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THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT
(2007-2008)**

(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT**

**“Voluntary Organizations Engaged In Implementing Integrated
Programme For Welfare of Older Persons.”**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 4.3.2008

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 4.3.2008



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
December, 2007/Agrahayana, 1929 (Saka)**

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(2007-2008)

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL
JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan - CHAIRPERSON

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Mohd. Shahid Akhlaque*
3. Shri Mahaveer Bhagora
4. Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad
5. Shri Loganathan Ganesan
6. Shri Haribhau Jawale
7. Shri Bhai Lal
8. Shri Tek Lal Mahato
9. Dr. Babu Rao Mediyam
10. Shri Kailash Meghwal
11. Shri Rupchand Murmu
12. Shri Jual Oram
13. Shri Ram Chandra Paswan
14. Shri Rabindar Kumar Rana
15. Shri P.A. Sangma
16. Dr. R. Senthil
17. Smt. Pratibha Singh
18. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya
19. Smt. Krishna Tirath
20. Smt. Usha Verma
21. Vacant

**MEMBERS
RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri Urkhao Gwra Brahma
23. Shri Silvius Condpan
24. Shri Mahmood A. Madani
25. Dr. Narayan Singh Manaklao
26. Dr. Radhakant Nayak
27. Shri Abdul Wahab Peevee
28. Shri Dharam Pal Sabharwal
29. Shri Veer Singh
30. Ms. Anusuiya Uikey
31. Shri Nand Kishore Yadav

*Ceased to be a Member of the Committee consequent to his disqualification from the Membership of the 14th Lok Sabha by Hon'ble Speaker on 27 January, 2008.

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. (Smt.) P.K. Sandhu - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Ashok Sarin - Joint Secretary
3. Shri R.K. Saxena - Director
4. Shri Bhupesh Kumar - Deputy Secretary
5. Shri Vanlalruata - Executive Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-ninth Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants – 2007-08 relating to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

2. The Twenty-fourth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on April 28, 2007 and also laid in Rajya Sabha on May 3, 2007. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report on August 13, 2007. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment at their sitting held on December 14, 2007.

3. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) is given in **Appendix**.

4. For facility of reference recommendations/observations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

5. The Committee place on record their appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

**NEW DELHI:
14 December, 2007**

23 Agrahayana, 1929 (Saka)

**SUMITRA MAHAJAN,
Chairperson,**

**Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment**

REPORT

1.1 The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Scheme “An Integrated Programme for Older Persons” (Plan Scheme) with an aim to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons. The basic thrust of the programme is on Older Persons (of 60 years and above) particularly the infirm, destitute and the widows amongst them. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations for setting up and maintenance of Day Care Centres, Old Age Homes, Mobile Medicare Units and Non-Institutional Service Centres.

1.2 The Ministry have informed that the growth rate in the ageing Population has become a global phenomenon. The population of older persons in India is increasing at a fast pace. Because of the general improvement in the health care facilities over the years, there is a continuous increase in the expectancy of life. This has resulted in the fact that more and more people are now living longer. As such, India has become the second largest country in the world in respect of the population of older persons in the age group 60+ above. The total population of older persons in India as per Census 2001, is 7.66 crores.

1.3 Between 2001 and 2006, due to declining fertility, the proportion of population aged under 15 years is projected to decline from 35.4 to 23.4 percent; the population of the middle (15-59 years) and the older ages (60 years and

above) are set to increase considerably. With the declining fertility, coupled with the increases in life expectancy, the number of older persons in the population is expected to increase by more than double from 71 million in 2001 to 173 million in 2026, an increase in their share to the total population from 6.9 to 12.4 percent. The proportion of population in the working age group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 57.7 percent in 2001 to 64.3 percent in 2026, the sex ratio of the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to decrease (i.e. become less feminine) from 933 in 2001 to 930 during 2026. However, on the contrary, sex ratio among the 60+ is expected to rise i.e. older women will outnumber their male counterparts.

1.4 The Projected population aged 60+ and their percentage share in the total projected population as on 1st March 2001-2026, as per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, May 2006, published by the Office of the Registrar General, India is as under:

(In million)

Year	Persons	% of persons to total population
2001	70.69	6.90
2006	83.58	7.50
2011	98.47	8.30
2016	118.10	9.30
2021	143.24	10.70
2026	84.62	12.40

1.5 During evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have informed:-

“The Population of India which was around 35 crore in 1947 has increased to 103 crore in 2001; The life expectancy which was around 29 years in 1947 is now closer to 65 years. As per the census of 2001, the population of elderly is around 7.6 crore. The projections indicate that the number of 60 plus in India is expected to increase to 10 crore in 2013 to 19.8 crore in 2030.”

1.6 According to the Ministry continuous increase in life expectancy means that more people are now living longer. While in 1996, about 6.6% of the total population was aged 60 years and above, the figure is projected to rise up to 12.40% in 2026. The percentage of females having age of 60 years and above out of the total female population has always been more than the corresponding percentage of males. While in 1996, 6.68% of females and 6.67% of males were aged 60 years and above, these figures are projected to rise up to 13.10% for females and 11.80% for males by the year 2026. Further, the expectation of life at age 60 for females has increased at a faster rate as compared to that for males.

1.5 The profile of the elderly population indicates that: (a) a majority of them are in rural areas, thus making service delivery a challenge, (b) feminization of the elderly population (By the year 2016, 51% of the elderly population would be women), and (c) increase in the number of the older-old (persons above 80 years).

2.1 The scheme of 'Assistance to Voluntary Organizations engaged in implementing Integrated Programme for Welfare of Older Persons' was launched by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on November, 1992. The necessity to start such a scheme arose due to the following reasons: (a) rapid demographic changes involving increase in number of older persons due to better health facilities and increased life-span; (b) a slow but marked withdrawal of family support due to weakening of joint family system and migration of children to cities and developed regions; (c) large number of older persons living below poverty line.

2.2 The Ministry have stated that the basic objectives of the scheme are:-

- (i) Reinforce and strengthen the ability and commitment of the family to provide care to Older Persons;
- (ii) Foster amiable multi-generational relationships;
- (iii) Generate greater awareness on issues pertaining to Older Persons and enhanced measures to address these issues;
- (iv) Popularize the concept of Life Long preparation for Old Age at the individual level as well as the societal level;
- (v) Facilitate Productive Ageing;
- (vi) Promote Health Care, Housing and Income Security needs of Older Persons;
- (vii) Provide care to the destitute elderly;

- (viii) Strengthen capabilities on issues pertaining to Older Persons of Local Bodies/State Governments. NGOs and Academic/Research and other institutions.

