock Health & Disease Control and v) National Livestock Mission with a Sub Mission of Feed and Fodder Development.

[English]

Conventional Plant Breeding

1829. SHRI RAJESHBHAICHUDASAMA:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the conventional plant breeding has given the country a sustainable agricultural production in major crops like rice and wheat and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that farmers have quickly adopted good varieties which have better adaptation and yields and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that GM technology is the most viable option to get self sufficiency in foodgrains and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) yes, madam. The crop varieties developed through conventional plant breeding system have given impetus for sustainable agricultural production in major crops including rice and wheat. The productivity of rice and wheat has increased manifold from 668 kg/ha and 663 kg/ha in 1950-51 to

2404 kg/ha and 3093 kg/ha, respectively in 2015-16. Wheat and rice varieties developed through conventional breeding methods of hybridization and selection have led to productivity gains in India and abroad starting the era of Green Revolution in mid 1960s. National Agricultural Research System (NARS) is entrusted to develop high quality and high yielding varieties suited to different agro-climatic conditions of the country. Since 1969 till January 2018, 4723 improved field crop varieties have been developed which include highest number in rice (1021) followed by wheat (395). Most of these varieties have been bred through conventional plant breeding.

(b) Yes, some of leading examples where varieties have become popular in a very-short span of time due to their high yield potential and better adaptation are as under:

- Wheat flagship variety HD 2967 (2011), has currently occupying about 10 million ha area across the country and unprecedented breeder seed demand has been witnessed which has touched 3600 quintals during 2017-18, highest ever demand of a single variety in the history of Indian agriculture.
- Pusa Basmati 1121 (2008), a landmark variety has become extremely popular in the foreign market due to its superior gram and cooking quality. Approximate cumulative earning due to export of PB 1121 and its domestic share during 2008 to 2016 has been estimated to be -US \$ 20.80 billion (₹1.5 Lakh Crores).
- Sugarcane variety Co-238 (2009), which has an average sugar recovery of upto 12% has achieved a coverage of more than 14.75 lakh hectares in UP, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Bihar in a very short span of time. The variety is responsible for production of 21.72 and 0.873 million tons additional sugarcane and sugar, respectively. This led to additional income of ~₹65,505/- million and ~₹27,913/-million to farmers and sugar industries, respectively in UP, Punjab, Haryana and Bihar since 2013-14.

Some more widely adopted landmark varieties bred conventionally in wheat and rice are as under:-

Wheat: HD 2329, WL 711, UP 2338, WH-147, WH 542, PB W 343, HD 2967, HD 3086 etc.

Rice: IR-8, Jaya, Swarna, Pusa Basmati 1, Pusa Basmati-1121, Pusa-1509, Swarna Sub 1, Samba Mahsuri, MTU 1010, Pusa-44 etc.

Newly released varieties are demonstrated at farmers' fields through many Govt, sponsored extension schemes viz., Front Line Demonstrations, On farm trials, Tribal sub plan (TSP), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) which help in faster popularization of these varieties among the farmers.

(c) Crops are exposed to a number of biotic and abiotic stresses at different stages, which lead to poor productivity vis-à-vis low production. There are some traits which are not available in nature in the plant genetic resources or wild relatives of a crop, due to which the improvement through conventional plant breeding is not to the expected level leading to reduced yields. Some of such biotic and abiotic stresses in different crops are insects, diseases, weeds, heat, salinity, frost, water logging etc. Among the available technologies, GM technology has the potential to introgress resistance through transgenes for a particular biotic/abiotic stress viz., pest and disease resistance, abiotic stresses tolerance and also quality traits in different crops including food grains.

Bt cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for cultivation in India subsequent to extensive evaluation and regulatory process. Bt cotton was introduced primarily for bollworm control. All India average yield, which was 189 kg lint per ha in 2001 increased to 504 kg lint/ha in 2015 due to introduction of GM cotton.

Urea Production Unit

1830. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urea producing units facing operational financial loss due to existing urea pricing policy and despite record urea production by them as on date; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained by Department of Fertilizers for the private and cooperatives Urea manufacturers. However, all central PSUs Urea manufacturers have registered operational profit (i.e. before payment of interest and depreciation) for the financial year 2016-17. The profit of all urea manufacturing central PSUs is as shown below:

S. No.	Name of the Urea manufacturing PSUs	Operational Profit during 2016-17 (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited	234.94
2.	National Fertilizers Limited	190.97
3.	Madras Fertilizers Limited	69.22
4.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited	7.49*

*Net Profit of the company during 2016-17.

Honey Mission

1831. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: 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 Kerala to provide financial aid to the Honey Mission implemented as a helping hand to honey farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned the any amount for the Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the present status of the proposal 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) Assistance for projects under various components of MIDH including Beekeeping is provided based on the approval/recommendations of State Level Executive

Committee (SLEC). SLEC have been delegated powers to approve projects upto ₹5.00 crores and for projects costing more than ₹5.00 crore, Executive Committee/Empowered Monitoring Committee of MIDH have been empowered to sanction projects based on the recommendation of SLEC.

No project proposal regarding Honey Mission has been received from the Government of Kerala in this Department.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Meeting on Affordable Housing

1832 SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that out of the total number of affordable houses approved for construction in urban areas numbering around 24 lakhs so far, over 20% were for the benefit of slum dwellers;

(b) whether the Government has urged the State Governments to expedite construction of these houses;

(c) whether it is also true that these issues were discussed with the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] with the aim to provide financial assistance to all States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and other urban poor in order to achieve the goal of "Housing for All" by 2022. Total 39.28 lakh houses have so far been sanctioned under various verticals of the PMAY(U).

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, at various fora such as Review meetings, Workshops/Conferences, Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) meetings etc. and through various correspondences, has been urging the States/Union Territories to submit project proposals and expedite the construction of houses approved under the PMAY(U).

[Translation]

Strengthening of PSUs

1833. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed any scheme to strengthen the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and to reduce the import of capital goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government has set any target for technical assistance for capital goods industry and to provide modern industrial park during the current five year plan:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any feasibility study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises has not framed any scheme to strengthen the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). However, a Scheme for "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector" has been launched by the Government in the year 2014 with a financial allocation of ₹581.22 crore over a period of five years. This scheme includes various components to increase technology depth & infrastructure support to Capital Goods Industry.

(c) to (e) With a view to providing assistance for technological advancement in the Capital Goods Sector, the Government has approved financial assistance of ₹125 crore for setting up of a Integrated Machine Tools Park at Tumkur, Karnataka by Govt, of Karnataka. The Projects under the scheme are sanctioned after due examination of the proposals including Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and monitored regularly.