2.3 According to the Ministry the strategy of this scheme is Developing Awareness and providing support to build the capacity of Government. Non-Governmental Organisations and the Community at large to make productive use of Older Persons and to provide care to Older Persons in need; sensitising children and Youth towards Older Persons; reinforcing the Indian Family tradition of providing special care and attention to Older Persons and organizing Older Persons themselves into coherent self help groups capable of articulating their rights and interests.

2.4 The basic thrust of the programme will be on the Older Persons (of age 60 years and above) particularly the infirm, destitute and the widows amongst them, broad based interventions targeting the family and the community shall also be undertaken within the overall context of improving the quality of life of Older Persons. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations for setting up and maintenance of Day Care Centres, Old Age Homes, Mobile Medicare Units and Non-Institutional Service Centres.

2.5 The Committee have been informed that the Programme Component of the scheme is as follows:

- (i) Programmes to reinforce and enhance the commitment and ability of the family to take care of Older Persons;
- (ii) Programmes to build and strengthen intergenerational relationships particularly between children/youth and Older Persons;
- (iii) Programme emphasizing and contributing towards the need to undertake Life Long Preparation for Old Age;
- (iv) Programme facilitating Productive Ageing;
- (v) Programmes enabling formation of Self Help Groups/Associations of Older Persons and advancement of their rights and interests;
- (vi) Programmes facilitating and improving the Health care of Older Persons including development of trained manpower/para-medicos to provide care and attention to Older Persons;
- (vii) Programmes attending to the housing needs of Older Persons particularly shelter to the destitute elderly;
- (viii) Programmes aimed at promoting the Income Security needs of Older Persons particularly those engaged in Agriculture, Non Formal Sector and those living in rural areas;
- (ix) Programmes for providing Institutional as well as Non Institutional Care/Services to Older Persons;

- (x) Advocacy and Awareness building programmes in the field of Ageing;
- (xi) Research, Training and Documentation in the field of Ageing; and
- (xii) Any other programmes in the best interests of Older Persons.

Organizations eligible for getting grants-in-aid

2.6 According to the Ministry, the agencies eligible for assistance are as follows:

- (i) Non-Governmental Organisations which have been registered for a period of two years but in case of North Eastern region, J&K, Desert areas and Under serviced/Under-represented areas the condition of two years will not be applicable. In other deserving cases where an individual or a group of individuals have substantial background and experience in the specific sector and the individual or the group of individuals want to work in that area the condition of two years may be relaxed by Secretary (SJ&E).
- (ii) Institutions or organizations set up by Government as autonomous bodies either under a statute or as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or otherwise.
- (iii) Educational and other institutions of the like of local bodies and cooperative societies.
- (iv) In exceptional cases financial assistance under the scheme shall also be provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The Ministry have stated that the organization should function as a legal entity and it can be held responsible for its actions. In case any organization fails to utilize the grants-in-aid amount sanctioned to it, then it could be proceeded against legally.

2.7 Under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons, grant in aid is given to the organizations in respect to the following projects:

Old Age Home: For maintenance of Old Age Home a residential unit for 25 poor destitute aged persons of 60 years and above.

Day Care Centre: Assistance to the voluntary organization is given for maintenance of Day Care Centre for 50 persons in urban/slum/rural/tribal areas. The aim of this programme is to keep the aged integrated with their respective families and to supplement the activities of the family in looking after the needs of the aged.

Mobile Medicare Units: Under this programme, Mobile Medicare Services are provided for the health care of the aged persons. Since the family finds it hard to take the aged persons to medical centres at distant places, there is no doubt that the need for assistance for genetic disabilities is more acute amongst the poverty stricken elderly population of our country.

Non-institutional services: The aged who lack family support and are unable to fend for themselves/or do not have assured income, usually have prior claim to the benefits available under the scheme. Under this programme, a social worker is appointed to provide service to the aged like legal counseling assistance for getting old age pension.

2.8 During evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment stated that:-

During evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment stated that:

“The Scheme of Integrated Programme for older persons are that scheme is being implemented since November, 1992 with the aim of empowering and improving the quality of life of the older persons. Under the Scheme financial assistance up to 90 per cent of the project cost is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations for establishment and maintenance of old age homes, day care centres, Mobile Medicare Units and for providing non-institutional services to older persons. The scheme has been made flexible so as to meet the diverse needs of the older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family awareness and generation of issues pertaining to older persons, popularization of the concept of lifelong preparation of old age facility productive age etc.”

The Ministry have informed that about 460 Non-Governmental Organisations are being given grant-in-aid under the scheme to maintain about 446 Old Age Homes, 307 Day Care Centres and 61 Mobile Medicare Units and 2 Non-Institutional Schemes.

2.9 The Ministry have further stated that the scheme was revised and the amount of grant in aid was increased by 25% in the financial year 1996-97 to meet the cost escalation.

2.10 **Funding Pattern:** Upto 90% of the cost of the project will be provided by the Government of India and the remaining shall be borne by the organizations/institution concerned. However, in the case of schools, colleges and recognized youth organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and the National Service Scheme (NSS) undertaking programmes and services for Older Persons, 100% cost of the project shall be provided by the Government. In case of State Governments/Local/Municipal Bodies undertaking

execution of any activity directly the funding pattern will be 90:10 between the Government of India and the State Government/Local/Municipal Body. However, in cases where an activity is taken up by Union Territory Administration, 100% of the cost shall be borne by the Government of India. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment shall not undertake any activity under the scheme, however, costs incurred for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Schemes, Advocacy, Awareness building, Research, Documentation, Training etc. shall be fully payable from the budgetary allocations made for the programme.

2.11 Extent of Support to the Project: Under the Programme while no predefined cost heads shall be stipulated, at the project formulation stage each implementing agency shall submit a detailed proposal clearly bringing out programme modalities and individual expenditure heads. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment while approving the projects shall indicate the extent of support to the project as a whole as well as to each component of the project which shall not be variable except by prior approval of the Ministry. Normally a ceiling of Rs. 10 Lakhs per annum per project shall be applicable for release of grant-in-aid under the programme. Further for all new projects under the scheme there shall be a ceiling of 60% on the expenditure to be incurred by an organization on administrative costs and the balance 40% of the expenditure must be spent directly on the beneficiaries.

2.12 Application and Sanction: An Organisation desirous to apply for grant-in-aid under this programme will send its application in the prescribed proforma to an Authority or Body designated for the purpose by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. On receipt of an application for grant-in-aid inspection will be undertaken by the prescribed agency. On the basis of the Inspection Report of the prescribed agency the proposal will be duly processed.