[English]

Number of Food Storage Depots

1834. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

(a) the details of the number of Food Storage Depots and godowns including open godowns under FCI functional across the country, State-wise;

(b) whether these godowns adequately cater to our requirement and if not, whether the Government proposes to meet the shortage;

(c) whether it is true that the overall storage capacity required for Central Pool Stock in the country is about 600 LMT;

(d) the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Agencies as on 31.12.2017;

(e) whether the Government is constructing warehouses and silos mostly in PPP mode to augment and modernize the storage facilities, if so, the details of the proposed number of warehouses/silos being constructed; and

(f) whether Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) is the sole regulatory authority for agro warehousing, if so, the powers and functions of WDRA? f

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. C. HAUDHARY): (a) As on 31.01.2018, there are total 2006 depots including open godowns under Food Corporation of India (FCI) which are functional across the country. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b), (c) and (d)| Yes, Madam. 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 725.39 LMT as on 31.12.2017. This comprised 601.24 LMT covered godowns and 124.15 LMT cover and plinth (CAP) storage. As such, there is sufficient capacity for storage of central pool foodgrains at the national level.

(e) Yes, Madam. The Government is constructing warehouses and silos mostly in PPP mode to augment and modernize the storage facilities depending upon requirement in specific areas. The details are given in the enclosed Statement -II

(f) Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) is the only regulatory authority set up by the Central Government in 2010 under the provisions of the Warehousing (Development & Regulation) Act, 2007. However, it is meant for regulating only those warehouses which issue Negotiable Warehousing Receipts (NWRs). No registration with WDRA is required for warehouses which do not issue NWRs.

As per Section 35 of the Warehousing (Development & Regulation) Act, 2007, the powers and functions of WDRA include the following:

- (i) to issue to the applicants fulfilling the requirements for warehousemen a certificate of registration in respect of warehouses, or renew, modify, withdraw, suspend or cancel such registration;
- (ii) to regulate the registration and functioning of accreditation agency, renew, modify, withdraw, suspend or cancel such registration, and specify the code of conduct for officials of accreditation agencies for accreditation of the warehouses;
- (iii) to specify the qualifications, code of conduct and practical training for warehousemen and staff engaged in warehousing business;
- (iv) to regulate the process of pledge, creation of charges and enforcement thereof in respect of goods deposited with the warehouse;
- (v) to promote efficiency in conduct of warehouse business;
- (vi) to make regulations laying down the standards for approval of certifying agencies for grading of goods;

- (vii) to promote professional organizations connected with the warehousing business;
- (viii) to determine the rate of, and levy, the fees and other charges for carrying out the provisions of this Act;
- (ix) to call for information from, undertaking inspection of, conducting enquiries and investigation including audit of the warehouses, accreditation agencies and other organisations connected with the warehousing business
- (x) to regulate the rates, advantages, terms and conditions that may be offered by warehousemen in respect of warehousing business;
- (xi) to specify, by regulations, the form and manner in which books of account shall be maintained and statement of accounts shall be rendered by warehousemen;
- (xii) to maintain a panel of arbitrators and to nominate arbitrators from such panel in disputes between warehouses and warehouse receipt holders;
- (xiii) to regulate and develop electronic system of holding and transfer of credit balances of fungible goods deposited in the warehouses;
- (xiv) to determine the minimum percentage of space to be kept reserved for storage of agricultural commodities in a registered warehouse;
- (xv) to specify the duties and responsibilities of the warehouseman;
- (xvi) to exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed

Statement – I

State-Wise Number of FCI Depots as on 31.01.2018

S. NO.	REGION/U.T.	COVERED								CAP				
		FCI OWNED	HIRED						TOTAL COVERED	Owned	Hired	Total CAP	Total Depots	
			STATE GOVT	CWC	SWC	PEG	PWS 2010	PRIVATE PARTIES						TOTAL HIRED
1.	Bihar	12	2	10	23	15	1	4	55	67	0	0	0	67
2.	Jharkhand	6	0	2	11	19	0	1	33	39	0	0	0	39
3.	Odisha	22	0	00	22	0	0	0	30	52	0	0	0	52
4.	West Bengal	23	0	3	0	0	0	7	10	33	0	0	0	33
5.	Arunachal	6	3	0	0	0	0	5	8	14	0	0	0	14
6.	Assam	20	2	3	4	1	0	10	20	40	0	0	0	40
7.	Manipur	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
8.	Nagaland	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
9.	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura	14	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	20	0	0	0	20
10.	Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
11.	Haryana	33	16	17	27	130	0	1	191	224	31	0	31	255
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	3	0	3	0	0	12	18	0	0	0	18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	1	0	0	7	0	7	15	31	0	0	0	31
14.	Punjab	118	1	25	205	186	0	10	427	545	106	1	107	652
15.	Rajasthan	36	0	24	67	12	0	4	107	143	2	0	2	145
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45	1	21	99	60	1	0	182	227	2	0	2	229
17.	Uttarakhand	4	3	5	5	0	0	0	13	17	0	0	0	17
18.	Andhra Pradesh	24	0	2	1	5	0	1	9	33	4	0	4	37

19.	Karnataka	22	0	5	19	7	0	1	32	54	0	0	0	54
20.	Kerala	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	24	0	0	0	24
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	11	11	10	0	2	34	48	1	0	1	49
22.	Telangana	11	1	7	5	6	0	0	19	30	4	0	4	34
23.	Chhattisgarh	21	1	3	12	4	0	0	20	41	0	0	0	41
24.	Gujarat	14	2	8	0	1	0	1	12	26	5	0	5	31
25.	Madhya Pradesh	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	21	6	0	6	27
26.	Maharashtra	13	0	9	24	27	2	1	63	76	4	0	4	80
27.	Total	537	44	169	537	494	4	55	1303	1840	165	1	166	2006

CWC: Central Warehousing Corporation

FCI: Food Corporation India

SWC: State Warehousing Corporation

PWS: Private Warehousing Scheme.

Statement – II*Details of Godowns and Silos Constructed or Planned for Construction by FCI in PPP Mode*

(Capacity in MT)

S. No.	State	Capacity of godowns completed	Capacity of godowns under construction	Capacity of silos completed	Capacity of silos under construction
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87,800	25,000		
2.	Bihar	3,29,787	60,213		2,50,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	5,37,230	0		
4.	Delhi	0	0		50,000
4.	Gujarat	49,800	0		1,00,000
5.	Haryana	34,34,959	31,680		2,50,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	24,170	88,360		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,55,520	85,830		
8.	Jharkhand	1,93,000	95,000		
9.	Karnataka	2,41,440	0		25,000
10.	Kerala	5,000	0		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	12,83,920	95,740		
12.	Maharashtra	5,64,527	0		
13.	Odisha	3,14,500	38,000		
14.	Punjab	44,93,365	0	25,000	4,00,000
15.	Rajasthan	2,35,000	0		
16.	Tamilnadu	2,30,000	25,000		
17.	Telangana	2,69,000	50,000		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	14,13,627	92,500		3,00,000
19.	Uttarakhand	0	10,000		
20.	West Bengal	1,74,090	60,000		2,00,000
Total		1,40,36,735	7,57,3231		
North Eastern states					
21.	Assam	25,000	0		50,000
Total		25,000	0		
Grand Total		1,40,61,735	7,57,323	25,000	16,25,000

Killing of Witnesses

1835. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of witnesses killed during the last one decade since the beginning of year 2008;

(b) the details of the number of witnesses who have gone missing and have not been found during the said period;

(c) the number of cases where accused coerced the witnesses to turn hostile or make them change their statement, during the said period;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the protection of witnesses and the results/success achieved in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to bring in a witness protection law, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) National Crime Records Bureau does not maintain any such data on the number of witnesses killed, witnesses who have gone missing and have not been found, etc. The Law Commission of India in its 198th Report gave its recommendations on "Witness Identity Protection & Witness Protection Programme". Based on its recommendations, the Questionnaire and the Bill was circulated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for their views. As there was no consensus among the States, the matter was referred to Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) to examine the matter having regard to the observation of the states and feasibility of an implementable Identity Protection Programme and support Law so as to enable Government to take a considered view. There are provisions in Section 195A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Section 195A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) to provide legal recourse to the witnesses. Amendments to Cr.P.C. is an ongoing and continuous process based on Law Commission reports, or otherwise, and by a consultative process. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, 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 including witnesses. The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge 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 within their respective jurisdictions.