2.13 Inspection: The Ministry from time to time will specify the nature, type and periodicity of the Inspection and Audit and the Agency which will be designated to carry out the inspection and the audit. The remuneration payable to such agencies will be decided in consultation with the Financial Adviser (SJ&E) and will not exceed 3% of the total budget of the Scheme.

2.14 Release of Grant-in-aid: Grants will be given in two equal instalments. The first instalment will cover 50% of the sanctioned amount and will be released on receipt of the prescribed proforma. The remaining 50% will be released as the second instalment on receipt of the prescribed proforma. An Organisation shall before it receives the assistance from the Government of India, execute a Continuity Bond valid for five years in the prescribed proforma. The Organisation shall maintain separate accounts of the grants received under this programme. They shall always be open to check by an Officer/Agency deputed by the Government of India. They shall also be open to test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion. Further, the organizations shall

furnish to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment such information as the Ministry may require from time to time.

2.15 Day Care Centre: The pre-revised scheme restricts grants-in-aid for a project of 50 Older Persons to 90% of Rs. 1,74,000/- (Recurring) and Rs. 15,000/- (Non Recurring) i.e., to Rs. 1, 56, 600/- and Rs. 13, 500/- respectively. Since, these rates were fixed as far back as 1992-93 it is proposed to allow for an increase of 25% to compensate for cost escalations. Further to allow flexibility in utilization of funds the organization concerned shall be allowed to incur the expenditure on the following heads:

- (a) Staff Salary @ Rs. 45,000/- per annum.
- (b) Building (Rent/Maintenance) @ Rs. 30,000/- per annum.
- (c) Health Care (Doctor, Medicines etc.) and Nutritional Supplement @ of Rs. 1,23,000/- per annum.
- (d) Recreation (Books, Magazines, News-papers, outing etc.) @ Rs. 12,000/- per annum.
- (e) Miscellaneous and unforeseen @ Rs. 7,500/- per annum total recurring expenditure (a' to e') @ Rs. 2,17,500/- per annum, 90% of which shall be Rs. 1,95,750/- per annum.

In addition, Non-Recurring expenditure @ Rs. 18,750/- shall be provided for meeting expenditure on equipment, utensils, furniture, raw material etc., 90% of which shall be Rs. 16,875/-.

2.16 Old Age Homes: The pre-revised scheme restricts grants-in-aid for a project of 25 Older persons to 90% of Rs. 2,39,100/- (Recurring) and Rs.

57,500/- (Non-Recurring) i.e., to Rs. 2,15,190/- and Rs. 51,750/- respectively. Since, these rates were fixed as far back as 1992-93 it is proposed to allow for an increase of 25% to compensate for cost escalations. Further, to allow flexibility in utilization of funds the organization shall allow to incur the expenditure of the following heads:

- (a) Staff Salary @ Rs. 84,000/- per annum.
- (b) Building (Rent/Maintenance) @ Rs. 60,000/- per annum.
- (c) Health Care (Doctor, Medicines etc.) and Nutrition and hygiene (Oil Soap clothing etc) @ of Rs. 1,39,875/- per annum.
- (d) Recreation (Books, Magazines, News-papers, outing etc.) @ Rs. 12,000/- per annum.
- (e) Miscellaneous and unforeseen (electricity, water etc.) @ Rs. 11,250/- per annum.

Total recurring expenditure (a' to e') @ Rs. 3,07,125/- per annum, 90% of which shall be Rs. 2,76,412/- per annum. In addition, non-recurring expenditure @ Rs. 71,875/- shall be provided for meeting expenditure on equipment, utensils, furniture raw material etc., 90% of which shall be Rs. 63657/-.

2.17 Mobile Medicare Unit: The pre-revised scheme restricts grants-in-aid for a project covering 400 persons per month to 90% of Rs. 1,36,800/- i.e., Rs. 1,23,120/- per annum. Since these rates were fixed as far back as 1992-93 it is proposed to allow for an increase of 25% to compensate for cost escalation. Thus, on revision, 90% of Rs. 1,71,000/- i.e., Rs. 1,53,900/- per annum shall be provided as grants-in-aid to Mobile Medicare Units providing Health Care facilities to 4, 800 Older persons in a year. In case of variation in the number of

beneficiaries adjustment will be made @ Rs. 18.75 per person as the case may be.

2.18 Non-Institutional Services for Older Persons: The pre-revised scheme restricts grants-in-aid to 90% of Rs. 45,000/- (recurring) and Rs. 10,000/- (non-recurring) i.e., to Rs. 40,500/- and Rs. 9,000/- respectively. Since these rates were fixed as far back as 1992-93 it is proposed to allow an increase of 25% to compensate for cost escalations. Thus, on revision, grants shall be provided @ 90% of Rs. 56,250/- (recurring) and Rs. 12,500/- (non-recurring) i.e. Rs. 50,625/- and Rs. 11,250/- per annum respectively.

In keeping with the available feed back existing stipulations relating to Staff qualifications shall not be insisted upon. However, adherence to the following norms shall be necessary while engaging staff under the scheme:

1. **Doctor**-the person concerned must have formal qualification (recognized by the competent authority) in medicine including Indian system of medicine.
2. **Social Worker**-In the event of the concerned person not having Graduate level academic qualification it shall be necessary for him/her to have minimum three years of working experience in the social sector.
3. **Health Worker**-the concerned person must have at least three years of work experience in the event of not being professionally qualified.
4. **Driver**-must have a valid driving license.

In other cases also as far as possible persons with appropriate qualifications or experience must be engaged so as to maintain acceptable service standards.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION

2.19 The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have furnished details of allocation, expenditure and coverage under the scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2003)

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	No of NGOs Assisted
2002-03	20.30	16.50	139
2003-04	20.00	15.80	152
2004-05	18.79	13.70	444
2005-06	19.80	15.68	498
2006-07	28.00	14.00 (upto Dec., 06)	288 (upto Dec., 06)

2.20 The Ministry have further furnished a statement highlighting the amount of funds sanctioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan as well as the actual utilization of funds during the same period.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2002-03	20.30	18.27	16.50
2003-04	20.00	17.80	15.80
2004-05	18.79	16.70	15.68

2005-06	19.80	18.00	14.00
2006-07	28.00	—	03.61 (upto 15.9. 06)

2.21 On being enquired about the reasons for low utilization of RE funds during the last three years, the Ministry have stated that the sanction of grant-in-aid proposals depends upon the receipt of complete documents and recommendations of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. The Screening Committee of the Ministry had also rejected many proposals received from served districts as it has been decided as a policy to grant new proposals in unserved areas.