Option Trading in Guarseed

1836. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recently launched first agricultural-commodity options trading in Guarseed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is designed as hedge for farmers to safeguard against price risks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is planning the same mechanism for other crops too; and

(f) 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 National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited, Mumbai (NCDEX) has launched the Options on Guar Seed Futures on January 14, 2018, as approved by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). This is the first Options product on agricultural commodity futures allowed for trading in India.

SEBI vide circular dated June 13, 2017 issued guidelines with regard to eligibility criteria for selection of underlying commodity futures for launch of option contracts, product design and risk management framework to be adopted for trading in options on commodity futures. Based on the guidelines, NCDEX applied for options on Guar seed 10 MT futures, vide its

application dated August 7, 2017 and SEBI has approved the same on September 11, 2017.

(c) and (d) Options are derivatives contracts in which buyer of an options has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the underlying at a pre decided price (exercise price) by paying some premium. At the time of expiry, if the exercise price of option is not perceived as favourable by buyer of an Option, he may choose not to exercise the option contract and thus will lose only the premium amount paid.

Farmers/Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs) may utilise this product by buying a put option, thereby hedging their sell price i.e. fixing sell price of their produce by paying a premium without any downside risk. However, if at time of expiry, the Farmers/FPO perceives that the exercise price of option is lower than the prevailing market prices or, if they perceive that they may not be able to deliver the corresponding quantity of commodity for the exercise of the option contract they had entered into, they may chose not to exercise the option. (e) and (f) Currently, SEBI has permitted Options contracts in only one commodity each in the category of agricultural commodity futures (Guar Seed) and in the category of non-agricultural futures (Gold). However, options on additional agricultural commodities are permissible, subject to exchanges applying to SEBI for more such commodities which meets the eligibility criteria prescribed vide SEBI circular dated June 13, 2017.

[Translation]

Food Processing Industries In Maharashtra

1837. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food processing industries functioning in Maharashtra at present along with the number of workers therein;

(b) the number of food processing industries in Maharashtra which have been provided financial and technical assistance by the Government during the last three years, place-wise; and

(c) the cost of vegetables/fruits which get rotten every year, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2014-15, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the total number of registered food processing units (factories) in Maharashtra is estimated at 3,014. The estimated employment generated in these registered food processing units (factories) is about 2.39 lakh during the same period.

(b) The number of food processing industries in Maharashtra which have been provided financial assistance by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries during the last three years place-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per a study, "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India" by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana commissioned in 2012, the estimated annual value of harvest and post-harvest losses of Fruit & Vegetables at national level was ₹31,486 crores. The study was based on production data of 2012-13 and wholesale prices of 2014.

Statement

Location of Food Processing Industries (Units) in Maharashtra which have been Provided Financial Assistance by Ministry of Food Processing Industries during 2014-15 to 2016-17.

S. No.	Name of the District	Number of Units		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahamednagar	3	1	-
2.	Akola	6	5	1

1	2	3	4	5
3. Amaravati		3	1	-
4. Aurangabad		-	2	-
5. Beed		4	2	-
6. Bhandra		6	7	4
7. Buldhana		-	1	1
8. Chandrapur		4	2	-
9. Dhule		-	-	1
10. Gondia		5	1	-
11. Hingoli		-	1	1
12. Jalna		-	1	-
13. Jalgaon		2	1	1
14. Kolhapur		1	2	8
15. Latur		5	8	3
16. Mumbai City		-	1	-
17. Mumbai Suburban		-	1	2
18. Nanded		2	2	-
19. Nagpur		13	3	4
20. Nasik		2	8	4
21. Osmanabad		1	2	-
22. Parbani		1	-	-
23. Pune		4	2	6
24. Raigad		3	-	1
25. Ratnagiri		2	2	4
26. Sangli		6	-	-
27. Solapur		2	2	-
28. Satara		4	2	3
29. Sindhudurgh		-	1	-
30. Thane		2	4	2
31. Wardha		2	1	1
32. Yavatmal		1	4	-

*[English]***Damaged Wheat in Punjab**

1838. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that more than 4.72 lakh tonnes of wheat valued at ₹700.30 crore got damaged in Punjab till March, 2016 due to delay in implementation of the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme which was expected to increase the storage capacity of foodgrains in the State;

(b) whether it is also true that the damaged wheat was declared as non-issuable for public distribution as it was stored in open areas by the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) A quantity of 4.72 lakh ton non-issuable/damaged foodgrain stocks of various crop years lying with State agencies of Punjab in Covered & Plinth (CAP) storage for the period ending 31st March, 2016, was mainly due to improper upkeep of stocks.

Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme was introduced on 28.07.2008 for augmentation of storage capacity to meet the procurement and Public Distribution System (PDS) needs of the States. Initially there was lukewarm response of the scheme. Tenders were floated several times and the efforts were continued unabatedly. Delay was due to poor response of the parties against the tenders and higher rates quoted. Considering the poor response, the period of guaranteed hiring was increased initially from 5 years to 7 years and later on to 10 years. In view of it, maximum capacity of 38.84 lakh ton was awarded in 2011-12 in Punjab which was completed in 2013-14 and 2014-15. The capacity of PEG godowns taken over by FCI was 40.88 lakh ton. These capacities played vital role in subsequently reducing the wheat stock in CAP/Kacha Plinth/Mandies etc in Punjab.

(b) and (c) Does not arise, as the damaged stock of foodgrains as mentioned at (a) above, was not taken over by Food Corporation of India.

*[Translation]***National Commission for SCs**

1839. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent upto which the National Commission for Scheduled Castes is successful in monitoring the various safeguards provided to scheduled castes under the Constitution;

(b) the eligibility criteria stipulated by the Government for the appointment of members of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes;

(c) whether the members of the Commission are appointed from Scheduled Castes community; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Specific safeguards have been provided in the Indian Constitution for the social, educational and economic advancement of Scheduled Castes and also for ensuring their adequate representation in services and posts. With a view to ensuring that various provisions of these safeguards are implemented satisfactorily, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes takes action as under:-

- (1) The Commission deals with the individual cases of deprivation of rights /other grievances and disposes of the cases as far as possible. The details of complaints received/disposed of by the Commission during the past three years is given in the enclosed Statement.
- (2) The Commission conducts State Reviews for reviewing the State review and reviews of Central Public Sector Undertaking and Autonomous Body.
- (3) It conducts spot visits in the atrocity cases of Scheduled Castes.