On being asked whether the amount allocated under the scheme was surrendered due to non-utilisation, the Ministry furnished the following statement showing details of the amount allocated and surrendered during the last five years.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds allocated	Fund utilized
2001-02	13.50	Nil
2002-03	18.27	1.73
2003-04	17.80	1.97
2004-05	18.79	3.11
2005-06	19.80	5.80

The Ministry have informed that the unutilized funds were diverted to other schemes of the Ministry.

2.22 The Ministry have informed that they have taken the following steps to ensure optimum utilizations of funds:

- (i) To request the NGOs to send proposals complete in all respects.
- (ii) To persuade State Governments/UT Administrations to send the inspection reports for release of grant to NGOs by September.
- (iii) To request State Governments/NGOs to send more proposals from unserved districts.

SCREENING COMMITTEE

2.23 The Ministry have informed that the Screening Committee has been constituted for screening new case proposals received in the Ministry duly recommended by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The present Screening Committee comprises of Joint Secretary (Social Defence) as Chairman and two members of reputed Non Governmental Organizations. The tenure of a Screening Committee is for two years. In order to have equitable distribution of old age homes throughout the country, it has been decided to sanction upto a maximum of two new cases of old age homes in those districts where there is no project or one project. Minutes of the Screening Committee meetings are placed on the website of the Ministry in order to have transparency.

2.24 The Ministry have furnished the following data highlighting the number of new proposals placed before Screening Committee, the number of proposals approved by the Screening Committee and the number of projects sanctioned during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06.

Year	No. of new proposals received.	No. of new proposals placed before the Screening Committee.	No. of proposals approved by the Screening Committee.	No. of projects sanctioned.
2004-05	169	169	99	23
2005-06	285	285	73	21

2.25 When enquired into the number applications pending clearance, the Ministry have furnished the following statement highlighting State-wise number of applications pending for clearances:

Sl. No.	State / UTs	Number of proposals
1	Delhi	3
2	Orissa	5
3	Karnataka	21
4	West Bengal	15
5	Manipur	2
6	Chhattisgarh	1
7	Haryana	1
8	Punjab	3
9	Uttaranchal	4
10	Maharashtra	6
11	Uttar Pradesh	3
12	Rajasthan	11
13	Andhra Pradesh	17
14	Assam	2
15	Madhya Pradesh	5
16	Tamil Nadu	1
	Total	100

The Ministry also stated that these proposals shall be considered in the next meeting of the Screening Committee.

2.26 Regarding the variance between the proposals cleared by the Screening Committee and the actual proposals finally sanctioned by the Ministry for old age homes during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06, the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment stated during evidence as under.

“In the last few years, the Ministry has introduced the system of Screening Committee to consider new proposals. This Screening Committee is chaired by the Joint Secretary concerned. Besides there are two representatives of leading NGOs working in that area. This Committee considers the cases and as I had submitted a little while ago, when they consider the cases, they give preferences to certain areas. First of all, the cases should be broadly eligible under the guidelines and secondly, they give preference to those areas where there is no such set-up working or they are not in adequate numbers. By way of such consideration the Screening Committee in 2004-05 considered all the 169 cases which have been received and recommended 99 cases. In 2005-06, it considered all the 285 cases which have been received and recommend 73 cases. The next stage is the sanction of projects. The Screening Committee is essentially a recommendatory body and not a sanctioning body. Once the Committee recommends those cases, they are processed in the Ministry as per the given guidelines in consultation with the finance wing and then the sanction takes place.”

“A question may arise as to why there is so much gap. Once a competent body is assessing and recommending these cases, why is there so much gap between the number of cases recommended and the number of cases sanctioned by the Ministry? After all, the Committee’s considerations are broad. Firstly, the case should be broadly eligible under the given guidelines. Secondly, preference should be given to those areas where there are no such organizations working earlier or they are working in inadequate number. But actually when the cases are processed, the specifics have to be checked up and there is a gap here. For example, I would like to give you a few instances of the problems that we face. All the cases that are considered by the Screening Committee are such cases which are recommended by the respective State Governments. There may be cases where a case has been recommended by the State Government 1 to 2 years back. So, the Committee would consider the case. They will say that after all, the case has been recommended by the State Government and so, let us consider it. But when the case is actually being processed for sanction, then they become more particular and specific. For example, it is very necessary

that the organization should have given its statement of accounts because it is important to know its financial position. Suppose they have given their statement of accounts two years back the Committee will not reject it on the ground. The Committee will still clear it. But when the case is to be sanctioned, they will ask for the latest documents.”

The Committee enquired whether there is any time limit fixed for sanctioning the proposed for grants-in-aid. The Secretary replied in the negative.

2.27 When enquired to by the Committee as to whether the cases recommended by the State Governments to the Ministry have any shortcomings and not in accordance with the stipulated terms and conditions, due to which the cases are returned back, the Secretary stated that in an ideal State the cases recommended by the State Governments should not have any shortcomings. However, in practical the Ministry have observed that indeed lots of shortcomings are found.

2.28 The Committee further pointed out that though the Ministry was trying to portray that it wanted to encourage more NGOs to come forward and serve in the hitherto unserved areas, yet, its action were diametrically opposite as was evident from the fact that out of the 169 cases received, the Screening Committee cleared 99 cases and in actuality the Ministry sanctioned only 21 cases. Thus, the sanction was only 12% of those cases recommended by the Screening Committee, there by creating an impression that rather than encouraging more NGOs to come forward, the Ministry was actually discouraging them.

2.29 The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment during evidence stated as under:

“ It may be seen that the information that we have submitted as our written reply says that out of 99 cases recommended for 2004-05, cases reported to be sanctioned were only 23. But right now, when I am to appear before this Committee, five more cases have been sanctioned. So, the number is increased to 28. In 2005-06, as per the written reply, 21 cases have been sanctioned but now six more cases have been sanctioned. Hence the number is increased to 27 cases.”

Demographic profile of Older Persons:

2.30 The Ministry have furnished a statement highlighting State-wise population of Older Persons as per 2001 census.

Sl. No.	Names of the States	Population of 60+ as per census 2001		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	Jammu & Kashmir	515262	160062	675324
2	Himachal Pradesh	510321	37243	547,564
3	Punjab	1580959	610734	2191693
4	Chandigarh	2977	41935	44912
5	Uttaranchal	523057	131299	654356
6	Haryana	1191815	392274	1584089
7	Delhi	42788	676862	719650
8	Rajasthan	3024562	785710	3820272
9	Uttar Pradesh	9624525	2024943	11649468
10	Bihar	4965924	535350	5501274
11	Sikkim	26699	2341	29040
12	Arunachal Pradesh	45973	3943	49916
13	Nagaland	81294	9029	90323
14	Manipur	102047	43424	145470
15	Mizoram	25683	23340	49023
16	Tripura	190501	42048	232549
17	Meghalaya	85718	20008	105726
18	Assam	1361247	199119	1560366
19	West Bengal	3808275	1891824	5700099
20	Jharkhand	1274990	303672	1578662
21	Orissa	2684486	354614	3039100
22	Chhattisgarh	1270678	233705	1504383

23	Madhya Pradesh	3265185	1015739	4280924
24	Gujarat	2318951	1180112	3499063
25	Daman & Diu	3770	4272	8042
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7289	1525	8814
27	Maharashtra	5709130	2745530	8454660
28	Andhra Pradesh	4505734	1282344	5788078
29	Karnataka	2889594	1172428	4062022
30	Goa	61473	50800	112273
31	Lakshadweep	1903	1826	3729
32	Kerala	2479112	856563	3335675
33	Tamil Nadu	3222748	2284652	5507400
34	Pondicherry	26876	54140	81016
35	A & N Islands	13168	4198	17366
	Total	57444714	19177607	76622321

2.31 When enquired to by the Committee about the State-wise data of destitute aged persons in the country, the Ministry in their written replies furnished to the Committee have stated that no such details are available with this Ministry during evidence, the Secretary stated that with regard to the State-wise data of destitutes of the older persons, they were depending upon the National Census figures.

Projects under Integrated Programme for Older Persons:

2.32 A list indicating number of on-going projects (including Old Age Homes) in different States is enclosed as Annexure - II.

2.33 When enquired to by the Committee as to the reasons for the distribution of NGOs not being commensurate with the population of elderly persons, in respective States, the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment during evidence stated as under:

“The basic point I would like to submit before this Committee is that this is essentially a demand-driven response that the Ministry is giving which means that depending upon the existence of the NGOs in a particular State, or in a particular district we are responding to them. I would also like to substantiate the figures which have been cited by the hon. Chairperson herself. Like for example, as I have had some experience of work in other areas also, and it is a fact that in all the areas whether it is in self-help group, whether it is in micro financing, whether it is in disabilities or whatever, the State of Andhra Pradesh is one State which has the largest number of NGOs in every sector.”

“And that is true in the programmes for the older persons also. Their percentage against the total population of 60+ in the country is only 7.75 per cent. But in 2005-06, we have released 21.01 per cent of the total funds to them. The second State is Orissa where the percentage of population is 3.97 and the percentage of grant-in-aid released during 2005-06 is 21.27. The third comes West Bengal, the fourth is Tamil Nadu, the fifth is Delhi, the sixth is Karnataka and the seventh is Manipur. We are trying to take certain corrective measures and those corrective measures are as follows. When the new proposals are being received by the Ministry, priority is being given to those districts where these units are not there or are there in less number. We are also requesting both the States as well as the leading NGOs to spread out to those areas which are unserved. At the same time, we are also conducting awareness programmes through our National Institute of Social Defence.”

2.34 During evidence, the Committee enquired whether the Ministry had given a thought to encourage NGOs to be formed by the elderly persons themselves, get themselves registered and get the benefit directly, rather than having to avail the same from other NGOs? The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment stated:

“We have so far been involving these groups in basically policy matters and not directly for implementing the schemes. But we can encourage them. We have no problem in that.”

2.35 The Committee further enquired whether the Ministry had tried to identify some NGOs who were already running Old Age Homes across the country on

their own and requested them to avail funds from the centre? The representative of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment stated:

“A very good suggestion was made as to why the Ministry does not take an initiative to proactively identify some of the very reputed NGOs which are not going to come to the Ministry but in which the Ministry should take proactive steps like Mother Teresa’s Old Age Home and similar category about which there can be no two views. This also we have noted down.”

On being asked whether the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have made some studies as to how a scheme which is specifically relevant to elderly persons is being drawn up and implemented in other parts of the world, the Secretary stated:-

“XXXX we have noted them down, like the studies of the scheme relevant to older persons being implemented in other countries. We have so far not done any such thing, but it is a very good suggestion.”

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

2.36 The Committee take note of the fact that the growth rate in the ageing population has become a global phenomenon and India is also witnessing rapid increase in the population of aged people and we now rank second in the world in terms of number of the older persons (60 years and above), which as per 2001 census stands at 7.66 crores. According to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment the life expectancy is exhibiting a continuous increase due to improvement in health care facilities. The life expectancy which was around 29 years in 1947 has increased to 65 years at present. The projections in this connection indicate that the number of 60 plus persons in India is expected to increase to 10 crore in 2013 and further to 19.8 crore in 2030. Considering these factors, the Committee feel that the Government ought to formulate a perspective action plan for improving the quality of life of older persons and also take necessary measures to ensure effective implementation of the schemes already in existence for the welfare of older persons so that the hardships being faced by them in the twilight years of their life, due to various reasons, could be obviated and they could live a life with dignity and comfort.

2.37 The Committee have been given to understand that the basic objectives of the scheme of 'Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

engaged in implementing Integrated Programmes for Welfare of Older Persons' are to reinforce and strengthen the ability and commitment of the family to provide care to older persons, foster amiable multi-generational relationships, generate awareness on issues pertaining to older persons etc. and step up measures to address issues concerning older persons with an aim to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons. The Committee however, regret to observe that this scheme has not been given due importance which is evident from the fact that out of Rs. 88.16 crores allocated for the scheme from the year 2001-02 to 2005-06 only Rs. 12.16 crores were utilized and the unutilized funds were diverted to other schemes. The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Ministry that non-utilisation of funds is due to non-receipt of recommendations/inspection report from the major States like AP, Orissa, UP, Maharashtra etc. and also due to the fact that the large number of new proposals duly recommended by the State Governments were rejected by the Screening Committee. Obviously the Ministry have failed to effectively implement the Scheme, resulting in increase in the difficulties being faced by the older persons particularly infirm, destitute and widows who remain neglected and uncared. The Committee therefore, express their unhappiness at this sorry state of affairs as it reflects a very casual approach and lack of dedication on the part of the Government in addressing the issues relating to the welfare of this vulnerable section of our society. The Committee hope that the Government would maintain

close coordination and cooperation with State Governments to ensure timely receipt of proposals from them and allocate quickly the requisite funds therefor. Further, the amount allocated for the scheme should not be diverted to other schemes of the Ministry.