- (4) It holds Divisional and Districts Level Reviews to ensure safeguards are extended to Scheduled Castes.
- (5) It makes visits to Jail, Girls and Boys Hostels, Residential Schools of the Scheduled Castes.
- (6) It renders advice in policy issues, proposal of inclusion/exclusion of castes and de-reservation proposals. It also reviews and monitors the implementation of safeguards and socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes with Chief Secretaries/DGPs and Other Senior Officers of the States.
- (7) The Commission submits the Annual Reports and Special Reports to the Hon'ble President of India on the activities of the Commission and other important issues relating to safeguards of the Scheduled Castes respectively.

(b), (c) and (d) The eligibility criteria for appointment as member of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, which has been prescribed in Section 3 of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Members (Conditions of Service and Tenure) Rules 2004 notified on 20.02.2004, is reproduced below:

"3. Qualifications:- (1) The Members shall be appointed from amongst persons of ability, integrity and standing who have had a record of selfless service to the cause of justice for the Scheduled Castes. (2) Subject to the provisions of sub rule (1) - (a) The Chairperson shall be appointed from amongst eminent socio-political workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes, who inspire confidence amongst the Scheduled Castes by their very personality and record of selfless service, (b) The Vice-Chairperson and all other Members out of whom at least two shall be appointed from amongst persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, (c) At least one other Member shall be appointed from amongst women."

The above rules are followed by the Government while appointing the eligible persons as Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members in the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

Statement

Disposal for the Years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

Year	Total cases - i.e. cases received during the year + pending cases from previous year	Total cases Disposed
2014-15	30503	8360
2015-16	39526	9942
2016-17	44949	11687
2017 (April to September 2017)	40,174	3,351

[English]

Subsidy Bill Raised by FCI

1840. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that on an average the Government had been paying only 67 per cent of the total subsidy bills raised by FCI over the last five years;

(b) whether it is true that this has resulted in the corporation incurring interest burden amounting to ₹30,700 crore;

(c) whether it is also true that an amount of ₹2897 crore was outstanding as on March, 2016 from various Ministries and State Governments;

(d) whether it is true that the FCI has failed to conduct efficient analysis after every two quarters as mandated and that no study has been conducted on the monthly cash credit used by FCI on the subsidy released by the Government; and

(e) 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) The detail of the food subsidy released during the last five year is as under:

Financial Year	Amount Released (in Rs. Crore)
2013-14	75500.02
2014-15	91995.35
2015-16	112000.00
2016-17	103334.61*
2017-18**	104901.15

* ₹25,000 crore was withdrawn and sanctioned as NSSF loan by MoF.

**As on 31.12.2017. However, as per RE, the provision has been reduced to 1,01,981.69 crore after release.

(b) Due to lesser allocation, FCI incurred total interest cost of ₹35701.81 crore during the period 2011-12 to 2015-16.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) FCI regularly analyzes its dependency on cash credit limit and taking various steps to reduce cost like infusion of additional equity, additional budgetary provision to liquidate the food subsidy arrears and issue of long term bonds, etc.

11.02 hrs

*The Lok-Sabha then adjourned till One Minute
Past of the Clock*

12.01 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One Minute
Past Twelve of the Clock*

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

(At this stage, Shri Jayadev Galla, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shrimati Bhavana Gawali (Patil), Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan and some other hon. members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received Notices of Adjournment motion on several issues however, I have not allowed any notice.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 ½ hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Capital Region Planning Board Recruitment and Promotion (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. A-120 II/1/2017-Estt.(Vol-I) in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2018 under Section 38 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 8807/16/18)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME (SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House:-

- (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 2014-2015.
 - (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 2014-2015.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 8808/16/18)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 8809/16/18)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur, 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 Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 8810/16/18)

12.02 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

47th to 50th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA (Rewa): Hon. Speaker, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of Standing Committee on Agriculture:-

- (1) Forty-seventh Report on 'Demand for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).

- (2) Forty-eighth Report on 'Demand for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture Research and Education).
- (3) Forty-ninth Report on 'Demand for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
- (4) Fiftieth Report on 'Demand for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

12.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

19th Report

[Translation]

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR (Mumbai North West): Hon. Speaker, I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways (2017-18) on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Railways.

12.03½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

42nd to 45th Reports

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:-

- (1) Forty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).
- (2) Forty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry

of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).

- (3) Forty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- (4) Forty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

12.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE

257th to 261st Reports

[English]

SHRI HARISH MEENA (Dausa): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:-

- (1) Two Hundred Fifty-seventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- (2) Two Hundred Fifty-eighth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Culture.
- (3) Two Hundred Fifty-ninth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.
- (4) Two Hundred Sixtieth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Shipping.
- (5) Two Hundred Sixty-first Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Tourism.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs

MOTION RE: 51ST REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th March, 2018.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th March, 2018.”

The motion was adopted.

... (Interruptions)

12.06 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

**(i) Need to take timely measures to protect
villages in Balia Parliamentary Constituency in
Uttar Pradesh from annual floods**

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Ballia): Thousands of houses get washed away and damaged from annual floods in my parliamentary constituency Ballia, Uttar Pradesh. The Government should make immediate efforts to save the villages settled along the banks of rivers flowing in my parliamentary constituency.

I request the Union Government to issue necessary orders to the officer concerned to provide permanent and

* Treated as laid on the Table

temporary relief to the people of my parliamentary constituency Ballia, Uttar Pradesh to save them from the loss following impending floods in the next few years.

(ii) Need to improve BSNL mobile service in Dausa Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI HARISH MEENA (Dausa): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to the poor mobile network in my parliamentary constituency Dausa. It is a rural area and the people face the problem of poor network owing to its being a largely hilly area.

BSNL is a public sector company whose network is quite poor. For example, Thanagaji and Sikrai tehsils which is Vidhan Sabha area of my parliamentary constituency faces major network issues. The network is either busy or the calls get dropped so much so that the BSNL recharge facility is not easily available.

Today on one hand, where India offers 4G services, several areas in my electoral constituency not getting proper 2G services. Digital India Programme is one of the flagship programmes of our Government which seeks to provide digital connectivity to all. But is situation persists the road to achieve the target would be quite long.

Therefore, the Government is requested to take cognizance of the matter and issue immediate or less to improve BSNL and other mobile network services.

(iii) Need to convert National Highway No.91 between Kanpur and Sagar and Ghatampur and Jahanabad into six lane

SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE (Akbarpur): The Union Government is requested that there is a need to convert the four laned National Highway No. 91 between Kanpur and Sagar and Ghatampur and Jahanabad into six lane in view of the frequent road accidents.

The Union Government is requested to take immediate action to convert the above said roads from four lane to six lane.