2.38 In this connection the Committee find that the Ministry have taken certain steps namely - to request NGOs to send proposals complete in all respects, persuade State Governments/UT Administrations to send the inspection reports for release of grants by NGOs by September of every year and to request the State Governments/NGOs to send more proposals from unserved areas, so as to ensure timely utilization of funds allocated under the scheme. The Committee desire that the Government should impress upon the State Governments/UTs/NGOs to strictly adhere to the steps initiated by them for effective implementation of the scheme.

2.39 According to the Ministry, the scheme is a demand driven scheme and depends upon the existence of NGOs in a particular State or District and in principle the preference is given to the areas where no NGO is working or are not in adequate numbers. The Committee feel that this results in regional imbalance in disbursement of funds as NGOs are unwilling to work in far flung or remote areas or there are very less number of NGOs in some States. This adversely affects the proper implementation of the scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the NGOs

working for the implementation of the scheme for older persons may be encouraged to serve in unserved areas. Also adequate amount of funds may be allocated to the implementing agencies of the scheme in proportion to the population of older persons in respective States. Special attention also needs to be paid towards the betterment of the infirm, destitute and widows who are in dire need of assistance.

2.40 The Committee are constrained to point out that no study has been conducted by the Government about the schemes relevant to older persons being implemented in other countries. The Committee desire that the Government should study how the schemes which are specifically relevant to older persons are drawn up and implemented in other parts of the world so that the better aspects of the same could be considered for implementation in our country to the extent possible.

2.41 The Committee find that the Ministry have constituted a Screening Committee for screening new case proposals received for sanctioning old age homes in the Ministry, duly recommended by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Screening Committee on its part ascertain the eligibility of the proposal as per guidelines and gives preference to those areas where there is no such set up working and then recommend the proposal for sanction. On the recommendation of the Screening Committee, the cases are further processed by the Ministry. The

Committee has been informed that once the Ministry takes up assessing the cases recommended by the Screening Committee it has to go into the specifics of each case in detail and ask for upto date information as well. This double processing leads to inordinate delay in receiving a proposal and its actual sanction. Also there is no time limit fixed for sanctioning a proposal received by the Ministry. The Committee express their concern over this procedural delay in sanctioning of proposals as it outlives their relevance. Consequently, the Committee desire the Government to simplify and streamline their procedure for expeditious clearance of the proposals.

2.42 The Committee regret to observe that during 2004-05 and 2005-06 out of 169 and 285 proposals placed before the Screening Committee, it recommended only 99 and 73 proposals and the Government sanctioned only 23 and 21 proposals respectively. Thus, a large number of proposals, which were recommended by the State Governments were rejected by Government by resorting to further scrutiny at various levels subsequently resulting in discouragement to the NGOs. This clearly indicates that either the proposals sent with the approval of State Governments were not worthy of clearance by Central Government or the Ministry failed to procure any paper / document at the time of scrutiny of the proposals due to which the proposals were rejected subsequently. The Committee recommend that while scrutinizing the proposals the Screening Committee

should be empowered to obtain the required documents from the State for the proposals sent by them, examine the proposals on merit and sanction them in a time bound manner.

2.43 The Committee have been informed by the Ministry that under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations grants-in-aid is given to NGOs for maintenance of Old Age Home (a residential unit for 25 poor destitute elderly persons of 60 years and above who have little or no regular means of subsistence from their own sources of income or through financial support from family members or other sources), day care centres, Mobile Medicare units etc. The Committee however, regret to point out that the Ministry do not have the data of destitute persons on the basis of which grant is given to NGOs for Old Age Homes. This clearly indicates lack of concern on the part of the Government for the welfare of the most vulnerable section among the elderly population. The Committee are of the opinion that this data could easily be collected from the States/NGOs running Old Age Homes across the country. The Committee recommend that the Government should take expeditious measures to collect this data. With this requisite data the Government would be able to address the problems confronting the destitute aged persons in a more realistic manner. The progress achieved in this regard may be communicated to the Committee.

2.44 Another disquieting feature of the scheme is the fact that the distribution of projects is not commensurate with the population distribution of elderly persons in States. Uttar Pradesh which has the highest population of elderly persons has got only 48 NGOs implementing this scheme, whereas a State like Andhra Pradesh having less population of older persons has the maximum number of NGOs i.e. 140. Maharashtra which has the second highest population of elderly persons in the country has only 20 NGOs. The Ministry have informed the Committee that since it is a demand driven scheme, the Ministry sanction projects depending upon the existence of NGOs in a particular State or in a particular district. However, the Ministry have decided to sanction up to a maximum of two new cases of old age homes in those districts where there is no project or only one project, to ensure equitable distribution of old age homes throughout the country. The Committee find that there is uneven distribution of NGOs in the country. The Committee therefore, recommend that the Ministry should encourage NGOs to come forward to serve in the under-served or unserved areas and avail of funds for implementing this scheme there.

2.45 The Committee have been informed that the Ministry have so far been involving groups of elderly persons in basically policy matters and not directly for implementing the scheme. While appreciating the involvement of elderly persons in policy matters, the Committee also desire

that the Ministry should encourage the NGOs to be formed by elderly persons themselves, get themselves registered and avail the benefits of the scheme directly from the Government. The Committee feel that direct involvement of Older Persons in implementation of the schemes would be more fruitful in empowering and improving the quality of life of older persons.

2.46 The Committee also observe that there is no effective and comprehensive monitoring system in the Ministry to ensure efficient monitoring and implementation of the scheme. The Committee urge the Government to set up special monitoring cell at Centre as well as in State capitals to ensure effective monitoring of the implementation of this scheme.

2.47 The Committee find that though the Ministry have been implementing the scheme of “Assistance to Voluntary Organisations engaged in implementing Integrated Programme for Welfare of Older Persons” since November, 1992 with an aim to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons, yet, the Ministry have not got conducted any evaluation study so far. The Committee are constrained to point out that the performance of this scheme is very unsatisfactory, both in terms of utilization of funds as well as the coverage of Non Governmental Organizations throughout the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government ought to engage the services of a

competent external agency to review and carry out a thorough evaluation of this scheme and suitable remedial action should be taken on the deficiencies / shortcomings pointed out by such a study.