(iv) Need to establish a National Tribal University in Karauli district headquarters in Rajasthan

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA (Karauli-Dholpur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to set up a Scheduled Tribes University at Karauli District

Headquarter in my parliamentary constituency Karauli-Dholpur.

Due to the dominance of tribal population in the Karauli district of my parliamentary constituency, 2 out of the 4 Legislative Assembly seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. In addition, the nearest districts are also dominated by Scheduled Tribes population. The resources of higher education are limited in these districts. That's why the students of these areas have to go to Jaipur or other big cities for higher education.

In this case, students often migrate to big cities for higher education, but girl students are often unable to continue their education due to the distance from home. If higher education opportunities are developed in this area, then tribal students will get opportunity of development. There is no lack of talent in these students.

Therefore, I want to request the Government to set up a National Tribal University in Karauli District Headquarter of my parliamentary constituency Karauli-Dhaulpur, so that the youth of this area could have maximum opportunities to get higher education.

(v) Need to enhance the payment of Aanganwadi Sewaks and Sahayaks

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE (Raver): In the rural and tribal dominated areas of the country, 24 lakh Anganwadi Sewaks and Anganwadi Sahayaks are offering their services for the last 42 years under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) attached to the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Those Anganwadi Sewaks/Sahayaks have jointly made their demands, such as changing their honorarium to basic pay, which should be given under the Minimum Wages Act and facilities such as pension, medical leave and paid leave like other government employees and supplementary diet expenditure for kids aged 3 to 6 years, Duty Dress Code material expenses, relevant expenses for Anganwadi center. They have given proposals to the Government and protested several times for increase in all such expenses, so that they could effectively handle the responsibilities given to them by the Government without thinking about the inflation and the problems in their personal life. Today in the country, we are strengthening our foundation of digitalization. Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi assistants are

providing their services during this period. In view of this, they need computer training and they should be technologically upgraded.

Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister to accept the demands of Anganwadi Sewaks and Anganwadi Sahayaks as soon as possible, so that they can devote their services efficiently and also to provide them laptops so they can report their officers very easily and quickly about their work. Laptops should be provided to them. I demand this from the Government so that the rural and tribal dominated areas of the country would also progress towards digitalization very soon.

(vi) Need to allot plots to residents of border districts of Jammu and Kashmir forced to vacate their houses due to shelling from across the border

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (Jammu): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the border area of Jammu and Kashmir, where the daily shelling is being done by Pakistan and our soldiers are also giving response to it. But people living in the border area are facing huge losses due to firing by Pakistan, which is causing heavy loss of life, property and animals. From the Indo-Pak borders where firing takes place daily, people have to migrate for saving their lives and the lives of their children.

I would like to request the Government to allot the five floors plot for the people living in the border area or to establish colonies for them and make community center sheds so that they can take shelter in emergency situations and people living in the area remain mentally strong and do not flee from the border area.

(vii) Regarding creation of an SC/ST Bank for Entrepreneurship Development

[English]

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): This Government has taken several steps to ensure the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India. The Stand-Up India Scheme allows SC/ST and women entrepreneurs to avail loans in the range of ₹10 lakh and 1 crore for setting up a new enterprise. Until 2016, the total number of entrepreneurs that have benefitted was 21,735 and the total amount sanctioned was ₹4747.95 crore.

Furthermore, the Ministry of MSME has launched an SC/ST Hub to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has created a Venture Capital Fund to promote entrepreneurship amongst the SC population, with a special focus on women. To supplement these efforts, I would like to request the Government to provide a corpus fund for the creation of an SC/ST Bank for Entrepreneurship Development of ₹10,000 crores.

(viii) Need to enhance the rate of honorarium paid to Aanganwadi workers in the country

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Anganwadi Programme is running in almost all the districts of the country. Around 26 lakh Anganwadi workers are implementing the nutrition scheme of Anganwadi Programme in the entire country with full dedication. But they are provided only with nominal honorarium for this. Honorarium is given at different rate in all the states of the country. Whereas in the whole country the provision of equal pay for equal work is implemented. Anganwadi workers play an important role in implementing Nutrition Scheme of Anganwadi Programme along with many schemes effectively such as- Literacy Campaign, Pulse Polio, Census, counting of votes etc still they are not provided with honorarium at minimum wage rate fixed in the country that's why they are unable to make both ends meet.

Therefore, I request the Government to increase their honorarium to 10000 rupees.

(ix) Need to allocate funds for 'Rashtriya Janjati Sangrahalaya' at Mangarh Dham in Banswara district, Rajasthan

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (Udaipur): A detailed project report worth 22.40 crores rupees was sanctioned in first phase by Rajasthan Government to grant "Maangarh Dhaam", the sacred dhaam of Tribals situated at the borders of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, the status of National Tribal Museum. The work of Tribal Freedom Museum The work of Tribal Freedom Museum has been started in the first phase. Project cost of first phase is 12.76 crores. The remaining work will be taken in the second phase. In this regard, Rajasthan

Government received the letter from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of the Government of India on 12.01.2017. In this letter, it was stated that a museum was to be set up to mark the contribution of freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle against the British in Managadh in 1857. In its compliance, the proposal for a project worth 12.76 crore rupees to set up Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum in Maangarh Dhaam was sent to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India on 18th April, 2017 by the commissioner, Tribal Area Development Department, Udaipur. The foundation stone of this project has been laid down by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan Government on 3.12.2017. Therefore, I request the Government to allocate the sanctioned fund of ₹12.76 crore for the National Tribal Museum, Mangarh Dham, Banswara at the earliest.

(x) Need to set up IIT, IIIT and AIIMS in Kota city, Rajasthan

SHRI OM BIRLA (Kota): Kota is known as the education hub all over the country. In order to be selected in IITs, NITs and Medical colleges, thousands of students across the country come annually to Kota to get the best higher education and hence the residents here are willing to maintain their city as a hope of ray for most of students of the whole country. It is an irony that their demand of setting up higher education institutes such as IIT, IIIT, AIIMSs are still being ignored.

Therefore, I strongly demand from the Government to set up higher education institutes such as I.I.T., I.I.I.T., AIIMS by fulfilling their demand pending from years so that the people here can get employment opportunities along with higher technical/medical education.

(xi) Need to relax norms for setting up Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in Rajasthan and other States having harsh geographical conditions and to provide reservation to OBC students in these schools

COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY (Barmer): To impart quality based and modern virtuous, value based, environmentally aware, participation in extracurricular activities and physical education to the talented students of rural areas and to make them properly fluent in three languages of the country, to promote national unity

between Hindi speaking areas and other linguistic areas under the mutual immigration policy to set up determining institutions at the district level which work as a resource center to promote excellence along with the ideals. Under the National Education Policy, 1986, the Government of India started the Jawahar Navodaya with the spirit and purpose of making an ideal citizen. It is an autonomous institute of the Government of India under the Ministry of Human Resource Development and currently operated in 27 States and 7 Union Territories. The above institutions are 100% successful in achieving their objectives and goals. Students who have been educated from here have achieved success in different fields in their life. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Pachapadra in my Lok Sabha constituency is an example of this. After taking inspiration from these institutions, the Rajasthan Government has established Swami Vivekananda Model School, which has failed to meet the requirements due to lack of resources. For admission in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, 75% students of rural areas and 25% students of urban areas are selected, in which 15% reservation is provided to SCs 7.5% to STs, one third of total seats are reserved for girls and 3 percent reservation is for Divyangs. Other Backward category and General category are kept at par. There is a provision of reservation for OBC also in the constitution then why reservation is not provided for OBC students in these institutions. At the same time, in the states which are backward in education sector and where there is shortage of resources due to geographical inequality, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya should be opened in maximum numbers by relaxing the guidelines.