**NEW DELHI:
14 December, 2007
23 Agrahayana, 1929(Saka)**

**SUMITRA MAHAJAN
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Social
Justice and Empowerment.**

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON 1ST JUNE, 2006.**

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1650 hrs. in Committee Room 'B'
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

1. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri M. Appadurai
3. Shri Ashok Argal
4. Shri Mahaveer Bhagora
5. Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad
6. Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal
7. Shri Rupchand Murmu
8. Shri Jual Oram
9. Shri Daroga Prasad Saroj
10. Smt. Pratibha Singh
11. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya
12. Smt. Usha Verma

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Silvius Condpan
14. Shri Dharam Pal Sabharwal
15. Shri Tarlochan Singh
16. Shri Veer Singh
17. Shri Anusuiya Uikey

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri R.K. Saxena - Deputy Secretary
3. Shri Bhupesh Kumar - Under Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|
| 1. | Dr. Sundeep Khanna | Additional Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. |
| 2. | Shri P.N. Murthy | Joint Secretary (Social Defence Division) |
| 3. | Shri Ashish Kumar | DDG (Disability Division) |
| 4. | Mrs. Mridul Jain | Director (Disability Division) |
| 5. | Shri S.A. Siddiqui | Deputy Secretary (Social Defence Division) |
| 6. | Shri G.K. Singh | Deputy Secretary (Social Defence Division) |

At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members and drew their attention to the Study tour programme of the Committee to Chandigarh, Shimla, Kinnaur, Mumbai and Panaji from 15th June, 2006 to 22nd June, 2006. Due to inclement weather at Shimla and Kinnaur, the Committee decided to cancel their entire programme at Chandigarh, Shimla and Kinnaur and undertake study visit to Bhopal, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Mumbai and Panaji from 17th June to 22nd June, 2006.

2. Hon'ble Chairperson then welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and drew their attention to the subjects "Scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances" (ADIP) and "Assistance to Voluntary Organizations engaged in implementing integrated programme for welfare of older persons" selected by the Committee for detailed examination.

3. XXX XXX XXX XXX

4. XXX XXX XXX XXX

5. The Committee then took up the second subject on “Assistance to Voluntary Organizations engaged in implementing integrated programmes for welfare of older persons”. Hon’ble Chairperson observed that this is one of the few schemes of the Ministry, wherein the Government only sanction the funds, but the actual implementation is carried out by the Non-Governmental Organizations. She further pointed out about the selection process for NGOs as well as enquired whether the NGOs can approach the Central Government directly, or their cases have to be recommended by the respective States/UTs.

6. Thereafter, the members raised various queries which inter-alia include Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres and Mobile Health Care Units, decreasing number of beneficiaries staying in Old Age Homes, working of NGOs etc.

7. The representatives of the Ministry responded to the queries. Hon’ble Chairperson directed them to send written replies to the queries of Members for which ready information was not available with them.

8. Hon'ble Chairperson thanked the Additional Secretary and other officials of the Ministry for giving valuable information to the Committee on the subjects and expressing their views in a candid manner.

9. A Verbatim record of the proceeding has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE -II

MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2007.

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1550 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

- 1. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan - Chairperson**

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad
3. Shri Haribhau Jawale
4. Shri Bhai Lal
5. Shri Tek Lal Mahato
6. Dr. Babu Rao Mediyam
7. Shri Kailash Meghwal
8. Shri Rupchand Murmu
9. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya
10. Smt. Usha Verma

MEMBERS

RAJYA SABHA

11. Shri Urkhao Gwra Brahma
12. Shri Silvius Condpan
13. Dr. Narayan Singh Manaklao
14. Shri Dharam Pal Sabharwal
15. Shri Veer Singh
16. Ms. Anusuiya Uikey

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.K. Saxena - Director
2. Shri Bhupesh Kumar - Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened to consider and adopted the following Draft Reports of the Committee.

- (i) Draft Twenty- ninth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report on Demands For Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (ii) Draft Thirtieth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (iii) Draft Thirty-first Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations / recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- (iv) Draft Thirty-second Report on the subject "Voluntary Organisations Engaged in Implementing Integrated Programme for Welfare of Older Persons" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

3. XXX XXX XXX XXX

4. XXX XXX XXX XXX

5. XXX XXX XXX XXX

6. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the Thirty Second Report with minor modifications/ amendments.

7. The Committee authorized the Chairperson to finalise these draft Reports and present the same to Parliament on their behalf.

The Committee then adjourned.

Appendix

A list indicating number of on going projects (including Old Age Homes) in different States.

Andhra Pradesh

Name of the District	No of NGOs	Details of ongoing projects				Total
		Old Age Homes	Day Care Centres	Mobile Medicare Units	Non Institutional Services	
Anantapur	7	6	3	0	0	
Chittoor	12	11	16	4	0	
Cuddapah	12	8	4	2	0	
East Godavari	7	5	2	1	0	
Guntur	16	12	5	0	0	
Hyderabad	8	6	2	1	0	
Karimnagar	1	1	0	0	0	
Khammam	2	1	1	0	0	
Krishna	9	7	3	1	0	
Kumool	7	6	0	2	0	
Mahabubnagar	8	8	1	1	0	
Nalgonda	2	2	0	0	0	
Nellore	13	9	4	2	0	
Prakasam	18	13	7	0	0	
Ranga Reddy	6	5	2	1	0	
Secunderabad	5	4	0	1	1	
Visakhapatnam	3	1	0	0	0	
Vizianagaram	1	1	0	0	0	
Warangal	1	1	0	0	0	
West Godavari	1	1	0	0	0	
Medak	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	140	109	50	16	1	

Assam

Hailakandi	2	1	2	0	0	
Morigoan	2	2	0	0	0	
Nagoan	5	5	2	2	0	
Jorhat	1	0	2	0	0	
Lakhimpur	3	0	2	1	0	
Kamrup	1	0	1	0	0	
Karimganj	1	1	0	0	0	
Cachar	1	1	0	0	0	
Sonitpur	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	14	8	9	3	0	

Bihar

Sitamarhi	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	1	1	0	0	0	1

Chhattisgarh

Raipur	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	1	1	0	0	0	1

Gujarat

Ahmedabad	2	1	1	0	0	
Kheda	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	3	2	1	0	0	3

Haryana

Hissar	1	0	1	0	0	
Jhajjar	2	1	1	0	0	
Jind	1	1	1	0	0	
Kurukshetra	2	0	3	0	0	
Panipat	1	0	1	1	0	
Rewari	1	0	1	0	0	
Rohtak	4	1	5	0	0	
Sonepat	2	1	1	0	0	
Yamunanagar	1	0	1	0	0	
Total	15	4	15	1	0	20

Himachal Pradesh

Sirmaur	1	0	1	1	0	
Total	1	0	1	1	0	1

Jammu & Kashmir

Ladakh	1	1	0	0	0	
Jammu	2	0	0	3	0	
Total	3	1	0	3	0	4

Karnataka

Bangalore	13	13	1	0	0	
Bagalkot	1	1	0	0	0	
Belgaum	2	2	0	1	0	
Bidar	6	6	0	0	0	
Bellary	1	1	0	0	0	

Bijapur	1	1	0	0	0	
Chitradurga	2	2	0	0	0	
Davamgere	6	4	0	0	0	
Gulbarga	2	5	0	0	0	
Haveri	0	2	0	0	0	
Kolar	3	3	0	1	0	
Mandya	2	2	0	0	0	
Tumkur	2	2	0	0	0	
Chickmagalur	1	1	0	0	0	
Dharwad	1	1	0	0	0	
Raichur	1	1	0	0	0	
Shimogo	1	1	0	0	0	
Uttar kannada	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	46	49	1	2	0	

Kerala

Calicut	1	0	1	1	0	
Kochi	2	2	0	1	0	
Kollam	1	1	0	0	0	
Kalady	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	5	4	1	2	0	7

Madhya Pradesh

Indore	2	2	0	0	0	
Jabalpur	1	0	1	0	0	
Khargaon	1	1	0	0	0	
Mandsaur	1	1	0	0	0	
Sehore	1	1	0	0	0	
Sidhi	1	1	0	0	0	
Satna	1	1	0	0	0	
Ujjain	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	9	8	1	0	0	9

Maharashtra

Bhandara	2	1	1	0	0	
Chandrapur	1	0	1	0	0	
Dhule	2	0	3	0	0	
Gondia	2	0	1	1	0	
Jalan	1	0	1	0	0	
Latur	2	1	1	0	1	
Nagpur	3	1	2	1	0	
Nanded	2	1	1	0	0	
Parbhani	1	0	1	0	0	
Yewatmal	2	2	0	0	0	
Washim	1	1	0	0	0	

Osmanabad	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	20	8	12	2	0	22

Manipur

Bishnupur	1	1	0	0	0	
Chandel	3	1	2	0	0	
Churachandpur	1	3	0	0	0	
Imphal	13	8	5	0	0	
Thoubal	19	12	16	2	1	
Total	37	25	23	2	1	51

Nagaland

Mokokchung	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	1	1	0	0	0	

Orissa

Angul	3	2	8	0	0	
Bolangir	1	1	0	0	0	
Bhubaneshwar	4	4	7	0	0	
Cuttack	6	3	6	1	0	
Dhenkanal	6	4	13	1	0	
Ganjam	1	1	0	0	0	
Jajpur	2	0	6	0	0	
Kalahandi	1	1	0	0	0	
Kendraprada	3	4	0	0	0	
Keonjhar	1	1	0	0	0	
Khurda	5	5	8	0	0	
Koraput	1	1	0	0	0	
Nayagarh	3	3	1	0	0	
Navrangpur	1	0	1	0	0	
Phullbani	2	2	1	0	0	
Puri	9	8	17	0	0	
Mayurbhanj	1	1	0	0	0	
Sambalpur	1	1	0	0	0	
Karaput	1	1	0	0	0	
Boudh	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	53	44	68	2	0	

Punjab

Amristar	1	1	0	0	0	
Bhatinda	2	1	1	0	0	
Faridkot	1	1	0	0	0	
Ferozpur	2	0	2	0	0	
Hoshiyarpur	1	1	0	0	0	
Jalandhar	1	0	1	0	0	

Ludhiana	1	0	1	0	0	
Mansa	1	0	1	0	0	
Muktsar	1	0	1	0	0	
Ropar	1	0	1	0	0	
Total	12	4	8	0	0	12

Rajasthan

Alwar	1	1	0	0	0	
Jodhpur	1	0	1	0	0	
Kota	2	2	0	0	0	
Sri Ganganagar	2	1	1	0	0	
Total	6	4	2	0	0	

Tamil Nadu

Chennai	6	3	9	1	0	
Cudalore	3	3	4	1	0	
Dindigul	4	4	0	0	0	
Erode	1	0	0	1	0	
Kanchipuram	4	3	1	1	0	
Kanyakumari	2	2	0	0	0	
Namakkal	1	1	0	0	0	
Nagapattinam	5	5	4	0	0	
Perambalur	2	1	1	0	0	
Pudukkottai	4	4	2	0	0	
Salem	2	2	0	0	0	
Sivaganga	2	2	0	0	0	
Thanjavur	3	3	1	0	0	
Theni	3	2	1	0	0	
Thiruvarur	3	3	1	0	0	
Tirunelveli	3	2	1	0	0	
Thiruvallur	2	2	3	0	0	
Trichy	6	7	1	0	0	
Villupuram	2	1	3	0	0	
Virudhunagar	1	0	1	0	0	
Madurai	1	1	0	0	0	
Karur	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	61	52	33	4	0	

Tripura

West Tripura	3	3	1	0	0	
Total	3	3	1	0	0	4

Uttar Pradesh

Alligarh	1	1	0	0	0	
Allahabad	14	8	8	0	0	

Basti	1	1	0	0	0	
Barabanki	1	1	0	0	0	
Bahraich	1	0	1	0	0	
Deoria	1	1	0	0	0	
Ghaziabad	1	1	0	0	0	
Gonda	1	1	0	0	0	
Gorakhpur	1	1	0	0	0	
Hamirpur	1	1	0	0	0	
Hardoi	1	1	1	0	0	
Jalaun	1	0	1	0	0	
Janunur	1	0	1	0	0	
Kushinagar	1	0	1	0	0	
Lucknow	7	4	8	0	0	
Mathura	1	1	0	0	0	
Pratapgarh	3	2	3	0	0	
Rampur	1	1	1	0	0	
Sidharthnagar	1	1	0	0	0	
Sultanpur	3	0	3	0	0	
Sant Ravidas Nagar	1	1	0	0	0	
Unnao	2	2	2	0	0	
Moradabad	1	1	0	0	0	
Mirzapur	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	48	31	30	0	0	

Uttaranchal

Dehradun	2	2	3	0	0	
Haldwani	1	0	1	0	0	
Tehri	1	0	1	0	0	
Total	4	2	5	0	0	

West Bengal

Bankura	1	0	0	1	0	
Birbhum	1	0	1	0	0	
Burdwan	1	1	0	0	0	
Kolkata	11	5	7	4	0	
Howrah	1	1	1	0	0	
Hooghly	1	1	1	0	0	
Malda	1	0	3	0	0	
Midhnapore	22	18	26	1	0	
Murshidabad	1	0	1	0	0	
Nadia	1	1	0	0	0	
North 24-Paraganas	2	2	2	0	0	
Purulia	1	1	0	0	0	
South 24-Paraganas	3	3	1	0	0	
Total	47	33	43	6	0	

Delhi

Delhi	5	0	3	18	0	
Total	5	0	3	18	0	21

Pondicherry

Pondicherry	3	3	0	0	0	
Total	3	3	0	0	0	3