I would like to request the Honorable Prime Minister and the Minister of Human Resources Development to

1. Set up Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in maximum numbers by relaxing the rules regarding opening of schools in the States of the country including Rajasthan, which are backward in the field of education and due to geographical inequality, have a shortage of resources so that the talent of the rural students could come up.
2. to provide reservation by amending the rules for OBCs students in the admission procedure of the said schools.

(xii) Regarding purchase of non-convertible debentures by LIC of India.

DR. UJIT RAJ (North West Delhi): In 2012-2013, Life Insurance Corporation of India had purchased non-convertible debentures of ₹750 crore from Unitech, in which Unitech had signed an agreement to withdraw the debenture amount through 80 postdated cheques. Despite having 80 postdated check dishonoured, additional investment in the Unitech continued by the Corporation. Some property of Unitech, which was mortgaged by the corporation as collateral assets, later on these properties were replaced illegally by low value assets. According to the Millennium Post News dated December 1, 2014, Hon'ble Finance Minister had said that the action would be taken against the responsible officials, but on May 26, 2017, CIC Under the Right to Information, has been given the information that no such case is pending.

I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Finance Minister towards this and request to take action against the culprits at the earliest.

(xiii) Need to construct buildings for health centres in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): In my parliamentary constituency, Sheohar, people are not getting adequate health facilities, due to which the infant mortality rate in my parliamentary area is much higher than other districts. Under my parliamentary constituency, the building of medical center situated in Sansad Adarsh Gram Dhankaula Block Piprahi of Sheohar district is in very dilapidated condition as no health related work can be done there and that's why doctors sit under the tree and see the patients. In another district of the same parliamentary constituency, a sub-station has been approved in village Bahuaara of Panchayat Vajidpur of Block Madhuban in eastern Champaran district, this village is also Sansad Adarsh Gram. This sub-station is running in a rental building, where no necessary medical facilities are available. The process of constructing a building should be started here, The condition of health sub centers located in Ramanagar village under Sirauli Second Panchayat in Sitamadhi of the same parliamentary constituency is very shabby and miserable, due to which the sick people face a lot difficulty in getting treatment. They don't come here for the treatment despite being ill in time of rain and cold.

Constructing of buildings for the above mentioned sub health centers in my parliamentary constituency, Sheohar should be done soon so that the medical facilities can be made available easily to the very poor people living in these areas.

(xiv) Need to set up branches of Banks in rural areas of the country

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV (Sagar): The concerted efforts of the present Government is that financial transactions in the country should be done through banks. For this it is needed that branches of Nationalized banks should be opened in rural areas also so that villagers don't need to go far away because in dealing with remote banks they face financial losses as fare and waste of time. That's why they prefer in dealing with cash rather than bank, but it is being seen that many Nationalized banks are ready to open new branches in rural areas but this cannot be done due to non-licensing from the Reserve Bank of India. In my knowledge, branches of banks are not there on many agriculture mandi samities.

Therefore, I request the Government to discuss this issue with the RBI and direct it to adopt a liberal approach in granting licenses to the new branches desired by the banks.

(xv) Regarding alleged increase in incidents of kidnapping and shooting in Assam

[English]

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (Kaliabor): The recent shooting of a business man in the middle of the city in Hatigaon, Assam is one in a series of violations of law and order in the state that requires our immediate attention. I request the Minister of Home Affairs to attend to this ongoing crisis. Another kidnapping of a businessman in Tinsukia, highlighted Assam as the state with second highest abduction rate in the country. Almost 17 people were kidnapped daily in 2016.

These incidents are part of a series of violations of law enforcement that have gone unattended. The tragic shooting of Bogidhola Tea Estate workers by the estate owners is another grave reminder. As many as ten protesting workers sustained bullet injuries and two were in critical condition.

This escalating crisis needs to be attended to at the earliest.

(xvi) Need to set up BSNL mobile towers in Hingoli Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Hingoli): People are facing difficulty due to lack of mobile network in Hingoli Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency. During the last three years even after complaining many times to BSNL in this regard, no concrete steps have been taken by the officials to resolve the problem nor any steps are being taken to install mobile towers.

I request the Government to order as soon as possible for installation of the BSNL towers in my Lok Sabha constituency Hongoli at Darati, Jevali, Morchandi, Chikhli Tehsil Umarched, District-Yavatmal, M.I.D.C. Hingoli, Vayuna, Shavli Khu, Bhodi Ta. Aundha, Hangadari, Hivarkhed, Adol Ta. Sengaon, Savana Ta. Mahagaon, Kedargud Ta. Hadgaon.

(xvii) Alleged atrocities against Christians

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamthitta): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the growing incidents of atrocities against Christians in the country. As per reports, there were 217 cases of atrocities against Christians reported in various States of the country last year alone. These cases include the destruction of churches, shrines, crosses and other Christian symbols, burning of the Holy Bible, attacks on priests, nuns, pastors, and faithful etc. Among these incidents, attack on Carol singers in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh on 14 December 2017 has already drawn the national attention. However, it is learnt that the only 23 cases were registered out of these 217 incidents. The reluctance on the part of the police authorities to register the cases and conduct proper investigations helps the culprits roaming scot-free. Therefore, I request the Government to kindly take necessary action in this regard, so that the minorities in the country can live in peace and security without any discrimination.

(xviii) Need to operationalize CGHS Wellness Centre at Trichy in Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappali): Several Central Govt. Offices are located in my Constituency like OFB, P&T and others, where thousands of employees are

working. But very sadly, till now, there is no permanent mechanism to take care of their health needs.

Recognizing this necessity, this issue was taken up with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Moreover, this matter was also taken up with the Ministry of Defence. As a result of all these efforts, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has initiated action and is working on a proposal to merge the P&T dispensaries with the CGHS, including the one at Trichy.

It further appears now that the modalities are being worked out to provide CGHS treatment facility at Trichy.

In view of this, I request the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to expedite the operationalization of CGHS Wellness Centre at Trichy. I also request the Govt. of India to empanel other multi-speciality hospitals and super-speciality hospitals located in and around Trichy under the CGHS so that the beneficiaries could avail hassle-free medical treatment.

(xix) Regarding setting up of a Ultra Mega Power Project in Kancheepuram Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM (Kancheepuram): Energy is the key input in the economic growth of the Nation, as the growth of the country depends on the availability of energy and is the most important & primary input for overall development.

Keeping this in mind former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had announced ₹80 crore for upgrading and modernising the Kodayar Hydrel Power Station. The Chief Minister had also personally requested the Prime Minister to speed up the process of Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Project in my Kancheepuram Parliament Constituency. This Project will bring uninterrupted power supply benefitting Tamil Nadu as it was proposed to generate 4,000 Megawatt by 2017.

Government of India announced this Cheyyur Ultra Mega Power Project in 2016 under the proposed Electricity Plan 2017- 2022. But still the Project is delayed.

Hence, I draw the attention of the Prime Minister and Minister for Power to look into the demands made by our former Chief Minister on UMPP and sanction necessary funds for the Infrastructure works initiated for the welfare of Tamil Nadu.

(xx) Need to check indiscriminate use of ground water and also take steps to inter-connect rivers in the country

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL (Bardhaman Purba): As we all know that water is life and it is essential for every being but despite this, water is being wasted unnecessarily. Saving ground water comes first and most important duty of all of us. Ground water is being used in excessive manner in gardening, cleaning vehicles and Agriculture is still the biggest user of groundwater in India, and uses 92% of it, while the domestic and industrial sector account for the remaining 8%. Large industries meet their water requirements largely through groundwater, this affects surrounding drinking and irrigation wells. If the misuse of ground water is not checked its level will go down. The percentage of sweet water and salt water is 2.97% and 97.3% respectively and around 2% of sweet water becomes salt water.

As the member of the consultative committee of Water Resource and Ganga Rejuvenation I feel very sorry that the Government held very less discussion on water or do not pay concrete attention towards water. I want the central government to include the subject of saving sweet water in its agenda and call every state government for discussion and to make plan to store sweet water which is being misused unnecessarily.

Another problem is inter-connecting rivers in India. Some states are facing flood problem while other states are facing drought situation. Every state will be benefitted if rivers are inter-connected and by making dams on Ganga, Godavari, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Kaveri, Tapti, Indus, Mahanadi, Krishna, Kosi, Damodar, Ajay, Tista, Mayurakshi & other prominent rivers, the problem of irrigation and drinking water will be solved.

I request the Government to take necessary action in this regard.

(xxi) Need to release funds for protection and management of Mangrove Forests in Mahanadi delta and Devi-Kadua estuary sites in Odisha.

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (Jagatsinghpur): The Mangroves play a vital role to protect and preserve the coastal areas including human habitations from natural calamities. In this regard, I would like to state that the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has

agreed to the proposal of Odisha Government to provide 100% financial assistance for protection and management of Mangrove Forests in Bhitarkanika, Mahanadi delta and Devi-Kadua Estuary sites in the State. However, till date the funds in respect of protection and conservation of Mangrove forests in Mahanadi delta and Devi-Kadua Estuary in Odisha have not been received. It is a matter of fact that every year the coastal parts of Odisha face the wrath of cyclones resulting in tidal surges thereby affecting millions of people. Due to increasing occurrence of cyclones as well as growing human activities, the density of Mangrove forest in these coastal areas has been receding rapidly. So, to protect the coastal areas and its people in Odisha from tide induced submergence and destruction, it is necessary to provide adequate financial assistance to preserve, create and to manage the Mangrove forests in Bhitarkanika, Mahanadi delta and Devi-Kadua Estuary sites.

Hence, in view of the above, I urge upon the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to expedite the process for release of funds in respect of protection of Mangrove forests in Mahanadi delta and Devi-Kadua Estuary sites at the earliest.

(xxii) Need to include people belonging to 'Dhangar' Caste in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (Maval): Oren and Dhanagad are mentioned at number 36 in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Constitution. According to the pronunciation of Hindi language, Dhangar and Dhanagad are the same words, which are mentioned for the same society. The population of Dhangar society in Maharashtra is about 6 percent, the society is living as a union altogether. Despite having such a large number of people of Dhangar tribes, this society has not got the benefit of reservation. In pursuance of the Article 342 of the Constitution, the first list of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra was notified through the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950.

Parliament has included Dhanagad as the equivalent tribe of Auraon community in the list of Scheduled Tribes related to Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand states through Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002. Presently, there are forty-seven tribes listed in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the state of Maharashtra. There is a long demand of

keeping "Dhanagar" in place of "Dhanagad" and on the recommendation of the Government of Maharashtra there is also a proposal to amend the entry of Scheduled Tribes Order 1950 coming under part 9 related to Maharashtra State, but no final decision has been taken on this till date. This tribe of Maharashtra state is extremely backward and has struggled for years to make a proper place and identity in society. The Maharashtra government has not made any plans for the development of the people of this caste. If this backward tribe gets reservation from the Government of India, then these people will get an opportunity to come in the mainstream and progress.

(xxiii) Need to release funds for establishment of AIIMS in Telangana.

[English]

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (Bhongir): Hon'ble Finance Minister had announced establishment of AIIMS in Telangana on the floor of the House.

I request the Government of India to release funds for establishment of AIIMS in Telangana state.

(xxiv) Need to address the problems faced by people residing on both sides of Vadakkancherry-Mannuthy stretch of National Highway 66 in Kerala.

DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): I am inviting the urgent attention towards the long pending grievances of people residing on both sides of the stretch between Vadakkancherry — Mannuthy of NH-66. The alignment had been finalized without properly taking into account of the demands of the local people. Once the work started, people started protesting due to the inconveniences and discrepancies in provisions with the agreed alignment. Many of the approach roads used by the people have been forcibly closed down or no service road has been laid in many places. Due to the non-compliance of the agreement, local people have organized an action committee to represent their grievances. There is simmering tension between the officials and the people in this area.

Following are some of the important and urgent demands of the people:-

1. The water sources that were part of the water supply projects in Kannambra Gram Panchayat

(Karayankado water supply Project) and Panthalappadam (Neelippara water supply project) panchayat have been destroyed in many places. Renovation or compensation has to be paid to reinstate water supply in these panchayats.

2. To provide service roads from Panniyamkara — Vaniampara on either side of the National highway.
3. To provide signal crossing at Royal junction Vadakkanchery.
4. There is a school with hundreds of students at Panthalatupadam. It is necessary to provide one foot over—bridge at Panthalatupadam.
5. To provide signal lights at Panniyamkara, Chuvattupadam, Neelippara and Vaniampara.
6. Absence of proper drainage leads to damage of the road during monsoon. Steps should be taken to construct proper drainage facility between Vadakkancherry and Mannuthy.
7. Steps should be taken to protect and conserve the aquifers and natural springs and streams at the stretch between Kuthiran and Mannuthy.
8. To call a district level meeting presided over by collector with NHAI and BOT Company and the representatives of the action committee to redress the grievances raised by the panchayat and common people.

(xxv) Regarding setting up of a major port at Ramayapatnam in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY (Ongole): Every institution that has gone into viability of Dugarajapatnam port in Andhra Pradesh has rejected the proposal outright. Now, the NITI Aayog has given a final Report that major port at Dugarajapatnam in AP is commercially not viable and technically not feasible. NITI Aayog also reported that port at Dugarajapatnam will endanger the nearby Pulicat Lake and pose severe security threats to Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) and Shrihari Kota Range (SHAR) located near the proposed port.

Secondly, the GoAP considered the Expert Committee Report of Shipping Ministry and recommended to the Government of India in 2012 to set

up a major port at Ramayapatnam in Prakasam district of AP as it is away from environmental problems and also away from Pulicat Lake, SDSC and SHAR.

Thirdly, Ramayapatnam is just 50 kms away from Dugarajapatnam; no dredging is required since sea is deep at Ramayapatnam; rail and road link is just 5 kms. from the coast of Ramayapatnam unlike Dugarajapatnam where we have to construct long road and rail for connecting main lines; and, enough land is available, so there is no need to acquire land from private people.

Fourthly, I am given to understand that Asian Development Bank has recently given a Report recommending to develop one major port in Gujarat and one major port on the East Coast of AP and Ramayapatnam is the most suitable location.

In view of the above and in the light of NITT Aayog's recommendation, it is most appropriate and a win-win situation for industry and local people to set up major port at Ramayapatnam as it achieves the twin objectives of economic viability and provide employment opportunities which is the main thrust of this Government and if need be, AP Reorganisation Act be amended for this purpose.

(xxvi) Need to name International Airport at S.A.S. Nagar Mohali in Punjab after Shaheed Bhagat Singh

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): I feel highly indebted to Government of India and express my gratitude for opening the International Airport at S. A. S. Nagar Mohali which falls in my constituency of Sri Anandpur Sahib. This airport has been built in partnership by the states of Punjab, Haryana and Union territory of Chandigarh. Unfortunately, an unsavory controversy has erupted with regard to the name of the airport. Punjab Government has suggested that airport be named after Shaheed-e-azam Bhagat Singh whereas Haryana has proposed the name of Dr. Mangal Sein, a known social and political activist. Chandigarh administration would like to name the airport 'Chandigarh airport' itself.

I would urge upon the Government of India to name the airport 'Shaheed Bhagat Singh Airport' only considering the supreme sacrifice that he made to get Indian freedom from the British. Moreover Bhagat Singh is a great youth icon who has tremendous influence on the nation as a whole. Naming the airport after him will be

a small tribute to the services he rendered for the cause of India's freedom.

(xxvii) Proper utilization of land under possession of HPCL at Edapallycottah, Kollam in Kerala

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Land Area measuring 27 Acres and 6 Acres are vested with HPCL at Edapallycottah, Kollam. The property is situated in the prime location adjacent to National Highway. The property is not properly protected and there is every chance for encroachment. It is not fair and proper to give up prime property of HPCL. As we know, Central Public undertakings are facing many difficulties to find out land for their development. It is highly essential to find out a project for utilisation of the land. If HPCL is not in a position to utilize the land for development, it is reasonable to hand over the land for the development of Central Government projects.

Hence I urge upon the Government to implement a project immediately to utilize the land vested with HPCL at Edapallycottah Kollam either through the HPCL or some other Central Government agencies.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ananthkumar.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam Speaker, I will request all the hon'ble members through you ... (Interruptions)

[English]

I request all the hon. Members of different political parties including Congress Party, Trinamool Congress, TRS, TDP, and Shiv Sena to go back to their seats.

This is the Second Part of the Budget Session. In this Second Part of the Budget Session, we have to transact financial business.... (Interruptions) We have to pass the Finance Bill. We also have to debate on the Demands for Grants of various Ministries. ... (Interruptions)

If the House can run peacefully, everyone can raise their issues. The Shiv Sena, TRS, TDP, and the Congress Party can raise their issues. ... (Interruptions)

I do not understand especially why our Congress friends are agitated. They wanted a discussion on the alleged systemic irregularities in the banking sector. ... (Interruptions) We are ready for that. The Government is ready for that.... (Interruptions)

It says: "over the years and its impact on Indian economy." We are ready for a discussion. ... (Interruptions) The Finance Minister is going to give the reply. I am surprised why the Congress Party is opposing this.... (Interruptions)

This subject is listed in the name of Shri N.K. Premachandran and Shri K.C. Venugopal under rule 193. If the Congress Party is raising objection, they have objection for the phrase, 'over the years'.... (Interruptions)

Banking irregularities have been going on for long, for one or one-and-a-half decades. It has happened in the UPA Government's period also.... (Interruptions) Why are they afraid? Why are they running away? ... (Interruptions) [Translation] Why do they want to escape from discussion or want to avoid it? There should be discussion about the disorder in banking and those who have done wrong, who have committed the crime, they should be punished... (Interruptions) Congress should be ready to discuss what happened in the past years... (Interruptions) Congress cannot escape ... (Interruptions) If any crime was committed during the UPA Government, if any manipulation has occurred then there should be discussion on all those issues ... (Interruptions) Modi Government is ready to answer in this regard... (Interruptions) To make India's economy, ken, a campaign of eradication of corruption in economy is going on and we will continue this... (Interruptions) There is no question of saving anyone... (Interruptions) For that we have brought a law too... (Interruptions)

I once again request that the Government is committed to discuss about banking irregularities ... (Interruptions) Congress and the Opposition should take part in this discussion... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now it is over.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUNA KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, you please see... (Interruptions) I have raised a very important issue... (Interruptions) We want that... (Interruptions) You should give us permission for the discussion under rule 52... (Interruptions) This is our demand:

[English]

"The reported incidents of massive financial defaults and frauds of thousands of crores in various nationalised and other banks in the country which resulted in loot of public money and the perpetrators of the crime were allowed to leave the country despite complaints being made against them which needs to be addressed by the Government".... (Interruptions)

Madam, we want to discuss it and we are ready to discuss it. Kindly allow me to speak.... (Interruptions) [Translation] Neither I will take bribe nor let other do so. This is their point of view... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ananthkumarji.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam Speaker, Shri Kharge Sahab told us that they are ready for discussion but the notice that they have given you under 193 ... (Interruptions) Shri Kharge Sahab, Shri K.C. Venugopal ji and Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia have given the notice ... (Interruptions) They have said,

[English]

"The repeated incidents of financial frauds and default of loans from various banks have raised serious suspicions regarding financial irregularities happening in the country which need to be addressed by the Government".... (Interruptions)

The same subject has been formulated ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 7th March, 2018 at 1100a.m.

12.12 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 7, 2018 / Phalgun 16, 1939 (Saka).

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234.	Shri Tumane, Krupal Balaji	
235.	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	
236.	Shri V. Elumalai	
237.	Shrimati V. Sathyabama	
238.	Shrimati Vanaroja, R.	
239.	Shrimati Vasanthi, M.	
240.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	
241.	Shri Vasava, Parbhubhai Nararbhai	
242.	Shri Venkatesh, Babu T.G.	
243.	Dr. Venugopal P.	
244.	Dr. Verma, Anshul	
245.	Shri Vijaya Kumar, S.R.	
246.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	
247.	Shri Yadav, Om Prakash	
248.	Shri Yadav, Tej Pratap Singh	
249.	Shri Yadav, Laxmi Narayan	
250.	Shri Yellaiah, Nandi	

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